



MANY A NOOK or corner in a garden, however small, can be made a feature by using a few annual plants to fill it. Here half a dozen pansy plants are intermixed with sweet alyssum. These pansies are Swiss Giants.

“WHY WAIT TO PLANT YOUR LANDSCAPING?” In the “olden days” you had to wait for plants were bare rooted. But today we ball and burlap our plants or have them in pots so they can be planted from early Spring to late Fall. Yes, even in the Summer! Come in and see our beautiful and wide selection of plants. They can be planted now, when you have the time to select and plant them.

WAYNE JONES

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GOLDEN VICARY (potted)
Golden yellow leaves
Specimen or hedge plant

1 gal. cans 99¢
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3 gal. cans \$3.00

THUNDERCLOUD PLUM TREE (B & B)
Dark red people leaves
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Pink flowers in spring. 6-8' \$8.95
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Time: 9:00 a.m.
Date: SATURDAY, JUNE 26

Suburban Gardener

Roses Require Regular Program Of Care

By BETTY FRANKEL

Roses have been the most beloved flower since time immemorial. They are mentioned in the Bible and figure in other ancient records and documents, and their beauty is still being celebrated by the poets. Roses grow wild in all parts of the northern hemisphere and our modern roses claim ancestors from China, Japan, India, central and southern Europe, as well as the Americas.

The simplest roses have only five petals and five green sepals which enclose the bud. These are arranged around the top of an urn-shaped expansion at the end of the stem. Above the sepals and petals are the pistils and a whorl of many stamens. Remarkably, the stamens in some roses have taken on the appearance of petals and thus the full double roses have been formed.

Roses were one of the first flowers to be domesticated and they still grace both cottages and palaces.

There are hundreds of kinds of roses adapted to many purposes — climbing on a trellis, covering a steep bank, edgings, specimen plants, and in the perennial border of filling beds for formal display.

MUCH WORK has been done hybridizing new and better roses, and each year the “All-America Rose Selections” announce their choice of the best new hybrids.

In order to get the most from your roses they should be planted where they get at least six hours of sunshine each day, although some afternoon shade is desirable to keep the colors from bleaching. Good air circulation is important, too.

Roses will grow in either clay or sandy soil but good drainage is a must. They prefer a slightly acid soil with a good supply of organic material.

Early spring is the best time to plant roses in this area, but potted roses can be planted at any time during the growing season.

Roses need a regular program of care. In recent years we have relied heavily on the use of chemical sprays and dusts. Many of the ones that were used are now considered unsafe, so check the safety of the products before you use them.

In former years, before the dangerous hydrocarbons were manufactured, gardeners took care of many of the insect problems on their roses by hosing off the plants morning and late afternoon with a forceful spray of clear water. Nicotine preparations were sprayed for aphids and thrips. Arsenate of lead was used for rose chafers, and Bordeaux mixture for leaf-spot.

The modern approved chemicals include malathion for rose chafers and aphids. It should be sprayed every five to seven days after the insects have appeared. Benomyl sprayed every 10 to 14 days is suggested for black-spot.

ROSES NEED a plentiful supply of water. Water during dry spells by flowing the water on the soil. Don't sprinkle. A mulch of gravel, peat moss or some other material will conserve moisture in the soil and help cut down on weeds.

Roses are vigorous “feeders” and need to be fertilized at least twice during the growing season. The first application should be made in early spring and a second should be made in June as the roses are coming into bloom. A third feeding can be made later in the summer, but before the middle of August.

Most growers use a 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer although some prefer an organic fertilizer.

Sun Shy Flowers Awake At 4 P.M.

Most people unfamiliar with the plant exclaim, “What a charming little shrub.” It isn't a shrub, it's a perennial but in northern climates it is treated as an annual, easily grown from seeds each year. Buy a packet labeled “four-o'clock” and you can sow the seeds in your garden.

The Latin name of this plant, “Mirabilis,” means “wonderful.” A common name, in addition to four o'clock, is Marvel of Peru, one of the tropical countries in which the species we grow is found.

All three of these names refer to one fact, except on dull, cloudy days, when they are open all day, the flowers unfold at about 4 p.m.

after being closed all morning. Because of this timing four o'clocks were one of the flowers used by gardeners in Victorian times to make up a “flower” dial. This was rather like a living sundial, the opening or closing of the selected flowers indicating an approximate hour of day or evening.

NEEDS of four o'clock planted in your garden this spring will produce well-branched, three foot high plants with bright green leaves and fragrant, long, tubular-shaped flowers in white, pink, red or yellow by July. From then on till frost, there will be only green in morning, but the plants will be blooming during late afternoon.

NOT MANY PLANTS have a habit as interesting as this one. It keeps blooms closed, despite sun, all morning but they open about 4 p.m. Hence the common name of four o'clock.

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Pesticides Defined

Do you know the difference between herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and pesticides?

Herbicides are used to kill weeds or undesirable plants. Insecticides kill insects. Fungicides control plant diseases.

Pesticides include all three of these — herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. A pesticide is any substance that kills or controls a pest.

STAIR-STEPPED planters-screens create semi-enclosure and focal point for section of garden. Planter boxes of 2x8-inch western red cedar boards are set front edge to back, varied in height to achieve staggered setback pattern. Five-foot-high screens of two-inch lath on frame of 2x4-inch cedar are attached to boxes.

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