Roads of the Pacific...

By C. I. JERABEK

... *Varied Landscaping Effects Used To Portray Roads of Fourteen Countries*

One of the most interesting and instructive pastimes at the California Pacific International Exposition is the motor trips made by the Ford cars over the serpentine road built in fourteen sections to represent the same number of renowned roads of the Pacific.

The Yuma Road

We first proceed over a type of the early desert highway between El Centro, Calif. and Yuma, Ariz.; this unique road is composed of planks, fastened together with iron strips.

Along the way is a scene typifying the desert. There are many varieties of cacti, including the famous giant cactus (Sahuaro). Yuccas, Ocotillo, Joshua trees, and other plants which are not of the desert but are used to give that arid appearance.

Summer Palace Road

Just beyond a stone road of China which stretches between Peiping to the Western Hills, this was constructed about 1708 A.D.

Having reached this section the landscape changes to rocky ledges, here are various types of dwarf Juniper, Aleppo pines, Hibiscus, Buddleia, Pyracantha. Near a rustic bridge and a red Pagoda is a weeping mulberry and Pistachio tree, in the background can be seen dwarf bamboo, while sprawling over the bank near the roadway are Pauls Scarlet and Mermaid roses.

Benquet Road

A short distance and the car glides over another section of roadway, this one is of the Philippine Islands, a tarbound macadam highway connecting Manila with Beguio, the Summer Capital.

More rock terraces, giant reeds, bamboo, pampas grass, red-hot pokers, hydrangeas, umbrella plants and trailing over the bank ivy-leaved geraniums.

Royal Road of the Incas

Now we have a glimpse of the road from Quito, Ecuador through Peru, this ancient highway was made of stone blocks. Here the road cuts through a steep slope, the banks overflowing with Vitis, Bougainvillea, Pyrostegia and Distictis.

Higher up the incline are Acacia retinoides, Pittosporum tobria, Oleander, Abelia grandiflora, Cantua buxifloria and several varieties of Berberis.

Other attractive plants have been used as ground covers on the gentle slopes, Gazania Splendens, Ajuga reptans, Portulaca grandiflora and Thunbergia gibsonii.

The Gold Road

Coming around a hairpin curve you find yourself in Panama on the road from Porto Bello to Panama City, this was a short-cut of the 49'ers to California, the Gold Free State. The roadway is constructed with cobble-stones.

Of course tropical things will be growing in this section, palms, Phoenix canariensis and P. dactylifera, Feijoa Sellowiana, Carica papaya, cynara scolymus, Catha edulis and Cyphomandia betacea, draping over the bank Hardenbergia Camptoniana, Antigonon leptopus and other vines.

The Caribou Highway

Following along the route we soon are in Canada. This highway was built for the gold rush of 1861 from Vancouver to Prince George, B. C., a trail through the forest constructed of gravel and log cribbing.

Featured along the way are Ulmus Americana, Pinus halepensis and P. radiata, Cypressus Arizonica and funebris, Cedrus deodar, several varieties of Junipers, Betula alba—and a group of Viburnum opulus Sterile.

The Richardson Road

The road gradually climbs through more fragrant pines and dwarf junipers, as we look ahead a fantastic totem to bespeak that this section is Alaska. We are now traveling the road from Valdez to Fairbanks, "the Famous Gold Road of the Klondike," gravel and corduroy make up the surface.

The Oregon Trail

In the days when the homesteaders were hurrying from Independence, Mo., to Portland, Ore., they blazed what is now known as the "Oregon Trail."

To make it more realistic dead pine boughs, roots and cones have been strewn along the way. On the hillsides are growing Librocedrus decurrens, Umbellularia californica, Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape) and Viburnum suspensum.

The Tokaido Road

The winding way now takes us over that historic road from Tokyo to Kyoto, Japan. This was the main artery of travel during the Feudal Period and was constructed of gravel and stone.

Upon the slope are Cupressus arizonica, near a Japanese Torii a wisteria is rambling. Shrubs of Cotoneaster parneyii, scalicifolia and microphylla; Pittosporum tobira and its variegated type, Araucaria excelsa, Podocarpus neiriifolia, Pyracantha and Berberis. Trailing over the bank Lonicera Halliana.

Old Spanish Road

Now we have reached a bit of the old 16th Century cobblestone highway of Mexico, from San Blas through Guadalajara and Mexico City to Vera Cruz. Featured here are fan palms, Washingtonia robusta; Cassia, Oleanders, Pomegranate, Poinsettia, and Lion's-tail (Leonotis Leonurus), Poinciana Gilliesii, Ulmus and Populas, Salvia farinacea and splendens, the common Geranium and the Pelargonium types.

A short distance there is a dry hillside along the highway a fence of Ocotillo stalks (Fouquiera splendens) within this enclosure aloes, Opuntia, Yucca, Agave, Euphorbia and Guzmania.

Great North Road

As our motor car mounts the winding road we travel upon a macadam highway of New Zealand from Auckland to Wellington, a route of scenic beauty.

Plant life which is native to this country has been used in this section, Pittosporum crassifolium and P. Eugenioides, Lagunaria Patersonii, Myoporum lactum, Coprosma Baueri, Metrosideros robusta and tomentosa, also Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax).

