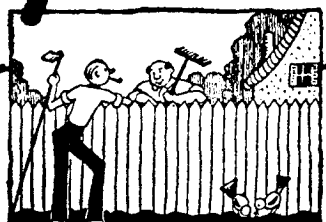




The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

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



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June 14 Meeting

6 P.M., Mount Olivet Lutheran Church, 50th St. and Knox Ave. S., Price: \$2.00

David W. Goddard,

manager of Avon Acres, formerly Russell Gardens, Elk River, is the speaker. He will present a talk including gardens of the deep south, the far west including the development of the Golden Gate Park gardens, and --daylilies. He speaks of daylilies with knowledge, since Avon Acres contains over 800 varieties. Slides.

Monthly Flower Shows Start This Month

As part of our meetings, this summer we will have monthly flower shows. You are urged to bring specimens as outlined on pages 9-12 hereof. This idea, coming to us from other MGCs, has met with great success. Pick on Mondays. Show on Tuesdays.

Something About Spring

In spring, with the flowering of maples, elms, cottonwoods, oaks and birches, each day is different from the one before. There is the day when the male cottonwood flowers dangle in long, ripe catkins, and the day after when they have fallen in thousands, covering the ground with "worms," still fresh and bright, and the day after that, when the "worms" have wilted and dried, or been trampled underfoot into scarcely recognizable relics of the fresh, russet-colored tassels of yesterday. And there is the day when the Norway maples burst into a cloud of chartreuse flowers which nobody sees but us, and the next day the leaves start to open, and the color of the tree mass slides from yellow-green of flowers toward chlorophyll-green of leaves, and the next day some of the fruits are showing tiny wings, which spread with startling speed till the samaras are ripe. There is the day when the male flowers fall and the sidewalks and gutters are tinted chartreuse too, and soon thereafter the day of the falling of the samaras. There is the day for finding the gutters lined with the fruits of elms, the day of the crocus, the day of the magnolia, the day of the cherry tree, of the apple, of the redbud, of the wisteria. There is the day when one sees the tiny, pale green clusters of tamarack needles break their sheaths, and the day for the lighting of the candelabras of horse-chestnut. There is no way--or every way--to catalogue such days.

A Lynn Zwickey "Garden Pointers" MGC of Grosse Pointe, Mi

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

by Bill Hull

When a farmer buys seed corn he must not only select the hybrid he wants to plant, but he has seven different sizes of seed from which to choose. Each size comes from a different part of the ear and each will plant a different number of acres per bushel. Then he must use a different size aperture or "plate" in his corn planter for each different size and shape seed. All corn is either "flat" or "round" grain and thus comes in different sizes.

Speaking of corn, I recently met an educated, intelligent man who was amazed to learn that he could grow popcorn in his garden. I don't know where he thought it originated. What about the thousands of schoolchildren who think milk is a manufactured product? We all have areas of appalling ignorance.

Signs of Dutch elm disease increase. Four years ago we were struck by the many dead elms along the Indiana and Ohio freeways, then later in Illinois. Recently I was so impressed by the number of tree skeletons in north-central Missouri that I counted them. In fifteen minutes I counted 326. This was while driving at 60-70 mph on a road requiring considerable attention. What a waste!

Like lilacs? See the Ewing Park Lilac Arboretum in Des Moines. At its peak, usually May 10-15, this beautiful collection contains 225 varieties of the finest so-called "French" varieties; called French because so much of the development of the lilac took place in France between 1875 and 1925. These 37 acres of lilacs should be seen.

Our neighbor city of Des Moines also contains the well known Den Boer Park named after our late friend Arie den Boer, who collected so many varieties of crabapples in the area formerly called, simply, the Water Works Park. Paul Ellerbroek, who succeeded Den Boer, helped us with our personal collection of about 20 varieties of crabs. Paul continues the excellent work done there and also is studying and collecting hostas. He now has each of the 28 true varieties and is expanding this basic group. A member of the MGC of Des Moines, Paul has repeatedly invited anyone to visit the parks there.

The euonymus is probably best known as the "burning bush," Actually E. Alatus Compactus. We've had great difficulty finding the regular size (not "compactus") until a friend gave us one recently. We also have E. Yedoensis which has fairly large pink seed pods. Perhaps you will see it sometime if you don't already know it. We're also experimenting with E. Acuta to see if it will serve our purpose as a ground cover.

