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The Green Thumb
Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association
Organized in 1884

"To preserve the natural beauty of Colorado; to protect the forests; to encourage proper maintenance and additional planting of trees, shrubs and gardens; to make available correct information regarding forestry, horticultural practices and plants best suited to the climate; and to coordinate the knowledge and experience of foresters, horticulturists and gardeners for their mutual benefit."

INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendar of Events</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Green Thumb Goes to a Flower Show</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs for Summer, by Katharine B. Crisp</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Aspen of Colorado, by C. Gordon Wyatt</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. O. S. Flower Survey, by Moras L. Shubert</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemons Are Fun, by Sue N. McLane</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcovers for Colorado, by M. Walter Pesman</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Golf in Your Own Back Yard, by Edgar A. Johnson</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's in a Name? Much! by M. Walter Pesman</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Hemlock</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting, by Mrs. John Scott</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth World Forestry Congress Stamp</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch Your Home</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Doctor Honored</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Suggestions, by Pat</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig These Questions</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association
A non-profit, privately financed Association
EA 2-9656

909 YORK ST. DENVER 6, COLORADO
MEMO

Calendar of Events

The Green Thumb Program—Every Saturday morning on KLZ at 10:15 a.m.

Floral Art Courses — Opportunity School. Every Thursday, 9 a.m.-11:30 a.m., 1 p.m.-3:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.-9:15 p.m. There is no charge except for materials.

Workshop I—Botanic Gardens House, 909 York Street, 9:30 a.m., the third Wednesday of each month.

Workshop II—Lakeside Denver Dry Goods, 44th and Harlan, 10 a.m., the first Friday of each month.

Workshop III—Arapahoe County Fair Grounds, Littleton, 9:30 a.m., the third Tuesday of each month.

BOTANIC GARDENS HOUSE MEETINGS

909 York Street

August 8—Judges' Council, 10 a.m.

August 10—Green Thumb Garden Club, "Nature's Calendar of Time," 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., at the Washington Park Community Church, Arizona and South High Street, Denver.

August 10—Organic Gardeners, 8 p.m.

August 11—Silver Spruce Garden Club, 11:30 a.m.

Turf Advisory Committee, 2 p.m.

August 11—Garden Club at Durango.

August 12—Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association Finance Committee, 10:30 a.m.

Board Luncheon, 11:30 a.m.

August 13—Alta Vista Garden Club, "Hawaiian Holiday," 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., at the Arvada Lions Club, 5725 Teller Street, Arvada.

August 14—Gladiolus Show, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., at the Denver U. S. National Bank.

August 15—Morning Glories Garden Club, "My Book of Memories," 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., at St. Paul's Parish House, West 10th and Garrison, Lakewood.

August 17—Morning Belles Garden Club, 9:30 a.m.

Golden Bells Garden Club, 2 p.m.

August 18—Suburban Garden Club, 12 noon.

August 18—Boulder Garden Club.

Fort Lupton and Hudson Garden Clubs, "All Through the Year," at the Municipal Building, 330 Park Avenue, Fort Lupton.

August 22—Arvada Garden Club, 12 noon.

August 23-24—"Just For Fun" Dahlia Show, Downtown Denver Dry.

August 24—Morning Glories Garden Club, 12 noon.

August 25—Rosebowl Garden Club, 12 noon.

August 29, 30, 31—Flower Show School, 9 a.m.

September 1, 2—Advanced Flower Show School, 9 a.m.

Orchid Society, 7:45 p.m.

September 6—Mountain View Garden Club, 10 a.m.

Green Thumb Editorial Committee, 2 p.m.

September 7—Botany Club, 7:30 p.m.

September 8—Rose Society, 7:30 p.m.

Show-Your-Own Dahlia Show

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 23 and 24

We'll have tables down our main aisle... you bring your dahlias in containers (as many as you like) and we'll be ready with a printed sign identifying you and your entry. Every dahlia grower is welcome! No entry fees, no judging or prizes... just fun for the sheer joy of seeing what beautiful Dahlias are grown hereabouts!

We'll need to know how much space each exhibitor will need... and what to print on your sign... so please fill out and mail the entry blank below promptly. And...

Bring your Dahlias to our Downtown Store on

Tuesday morning, August 23, between 7:00 and 9:15 a.m.

THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO.

16th and California Sts., Denver 1, Colorado

I will have_________________containers with Dahlias to show on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 23 and 24, at The Denver, Downtown.

Name__________________________Telephone__________________________

Garden Club Affiliation (if any)__________________________

Variety of Dahlia (if you'd like this on card)__________________________

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THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO. - Denver - U. S. A.
THE GREEN THUMB GOES TO A FLOWER SHOW

Class 60. Magazine Marvels—Library, using a 1960 issue or issues of GREEN THUMB somewhere in the design—base, accessory, container, etc. Winner to receive an added special prize of a year's subscription to GREEN THUMB, courtesy—Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association.

The preceding excerpt was taken from the schedule of Suburban Solarium Flower Show sponsored by the Sunshine Seeders Garden Club of Littleton, June 17, 1960. There were 5 entries in the class. The winning arrangement was made by Mrs. John Scott. Second and third place honors went to Mrs. Douglas Goforth and Mrs. Jess Gibson, respectively.

In her arrangement which placed second, Mrs. Goforth used Gladiolus leaves, Bells of Ireland, and Hens and Chickens.

Cover photo—Mrs. Scott's first prize arrangement featured Tiger Lilies, Meadow Rue, and dried Eucalyptus, Yarrow, and Cone.

