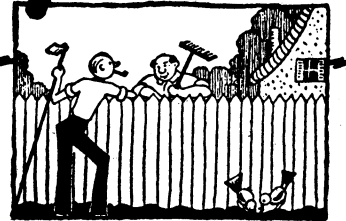




The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

Member--Men's Garden Clubs of America • Minnesota State Horticultural Society



July 1956
Volume 14, Number 7
G. "Vic" Lowrie, Editor

Associate Editors
Don Methven, Wm. Hull
N. W. Christopherson
Joe Witmer

J U L Y M E E T I N G

Date: Tuesday, July 10, 1956

Place: The Leo Stillmans,
 7 Fletcher Place in the
 suburb of Bellgrove

Time: 5:45 P.M. Sharp

Dinner: By the Grill and Grub
 Committee

Price: \$1.50

OFFICERS

George Titus	President
A. R. Blackbourn	Vice presiden
N. W. Christopherson	Secretary
Wm. H. Hull	Treasurer

Office of the Secretary
N. W. Christopherson
6145 Clinton Ave. So.

Office of the Exchange Editor
G. Victor Lowrie
417 Essex Building

Pinkie Pinkham and his program committee are arranging another interesting tour of members' gardens so please come early to enable us to get through dinner promptly and spend a maximum of time in the gardens selected. These tours can be made both enjoyable as well as educational if you will observe them carefully and ask questions of the owner about any subject in his garden on which you would like more information. Our host's garden is one of the more spectacular among our entire Club membership. You will want to spend more time looking over Leo's creations. Come early enough before dinner to do this.

CHICAGO GARDEN FOR THE BLIND

The Chicago Horticultural Society's President, R. Milton Carlton, has reported that the Fragrant Garden for the Blind, which has been in the planning stage this past winter, will be in operation this summer, thanks to the work of the Club's members. A large area in Chicago's new medical center, 1850 West Roosevelt Road, will be given over to the garden. The garden will have features to appeal to senses other than sight — smell, feel, and hearing. There will be fragrant flowers and herbs, leaves that offer texture to seeking fingers, and songbirds, running water, and other things to appeal to the senses other than sight. Every plant will be labeled in Braille so that amateur gardeners can recognize the names as well as the feel and fragrance of each growing plant. It is the

SPRING SHOW 1956

WE GOT BEAT! It wasn't so bad, but still we ended up some 33 points behind the Richfield group. We won in the specimen section but not by enough of a margin to offset the great lead they made with their arrangements. If we plan to continue with joint shows in the future we must create a greater interest in flower arranging, or continue to be losers. The Richfield group has been studying flower arranging. At least ten of their men took a course of three lessons in arranging shortly before the show, each session lasting from two to three hours, and as a result they came into this show inspired and equipped with some arrangement know-how. This knowledge gained them a victory of 2 to 1 in this class. They entered some beautiful arrangements, and, by the way, we had several nice ones ourselves, but just not enough of them.

All in all it was a highly satisfactory show. With the late spring, then some very hot weather, and topped off with a heavy rain two days before the show, the committee felt a bit pessimistic about the outcome. Thanks to those of you who entered we had a surprisingly good show. I hope many of our group had the privilege to meet the fine men of Richfield. They worked hard and deserved to win.

I wish to thank the many men of our Club who helped us on this show. Bill Hull and Hank Elieff on schedules and rules, Rene Dufourd on publicity and visiting gardens, P. W. Young on judging, Robert Carlson on show disassembly, Paul Kroeger on registration, to mention a few. And most important of all, a hearty thanks to everyone of you who spent hours creating arrangements and nursing along those prize specimens for the show. It's a lot of work, but with everyone cooperating as our members do, it's enjoyable work at that.

We congratulate Richfield on their victory, but we give fair warning that should our clubs decide to continue the joint show as an annual spring event, we accept their victory as a real challenge. Next time we hope this little article will begin "THEY GOT BEAT!"

