

The Garden Spray AUCTION EDITION · 195



Looking
for
Something
?

Looking for: Agrostis, Quercus, Tilia, Laurus, Rue, Pyrus, Vitus, Fragaria, Pisum, Cunila, Epigaea, Berberis, Androsac
Aroid, - *You'll find most at the Auction.*

Looking for: Tools, Gadgets, Stakes, Labels, Fences, Trellis,
You'll find most at the Auction.

Looking for: Annuals, Perennials, Shrubs, Trees, Vegetables, Vine
Fruits, - *You'll find most at the Auction!*

Looking for: Insecticides, Fungicides, Sprayers, Blowers,
Dusters - *You'll find most at the Auction!*

YES, You'll find most everything at the Fabulous Auction!
Fun - Laughs - Thrills --- Good Food - 7

DON'T FORGET THE DATE - TUESDAY MAY 14th
Picnic Supper by the Grill and Grub Committee!

OVER THE GARDEN FENCE

By Bill Hull

Rabbit damage is being reported as excessive this past winter. Several flowering crab apples on my place, not protected sufficiently through my laziness, were completely girdled in six inch strips. Dr. Leon Snyder suggested immediate covering of the girdled area with rubber electrician's tape, which I did. I'm amazed to report that six weeks later all the trees so damaged are in bloom; they were all on van Doer scions and University of Minnesota products, I understand: Malus Purpurea, Malus Miran Eseltine and Malus Zumi. Also a Jonathan apple is reacting to the same treatment.

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Past National President Herb Kahlert's "Program Aids for the Program Chairman," published by the MGCA is really getting circulation. Recent notices in national journals (other than MEGA), has helped push it. Any club would profit from it — perhaps your wife's — copies may be obtained at \$1.00 each from Larry R. Hubbard, Secretary-Treasurer, Men's Garden Clubs of America, Inc., 226 Edgewood Avenue, Westfield, New Jersey.

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Giberellic acid growth stimulant is getting a lot of attention but most recognize authorities urge extreme caution in its use and also say the excessive claims being made are not to be taken too seriously.

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Congratulations to Hank Elieff for acquiring the Rose Bowl Florists and Gift Shop at 3007 Lyndale Avenue South. We join other MGCM members in wishing you success, Hank. Why not telephone Hank and wish him well. TAYlor 5-0322

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Worth sending for: "Light for Plant Growth" and "What's Happening in Horticulture Data on the use of fluorescent lighting for plants. Address: General Electric, Large Lamp Division, Cleveland 12, Ohio. "Guide to Better Lawns and Gardens." Much new and some old information that we need to be reminded of. Address: American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Penn.

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Hats off to Harry Franklin Baker, landscape designer extraordinary, for the recognition given him in the Minneapolis STAR as a "Town Topper".

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Weekend Garden Visits For Late April And Early May

Vic Jaeger - 4,000 spring bulbs; Al Blackbourn - 2,000 spring bulbs; "PW" Young, Henry Bachman and Bruce Warner - tulips and jonquils; Thurber Day - tulips; Al Blackbourn, Art Fakler and Bill Ost - primroses; and George Germain, Al Nelson, Joe Witmer and "Doc" Stillman - iris.

THAT PEST, THE MOLE!

Not only does he make unsightly ridges through flower beds and lawns but he is apt to destroy roots while making his runs and chew up tulips, lilies and your most highly prized bulbs.

Of course, his main diet is meat, including worms and grubs. Deprive him of his favorite food and you'll force him out. That's the surest way and simplest method of ridding the garden of this subterranean pest.

Grub proof your lawn and flower borders and you'll get rid of Mr. Mole. DDT, chlordane, dieldren, aldrin and arsenate of lead are quite effective. Then too, they can be trapped, poisoned or asphyxiated by running the car exhaust into the runs.

Mole Pellets, such as Mole-Go or Mole-Nots, naphthalene flakes, lye crystals, Paris Green, poisoned peanuts or wheat have been used with varying success. A paste of turpentine and salt is recommended by some, others have found rags dipped in household ammonia quite effective. You can always bait mouse traps, run water into the tunnels to drown the young.

Since moles are suspicious of any foreign substance and quickly detect human scent, avoid handling material with bare hands. The best time to go after them with the spade is early in the morning or after a heavy rain, that is when they are most active and can be readily detected. However, you must work quickly, quietly and cautiously to prevent revealing your presence.

Be sure to tramp down all runs before going to work, making sure you are baiting or trapping active runs and when using gases of any nature, close off all openings.

Youngster's pinwheels scattered around the garden have been known to drive moles away and keep rabbits away at the same time.

