



ACCREDITED JUDGES for flower shows lead busy lives in flower season. But it's an appealing vocation. They spot new ideas in arrangements, discover new varieties of old favorites, greet friends and exchange notes on garden lore . . . fruitful fun. This group judged entries in the Mt. Laki Garden Club Spring Show on June 7 held in the Henley Grange Hall. Entries in all divisions were outstanding in spite of continuing rain. Left to right are Mrs. I. W. White, show chairman; Mrs. Theodore Fish, Mrs. Earl McFall, both of Tulelake; Mrs. M. A. Bowman, Merrill; Mrs. Hugh O'Connor, Klamath Falls, and Mrs. Chester J. Main, Tulelake, all judges. The driftwood and hen and chicken entry was by Mrs. C. H. Kelly of the Mt. Laki club.

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

By RUTH KING

A single packet of seed of perennial and biennial flowers will provide many plants for next summer's garden . . . they'll bloom then too, if planted now. The time is right says Mother Nature, to encourage quick germination, if you do a quickie stint and get them in while the ground is moist. Warming weather will get them popping into sunlight.

Plants with the right care will be husky enough by the time winter winds nip at your ankles to winter through.

There are too many topnotch gardeners "here-about" for us to whisper even a word about culture or that both biennials and perennials have ready-made factories in established root systems that annuals must make for themselves before they can flower, and that there is a peculiar thrill in finding the first promise of flowers in our perennial garden, long before the ground is warm enough to set out your annuals.

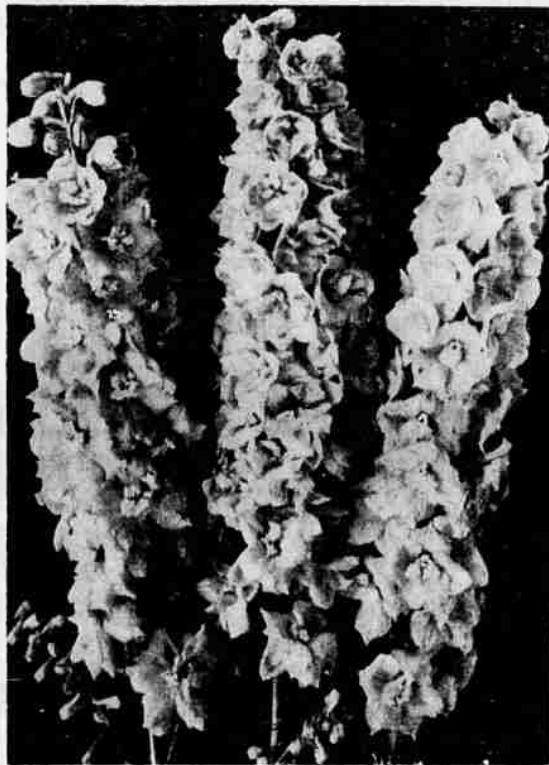
While it is possible to start seeds in the location where they will flower come 1959, it is generally better to prepare a small nursery bed in a spot where you can give the little seedlings special care and daily "petting." Plants like babies grow best, the sages say, and we agree, when there's a little bit o' lovin' mixed with the soil.

We are watching with bated breath small plants from a 25 cent packet of seed sown last summer after many of our hybrid delphiniums died. Sown last August, the little plants came through in good shape but a mole, bent on breakfast, pushed full half of them out of the earth and that day we made no daily saunter to cast an eye on them. By night, the old Underwood covered and moments to spare, we were too late to save the seedlings . . . but . . . on a tiny, sturdy stem, no more than six inches high, we spy color, a deep, deep purple with a hint of red. Sounds out of line but we shall see.

Wouldn't this be a dreary world if there were no flowers, no gardeners and yes . . . no moles? Happy gardening!

GREEN DOG BORN

HARRISBURG, Ill. — John Jones had something to talk about when his bird dog gave birth to a litter of pups — one of them green. All six other pups are white. A Marion doctor said an infection in the mother may have caused the green coloring of the pup but whether it will remain that way is not known.