Tired of dusting vegetables and flowers with pesticide? One day you may be able to stick an insecticide capsule in the ground and banish repeated attacks for the rest of the season. The new pest control capsules would work much like cold capsules, releasing the insecticide at regulated time periods throughout the growing season. Scientists of the USDA have used capsules filled with bacterial spores to control European corn borers. They are planning further research with insecticides. Thanks to Al Hubbard for tipping us off to this.

If this bit of earth may be stronger for the strength I bring, sweeter for the songs I sing, happier for the path I tread, lighter for the light I shed, richer for the gifts I give, purer for the life I live, nobler for the death I die, not in vain have I been I. (author unknown)

PRESIDENT BOB SAYS

by Bob Smith

Another bang-up plant auction is past. Thanks to the hard work of Al Nelson, Bob Sicora and their committee and those who so generously donated plant material and other gardening items to the auction. Thanks also to the sixty-five members and guests who attended and contributed \$330 for the materials auctioned. Larry Corbett won the Scott fertilizer spreader. Vic Lowrie was high bidder on the fertilizer dipper but all of the bargains went to Bill Cowcill. Bill got a whole box of Taraxacum Officinalis, a well known yellow-flowered plant of the Chicory family for 10¢ but his biggest bargain was a box of clay flower pots for only 8¢.

The arboretum special-interest group spent a very delightful evening May 17 touring the arboretum. Rain earlier in the day didn't scare away twelve people who were well rewarded for their efforts. Dr. Snyder did a fine job of conducting the tour, describing the varieties in the various collections and explaining the plans for new plantings; and Mrs. Snyder did a fine job of brewing coffee and providing refreshments in the cottage following the tour. The azaleas and crab apples were not yet in bloom. Many of the wild flowers were in full bloom and most of the trees were in the budding stage. You won't want to miss the future arboretum tours.

Vern Carlson was in the hospital for surgery about the middle of May and is well on his way to recovery. His wife, Louise, who is doing all the planting this year under Vern's direction, will be very glad when his recovery is complete. Don Young went into Methodist Hospital for surgery May 25 and at the time of this writing is recovering fine.

Our club was one of ten organizations honored by Keep Minnesota Clean and Scenic, Inc. at its annual meeting on May 23, 1966 for past efforts in supporting and promoting beautification and anti-litter programs. We were cited for efforts in connection with the Arboretum, Lyndale Gardens and presentations of Civic and Industrial Beautification awards and presented with a certificate of merit. KMC&S was organized one year ago and presented awards for the first time this year. Bill Hull is active in this group.

Our club should continue to share its gardening interest with others and actively participate in beautification projects.

Charlie Proctor met with residents of the Sumner Olson area who are interested in planting flowers to beautify their homes. Charlie still needs several more men to assist him in guiding these people in their gardening efforts.

I know that Don Berne would also appreciate help from all who can devote a little extra time to guiding the youngsters in the Fulton school garden program.

If you know of any children who you think would be interested in growing a big pumpkin, it's still not too late to encourage them to enter the "Big Pumpkin Contest." This is a way of developing future gardeners.

Bill Hull and Otto Nelson will be attending the national MGCA convention in Portland, June 6-11 as delegates from our club. Five hundred bottles of sky-blue water will be handed out at the convention advertising our 1967 convention.

The North Central district of the American Rose society is holding its rose show featuring "Roses Around the World" at American Hardware Mutual building, Saturday, June 18, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. and Sunday, June 19, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Little Bits of Everything

St. Clair Beeman spoke recently at a Chamber of Commerce water forum on the subject "Water and Environment." A member of CLIC's Task Force, St. Clair would undoubtedly give us an interesting talk on this subject.

The same program also featured Al Hubbard who spoke on "Watershed Districts." Al is chairman of the board of managers, lower Minnesota river watershed district. Wonder if he used lots of humor about shedding our water in Minnesota?

Did you see the Wall Street Journal, March 30, which carried a fine article on Men's Garden Clubs of America and "More Executives turn to Gardening to Relax?" Built around former national president Bruce Krasberg of Chicago.

