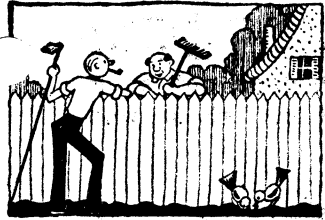


THE GARDEN SPRAY



BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

MEMBER—MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA
MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Office of the
Secretary
336 W. Elmwood Place
Minneapolis 9

Volume 3
Number 3
Jack Cohen, Editor

April, 1945

Ed Montgomery, Associate Editor

APRIL MEETING

Tuesday, April 10th
Fountain Terrace, Medical Arts Building

P R O G R A M

- 5:00 P.M. Board of Directors Meeting
5:30 Dinner, Fountain Terrace \$1.25
6:15 Business Meeting:
 Regular announcements
 Project reports:
 Sweet peas
 Tuberous begonias
 Roses
 Lilies
 Backyard fruits
6:35 Practical Lessons on Perennial
 Garden Arrangement. F. Elmer
 Hallberg, Landscape Architect
7:30 Transplanting and Speeding Up
 Annuals. W. E. Menzel.
7:40 Soil Testing for Amateur Gar-
 deners. Walter P. Quist.
8:00 Questions and Answers
8:15 Musts for April. J.T. Hanson
8:30 Preview of next meeting.
 Drawing for chemical testing
 set
 Group project meetings.

F. Elmer Hallberg, whose talk on Arrangement of Perennials will be a feature of the April meeting, is one of the few purely professional landscape architects practicing in the Twin Cities. The gardens he has designed show the originality and style of a competent artist. He will tell us about the new garden he is planning for himself at his new home on Highway No. 7 near Hopkins.

Get Your Friends On Our Waiting List

M.G.C. and O.C.D.

We are glad to welcome as new members to the Men's Garden Club, Ernest Maddaus, First National Bank; Rene Duford, Prudential Life Insurance Company. Our

Upsher Smith is Chairman of the Victory Garden Fair Committee; Chris Mosberg is Chairman of the Sportsman's Show Victory Garden Committee. Serving with them in

NEW THINGS FOR THE GARDEN
A Talk By Ed Montgomery

Ed is an expert on the new things to grow in the garden for he always likes to experiment and attempt what the other fellow is afraid to do. That's why the Program Committee gave him this particular assignment.

He made a fine collection of catalogs and based on them - and his own experiences - he made the following report:

Vegetables: Fordham 242 is the best new lima bean because it sets pods in hot weather. Another good lima bean is Early Market, offered by the Home Seed Co. of Canton, Ohio.

Sweet corn: The newest in this field is Golden Grain and it grows 8 feet in height. It was developed in Iowa but the seed is not yet available.

Lettuce: Good reports on two new types, Great Lakes and Bibb.

Squash: The new Butternut squash consists of solid meat.

Watermelon: There is a new Midget Watermelon out that is called the "ice-box" size. It is 7" long, 6" wide and a half is supposed to be used as a serving for breakfast.

Midget Sweet Corn: The seed is expensive but the ears are small and firm and are ideal in size for those who do their own freezing. It might be good for canning whole also.

Cucumbers: The new Burpee Hybrid cucumber has fruit 8" long and is square at the end.

Tomato: Burpee's Hybrid tomato is a 60-day plant, producing fruit 60 days from setting in the field. It has had a lot of publicity, being the first hybrid tomato for which seed has been publicly offered.

Tomato Jubilee was introduced a few years ago. It is a big, round, yellow tomato that is good for slicing and excellent for tomato juice.

Tampala: Highly publicized by Burpee, ~~seems~~ to be another variation, in taste at least, of spinach. It does not seem to be acceptable to most of those who have grown it.

Peas: Worth giving a small amount of space for they will grow well in this climate.

Tobacco: It is easy to grow, but the curing process to make it fit for use is a very difficult one unless you are right smart and equipped for it.

New Flowers. Flash: A brilliant single marigold. From deep golden-yellow to deep maroon-red and a combination of these shades. The plants are mound-shaped about 18" high and wide. Very uniform and covered with flowers.

Real Gold: Another prize-winning marigold. Tall-growing, golden-orange in color, it is much larger and brighter in color than Guinea Gold. Blooms 10 weeks from seed.

Salvia: A new Wygel group introduced by Schling, consists of five different shades from white through purple. It is a novelty for 1945.

Hemerocallis: The day lilies are now coming in pinks and purples.

Buddleia: Peace and Purple Prince are two new varieties brought out by Wayside Gardens.

Rock Gardens:

Ed really gave us a fine talk on Alpine plants that could be used in rock gardens. He has made a study of it, and the way in which he rattled off the botanical names of the plants and his familiarity and acquaintance with them, indicates he has really become familiar with this important piece of home gardening.

Ed has a list of the Alpine plants which are acceptable for this climate and he will be glad to give it to any club member who is interested.

How To Use Garden Markers

C. W. Marrs gave us an interesting talk on Garden Markers - how to use them and where to get one.

He had made a thorough search of the Twin City garden stores as well as a survey of members of the Garden Club to see what sort of markers they use.

Marrs never realized how important markers were until he made a study of the subject and now he is going into the job thoroughly and is going to have his garden marked up so that he can watch its progress in an intelligent way.