Western Highway

Having recently visited New Zealand let us visit her neighbor Aus-

tralia and travel over a part of Western Highway from Ballarat to Melbourne. This road was built in 1852 of stone blocks and gravel, it was used principally for transporting gold to the coast.

By looking at the vegetation one might think they really were in Australia. Eucalyptus ficifolia, miniata, constricta, eremophila, erythronema and polyanthemos; Pittosporum phillyraeoides and P. viridiflorum, Templetonia retusa, Hakea laurina and H. saligna, Melaleucea armillaris, lateritia and hypericifolia, Callistemon rigidus, Grevillea Banksii and Hilliana, Leptospermum Nichollsii and L. laevigatum, Calothamnus aspera, Hymenosporum flavum, Calodendrum capensis, Casuarina Cunninghamiana, and Acacia aneura, A. Baileyana, A. longifolia and A. pycnantha.

Santa Fe Trail

After leaving this beautiful country we come back to the good old U. S. A. and take a ride over an old trade route to Mexico. This road goes from Independence, Mo. to Sante Fe, N. Mex., it is natural soil oiled and packed.

Another type of plants have been used Crotalaria agatifolia, Parkinsonia aculeata, Fabiana imbricata, Exchorda, Cotinus coggygria, Prunus ilicifolia, Tamarix and Hesperoyucca Whipplei.

El Camino Real

At last we come to the El Camino Real, "The King's Highway" from San Diego to San Francisco. This route joining the missions of California. In the days of the Padre it was a mere trail, but today it is a modern concrete highway ranking with the best in the country.

Both native and exotic trees and shrubs have been used extensively. The California ones are Sycamore, Torrey and Monterey pines, Holly, Coffee-berry, Flannel-Bush, Mt. Mahogany, Ceanothus arborea and cyanus, Rhus laurina and integrifolia, Olive, Myrica and Mulberry.

The introductions are Eucalyptus, Erythrina Crista galli, Photina serulata, Thevetia nereifolia, Echium fastuosum, Ceratonia Siliqua, Melaleuca decussata, Stenolobuim stans, Jasmine humile, Ilex cornuta and Lavatera Olbia.

Within a short time the highways of fourteen countries have been ridden upon, because of the newness of the planting along the route it is not nearly as attractive as it will be in years to come.

In the future as we journey over this unique road and familiarize ourselves with the many genus and varieties of plants a better appreciation will probably be felt not only for the San Diegan, Milton P. Sessions, who landscaped this sagebrush hillside.

Question Box...

By R. R. McLEAN

. . . Mildew on Dahlias Severe Late in Season

QUESTION: What is the cause of mildew on dahlia leaves? What can be done to stop it? Mrs. J. E. D.

With reference to mildew on dahlias, of course the spores are present at all times where dahlias are grown. Weather conditions and the condition of the plants generally determine the degree of injury sustained by plants attacked. This mildew is usually severe late in tre season only, when the vitality of the plants is considerably lowered and there is an extreme variation between day and night temperatures. It can be controlled if control measures are begun early enough, in the same manner as mildew on roses, that is, by the use of some standard fungicide having a copper or sulphur base. Bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur are examples. Many growers, however, prefer the simpler method of dusting frequently as necessary with a good dusting sulphur.

Question: My lawn is beginning to look brown and dead. This summer I had so much water grass in it. What treatment should it have now?—Mrs. S. M.

Answer: Water grass (crabgrass) is an annual and dies in the fall. In a few weeks, say about the middle of November, it should be all dead. Then take a Bermuda grass rake and go over the lawn thoroughly, raking both ways and taking out every bit of dead water grass. Next sow grass seed, either blue grass and clover or a special mixture intended for winter growth, rather heavily and work it in. More seed can be planted in the early spring if you do not get a heavy enough stand this winter. The new grass should crowd out some of the water grass when the latter attempts to grow next summer. If this process is kept up season after season, the water grass can be gradually reduced. Water grass thrives on a heavily irrigated lawn, and is not injured by close cutting as are blue grass and some other lawn grasses. Hence irrigate sparingly when water grass begins to start and raise the cutting blades of your mower so as to leave the grass longer. Unfortunately there is no royal road to water grass eradication, as it takes time and patience.

QUESTION: I have been trying to raise some California holly from seed. many of the plants turn brown and die without any apparent cause when they are a few inches high. Can you tell me what is wrong and how I can correct the trouble? MRS. J. S.

ANSWER: Holly plants (P. arbutifolia) are subject to a number of leaf spot diseases, but they generally attack the plants when they are older than your seedlings. The writer has, however, seen young seedlings killed by a bacterial disease known as pear blight or fire blight. This disease occasionally attacks full grown plants also, and unless checked by cutting out affected branches may seriously injure the entire plant. Although no definite remedy for pear blight—other than surgery which is applicable to large plants only—can be suggested, some protection can probably be given small plants by spraying them with Bordeaux mixture. Pear blight is spread from plant to plant by insects, chiefly, and every effort should be made to keep the seedlings clean in this respect. Bordeaux mixture, in addition to being a first class fungicide, is a repellant to most insects.