The first official meeting of the 1967 convention committee was held at Becky's Chalet, April 19 at 6:15 p.m. Fourteen were present. Plans are rolling. We will have signs and bottles of Minnesota water at the Portland convention.

We're sorry to tell of the passing of Dale Durst's father recently. Our sympathies are with you, Dale. These things are always sad and heartbreaking.

A very fine article on "The Copyright Law" by Phil Smith, appeared in a very recent issue of The Hennepin Lawyer. Phil practices with the firm of Merchant and Gould and specializes in patent, trademark and copyright law. Good going.

All America Rose Selections announces as of June 3 its selections for the year 1967. They are: Bewitched, a pink hybrid tea; Gay Princess, a soft pink floribunda; Roman Holiday, a brilliant orange-red floribunda; and Lucky Lady, a pink grandiflora. Eugene Boerner originated Gay Princess; Robert Lindquist, Roman Holiday; Walter Lammerts, Bewitched; and David Armstrong, Lucky Lady.

Last year's winners, 1966 AARS, now more readily available, are: American Heritage, Apricot Nectar and Matterhorn.

If it weren't for Thomas Edison, we'd all be watching TV by candlelight.

A ragged, dishevelled panhandler stopped a well-dressed sportsman and asked for money for food. "I'll do better than that," said the latter. "Come on in this bar and I'll buy you a drink." "No, thanks, I never touch the stuff," said the beggar. "Well, have a cigar" said the sport. "No, I don't smoke." "Okay," said the sport, "I got a good tip on a horse. I'll make a bet for you. You'll collect enough for plenty of food and a new suit besides." "I couldn't let you do that," replied the bum, "I don't gamble. All I want is some food." "Okay, then come on home to dinner with me," the sport urged. "I want my wife to see what happens to a guy who doesn't smoke, drink or gamble."

"That was some party last night," the dentist remarked to his wife. "You'll think so," she replied, "when you see the keys you pulled out of the piano with the fireplace tongs."

- WHH

6 STEPS TO CONSIDER IN BUILDING A PATIO

by G. Victor Lowrie

STEP 1. LOCATION: The pleasure one derives from a patio depends almost entirely on its location to the house and exposure to the elements. Actually, it should be considered and treated as an outdoor living room; when practicable, attached to either the porch, family room or living room, with the entrance opening from either one.

STEP 2. SIZE AND SHAPE: The size will be somewhat related to the space available. When the available area is of no consideration, it should be large enough to accommodate comfortably the average number of people who will usually be using it. If it is to be used for cooking and serving meals, allowance must be made for this needed space.

The needed size can easily be determined by measuring out in detail the pieces of furniture the patio is to accommodate. Plat to scale on paper, allowing space to move around, each chair, stool, bench or table, as well as any other pieces of equipment you consider necessary.

The shape should be somewhat in relation to the architectural design of the house and the shape of the lot. You may be restricted by the available space. In any event, try to make it appear as a natural part of the house just as you would if you were making an enclosed addition.

STEP 3. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: Again, the exterior finish of the house and the material used in walks around the house or through the garden should be taken into consideration. Here economics is going to pretty much dictate the type of construction. Colored tile or flagstones set in a bed of sand is probably the least expensive. Concrete requires a substantial foundation to a depth of at least eighteen inches. The same holds true for flagstones embedded in concrete, but that would be even more expensive.

A patio built with redwood anchored to piling driven into the ground, well below the frost line, is attractive, practical, and not too expensive. The same material could be used for building benches and tables at far less cost than buying furniture. Whatever material is used, the flooring should be completely level to enable furniture to be solidly placed.

STEP 4. FURNITURE: The style and size of the furniture will depend on the size and shape of the patio. However, so as not to detract from the garden itself - from the colorful flower beds - I would suggest keeping the color of the furniture in neutral tones.

STEP 5. LANDSCAPING: Should the patio be raised above the level of the ground, it should be surrounded with low-growing shrubs. An addition of flower beds will enhance its setting and give the appearance of a natural outcropping.

For complete enjoyment during the hot days of summer, it might be necessary to shade the afternoon sun with a few well-placed trees.

STEP 6. LIGHTING: The patio can be easily illuminated at night, when necessary, by outdoor lights attached to the outside of the house. If electricity is needed for cooking, an electric outlet at the base of the house can be readily installed.