His observation has been that few of the members have garden markers. He thinks this is perhaps due to the fact that they were not able to get good ones.

Among the styles of markers he showed were those that Chris Mosberg of Danish Seed Co. carries. Chris has many styles and varieties and for further information, you might consult his catalog.

Dr. J. T. Cohen and Dr. Bill Vehe, the two dentist members of our Club, have developed a most practical and curious type of marker. They take empty novocain glass tubes which have a metal cap at one end and a rubber stopper at the other, and insert the name of the plant inside the glass tube where it is protected from sun, rain, etc. If they are to use a marker on a rosebush, they put a piece of wire around the end of the glass tube, tie it onto the bush, and the elements have no chance of getting at the label itself. If the marker is to be used for low-growing plants, they punch a long, narrow nail through the end of the rubber tube and stick this in the ground.

Marking markers is a nice winter occupation. They should be painted in February, and the wooden ones should have the end dipped in creosote. Metal markers are weather-proof. Use markers in your garden generously and abundantly to get more pleasure out of gardening in knowing just how the various plants are getting along.

Pruning In The Spring

Our Old World expert, A. H. Flack, is an authority on many phases of gardening in this new world of America. He is particularly an expert on when and how to prune, and advises that apple trees should be pruned so that each tree has no more than three or four main branches, and so that all branches across are eliminated. No stubs should be allowed to remain.

He points out that shrubs are often improperly pruned in this locality and that their beauty is therefore ruined, Do not cut shrubs back so as to leave long stumps, but each year cut off some of the older stems at ground level, thereby allowing younger shoots to develop in a vigorous, natural manner.

Mr. Flack generously offered to visit the gardens of any members and help them with their pruning problems. This expert service comes to you with your membership.

As a result of Mr. Flack's kindness, the President, Herb Kahlert, officially dubbed him the Official Consultant to the Club on pruning.

New Projects Committees

A special study of certain subjects in gardening seems to have clicked with the members of the Club and serves as a common bond of interest for special meetings during the interim period between regular monthly meetings. Some of the new projects are as follows:

Small fruit trees: Immediate action is essential! Get in touch with Fred Paul now if you are interested.

Rose project: Charles Doell is chairman of this project and should have good meetings.

Lily project: Mr. Rowell, owner of the Minnetonka Lily Gardens, is chairman. He knows all there is about growing lilies from seed in this climate, and his advice and counsel will be invaluable to members interested in growing this beautiful plant.

Lily Lovers Hear Wallace Rowell

A very profitable luncheon meeting of those members interested in growing lilies of all kinds was held at Donaldson's Tea Rooms on March 21 with Wallace A. Rowell, chairman, who has made a very interesting hobby of lily culture at his summer home at Lake Minnetonka. Our President, Herb Kahlert, was present with six other members Bill Addy, Bishop, Cerney, Kaufmann, Montgomery and Stewart.

The chairman started things off by passing out Regal and Tenuifolium lily seeds which can easily be grown in flats for the first season while making root growth, then planted in the garden the second year when the bulbs are formed. In planting the seed, use 1/3 sand, 1/3 peat moss and 1/3 garden soil, thoroughly mixed. Place a layer of sand in bottom of seed bed, then fill flat with prepared soil. Bone meal may be added. Do not cover flats. Keep moist, and when sprouts are well up, mulch with 1/4" peat moss.

In seeding outdoors, plant as soon as frost is out of the ground. Place a little sand in the bottom of the seed row, then a sprinkling of dirt. Plant seeds and cover lightly. Use plenty of water, but water early in the morning only. Protect seedlings from hot sun the first year by mulching with 1" peat moss and planting low-growing plants among lilies.

Bulb Planting. All lily bulbs (except candidum) should be planted with the top of the bulb three times the depth of the bulb below the ground surface. If soil is not loose and porous, spade well, add peat or leaf mold, and mix well. Dig your holes four times the depth of the bulb plus one inch deep. Place about one inch of sand in the hole, set bulb on sand, and fill in around the bulb with sand and some soil. Firm the soil around and over the bulb. Plant candidum only two inches below the surface. Water all bulbs well. Aquilegia planted among the bulbs makes a good shade as lilies like a cool soil.

The six best bulbs for this climate are as follows:

<u>Lily</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Location</u>
Regal	4' to 6'	Pearl White (Reddish- brown Ribs)	Sunny Spot
Candidum (Madonna)	3' to 5'	White (Aug.-Sept.)	Full Sun
Cernuum	1½' to 3'	Pink to lilac	Partial shade
Henryi	6'	Orange-yellow	Partial shade
Amabile	1½' to 3'	Orange-scarlet	Stands Shade
Davidi	3' to 5'	Cinnabar red	Full Sun
Tenuifolium	1½' to 2'	Scarlet	Partial Shade

The Rollcall

The new plan of having rollcall of members is an excellent one. Everybody pops up when his name is called and we thus get to know the other members in our group. Welcome guests of Walter Menzel and L. E. Cristman at our last meeting were Joe Schmidt and Mr. Tibbets.

Member Interest Data Cards

Projects and programs of interest to all will be easier to plan from the interest cards handed in at the last meeting.

Those who did not receive them then will receive them with this Spray. Please fill them out and return immediately.