Mrs. Gibson used Iris, Hosta, and Polygonium in her third prize winning arrangement.
SHRUBS FOR SUMMER

BY KATHARINE B. CRISP
Home Garden Club

THE GOLDEN bell, Forsythia, announces the coming of spring. It is followed by the Japanese quince, Japonica, with its red flowers. When the snowy white garlands of Spiraea appear, we know that spring is really here. Lilacs and other spring flowering shrubs form a succession of bloom as the summer months approach. Gradually the shrubs receive less attention and flowering shrubs are almost forgotten as the summer annuals appear.

There are, fortunately for us, several desirable summer shrubs that should be planted more frequently.

Rose-of-Sharon, Hibiscus syriacus, is not a rose, but a member of the mallow family. It is also called shrubby Althea and sometimes listed as Althea. It is an erect growing shrub, five to fifteen feet high with a formal shape. The flowers resemble those of the hollyhock. It blooms from July to frost and gives color when other shrubs have finished blooming. The Althea most commonly seen has purplish magenta colored flowers. It is regarded as a half-hardy shrub. Among the newer varieties are "coelestis", a lavender blue; "totus-albus" a white; "monstrosum", a white with purple eye.

There are some that are double-flowered and some with variegated leaves. The shrubby cinquefoil, Potentilla fruticosa, is a most desirable shrub. It is charming in a low hedge or as an edging. It is compact in growth, slow growing and can be pruned to any small size. The foliage is fern-like and there is a constant display of small golden cup-shaped flowers throughout the summer. It survives sub-zero temperature and grows in most any kind of location; dry or moist, shady or sunny. Potentilla fruticosa is our native dwarf shrub. A variety called Gold Drop has denser foliage, is many flowered and vigorous.

Another yellow flowered shrub, but partial to shady places, is St. Johns Wort, Hypericum. The flowers are yellow with many usually conspicuous stamens. The leaves are resinous dotted without marginal teeth or lobes. Hypericum moserianum, Sun Gold, bears golden flowers all summer. This is a shapely dwarf shrub, oval in shape. 2½ to 3 feet in diameter.

Blue spirea or blue mist, Caryopteris incana, not a true spirea but resembles some species, is a member of the Verbena family. It is a handsome shrub, three to five feet high. It bears showy light blue clusters of fringed flowers that do not bloom until mid-September. The foliage is grayish-hairy. Caryopteris incana will survive several years if planted in a protected location. It is one of the latest flowering shrubs and a desirable plant for the flower border. A variety called "Azure" has been developed by the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station. The flowers are described as heavenly blue, the foliage is a richer color and the bush is more upright.

A very hardy and drought resistant shrub is the lead plant, Amorpha canescens. It is a member of the pea family, having compound leaves with numerous leaflets arranged feather-fashion in pairs but with a single terminal one. The flowers are blue, small, pea-like, in a dense, usually branched terminal cluster 4½ inches long. It is easily grown in ordinary garden soil. It may be planted in the shrub border or as a specimen plant.
A virgin stand of mature aspen sawtimber in the San Juan National Forest of Colorado.

THE ASPEN OF COLORADO

By C. Gordon Wyatt
Timber Staff Officer, San Juan National Forest

Most of us associate the aspen forests of the Colorado Rockies with some aspect of outdoor recreation. The very name "Aspen" has a soft, delicate sound that epitomizes many of its characteristics. The pale green leaves and slender smooth white trunks, the soft rounded silhouette of foliage against the clear blue sky—every nature lover thrills to the sight of aspen standing high against the mountain slopes.

This is the tree that heralds the changing seasons in the mountains. In spring the aspen slopes change suddenly from winter's bleak gray to soft new shades of pale green, in pleasant contrast to the dark green spires of spruce and fir. In the heat of early summer the rustling of the quaking aspen creates an illusion of cool mountain breezes. The blazing glory of the aspen in autumn is a sight to behold, and what portrays more boldly the approach of winter than falling aspen leaves scattered anon by a chilly October wind?

The aesthetic appeal of the aspen forest is well known, but to the forester this tree species has many other values as well. He knows quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides) as a deciduous soft-textured hardwood of wide distribution throughout the United States and Canada. A cousin to the cottonwoods and Lombardys, aspen is an aggressive species in its forest habitat, quick to establish itself on sites which have been disturbed by fires or logging. In the practice of forest management, aspen is grown in even-aged stands due to its intolerance to shade.

As a consequence the mature stands of merchantable aspen must be harvested by clear cutting, so that the new young forest of sprouts and suckers can grow and thrive in full sunlight.

In its aggressiveness to become established in the forest, aspen often occupies land with poor soil and dry aspect. Its growth on these sites is short and scrubby, and is valued chiefly for watershed protection and aesthetic appeal. Aspen reaches its best development on moist, well drained loamy soils, and under optimum conditions the trees will grow to sawtimber size and attain a height of 100 feet at maturity.

The commercial use of aspen in wood products industries is largely undeveloped in Colorado at the present time. However, several industrial uses of aspen have materialized in the Rocky Mountain area within the past fifteen years. The soft pliable wood fibers make high grade excelsior for packing, and it is especially well suited for filters in certain types of air-conditioning units. Colorado aspen wood is beginning to receive wide use as core stock in the manufacture of veneer-surfaced doors and furniture. Some aspen logs are being sawed into lumber for use as box and crating material. But perhaps the most interesting form of industrial use in Colorado has been in the manufacture of match sticks.

In the community of Mancos in southwestern Colorado, the Diamond Match Company built a match factory in 1946 and began manufacturing match sticks or "splints", as they are known in the trade. The aspen timber for this manufacturing process has been purchased through a series of timber sales on the nearby San Juan National Forest. Each year the company logs and processes two to three million board feet of aspen bolts, furnishing steady employment for 50 or more people. Just recently the factory was taken over by a new owner, Hunt Foods and Industries, Inc., and the plant now carries 66 employees on its payroll. Each thousand board feet of aspen logs yields about 7½ million
E.O.S. FLOWER SURVEY

By MonAs L. SKUBERT

Last August we decided to prove that there are still plenty of wild flowers to look for even though Autumn is approaching in the higher altitudes. So we suggested the end-of-season (E.O.S.) contest to see who could find the greatest number of species in bloom between the 14th and 24th of August. Please refer back to your August, 1959, issue of the GREEN THUMB, 16:228. Such a satisfactory response was received that we thought you would like to continue this year. Here are the results of the top four lists:

First place goes to the Botany Club of the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association for their list of 115 species recorded on August 23 on a tour of 32.2 miles from Denver to Squaw Pass. The altitudinal range was from 5300 feet to about 9800 feet.