ONE MAN'S WAY OF RAISING TOMATOES

by G. A. Anderson

VARIETIES

Purchase hybrid varieties as they withstand blight and pests best. If three or more plants are to be grown, suggest one each early, medium, and late. Individually potted plants are best. They grow as well in the greenhouse as they do in your garden until all danger of frost or freezing is past.

PLANTING

Dig a large hole - about the size of a three-gallon pail. Mix approximately one-half cup of "tomato fertilizer" with black dirt in the bottom half of the hole. Then a layer of black dirt about one-inch thick upon which set the unpotted tomato. Fill in with firmly pressed black dirt to about an inch from ground level, leaving a saucer-like depression about a foot in diameter to catch and hold water. The plant should be from two to four inches deeper than it was in the pot. Saturate with water and keep well watered throughout the season. Plants should be about three feet apart or more.

STAKING

A 1" x 1" or 1" x 2" stake about five to six feet is recommended. I usually put them in at the time the tomatoes are planted. Tamarac raspberry stakes work fine as do one-by-two redwood stakes. Lumberyards and garden stores usually stock "tomato stakes."

PRUNING

Tomato leaves should never touch the ground. So the bottom branches should be removed at the outset to maintain this practice. Then as the plant grows, I always allow only one stock to grow. The plant will attempt to start additional stocks by sending out a small shoot at the junction of each leaf branch. These should be removed once or twice a week all through the season.

TIEING

The best ties seem to be made by tearing strips of cloth approximately one-inch wide and twelve-to-eighteen inches long. These are placed about twelve to eighteen inches apart on the pole by making one loose knot right below a fruit branch, or the leaf branch at that level, and then tying to the stake with a square knot. This way as the fruit clusters grow there will be a support for each level. With only one stock allowed to grow, the plant should easily reach six feet or more, and there should be from six to twelve or more fruit at each fruit junction.

FERTILIZING

During the season it would help if a water soluble fertilizer, such as Rapid Grow, would be applied to each plant approximately each week to ten days. This can also be done by working in a "ring" of granulated fertilizer out about 10 to 12 inches from the plant and watering in well.

Edible fruit should be ready by the Fourth of July.

EVERY HOME HAS A SHADE PROBLEM

by Joseph Witmer

If shade is a problem in growing flowers, then every home has this problem because every home has a northern exposure, too often neglected in the belief that nothing will grow there. Wooded areas, likewise, are often neglected. Even experienced gardeners sometimes give in to shade after a few failures; others simply have never tried. Certainly, gardening holds no challenge to compare with 'gardening in the dark' but that challenge can be met successfully through a better understanding of the problem.

The first step in attacking the problem is to discard the common reference to "sun," or "shade," substituting the words "light intensity" remembering it is light along with carbon dioxide absorbed by the leaves which accounts in part for plant growth. This light will be in varying amounts, sometimes full sunlight, sometimes much lesser light. The next step is to realize the vast difference in light intensity ranging from 10,000 lumens at the sun's brightest, high noon on the longest day of the year, down to 500 lumens which some house plants endure on darkest winter days. To say that any flower needs full sun is erroneous since weather bureau statistics (Twin City area) show that on the average, 30 days out of 92 in June, July and August are completely sunless in addition to those partly sunny days. Thus, for one-third of the time the entire garden is a shade garden but sun-loving flowers bloom just the same.

When these factors are considered, the answer to the shade problem becomes clear in a word--tolerance; or, how little light intensity can a plant tolerate. There's a great variation and no set formula can be followed--it's simply trial and error. But a great amount of trial and error has been going on over the years by those faced with the alternative of overcoming shade or not having a garden. Today, everyone can benefit by others' experience and research.

In good garden management the importance of ventilation must be pointed out. Ventilation becomes doubly important in the shade where foliage must sometimes depend on air movement alone to return to the dry side following a shower. The soil is important; it must be suited to the type of plants grown. Soil should approximate as nearly as possible the soil of the woodlands, the natural habitat of many shade flowers. A generous amount of peat moss worked into the soil will help to accomplish this while giving an acid tone to the soil; most shade flowers like soil that is slightly acid. High shade is desirable; trees should be trimmed so early spring sunshine can come in under the boughs while in summer a little filtered sunshine can come through, increasing the light potential. It isn't necessary to reach far out for suitable material; surprisingly enough, many of our best known flowers and just about all of our native wild flowers are shade tolerant.