GOLD MEDAL Hybrid delphiniums with huge double flowers in clear blues, white, lavender, mauve, and the new deeper purples are easy to grow from seed. The plants will bloom next year if the seed is sown now.

—Bodger Seed Photo

Tropical Plants Thrive In Shade

Tropical plants are just what their name implies — natives of the tropics.

For this reason, the majority of the tropical foliage plants are shade loving and they will do well in most homes if they are not placed in direct sunlight. If there is too much light, some plants, like the Chinese Evergreens and certain of the Philodendrons will grow lighter green. Other plants, on the other hand, if in too much shade will tend to grow weak and spindly. In greenhouses shade is introduced by use of various shading materials. This is not practical in the home, but a good guide is to place the plants where they will have plenty of light but not direct sunlight. Consult with your

nurseryman or garden center as to the proper conditions of light for any foliage plants that may be purchased. Plants like Peperomias, Dracaenas and Sansevierias, and even the Philodendrons do better in considerable light.

CAN'T STAND PROSPERITY

HILO, Hawaii — Walter A. Todd, 64, can't give up working. Todd retired in March as head of Hawaii County automotive and equipment division after working for the county for 44 years. Now, he offers to work without pay if the county will give him back his job. "You have to do something," says Todd. "I enjoy fishing and hunting, but there's a limit to that."

Plants Checked By Spray

Wild rose plants—pests in much of Western Oregon—can be completely killed with a foliage spray, report Oregon State College agricultural research workers.

Rose bush crowns were killed with a spray mixture of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T in trials by D. W. Hedrick, range scientist, and W. R. Furtick, agronomist. Two pounds of each chemical were mixed in 100 gallons of water and applied with a hand sprayer until foliage was thoroughly wet.

Best dates for spraying vary from May 15 to July 1 with the earlier dates recommended for Southern Oregon and the later sprays for northern Willamette Valley. Wild rose is common on nonirrigated grazing lands in the Willamette and Umpqua River drainages.

Hedrick says that while a few rose plants may provide useful green browse for sheep during the dry summer months, it soon becomes too thick to be controlled by grazing. On farmlands, it is easily controlled by plowing or

mowing or a combination of both. Time of spraying proved the key to successful control of wild rose with herbicide sprays that have been tried periodically for nearly 10 years. Plants sprayed after July 1, for example, generally show only a partial top kill.

Hedrick recommends two grazing management practices to keep rose in check after spraying or in lightly infested pastures: Rotation grazing, and grazing after forage plants have matured seed. Rotation grazing will permit good forage plants to recover during rest periods and compete more successfully with brush plants. Grazing after seed maturity is not damaging to grass plants protected during their flowering period and rose bushes, after the grasses dry, provide some usable green foliage fairly high in protein and vitamin A, Hedrick states.

Foliage Plants Need Humidity

Outside of the staunch foliage plants like the Peperomias, Sansevierias, Dracaenas, Dieffenbachias and others which will grow under most conditions in the home, many other foliage plants require considerable amounts of humidity.

The lower the temperature consistent with the health of the plant, the lower the humidity need be, since plants will not dry out so readily at low as at higher temperatures.

It must be remembered, however, that the majority of tropical plants grow naturally under conditions of high humidity. These include the Philodendrons, Chinese Evergreens, Nephthytis, etc. Practically all tropical plants will grow better where such conditions are provided for them.

In the home, where there generally are not too many such plants, the humidity may be maintained by frequent hand syringing. There is one caution to be observed here. Use a very fine, misty spray and do not prolong it. Overwatering of tropical plants is just as bad for them as having too little water, according to the American Association of Nurserymen. It is humidity around the foliage you should seek, not a continuously soaking-wet condition of the soil. Humidifiers hung near the foliage of the plants serve the purpose well.

DOG SQUEALS

WINOOSKI, Vt. — Man's best friend became a boy's worst enemy. Found abandoned on the roof of a mill building, the dog was traced to his juvenile owner. The youth and two companions were charged with a series of thefts and acts of vandalism.

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