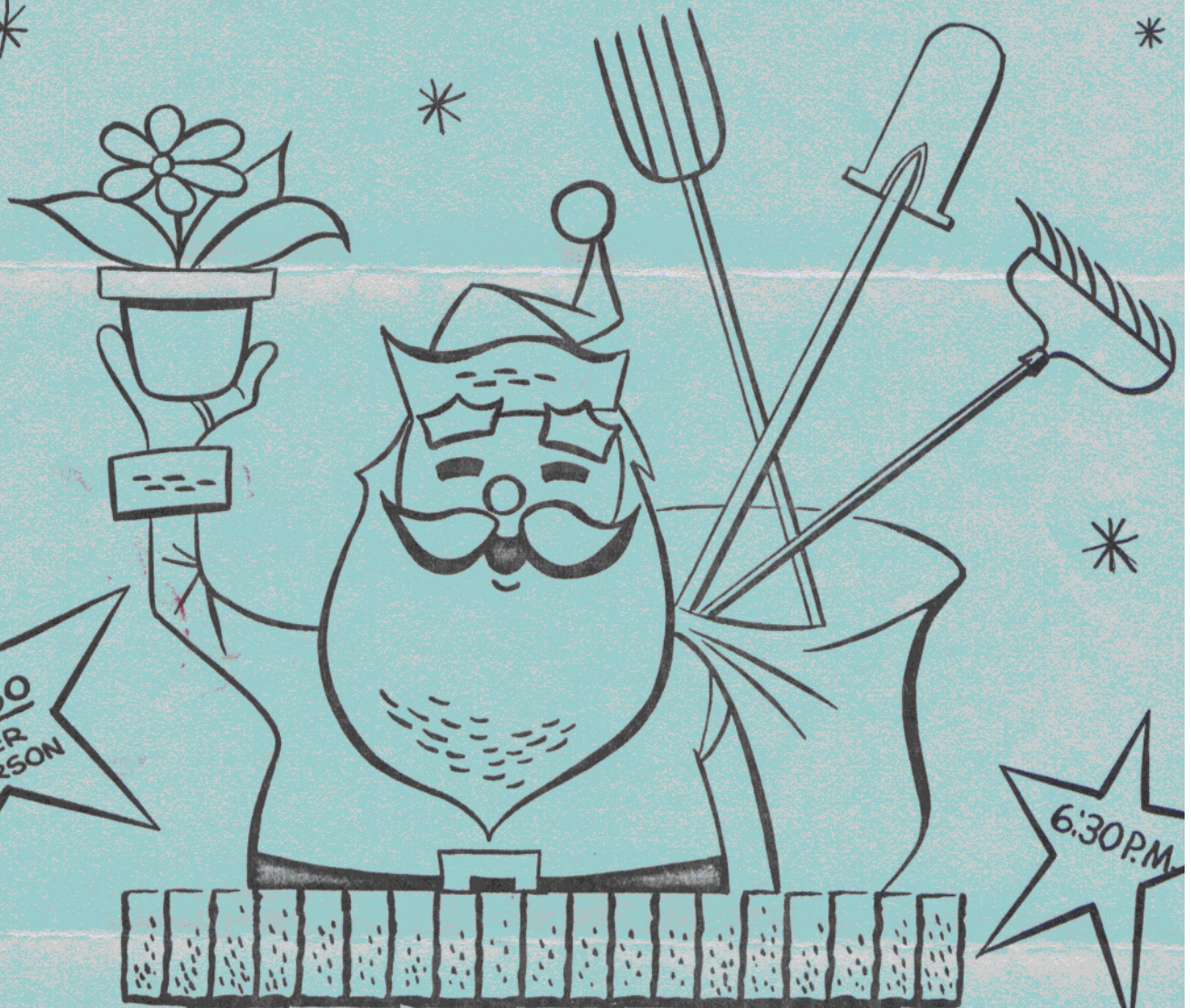


# The Garden Spray

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PERSON

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## CHRISTMAS PARTY

DECEMBER 12TH



AMERICAN HARDWARE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.



WEAR YOUR BADGE PROUDLY - YOU ARE A MEMBER OF A SELECT GROUP

Harold, the Badger

Our Club, now in its 20th year, has a membership - though limited by the constitution - that shows a progressive increase in turnover due to deaths, removal from the city and transfer from active to associate memberships.

There have been certain suggestions regarding our name badges, that would make them more helpful to:

1. Our membership of approximately 120. We are a "first name" club. Some of our memory capacities do not improve with age.
2. Our new members in recognizing the old and vice versa.
3. Our guests.