PLANT AUCTION

The customary Country Store will be open from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. Tuesday Afternoon for your lady guests. The Grub and Grill Committee will serve supper at 5:30, be sure to get your reservation in early so that we may provide sufficient food for all. Everything goes under the auctioneer's hammer starting at 6 O'Clock. See you at the same old place, Park Board Greenhouses, 38th & Bryant Avenue South. Men only for dinner and auction. Guests are cordially invited. COME - HAVE FUN! SUPPORT THE CLUB, SAVE MONEY, TOO!

ARBORETUM AUCTION

Thanks to Leon Snyder who contributed the material, "PW" Young who organized the auction, the auctioneers who raised the ante, and the members who purchased the plants, we were able to meet our 1957 Arboretum Fund commitment of \$250.00.

SATURDAY, MAY 18 IS THE DAY

In commemoration of our 15th Anniversary and as unanimously voted at our last meeting, the Club has purchased evergreens for planting in that part of the Lyndale Gardens which the Club has taken under its wing to help beautify. Members will receive a letter with a card asking to participate in the financing of this project and to rally around on Saturday, May 18, to help plant the evergreens. Please be sure to mark this date on your calendar because it is important that this be a

HOME GARDEN SPRAY CHART

(Reprinted from Wisconsin Horticulture)

Spray Schedule For Grapes

When to Spray:

1. When new shoots are 6-8" long. For Black rot. Use Ferbam, 2 tblsp. in 1 gallon water.
2. Just before blossoms open.. For Black rot and insects use Ferbam plus 2 tblsp. DDT 50% wetttable powder or methoxychlor, 2 tblsp., 50% wetttable powder in 1 gallon water.
3. Just after blossoms have fallen. For mildew and insects. Use Bordeaux mixture, spray powders plus methoxychlor, 2 tblsp. in 1 gallon water.
4. Spray for mildew when berries are about size of mature peas. Use bordeaux mixture either prepared powder, or one of fixed copper materials available. Follow directions on package.

All-Purpose Spray For Apple Trees

Good results have been obtained with the following all purpose spray in small orchards. The suggested materials should be mixed together just before use. Do not let the spray mixture stay in the sprayer longer than a few hours.

To 1 gallon water add:

1. 3 tbsp. CAPTAN (50% wetttable powder) or 2-3 tbsp. FERBAM (76% wetttable powder).
2. 3/4 - 1 tsp. 50% MALATHION, liquid emulsion or 2 tbsp. 25% MALATHION, wetttable powder.
3. 3 tbsp. 50% METHOXYCHLOR, wetttable

Apply the above spray at least twice before bloom, again at petal fall, and then every 10 - 14 days until 30 days before harvest

Prepared Fruit Tree Sprays

Home fruit growers having only a few trees may prefer buying a prepared fruit spray. There are several brands on the market. Read the label to see that it contains the materials mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Captan for disease control, Malathion and Methoxychlor for insects are good materials and if used at the right time should give us clean fruit.

Spray Chart

For Plum, Cherry and Peach
Trees in the Home Garden

1. Give a dormant spray before growth starts in the spring with Elgetol or Krenite 2 Tbls. in 1 gallon of water for Aphids and Mites.
2. Spray at petal fall. When 90% of the blossom petals have fallen. Use Captan 2 Tbls. 50% wetttable powder, or Ferbam 2 Tbls. plus methoxychlor 2 Tbl wetttable powder. For Brown Rot and Curculio.
3. Spray 10 days after petal fall with Captan 2 tbs. or Ferbam 2 Tbls. per gallon of water. For Brown rot.
4. Spray at 10 to 14 day intervals until fruit begins to ripen with Captan or Ferbam for Brown rot.

Dried up or rooted fruits of peach and plums should be collected and buried to reduce Brown rot. Black rot sometimes seen on Plums, is controlled by pruning infected branches and burning them.

If Curculio is a problem (this insect causes crescent shape punctures on the fruit when small) Dieldrin is the most effective insecticide, 2 Tbls. 50% wetttable powder per gallon of water at petal fall.

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ONCE OVER LIGHTLY

A NEW LOOK AT STREET TREES

J.A. Sweeney - Men's Garden Club of Cleveland

Time has a habit of changing the values of some of our best intentioned actions. It has done this with our planting of large growing trees along most of our streets. These large trees are now interfering with our present way of life and makes it necessary for us to take a new look at the situation.

In the old days labor was cheap and the tax dollar did not have to cover so many activities. Today the exact opposite is true.

In the old days people were more independent and their mode of life did not make them so dependent on so small a number of factors.