Second place was earned by the list of 71 species in bloom on August 20. Mrs. C. A. Kutzleb of the Columbine Garden Club in Idaho Springs found these between her home and Chinn's Lake only 12 miles away. The altitude ranged from 7500 feet up to 11,000 feet on her trip.

Mrs. Alexander Barbour and Mrs. Marjorie Shepherd tallied 52 species with flowers on August 16. Their record would be first place if we considered the highest number of species per mile traveled, for they found all of these on a three-mile hike between the altitudes of 10,500 feet and 11,250 feet, an average of 17 different kinds per mile!

Mrs. H. E. Benson deserves an honorable mention for sending in two lists representing her finds on trips dated August 19 and August 23. Mrs. Benson, of Idaho Springs, is also a member of the Columbine Garden Club.

One person suggested a July survey-contest of the different kinds of flowers in bloom. This sounds like such a good idea, that it suggests that we might appropriately have a survey for almost every month of the year. If enough members signify an interest in a project of this sort, we can get it started in January, 1961. Yes, you can find flowers in bloom out-of-doors in Colorado every month of the year! But at the present our objective is to see how many species, especially those thought to be early-blooming ones, are still in bloom when we are apt to think that the season is finished.

This brings us to August, 1960. This year let's make our search a little later, between August 26 and September 6. It might be a good idea also to limit our zone to above 7500 feet in altitude where it is really beginning to be autumn.

The rules are essentially the same as they were last year:

1. Make a list of each kind of wild plant that you find in bloom.
2. Make a record of the date, distance traveled, the location of the trip, and altitudinal zones surveyed.
3. Use suitable references and be as accurate as possible in identifications, but if a genus is recognized but the species is too hard to identify, give a clue (for example, Chrysopsis sp. hairy leaves and stems).
4. Make a copy of your list for the GREEN THUMB and send it in before September 15, 1960.

A check list will be made from the lists sent in last year, so if you wish a copy, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the GREEN THUMB, 909 York Street, Denver 6, Colorado.
This alone will add untold wealth to the information of hybridizers in every line the world over.

Last year in the lists of new plants for 1959 carried by the leading garden magazines, three penstemons appear. Lena Seeba, a white flowered strain of the Seeba hybrid, Prairie Bells, an improved Seeba-Fate production, and Indian Jewels, a cultivar Flathead Lake Hybrid. All of these have been purified by selection so that seeds produce comparatively uniform plants. Occasionally a throwback will occur which is inferior, as also occasionally a plant may appear which is greatly superior. It is the hope of the Society that any superior plants will be propagated sexually as well as that any that are inferior will be destroyed.

It is also the hope of the Society that any one collecting species from the wild will honor the regard for beauty in nature, and observe the conservation measures necessary to preserve our wild flowers in the wild, as well as in our gardens.

No gardening article is complete without a list of species and varieties available to the average gardener. Therefore, I am listing a few, by no means the best, but the best available. Each year more nurseries are adding more penstemons to their lists (Nurserymen reading this should contact Glenn Vichmeyer for the latest.) Get on the wagon and you too can have fun with penstemons.

**PENSTEMONS ARE FUN**

By Sue N. McLane

**THREE years ago my husband and I knew very little about the genus penstemon, which is in reality the perennial just made to order for readers of The Green Thumb magazine. We had one flowering plant which we had brought in from the wild, and which we admired very much.

Then we learned of the American Penstemon Society and its advantages. At first I thought I was too busy for any additional activities, but Myrtle Hebert, a penstemon enthusiast, suggested that she send me the Society's seed list and that I allow her to include me in a round robin letter.

Like the Arab's camel, little by little the Society crept into my tent, and there came a day I was forced to confess to my better half that I had sent in my dues.

What happened next would fill reams. We began to inquire what species grew in our neighborhood, and to look for those species. Some we found, some we did not. We learned that Colorado alone boasts forty-four species, eight of which are to be found in our own country.

We began to learn to read botanical literature like a globetrotter reads French. We drove miles and miles, and brought in a variety of weeds, and a few penstemons. These latter we shared with members of the Society from coast to coast.

Collecting plants from the wild was only one of our interests. We ordered plants of the genus from every available source. We contacted members of the society from coast to coast and exchanged plants with them. And as the summer wore on and we observed the plants in the wild as well as in our garden we began to get an overall picture of this immense family.

Three hundred or so odd species and subspecies of penstemon exist, all but one of which are native to North America. People in England have long valued the penstemon as a border plant, and have propagated a few good garden varieties. Until a few years ago, our best ones came from there. Sponsors of the plant here were largely people interested in botanical species or in those adaptable to rock gardens.

Today a rapidly increasing group of hybridizers, amateur and professional, are at work. Penstemon has progressed in a few years from a shy little wildflower to the Belle of the Border. Moreover, as can never be said of roses or iris, or in fact of many genus, when we get where we are going we will know exactly how we got there.

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240

**Name** | **Color** | **Height (variable)** | **Remarks**
---|---|---|---
Fate Hybrid | white to pink | 3-4 feet | This group has grey glazed foliage, and strong stiff stems. Not reliably hardy in extreme north.
Seeba Hybrid | white to pink to purple | 3-4 feet | White.
Grandiflorus Hybrids | red through blue | 3-4 feet | Green foliage, long blooming, bushy.
Prairie Bells | red | 20 inches | Good form of P. Barbera.
Lena Seeba | pink | 15 inches | Good old variety, small flowers.