Eng Hoyme
General Chairman, Shows

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A collection of 230,000 termites has been presented to the Smithsonian Institute by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help scientists identify any foreign termites that may "invade" the United States. The specimens were collected over a period of 41 years by Dr. Thomas E. Snyder, retired Department of Agriculture entomologist. Dr. Snyder said "Termites are found over most of the world outside polar regions and probably many kinds are still unknown. There is always the danger," he said, "That some foreign species may invade the country at any time, and therefore a means of immediate identification may prove invaluable."

The collection includes 1,286 distinct species of the approximately 2,000 known in the world. When Dr. Snyder started the project, in 1915, the Smithsonian Institute had only 12 identified species. Contrary to popular belief, termites are more closely related to roaches than to ants, Dr. Snyder declared.

17-26

YOU SHOULD KNOW

By Bill Hull

CHARLES E. (CHARLIE) DOELL, is a charter member of the MGCM who is also responsible for Minneapolis's many beautiful parks, since he is Superintendent of Parks for the City. Charlie was city rosarian for a few years, which accounts for his present interest in roses, which dominate his garden. He also likes to play golf. Charlie lives at 3954 Bryant Avenue South.

HAROLD C. PEDERSON, a past president of the Minnesota State Horticulture Society, was sponsored in our Club in about 1949 by Rene Dufourd and Harold Kaufmann; he is a professional member since his work in education and agriculture extension at the University puts him in that category. Harold lives at 3531 22nd Avenue South.

BILL BLOCK, lives at 5416 Wentworth, where he performs what he calls "amateur gardening particularly with flowers. Bill, who was introduced into the Club in 1942 by Bill Addy is widely known in this district for his activities in the Boy Scout Organization; he also particularly enjoys hunting. Bill is a retired real estate man.

MAURICE LIFSON, has a good size garden on a 75 x 130 foot lot at 5115 Knox Avenue So., featuring perennials and roses in beds, including one border 100 feet long. His gardening specialties are lilies and roses but not everyone knows that Maurice is an expert tournament bridge player. Harold Kaufmann sponsored Maurice's entry into MGC in 1948. Maurice manufactures Royal Lemon cleanser.

HARRY BAKER, is a professional member of MGC, being a landscape nurseryman and has been in MGC for about ten years. Harry lives at 4629 E. Lake Harriet Blvd, and is active in Rotary Club, Usadian Club, Interlachen Country Club and the Athletic Club.

OTTO ERICKSON, was sponsored into MGC in 1950 by the Kaufmann-Dufourd team. He lives at 5322 39th Avenue South, where he gardens on a 40 foot lot, enjoying his hobby of garden experimentation, with considerable success. Otto, who was club treasurer in 1954 is affiliated with the Northern States Power Company and is a member of the Reddy Kilowatt Club.

SAM ABRAMS has a large garden with a border 100 x 6 feet, at 4010 Upton Avenue South, where he specializes in roses: He is also very interested in glads and belongs to the Gladioli Society, plus the Lions Club and St. Johns Church. Sam became a MGC in 1953 upon the nomination of Wally Rowell. He is self-employed in the insurance field.

BOB ADAMS lives at 5012 Wentworth Avenue and has been active in MGC since the day Glen Cerney sponsored him in 1950. Bob was treasurer in 1955 and has been program chairman for two and a half years. He is in the mortgage loan department of the Minnesota Acceptance Corporation.

DICK STADTHER is a research fellow in the Horticulture Department at the University and is thereby classified as a professional member of MGC. He entered in 1955 upon Leon Snyder's recommendation. Dick, who lives at 2175 Hendon, St. Paul, has a very small garden where he has 45 choice roses and other perennials and bulbs. His specialty is tulips and he combines this with flower photography. He's also a stamp collector.

WILLARD (BILL) ADDY, another of the MGC founders, lives at 2856 Quentin Avenue, where he has a perennial garden about 30 x 70 fenced in. Bill was secretary-treasurer of

YOU SHOULD KNOW (Cont)

MGC for two years at the start of the group and is very interested in woodworking, philately and autograph collecting. Bill has an agency for Great Western Life Insurance Company.