Beginning with the November meeting our badges will indicate the following information:

A. The colored tops will show the members status: green, Regular; blue, Associate; yellow, Professional; red, Honorary.

B. Colored stars to indicate the honor status of the member and the year of such re-election: Bronze Medal, gold; Past President, blue; Honorary, red.

The current officers and major committee chairmen will continue to be so labeled on their badges.

Do cooperate by wearing your badges conspicuously at Club meetings and please turn them in before leaving and save us the time and aggravation of running down or replacing the missing ones.

PAST PRESIDENTS

1942 Tom Hughes  
1943 Upsher Smith  
1944 Ed White  
1945 Herb Kahlert  
1946 Glenn Cerney  
1947 Harold Kaufmann  
1948 Stan Lund  
1949 Bill Awain  
1950 Cortis Rice  
1951 Fred Paul  
1952 Vic Lowrie  
1953 Rene Dufourd  
1954 Archie Flack  
1955 Joe Witmer  
1956 George Titus  
1957 Tony Koester  
1958 Bill Brooks  
1959 P. W. Young  
1960 Bill Hull  
1961 Les Johnson

BRONZE MEDAL WINNERS

1948 Harold Kaufmann  
1949 Herb Kahlert  
1950 Jim Cristman  
1951 Archie Flack  
1952 Rene Dufourd  
1953 Glenn Cerney  
1954 Vic Lowrie  
1955 Cortis Rice  
1956 Joe Witmer  
1957 Al Blackburn  
1958 Tony Koester  
1960 Dick Lehman

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

George Luxton 1956  
Fred Paul 1957

CHARTER MEMBERS

Bill Addy  
Henry Bachman  
Felix Dhainin  
Charlie Doell  
Greg Lucking  
George Luxton  
Walter Menzel  
Chris Mosberg  
Andy Nyberg  
Fred Paul  
Walter Quist

1962 OFFICERS

Chris Christopherson, P  
Ev Haedecke, Vice-Presi  
Dwight Stone, Secretary  
Chas. Proctor, Treasure



## MY GARDEN

by Donald Young

I have been asked to write something about my garden. Am sure that I cannot teach the Club members anything.

I have taken up gardening only since my retirement and am still learning. Being a member of the Men's Garden Club has been a great help. I have learned much from the meetings and from the members and get great pleasure from my garden, not only from the end results, but from the work itself.

I have the usual varieties of flowers that are to be found in a Minnesota garden, and this summer planted two bulbs that were new to me. They were Galtonia and Peruvian Daffodil. The Galtonia is an interesting plant growing with long stems and small inverted bells. I thought it interesting, but not beautiful. The Peruvian Daffodil has strong spikes capped with small lily-like flowers.

My border consisted of petunias this year. Several years ago one of the members gave me some of the Sugar Plum variety. I have found it effective when used in contrast with white and solid colors.

Have had Jackmani Clematis for several years and have had a lovely mass of bloom each year. This year I added two other varieties, Henryi and Mrs. Shumley. Both have done well. The Henryi bloomed early and continued to bloom much of the summer, though not profusely. The blossom is large waxlike, white with purple stamens. I received a prize on this clematis. It is a beautiful flower. Mrs. Shumley is a lavender flower, smaller than the Henryi, but also effective.

Of all the flowers in my garden, the rose is my favorite. I have two beds of fifty roses with an assortment of well-known varieties. This year, for the first time, I planted Garden Party and was pleased with the beautiful blossoms and continued bloom. Carrousel, a floribunda, is a dark red rose. It has beautiful buds and flowers which bloom continually. It gives competition to the well-known Crimson Glory for cutting. I have had New Dawn Climbers for several years. They bloom profusely from early June. I picked the last rose from one bush on October 10. If I could have only two rose bushes in my garden I would have Peach and Charlotte Armstrong. These alone would repay me for all my toil and care.

### EATING HIGH ON THE HOG?

Here's simple relief out of  
your own garden with autumn crocus

Stanley L. Wallace of Brooklyn reports that for some 1,500 years colchicine and other extracts from the plant colchicum autumnale have been used in the treatment of acute gout. Most of them, however, have unpleasant side effects, he says.

He discloses in patent 3,006,812, which he has assigned to Le Laboratoires Francais de Chimiotherapie (Paris), that he has found that a known compound prepared from colchicine is effective without the drawbacks. Its chemical name is n-desacetyl-colchicine. The patent covers the process of treating gout with a dose of up to about sixteen milligrams of the compound.

Reprinted from The Wall Street Journal



## FUCHSIAS

by Nate Siegel

Do you have an area in your garden that is too well shaded to grow only varieties that are shade-loving plants? If so, be sure to include fuchsias for that spot in your garden.

A few years ago at our Spring auction I purchased a number of fuchsias and placed them in such an area and have been amply rewarded.