Today what one has everybody has. Our way of life is such that we all use the same things and these things are so important that anything that affects them adversely affects us the same way.

One of the things that is most important in our lives today is electric power. Many of the things that make up our "Modern Life" are dependent on a continuous and dependable flow of electricity. If anything interrupts that flow for only an hour it is keenly felt. If interrupted for hours or days it can be a real tragedy.

Our dependence on electricity was probably first brought into sharp focus in the great hurricane of 1938. We have had wide devastating ice storms, but a hurricane is more awesome in its destruction, and creates a more lasting impression. Then came 1954 with its hurricanes, Edna and Carol, and a sharply increased demand that something be done to end the damage caused by the breaking down of tall growing street trees that were over or in power wires.

For a number of years Edward Scanlon of Cleveland had been urging the use of lower growing trees along city streets. The excessive cost of removing large tall growing trees was being spotlighted by the rapid spread of the Dutch elm disease.

Mr. Scanlon contacted some of the city foresters and utilities and a Street Tree and Utility Conference was held in Cleveland in March of 1955. This meeting was sponsored by the Edison Electric Institute, the Illuminating Engineering Society and the National Shade Tree Conference.

Representatives from cities and companies all over Canada and the United States sat down together to discuss their related problems. I have never attended a meeting where there was such amity and a will to pull together for a common purpose.

The utilities are spending over a hundred million dollars a year for tree work to keep their power flowing. No one knows how much it is costing the cities to take care of large and tall growing street trees. Whatever it is, it is too much.

The Conference brought out clearly that it is not necessary to plant large and tall growing trees along city streets. On average streets no tree that exceeds forty feet in height at maturity is necessary. Forty feet in height should be the limit with the bulk of the plantings to be less than that.

Each city must work out its own list of street trees. A tree must fit the climate, the soil, the air and the spot in which it is to be placed. It must have a high resistance to insects and diseases and the fruit must not cause a litter. Street trees should be as colorful, as interesting, and as historical as possible.

A NEW LOOK AT STREET TREES (Cont)

The loss of so many elms from disease points out one significant lesson. This is that it is not good policy to plant large areas to only one kind of tree. A large variety of trees is necessary to prevent wide spread losses or damages from one disease or one insect.

The work of Scanlon and Michalko in Cleveland can be studied with profit. Also the older work of Slavin and Gerling in Rochester, which is the "Mecca" of street tree men. All local arboretums and nurseries should be looked over and studied.

One book must be mentioned Donald Wyman's "Trees for American Gardens". It is an important aid for all of us.

There is a wide range of desirable small trees for most parts of the country. The sad part of this story is that there is an appalling shortage of many of them. It is going to take time to build up good supplies. However, it can and will be done, as soon as the pressure for them builds up.

MAY REMINDERS

Tulips should not be allowed to to seed - break off flower heads as soon as petals fade but retain leaves until they wither. Should bulbs become diseased, remove immediately and burn. Keep the plants well watered to prolong flowering period. Might be well to stake their location at the time withered leaves are gathered, then you won't accidentally be digging them up.

One cannot start too early to control disease in the garden. Watch for aphids on tips of plant shrubs and beneath the leaves - apply nicotine sulphate and rotenone every fourth day until pests are eliminated.

Keep your garden well dressed by disposing of blooms as soon as they have passed their best. By so doing you will not only enjoy a longer season of bloom but will also help strengthen your plants by not allowing them to go to seed.

Dahlias should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and the air warm. A good practice is to set your stakes first, then plant the tubers or young plants. Be generous with water.

Keep in mind that strong healthy plants are more resistant to disease; therefore, feed them well for less doctoring.

Roses are heavy feeders so give them lots of nourishment. An application of commercial fertilizer once a month until the middle of August will strengthen the plants and give you more bloom. A handful placed around the plant about six inches out from the main stem, worked lightly into the soil and watered in, will do the trick. Plus a regular program of spraying every ten days and immediately following a heavy rain.

Peonies are thirsty plants, giving them lots of water and an application of commercial fertilizer will give you better growth and fuller blooms. For extra large blooms, break off the side buds.

It is not too late to divide perennial asters, delphiniums, shasta daisies, phlox, chrysanthemums, and later blooming perennials. Smaller plants usually do better and give more blooms.

In transplanting young plants, try not to bury their roots more than a half-inch deeper than when they were rooted in the flats or other containers. Also choose a quiet, cloudy day for transplanting outdoors, if at all possible. An application of liquid fertilizer mixed lightly according to directions will in most instances eliminate any setback in growth.