RAY EDLUND was sponsored into the MGC in 1950 by Stan Lund, so his interest in roses and iris is not surprising. He's also an amateur photographer. Ray is associated with the Paper Calmenson Company.

TOM KRUMM lives at 144 East 51st Street, where he displays over 200 dahlias, 100 tuberous begonias, 75 roses and 60 peonies, plus primroses. Tom is a member of four garden societies and, now that he is retired, is active in them all. He was sponsored into MGC in 1951 by Rene Dufourd.

HENRY BACHMAN has as his ambition "just to have a nice yard". He succeeds well as is obvious at his residence at 5900 Lyndale Avenue South. Henry's garden features an attractive spring display of tulips, followed by slavia, cannas, petunias, celosia, daylillies and a perennial garden containing "a little of everything". Henry joined MGC when Upsher Smith was president, and also belongs to MGC of Richfield and the State Florists.

JOE COHEN is now an associate member but was also a charter member. He resides at 1128 Sheridan Avenue North, where he describes his garden as being "modest". Joe a dentist, is a brother of the late J. G. (Jack) Cohen who was an active MGC member. Joe's specialties are roses and black sweet corn.

WALTER MENZEL, 2656 Glenhurst Avenue, is another charter member and was secretary, treasurer and vice president in the early 1940's. Walter has a large lot, almost a half acre with a large border and foundation plantings, a lovely rock garden, pool, and greenhouse. Currently he's trying for more perennials and operating a vegetable garden jointly with Frank Janes. However, Walter's real interest is in unusual house plants, which fight for time with his activities as St Louis Park's Park Commissioner and his work as a fur merchant.

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Waste cellophane promises to be an aid to gardeners and farmers, tests at the Rutgers University Agriculture Experimental Station indicate. Chopped into flakes and impregnated with fertilizer salts, the waste cellophane proved to hold the fertilizer better during leaching than did standard fertilizer salts. In addition to its use as a plant-growing preparation, waste cellophane also promises to be valuable as a soil amendment and for mulching purposes.

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Nothing ruins a neighborhood for the average husband like having an enthusiastic gardener move in.

What this country needs is a medium priced power mower that can be operated from an air-conditioned room.

INSECTS AND DISEASES (CONT FROM JUNE ISSUE)

By Rene Dufourd

Sustemic Insecticides are chemicals which are taken up by the plants and when the insects eat the leaves, they die. What happens to us if we eat them? Don't use them on anything to be eaten. In fact, it is so new that we should leave them to the trial grounds.

Arsenate of Lead while poisonous does not leave residue like some of the newer chemicals and a larger dose would be needed to do any harm.

Aramite is being used on mites, not sufficiently tested.

Rotenone and Pyrethrum may not be the most powerful and efficient insecticides on the market, but by far the safer. They do not kill bees and bugs.

Diseases of plants are many, but these are the most common:

Virus diseases are due to some transmittable infection, not too well known. They are usually carried from one plant to another by insects. Yellows in asters; leaf roll in potatoes; mosaic on tomatoes and beans, are examples. The leaf hoppers, cucumber beetles are insects which carry the disease. The chief remedy is to destroy plant showing signs of yellowing of the foliage as soon as noticed.

Blight sudden killing of shoots and foliage.

Spot a more or less circular dead area in leaves, usually brown in the center but often surrounded by reddish or yellow zones.

Wilt clogging of circulatory system of the plant resulting in leaves drooping and death of plant.

Rot usually crown rot caused by a bacteria or fungi.

Mildew a fungous disease. A sort of white powdery growth on the leaves. Phlox, lilacs, zinnias and others are very susceptible to it. It is more common in hot cloud weather.

Damping off rapid rotting at the base of young plants.

The best remedies for diseases are prevention, exclusion, and eradication. Don't accept plants from friends or neighbors unless you are sure they are free from disease. If you do take some, keep them in quarantine for some time. Sanitation in the garden, keeping refuse and weeds away from your plants, disinfecting tools and hands after handling diseased plants, burning any suspicious plants are all good garden practices. Protection is the most usual method of control in gardens. Plants are dusted or sprayed with a protective material designed to prevent the entrance of disease germs into the plant. This must be started early in the season. The main type of protective fungicides are copper, as in Bordeaux mixture, sulphur and bitumen from coal tar.