**Seeba hybrids**

Giant Floradale

Rainbow

Ruby King

Garter

Firebird

*P. grandiflorus*

*P. secundiflorus*

Nitidus

P. cobaea

**P. fruticosus**

*P. nervosus*

*P. rugulosus*

Dependable old standby. All of this group make aureus glaucous foliage.

Early, hardy

Arkansas cobaea

Wooly shrub-like plant for acid soil and abundant moisture. **R e q u i r e s** good drainage.
GROUNDCOVERS FOR COLORADO
By M. WALTER PESMAN

Periwinkle
Bishopweed
Bugleweed
Stonecrop
Ground Ivy
Buttercup
English Ivy
Kinnikinnick
Snow-in-Summer
Moneywort
Oregon Grape
Lily-of-the-Valley
Ribbongrass
Thyme
Pussytoes
Native "verbena"
Violet
Japanese Spurge
Moss Pink
Native sage
Hen-and-chicken
Catnip
Portulaca (purslane)
Wood sorrel

Vinca minor
Aegopodium podagraria
Ajuga reptans
Sedum acre, S. album, S. Kamschaticum, etc.
Glecoma hederacea
Ranunculus repens
Hedera helix
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Cerastium tementosum
Lysimachia nummularia
Berberis aquifolium repens
Convallaria majalis
Phalaris arundinacea picta
Thymus serpyllum
Antennaria rosea
Lippia canescens
Viola species
Pachysandra terminalis
Phlox subulata
Artemisia frigida
Sempervivum brauni, rubicundum, etc.
Nepeta mussini
Portulaca grandiflora
Oxalis corniculata atropurpurea

DO YOU need something at home to keep those teen-agers occupied? When you have guests that include active young people do you wish you had some activity for them? Do you like to play golf, but don't have time for it? If you answer yes to any of these questions, then this article is for you.

How about making a miniature golf course in your yard? If you have kids, let them help plan it and help build it, and the planning and building can be fun for you, too.

The type of miniature golf course that I suggest will not spoil a bit of your landscaping. This is not one of those commercial types with 2 x 4 sides, gadgets, etc. The type I have in mind is a miniature golf course with grass fairways, grass tees, and greens, and with all the beauty of a regular golf course.

This miniature golf game is played with just a putter and regulation golf ball. For your course, all you need is a means of designating your tees, some holes sunk in the ground and some portable or permanent flags to mark the holes. For the fairways, just use your imagination and your yard as it is.

Any number of fairways can be used, although nine is the preferred number. Make the play interesting by providing some long shots, varied with short ones. Work in a dog-leg or two and make full use of any natural hazards such as garden pools, trees, shrubs, slopes, and any other features already in your yard. If you wish to go all out you might add a sand trap or two or introduce some hazards, or tricky shots.

To protect your flowers, make it a rule that a ball landing in the flowers must be put back in play by moving it to the nearest grass area. For safety, apply the same rule to a ball going into the street. Whether or not you count this as a stroke is up to you.

In laying out your course, it is usually well to have the first tee near your patio or similar convenient location or gathering place. Lay out the fairways around the yard with the last hole returning the player to near the starting point. It is best not to have fairways crossing each other if several groups wish to play one after the other as on a regular golf course, however, this is not essential.

To mark the tees, I suggest two bricks or short 2 x 4's set flush with the ground. Paint these with the number of the tee and an arrow showing the direction to the hole. By setting these flush with the ground, they are inconspicuous and you can mow over them.

The hole can simply be a tin can set in the ground. It is well to cut both ends out to provide drainage. Short sections of galvanized pipe would be more permanent, but less available around the average home. Needless to say, these are set flush with the surface of the lawn.

If the holes can be located with a
A Sketch of Typical "Back-Yard" Miniature Golf
building, tree or fence directly behind them, the flags could be painted on these. Otherwise, I suggest a small flag mounted on a piece of 3/4 inch rod about 30 inches long. I prefer to have a loop at the top so that these can be taken up and hung on a nail or hook. You may wish to just leave these in all summer. The flags are best if made of colored plastic material or cloth. Metal flags are satisfactory, but rather stiff looking.

You are now ready to play, have fun!

To add to the fun, why not add a clock golf putting green. Or, you may prefer this to the miniature golf course. For clock golf, just use any area of your lawn that is 20 to 40 feet in diameter. Mark out a circle and divide it into 12 equal parts. Mark each of these segments with a brick or 2 x 4 set flush with the ground.

Now paint each of these with numbers from one to twelve. If you want to be real fancy you might set your bricks to make them form Roman numerals.

Next, install a hole in the middle of this circle, but off-center. A tree, shrub or other obstacle can provide a hazard to make the game more interesting.

You are now ready to play, just start on marker number one and put a golf ball into the hole, working progressively around the circle from 1 to 12.

Now, isn’t this more fun than just sitting and looking at your flowers? If you have a good lawn and keep it close clipped you can even practice a little putting at home this way.

Even if you don’t use either the miniature golf course or clock golf very much, think what a nice conversation piece it will make for your guests.

YOU may be among those people who are abjectly scared of Latin names. One well-meaning “practical” gardener told me that she only knows two Latin names, *Aurora borealis* and *Delirium tremens*.

Another one (male) confessed that he has two or three names on tap that he uses whenever an inquisitive soul insists on finding out the botanical name of an intriguing plant—such as *Vauquetinia karwinskyi,* and *Chae toptelea* *papalote.* Since these names are hard to remember and difficult to spell, he gets by handsomely.