The fuchsia is a native plant of Mexico and South America. The hybridizers of the fuchsia have produced many exotic blooms that are truly beautiful in the variety of colors found in the various combinations of the tubes, sepal and corolla.

The culture of the fuchsia is not at all difficult. Cuttings of tip-ends that are not too firm, but yet not too light can be easily rooted in sand, peat moss or water. These rootings started in the Fall will develop into good sized plants in time for outdoor planting.

Fuchsias flower more freely and give better and larger bloom if given a good pruning. You cannot kill a Fuchsia plant with heavy pruning and they are one plant that you can make many mistakes on and still get good results. In general, plants should be cut back about one-half with exception of the very dwarf or slow growing types and with these exceptions cut back one-third. Thin out all dead and twiggy growth and cut out crossing branches, particularly in the center. Save the strongest shoots and those growing in the direction needed to make a shapely plant. Don't hesitate to cut back all hanging basket types as it is necessary to promote new growth from the crowns.

After pruning it is advisable to thoroughly spray all plants, using a mixture of Volck and Isotox to control insects that might be wintering on the plants.

It is well to withhold water for a short time before transplanting out of doors. They may be in pots or placed in the ground. The red and orange varieties will take more sun than the pastels and doubles, which require shade.

Fuchsias are heavy feeders. A feeding of fish emulsion or rapid grow every two weeks will help to sustain excellent growth and produce better blooms. They need a rich light soil - from neutral to the acid side, but with good drainage. For potted or outdoor culture an ideal mix may be made from one part good loam, two parts humus (oak leaf mold, compost, etc.) two parts well-rotted manure, one part sand. A mulch of peat moss or oak leaves will keep the roots cool and moist.

Fuchsias require a large amount of water. Thriving in soil with excellent drainage they sometimes need water every day. They must not be allowed to become dry, yet they must never be in a water-logged condition, which often results in diseases that can be fatal to the plant. Overhead watering will maintain a high humidity and tend to keep down many insects. Ordinarily fuchsias are comparatively healthy plants and not susceptible to diseases. Occasionally they may be infested with white flies and red spiders. If these cannot be controlled by overhead watering, apply necessary insecticides.

The first week in October your plants should be taken indoors as they will not stand temperatures below 20 degrees fahrenheit. Also at that time your cuttings should be taken for culture of your new plants.



## FUCHSIAS (Cont'd)

Fuchsias are very popular as foundation plants, specimen plants, mossed plantings, hedges, pot or tub plants, hanging baskets, trellis and wall plants. They have few equals in providing unsurpassed color, abundance of bloom and deep foliage all with a minimum of care and effort.

### BULLETIN ON CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS AVAILABLE

Foliage plants needn't be discarded when they get tall and leggy. Simply renew them by air layering.

Better still, prevent them from getting spindly and overgrown by limiting the water and nutrient supply and providing adequate light.

These are some suggestions given by R. E. Widmer, Associate Professor of Horticulture at the University of Minnesota, in a newly revised University Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin, Care of House Plants. The free bulletin is available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.

First section of the publication is devoted to culture of house plants and control of insects. Separate sections on flowering and foliage plants give detailed directions on care of more than 100 varieties. Of special interest at this time of year are the pointers on forcing spring-flowering bulbs for winter bloom indoors. Growing plants under artificial light, planting terrariums, special problems with planters are also discussed. Each section is well illustrated.

At the end of the publication Widmer lists plants that do well at various temperatures, under dry conditions and with different exposures to sun. For the householder who never had a green thumb a list is given of plants that will withstand abuse.

The technique of air layering, discussed in the bulletin, can be used by anyone to renew large-leaved plants with stiff or woody stems such as some of the philodendrons, dracaena and rubber plant which are difficult to propagate from cuttings at home. The process allows a portion of the plant to root while it is still attached to the parent plant.

Widmer gives these directions for air layering. Make a cut a little more than half way through the stem at the point where roots are desired. It may be necessary to tie the stem to a stake for support. Prop the cut open with a pebble, match stick or something similar. Surround the area of the cut with moist - not wet - sphagnum moss and cover with a piece of plastic. Remove the plastic and some of the moss when the roots are visible. Then sever the rooted cutting from the parent and plant it in soil.

University of Minnesota Farm & Home News,  
October 1961



COLORATION - By Halsey Steins (From his work on "A Survey of Botany from the Viewpoint of a Layman")

Colors are reflections of light rays, isolated by chemical compounds known as pigments. In the green plant world there are four principal pigments - green chlorophyll, yellow-to-orange carotene, golden xanthophyll, and violet-to-red anthocyanin.