Bordeaux mixture is one of the oldest and most widely used of the copper fungicide. It was originally used in the vineyards near Bordeaux, France. It can be used during the entire season. Good for tomato leaf spot and blight.

Sulphur is used for mildew and rust.

Captan is used for damping off.

INSECTS AND DISEASES (CONT)

Other remedies are Fermate, Manzate, they come on the market as Zineb, Ferbam, Maneb and others. Here too, one should follow carefully the instruction on the container. The most simple advice I can give you is to use Arsenate of Lead or Rotenone for chewing insects, Black Leaf 40 for sucking insects, Chlordane for lawn and soil insects, Bordeaux for foliage diseases, Sulphur for mildew, Malathion for mites except on vegetables.

Pruning is for the removal of dead wood, to increase flower or fruit production or to improve the shape of a tree or shrub. In winter pruning every dead or decaying branch should be removed, branches which rub, or which form a V crotch, branches growing inside of the tree and branches growing over or under the main branches are also removed. The desirable branches on young trees are those which grow at right angle to the trunk. In young trees or shrubs pruning the growing branches severely induces or favors stem or wood production, as the food supply is then forced into a smaller top. Prune weak growing plants severely to induce growth. The upper most buds on branches usually grow most vigorously. Terminal buds usually grow straight, side buds grow branches from the sides.

Pruning trees in summer favors flowers and fruit production. Pruning in winter stimulates leaf and branch production.

When removing large limbs, first make an undercut about a foot from the trunk until the saw binds, next cut downward a few inches beyond and above the undercut; cut until the branch falls. Then cut off the stump close to the trunk. Paint the wound with tree paint or asphalt.

Prune nursery stocks before planting, trim any broken roots, reduce size of tree as much as 60%. Study the shape you want your tree to assume. Remember the branches do not grow up from the ground as the tree grows, they remain the same distance. We prune newly planted trees or shrubs to keep the balance between roots and tops.

In the case of many shrubs the blossoms are borne upon new wood so we remove the old wood to stimulate new wood. In pruning shrubs we should try to retain the natural shape of the shrub. It should be a thinning process instead of a shearing. Spruces, pines and other conifers are pruned in early spring before growth starts. Cut about half of last years growth. Junipers, cedars, arborvitae are pruned in June. They may be cut back as deemed necessary. The pyramids may be sheared to shape.

Cut out all suckers around grafted shrubs at the ground level. Use good sharp pruning shears. Cut with the blade toward the growing plant. In general spring blooming shrubs are pruned right after flowering. Late blooming shrubs are pruned in early spring before growth starts. This includes the hydrangeas and roses, the snowberry, etc. Maples and elms are pruned in the fall. Shrubs such as bridal wreath, barbery, dog wood, forshythia, mock orange, honeysuckle are spring flowering and are pruned after blooming. However, those spring blooming shrubs which have berries like the cotoneaster, euonymus, etc. should only receive a light pruning if berries are wanted.

Hedge pruning is different, when they are first planted they should be pruned close to the ground to induce branching. Each year they may be allowed to increase a little in height and width. This way the hedge will be thick. When you prune it try to have the lower part a little wider than the top so the sun can reach the bottom.

The training of dwarf fruit trees into espalier forms is somewhat complicated and is not really for an amateur unless he has done considerable reading about training and pruning them.

Grapevines receive a special pruning. Grapes are borne only on this year's wood growing from last year's wood. Therefore, the pruning consists of removing all the wood which bore fruit this year and keeping only a small part of the wood growing during the

INSECTS AND DISEASES (Cont)

current year. Grapevines are usually pruned on the four wire Kniffen system, four arms being allowed to remain each year. European grapes, used in California are different.

Pruning currants and gooseberries consists only in removing old wood from time to time.