But isn’t it sad, that the unjustified fear of Latin names makes us shy away from some utterly exquisite flowers that have come in recently and, poor things, have not been given any common name as yet. (They’ll get them later, don’t you worry!)

If you ever have an experience that has been mine again and again, of having to discourse about plants in an unknown language, you’ll bless the fact that each plant, no matter where found or cultivated, has one handle that can be used (and is!) in any part of this wide world. Even if the pronunciation of, for instance, *Koelreuteria* disguises it as Ko-el-ray-oo-tay reea, you’ll recognize it on sight. What a blessing Latin names have been for the global development of plant knowledge.

Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist, developed the method of naming a plant by giving each a double name, to indicate species and genus such as *Helianthus* (genus) *annuus* (species). That was in 1753. Since then any plant lover can make himself understood in regard to a certain plant by using this system. There is no question (well, hardly any question!) as to what plant is meant once the accepted Latin name is used.

The only difficulty may arise where the same plant was named twice by different people in different places. The first name that was properly recorded is to have precedence.

What can we do for the timid soul who has this “unjustified fear of Latin names”? All he needs to know is that practice makes perfect. Any worthwhile accomplishment takes a little effort to begin with.

A beginner in a foreign language can speed up his knowledge considerably by asking himself, in the new language, the name of everything he sees during the day. Do the same thing for plants and soon you’ll have lost all fear. Suddenly you will find that you can use them just as easily as mince pie and hi-fi records.

Here is a beginning: American elm, *Ulmus americana*; Soft maple, *Acer saccharinum*; Boxelder, *Acer negundo*;
Hackberry, Cleris occidentalis; Blue spruce, Picea pungens; Common privet, Ligustrum vulgare; Flowering plum, Prunus triloba; Snowberry, Symphoricarps albuns; Lilac, Syringa vulgaris; Wayfaring tree, Viburnum lantanum, etc.

Does that look scary? If it does, take another look. Both privet and lilac are indicated by Vulgaris, "common," naturally. The pungent fragrance of Blue spruce shows in the Latin name. Americana and occidentalis, for elm and hackberry are "naturals." Since Prunus stands for both plum and cherry, the triloba kind, of course, has three lobes of the leaf.

Now let us get quite bold and tackle a difficult name like Symphoricarps for snowberry and coralberry. The first part sym occurs in sympathy and symmetry, feeling or sounding together. Phor(i) we find in phosphorus, meaning light-bearing. Carpus occurs in many plant names for fruit: monocarpus, one-fruited; melonocarpa, black-fruited as in Prunus melonocarpa, Chokecherry. The whole name then, that looks so forbidding simply means that the shrub carries its fruit together, that is, in bunches. Easy, isn't it?

Just in case you get to be really expert in the use of Latin names, there are two more good reasons for becoming glib at them. There is nothing quite so "genteel," as quoting some Plant-Latin, we feel. This is a common thought among many folks, and you might as well make use of it, when it comes to creating a profound impression on others who have not yet acquired the ease.

No matter if you don't know anything else about a plant, but its name, people will jump at the conclusion that you are an expert, simply because of the high-sounding name. That is one reason for learning how. It may not be a highly moral reason.

The other is quite handy in cases where you need to blow off steam and run out of good expletives (I was going to say swear-words, but I thought better of it). For such a case try Arctostaphilyos uva-ursi. You can put a great deal of feeling into it. For extremely difficult situations, like running out of gas in the middle of the desert, try Metasequoia glyptostroboides.

As a parting shot, the following. If you feel that Latin names are unnecessary, remember that certain plants have forty or more common names. You might have some difficulty finding the one that will be known to your particular friend-gardener.

Being able to call a plant by name, even a botanical name, makes you on extremely difficult situations, like running out of good expletives (I was going to say swear-words, but I thought better of it). For such a case try Arctostaphilyos uva-ursi. You can put a great deal of feeling into it. For extremely difficult situations, like running out of gas in the middle of the desert, try Metasequoia glyptostroboides.

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The floral Butterfly planted annually at City Park is one of the few carpet beds being planted in Denver. This kind of planting is becoming a lost art in Denver. The bed requires about 6,600 various Coleus and Alternantheras plants for its design.

The planting is done by William Barrie, florist gardener of the City Park Greenhouse, assisted by William Withrow. It takes two days to plant the bed, and it must be trimmed every other week.—M. U.
The Annual Plantings along the fence in front of the Gardens are in full bloom now and present a dazzling display. In this planting are 133 varieties of petunias and 51 varieties of marigolds.

This past month another section of the Botanic Gardens got under way when members of the Colorado Cactiphyls began planting the Cacti and Succulent Garden. This initial planting is composed of native species of cacti collected by the Cactiphyles on several weekend excursions. This garden is located near the west end of the Herbaceous Unit.

A. Busy planting the Cactus Garden are Mrs. Julia Willis, Mr. Heacoch, Mrs. Stiles, Mr. Tomlin, and Mrs. Heacoch.

B. Mr. and Mrs. Heacoch and Mrs. F. Stiles discuss the placement of cacti in the garden.

C. Taking notes on the cactus planting is Mr. G. J. Tomlin.

The Rainbow Iris Collection in City Park is pictured at full bloom this Spring. This planting of 317 different varieties was recently transferred to 909 York Street so that newer and better iris could be planted at City Park in anticipation of the National Iris Meeting to be held here in 1963.

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COMPOSTING
By Mrs. John Scott
COLORADO FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS

AUGUST is flower show month in this area. What with the weather taking unpredictable nips at our spring and fall seasons, chairmen feel uncertain about earlier or later show dates.