Chlorophyll is the predominant one and is a mixture of two slightly different pigments - blue-green Chlorophyll A and yellow-green Chlorophyll B. It is in the form of round structures contained in the linings of the cells of leaves, stems, flowers, fruits and seeds.

Two of the other pigments, carotene and xanthophyll, also form in cell linings. They are underneath the chlorophyll in most leaves, some stems, and many fruits and are visible only in the fall when the chlorophyll disintegrates. The exceptions are those many flowers and some roots and seeds, which are yellow throughout their existence.

The fourth pigment of the group is the violet-to-red anthocyanin. This one is soluble in water and is held in solution in cell sap. If the sap is alkaline, it reflects blue; if acid, red; if neutral, purple. It is the blue in grapes, red in beets, purple in cabbage and violet-to-red in flowers.

Anthocyanin is made from sugar and occurs only in plants having certain genetic characteristics. The more sugar in such plants, the more anthocyanin. Normally, excess sugar, manufactured during the daytime, forms no anthocyanin. The excess is converted immediately into starch for storage until night-time, when it is reconverted to sugar and used again immediately to continue growth. Lower temperatures, however, slow down the use of sugar and prevent its conversion to starch, and anthocyanin then forms and is the cause of many early-spring leaves unfolding red and most of those same leaves turning red in the fall.

Indirectly, anthocyanin is related to the intensity and quality of sunlight as they affect the production of sugar. Leaves exposed to the most sun turn red before others and apples and peaches growing in the sun are redder than those growing in the shade. Change in color from white to pink, however, in older white flowers of trillium grandiflorum and others, is attributed to oxidation (respiration), and the permanent red in the leaves of the copper beech is a genetic characteristic. (The color-like white of white flowers is the reflection of all the rays of the spectrum by the air between petal or sepal cells.

Shorter day-length also is indirectly responsible for the development of anthocyanin through its formation in early fall of a layer of cork-like cells, the "abscission layer" which spreads across the base of leaf-stems and interferes with the manufacture and movement of sugar in and out of leaves. Some sugar accumulation results and anthocyanin follows.

The abscission layer, furthermore, blocks the flow of nitrogen and other materials to the leaves and their chlorophyll disintegrates, causing underlying caroten and xanthophyll to become unmasked and yellows and golds to appear.



## COLORATION (Cont'd)

With yellows and golds added to the reds, purples and greens, the stage is set for nature's annual fall color display and a succession of dry, sunny and cool days bring it to a beautiful climax, brilliant in areas poor in soil nitrogen.

As autumn advances and sugar manufacture is further restricted, hormones in leaves and fruits are dissipated and the abscission layer disintegrates. Weakened stems follow and the leaves and fruit become prey to wind and frost. (Hormone spraying of young apples is preventing premature drop. On some trees, such as red oak, a large number of leaves remain attached throughout the winter.)

Coloration in plants continues to present unanswered questions. Its principal values, however, seem to lie in insect cross-pollination of flowers and as the selector of light rays most beneficial to plant growth (red and blue rays produce more sugar; green, less.)

The preponderance of green plants, which reflect green (reject it), attests to a wonderful efficiency in the processes of green plant growth.

Reprinted from "The Wind" MGCA, Chicago Region

## GARDEN PROBLEMS

by Clyde Chamberlain

The hard winters so often kill out the polyanthus primroses (they are always worth the try) so I am using the sieboldi primula as an edging in the different shades of pink, orchid, rose, white and blue. It comes a little later but never seems to fail to survive the hardest winter. Mixed among the Siberian and Lebanon squills they make a beautiful and long lasting display. At about the same time the anemone sylvestris is showing its waxy white bloom long lasting, followed by its fluffy seed puff,

Though my garden is a spring garden we find later, still in the shade, the attractive red and white baneberries, the red bird cardinalis lobelia, the blue syphilitica and the tall white spires of the cimicifuga racemosa (snake root,) The hosta (glanca) with the blue green leaf, though slow to increase, is good in shade also,

Too much shade is a problem in my garden, consequently we enjoy the plants and flowers that do well before the foliage becomes too heavy on the trees and shrubbery.

I plant some of the less hardy bulbs in pots in the basement around April 1. Among these are the dainty hyacinth azureus, narcissus jonquilla, Tecolote ranunculus and anemone coronaria. Transferring them to the garden in late May, they give a little variety among our usual tulip and daffodil blooms,

The campanula poscharshyana comes later and is reasonably hardy, coming from Siberia. It forms a mat covered with violet blue star-shaped flowers in short sprays and has a long period of bloom by keeping it pruned. Another plant I do not see often is the Euphorbia polychroma with its yellow floral leaves, long lasting and combining so well with the phlox divaricata.