Tools Good tools are necessary, buy only the best that you can find. They will last a life time. You will need a spade, or spading fork, (the fork is easier to use a rake, a hoe, a lawn broom (get the steel one) pruning shears, hand trowel, a pron cultivator, a lawn mower, watering can, hose and reel, sprayer and or duster. These are the basic tools but there are many more which can be used. I find the "all pur hoe" very useful and I use one instead of the cultivator. Keep your tools sharp, n put them away without washing them, dirt left on them will cause them to rust. Use small brush to clean them. When the garden season is over in the fall, wash them, them dry and cover them with engine oil. Paint the handle of your small tools with or orange paint, they are easier to find in the grass or flowers. A spade is sharp in a V shape. The hoe is sharpened with the bevel on the outside. The hand trowel like the spade. Make a box to carry your small tools around with you in the garden Keep your tools under cover, don't leave them outside in all weather.

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Mr. Cortis Rice
Chairman, Civic Improvement Committee
Minneapolis Garden Club

Dear Mr. Rice:

At the last meeting of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, action was taken directing that the Board's thanks and commendation be extended to the Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis for the civic interest displayed by them in their program for beautification of the City.

The Board of Park Commissioners takes cognizance of your splendid work and has directed that I convey their thanks to you for your planting program and embellishment of our Lyndale Park and other areas.

Yours very truly,

Howard I. Moore, Secretary
BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Howard I. Moore, Secretary
Board of Park Commissioners

Dear Mr. Moore:

Having been out of the City, my reply to your kind letter of May 21 has been somewhat delayed. It is most gratifying to have the commendation and support of the Board of Park Commissioners for our civic activities. This is substantial encouragement for us to try to do more and to try to interest other garden clubs in similar projects.

I am turning over your letter to our officers that it may be retained in our official Club records.

Sincerely yours,

Cortis N. Rice, Jr., Chairman
Civic Interest Committee

GARDEN SHOW RESULTS

Specimens

Sweepstakes	James Bezat, Richfield
Grand Champion	S. F. Pinkham, Minneapolis
Court of Honor	James Bezat, Richfield
	Al Blackburn, Minneapolis
	Struin Complin, Richfield
	Eng Hoyme, Minneapolis
	Al Nelson, Minneapolis
	L. A. Schoenleben, Minnea

Arrangements

Sweepstakes	James Bezat, Richfield
Grand Champion.	Harold Nelson, both Clubs
Court of Honor.	Stan Lund, Minneapolis
	Hale Cavanaugh, Richfield

Other Interesting Facts

	<u>Mpls.</u>	<u>Richfield</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u> <u>Spring 1955</u>
No. of Men Entering Show	28	20	48	30
No. of Specimens Entered	240	209	449	375
No. of Arrangements Entered	37	73	110	15

Richfield Club won with a total of 327 points (Specimens 215 points and arrangements with 112 points)

Minneapolis gained a total of 294 points (Specimens 238 points and arrangements 56 points)

There were 129 classes in the Show, with entries in 109 of these. 128 roses were entered 39 peonies and 25 iris.

13 Minneapolis men entered 5 specimens or less. 15 ribbons were won by this group, which proves even the small exhibitors contribute a lot.

4 Minneapolis men entered 20 specimens or more, and won 45 ribbons. What a show we would have if there were a dozen men like this.

2 Minneapolis men entered 5 or more arrangements.

11 men of Our Club entered arrangements in 1956 as against only 3 men in our Spring 1955 Show. That is a substantial and encouraging increase.

Top Individual Scores

<u>Specimens</u>				<u>Arrangements</u>			
<u>Mpls.</u>		<u>Richfield</u>		<u>Mpls.</u>		<u>Richfield</u>	
Blackbourn	27	Bezatz	50	Lowrie	20	Bezatz	28
A.I. Nelson	27	Complin	37	Lund	12	Webber	20
Cerney	23	Barron	21	H. Nelson	8	Sunding	18
Dufourd	16	Bucholz	17	Hoyme	6	L. Anderson	10
Flack	15	Cavanaugh	15				
Stillman	15	Erickson	15				
Witmer	15	Hoffman	12				
Erickson	13	Dahlstrom	9				