July has been slighted. We don't plant enough July bloomers to assure a procession of petals. We could and should do something about this. George Kelly's book, How to Have Good Gardens in the Sunshine States, lists these perennials and bulbs for July flowering: anchusa, anthemis, bellflower, cornflower, delphinium, daisy, dianthus, foxglove, globe thistle, desertcandle, sea holly, four o'clock, gaillardia, geranium, gladious, ornamental grass, baby's breath, daylily, coralbell, marsh mallow, hollyhock, plantain lily, candelabra, sweet pea, lily, flax, lupine, bee balm, evening primrose, yucca and wild iris. Mrs. Willets' arrangement, "Padre of the Pueblo," won a place in National Council's new arrangement calendar to be released in August. Isabel credits an artist friend, Mrs. Claude Ryder, Vandalia, Ohio, with teaching her floral design. The plant materials depicting the austere life of the Southwest are: 'Ti leaves, and pods of the evening primrose, yucca and wild iris. Mrs. Willets is a student judge. Her photographer was Art Gore.

Another person of national fame is Mrs. William H. Barton, National Chairman of Flower Show Schools. He will be the instructor for Colorado's first flower symposium, given Sept. 1-2. Mrs. Barton's course will emphasize "New Trends in Design—Distinction and Originality." Mrs. John R. Salois of Dallas, Texas, will be the occasional winner if the stakes are especially desirable. Yet, if such a (fortunate?) exhibitor later decides against competing (to give others an opportunity or because he is just plain poohed) said exhibitor is thought to be angry, afraid, slipping, disinterested or worse. It puts a different slant on that old adage "You can't win for losing."

We're out of balance in another respect, too. Sometimes our show personnel become a bit dictatorial. This is not inferring that authority shouldn't be centralized. But it does imply that the mode (or mood) of exercising it should be softened. A show is a club or community enterprise. Probably no one position or committee is superior to another in the final analysis. Sure, some get their pictures in the papers, sit at head tables, greet distinguished guests and make with a mike. The prime purpose, however, for giving a show is none of the above, but rather to promote horticulture, advance artistic design and educate the public.

Really, it's the exhibitor who makes the show. A show set-up is a little like the host (show officials) who sets a lovely table (place and time) and awaits the caterers (exhibitors) to bring the food for the guests (public). The management is a minority group, while the exhibitors are in the majority and certainly should have more consideration in a democratic country.

And especially the faithful exhibitors who annually tote in entries by the score, and never receive a blue ribbon. These are the backbone of any show. They are unselfish and unsung and unlucky.

Or are they lucky? Everyone dislikes a consistent winner, or even an occasional winner if the stakes are especially desirable. Yet, if such a show (promising?) exhibitor later decides against competing (to give others an opportunity or because he is just plain poohed) said exhibitor is thought to be angry, afraid, slipping, disinterested or worse. It puts a different slant on that old adage "You can't win for losing."

So count yourself the winner if you persistently pick your best pink petunia and don't place. It was still beautiful (but not the newest variety); it filled space (and full classes are counted blessings); some spectators thought it should have won and liked it much better than the petunias that wore ribbons in their ruffles; and all concerned considered you a good sport, a generous soul, a community-conscious individual, and other desirable attributes. All of which you are, and much more.

You're a VIP.

Another VIP is Mrs. B. A. Willets, Denver. Her arrangement, "Padre of the Pueblo," was chosen to represent Wyoming at the fifth annual competition of the Sterling Silversmiths of America. She was chosen to represent Wyoming at the fifth annual competition of the Sterling Silver Bowl Tournament. She is a nice arranger and a nicer person. Mrs. Willets is a student judge. Her photographer was Art Gore.

Continuing with very important people, we have Mrs. L. G. Clapp, Cheyenne, Wyo., who is a member of the Colorado Judges Council. Mrs. Clapp went to New York in June, the guest of Jackson & Perkins Co., and the Sterling Silversmiths of America. She was chosen to represent Wyoming at the fifth annual competition of the Sterling Bowl Tournament. She is a nice arranger and a nicer person.

Another person of national fame is Mrs. William H. Barton, National Chairman of Flower Show Schools, who will be the instructor for Colorado's first flower symposium, given Sept. 1-2. Mrs. Barton's course will emphasize "New Trends in Design—Distinction and Originality." Mrs. John R. Salois of Dallas, Texas, will demonstrate "Point scoring on Horticulture." For further information contact Mrs. L. J. Woodman, 3985 S. Pennsylvania, Englewood, Colo.

"The book of Nature is a book of Fate. She turns the gigantic pages...a thousand ages, and a bit of slate; a thousand ages, and a measure of coal; a thousand ages, and a layer of marl and mud."—Emerson, "Essay on Fate."
FIFTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS STAMP

The 4-cent commemorative postage stamp marking the Fifth World Forestry Congress, which will be first placed on sale August 29, 1960, at Seattle, Washington, will feature the Congress seal, according to Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield.

This seal, in vertical format, features a globe in the upper portion, over which is imposed a stylized tree, flanked by symbols representing the multiple uses of forest land—wild life represented by a deer; water represented by a waterfall; timber harvesting represented by a stump and axe; outdoor recreation represented by a hiker, and grazing represented by a sheep. These resource uses are worldwide, though perhaps more widely developed in the United States than anywhere else. In an arc at the top of the seal is the inscription “FIFTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS” in dark Roman lettering.

One modification was made—the actual seal included a dark inverted arc in which appeared “U.S.A.* 1960.” This small segment was eliminated so that the value “4c” and “U. S. POSTAGE” could be added across the bottom of the stamp design in dark Roman lettering.

In view of the fact that the Fifth World Forestry Congress seal was used, as noted, for the stamp design, no artist as such was involved. The stamp was modeled by Charles R. Chickering of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The official emblem of the Fifth World Forestry Congress was designed jointly by Maurice H. Eysenburg of the Division of Visual Services, U. S. State Department, and Rudolph Wendelin of the Graphic Arts Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 4-cent World Forestry Congress commemorative stamp will measure 0.84 by 1.44 inches, arranged vertically, and will be printed in green on the Cottrell presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, electric-eye perforated. Issuance will be in sheets of fifty, and an initial order for 120 million has been placed.

Collectors desiring first day cancelations of the 4-cent World Forestry Congress commemorative stamp may send addressed envelopes, together with remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster, Seattle 1, Washington.

A close-fitting enclosure of postal card thickness should be placed in each envelope and the flap either turned in or sealed. The envelope should be addressed low and as far to the left as possible since the stamp is vertical and the pictorial machine cancellation requires a space approximately 3 1/4 by 2 3/4 inches.

Envelopes submitted should be of ordinary letter size and each must be properly addressed. An envelope must not be sent for the return of first-day covers, and orders for covers must not include requests for uncanceled stamps. The outside envelope to the Postmaster should be marked “First-Day Covers 4-cent World Forestry Congress stamp.”

Postmaster General Summerfield, in the initial announcement of this stamp on October 24, 1959, noted, “Approximately 2,000 foresters from all over the world will attend this Congress in Seattle to discuss opportunities to make each forest area yield the combination of uses best suited to the needs of the people. The United States is serving as host for this important conservation Congress, which is sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.”

More than 60 nations are expected to participate in the Fifth World Forestry Congress according to Dr. Richard E. Mc Ardle, Chairman of the Organizing Committee and Chief of USDA’s Forest Service. “There is every indication that it will be the largest international gathering of foresters ever held,” he said.

The Congress will hear technical papers by 200 internationally known experts on forestry subjects. Seven tours are scheduled to cover major forest areas of the country.

“Multiple Use of Forest Lands,” theme of the Fifth World Forestry Congress is symbolized by the official emblem which appears on the commemorative U. S. postage stamp. “Forest and related areas,” Dr. Mc Ardle declared, “should be managed in a manner that will conserve the basic land resource while at the same time producing high-level sustained yields of water, timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife harmoniously blended for the use and benefit of the greatest number of people. The multiple purpose use of forest lands has worldwide application.”

The Congress seeks to stimulate and foster international cooperation in the proper development and use of the world’s forest resources through the Multiple Use concept and through the exchange of information and development of personal associations among the world’s foresters.

Visitors are welcome to visit the annual flower trials at the Colorado State University Horticultural Farm northwest of Fort Collins. The farm is located on U. S. Highway 87 approximately two miles north of the cloverleaf or traffic circle where U. S. Highway 87 and State Highway 14 cross east of Fort Collins. A guide to the staked plots can be secured at the residence on the farm.

The plots include 50 different varieties of multiflora and grandiflora Petunias. Many of these are All-America selections; some that are on trial undoubtedly will be; all are favorites.

The plots also include the new F1 hybrid garden Snapdragons including the Rockets and others in solid colors and mixtures. Miscellaneous annuals in the test garden include F1 Zinnias, Alyssum, Phlox, Verbena, Salvia, Celosia, Harvest Giant Garden Mums and double Hollyhock.

It is believed that the first Tuberous Begonias planted on a large scale in Denver were at Elitch’s Gardens in 1931. It is well worth the time spent to see the Begonias and other beautiful flowers at Elitch’s, for all who see them will enjoy them.—M. U.
STRETCH YOUR HOME

THE ATTRACTIVE screened-in patio shown in the accompanying photos is a fine example of what can be done by a homeowner of average do-it-yourself ability, provided he has a firm plan and goes about it methodically.

This man is probably typical of thousands of owners of moderately-sized homes who have discovered that to accommodate the physical needs of a growing family (and for more peace of mind) the original living area simply must be expanded. He decided that a screened-in patio would add greatly to the comfort of all concerned and, at the same time, increase the value of his home. Such an “outdoor living room” can be used when entertaining guests, serving family meals, staging children’s parties, or as a protected play area on rainy days, or even for sleeping under the stars.

The builder of this particular patio, which is 12 x 21 feet, worked at a leisurely pace during weekends, days off and evenings, but the same patio could be put up in a couple of weekends, even less, if you already have a concrete slab.

He nailed 4” x 4” framing across the tops of the posts the length of the patio. He then secured 2” x 6” rafters to the roof of the house and the top of the 4” x 4” framing, and nailed a 1” x 6” face plate against the outside of the 4” x 4” framing the length of the patio.

He then nailed corrugated Fiberglas-reinforced plastic panels to the 2” x 6” rafters, after placing longitudinal and corrugated wood filler strips over the rafters and in alignment with the corrugations of the panels.

Next, he used Fiberglas screening in 5 and 6-foot widths, tacking it (or you can staple) to the posts about every inch. This screening won’t rot, rust, corrode or dent, and is glare-free. Framing strips of wood were used to cover up the tacks and give a trim appearance.

Ventilation just under the roof is important, so this homeowner fashioned a lattice effect using wood slats 1½” wide and ½” thick at each end of the patio. It lets air through and at the same time gives a decorative effect.

From that point on, our man did everything himself.

He placed natural slate in the concrete before it cured, to create a more attractive floor. Once the slate was set, a thin mixture of cement and fine sand was used to fill in between the slates.

He sank creosoted 4” x 4” posts in the uncured concrete (any wood going below ground level should be creosoted, whether it goes directly into the earth or not). To take the screening later, he sank 2” x 4” posts in the concrete midway between each 4” x 4” post, and also placed 2” x 4” base plates on top of the concrete between each post.

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The parking lot at the Central Bank Building, 17th and Lawrence, is another spot of beauty in the downtown Denver area. The lot is planted with grass, trees, and rock gardens with flowers. Pause a moment your next trip downtown and really look at this beautiful planting. You’ll be glad you did.

M. U.
PLANT DOCTOR HONORED

Dr. Cynthia Westcott, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, received the highest award of the American Rose Society, the Gold Honor Medal, during the Society's 61st Annual Convention in Denver, Colorado. “The Plant Doctor” as she is known to the gardening world is the author of numerous books on insects, diseases and roses. She is the second woman to be honored with this Medal in the 61 years of the Society.

J. Benjamin Williams of Silver Spring, Maryland, was the first recipient of the Helene Schoen Consulting Rosarian Trophy. He was selected for this award from 490 contestants for his superior services as a rose lecturer, cultural demonstrator and organizer.

The grandiflora rose Queen Elizabeth and the originator, Dr. Walter E. Lammeris of Germain's, Livermore, California, received the Gold Certificate of the American Rose Society. Tiffany, a hybrid tea rose, was awarded the Silver Certificate received by the hybridist, Robert Lindquist of Howards of Hemet, Hemet, California.

In stiff competition at the National Rose Show held in the Denver U.S. National Bank Building the following awards were won:

Nicholson Bowl, 7 different hybrid tea varieties, by Roy T. Littlejohn, Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

J. Horace McFarland National Trophy for which 6 different varieties of hybrid teas were in competition, was won by J. R. Burningham, Bountiful, Utah. He also won the J. Horace McFarland Rocky Mountain District Trophy (5 different varieties of hybrid teas) and the new Duke of Warwick Urn in competition for the first time. This urn was a gift to the American Rose Society by the Alt-America Rose Selections and the competition consisted of 6 AARS winners 1941 to date.

A new award, the C. Eugene Pfitzer Memorial Trophy in competition for one grandiflora was won by Mrs. Jean Kenneally, San Diego, California.

The Nora Katherman Rose Arrangement Trophy was won by Mrs. John Scott, Englewood, Colorado.

BIRDS ARE HELPERS

A bird can be worth a hundred dollars a year or more to a gardener, according to reports. A yellow throated warbler can eat as many as 10,000 tree lice in one day. The appetite of most other birds is equally insatiable. A single chickadee has been known to destroy 100,000 canker worm eggs in two weeks, plus thousands of tent caterpillar moth eggs. A kildeer can eat more than 300 mosquito larvae in a single meal.

—Farm News Digest

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Seasonal Suggestions

August is a time for flower shows and county fairs. These activities add to the pleasures of gardening by permitting the gardener to exhibit his best fruits, vegetables and flowers. It also gives him an opportunity to share his garden with those who view these shows. Speaking of sharing your garden, brings to mind a remark our good friend Dr. A. A. Hermann has made many times, “What good is a garden if it’s not shared with others?” May we suggest that you take advantage of these pleasant August evenings to entertain your friends and neighbors in your garden. You’ll find that a lovely garden, a good meal from the charcoal grill and the informality are all conducive to pleasant and lasting friendships.

At this time of year good grooming is very important to keeping the garden in top shape. Shallow cultivation of shrub borders and flower beds adds much to the appearance and it is helpful in keeping down the weeds and conserving moisture. Faded blossoms are unsightly. Cutting them off before they go to seed will help promote more flowering on most plants. Roses particularly should have the faded blooms removed. A good rule of thumb is to cut back to the first strong leaf with five leaflets. Formal hedges should be shaped occasionally to keep them in bounds, and sucker shoots should be removed from shrubs and small trees. Suckers are easily recognized by their fast growth and abnormal sized leaves.

Another important phase of grooming is being able to recognize the early signs of insect damage and controlling them before the damage becomes too extensive. Check the foliage of your plants frequently. Holes in the leaves or along the margins indicate the presence of chewing insects like beetles, grasshoppers and caterpillars, all of which can be controlled with DDT, Chlorodane, Dieldrin or a Multipurpose spray. Discolored foliage on the older parts of a plant is a good indication of spider mite damage. This can be controlled with Malathion or any of the miticides such as Aramite, Tedion, and others. Aphids are usually found on new succulent growth, Malathion or Nicotine Sulphate will clean up this pest. Small trees and shrubs can be adequately sprayed with a hose attachment or a pressure tank type sprayer. Many of the larger dense
evergreens and big trees will require the service of a commercial sprayer if thorough and lasting control is to be effected.

New lawns and the patching of old lawns can be done now. Use the first part of the month for soil preparation. Buy cheap seed if you will, but don’t skimp on the seed bed. A good 90% of the lawn problems we’ve had in the past few years can be traced back to improper preparation. Incorporate at least 2 yards of manure or other organic matter per 1000 square feet, and plow or dig it in 8 to 10 inches deep. When this is done, grade and level, making sure that the grade is away from the house. Time has shown us that mixed seed is not necessary in our area. If you want a good lawn, use straight Kentucky Blue or Marion Kentucky Blue. A top dressing of peat moss is good insurance since it retains moisture and will help in keeping the seed moist during germination. Newly seeded areas should be sprinkled frequently to keep the surface moist. When most of the grass has sprouted, begin watering more thoroughly and less frequently. In an old lawn that needs patching it is easiest to take sod from one area and repair all the bare spots with it. Then you need reseed only one spot.

August is also a good time to spend a weekend in the mountains seeing many of our beautiful wild flowers. Dr. Shubert’s report on the wild flower count of last year, page 239, indicates that they are still quite numerous at this time of year.

P.S. Don’t forget to attend a flower show or two. See the Calendar of Events for times and places.

—PAT
Dry weather bakes soil into tightly-packed hardpan like this. Shriveled roots can't get full nourishment from fertilizer and plant food. Grass turns sickly green; brown spots appear. ORTHO Lawn Green corrects this.

As soon as ORTHO Lawn Green is applied it not only feeds the grass, but loosens the soil. Water is able to penetrate the sun-baked soil, so that the roots can absorb the fast-acting nitrogen available at once.

Try this and send us a report on your results to receive a 25c ORTHO MOUNTAIN STATES GARDEN BOOK.