First to show in the spring is the little blue scilla, not a showy bloom of itself, but a mighty welcome sight after a long winter. It is best in a mass planting. Bellwort, a native is a nice addition, its yellow bell complimenting the blue bell of Virginia--mertensia; the latter increases rapidly and comes up in unexpected places which is part of its charm. In this same blooming period violets and johnny-jumpups help to pretty up the place along with lily-of-the-valley. Following in close sequence is trillium grandiflora, phlox canadensis, columbine, and Jacob's ladder and now the shade garden literally bursts into color. The old-fashioned bleeding heart continues to be a favorite, blooming just ahead of the true geranium--another native--which finds companionship with ranunculus and Siberian iris. Some of the newer dwarf bleeding hearts also are worthwhile.

Every Home Has a Shade Problem

(continued)

The transition to summer is a gradual one. Some flowers, like the little achimenes, will come into bloom in late spring if started indoors in pots. Purple King and Vivi are two summer-long bloomers and very showy. Blue campanula carpatica is set off nicely by fuchsia in the front border. Not many persons think of salvia--both red and blue--as a shade flower, yet it is just as much at home in the shade as in the sun. Along with fibrous or tuberous rooted begonias, impatiens is truly the backbone of summer and fall bloom. Impatiens is easily grown from seed if started early indoors. Lobelia cardinalis is the gayest member of the backdrop but top honors go to cimicifuga snakeroot whose creamy white racemes are a perfect foil for other flowers. The old-fashioned pink, feather-duster astilbe takes its place also in the background. Don't overlook cleome!

Colorful foliage plants like caladium, coleus, irisene and alternanthera (Joseph's coat) are beautiful in front of ferns and tall sedums. Monarda in white, pink, rose, red and garnet is a must for showy bloom; like all mint it spreads rapidly to fill in difficult areas. Hostas and daylilies are so extraordinary for shade that they should be dealt with separately and in detail later on as will shrubbery suitable for shady areas.* The gay butter-cup evening primrose should be among the first in selecting flowers for the shade.

With the approach of autumn, torenia (called "the wishbone flower") gives us the blue border which by then is noticeably absent in the garden and in the background is the gorgeous physostegia (false dragon head) with its tremendous mass of pink blossom heads along with rudbeckia triloba, a cultivated variety of brown-eyed Susan.

This is not a complete account--space does not permit--nor is research complete, by any means; it will go on and on until every possibility is exhausted.

*Most shrubs will thrive in the shade but not all of the flowering varieties will bloom. Among those that will are hydrangea (while hydrangea can be used and treated as a shrub it is truly a perennial), azalea, rhododendron, honeysuckle, privet, leatherwood, dogwood, cotoneaster, and spirea.

PLANT ADAPTED VARIETIES OF FRUIT IN YOUR GARDEN

The number of fruits Minnesotans can grow is increasing, thanks to the efforts of University of Minnesota horticulturists in testing and developing adapted varieties. As a result of their fruit breeding projects, the first apricots were introduced to Minnesota several years ago. University horticulturists developed the hybrids Moongold and Sungold specifically for the Minnesota climate by combining some of the desirable characteristics of cultivated apricots, grown successfully only in more temperate regions, with some of the tree hardiness of the wild Manchurian species.

Among other fruits developed by the University that are suitable for backyard growing are: apples - Oriole, Beacon, Haralson, Fireside, Regent; crabapples - Centennial, Chestnut; pears - Parker; hybrid plums - Redglow, Superior; cherry plums - Deep Purple; pie cherries - Northstar, Meteor; gooseberries - Welcome; red currants - Red Lake; raspberries - Latham, Itasca; strawberries - Trumpeter; grapes - Bluejay and Red Amber.

MONTHLY FLOWER SHOWS

The June meeting will be the first at which we will join in the SPECTACULAR, ALL NEW, ALL INCLUSIVE Monthly Flower Shows. These will mean more convenience and flexibility in displaying exhibits. Many new classes have been added which were formerly excluded due to the late season of the fall shows. Here are the General Rules for exhibitors and lists of classes of exhibits. Please look them over carefully. Thank you, and we'll see you at the Show.

Bob Kelly and Ed Beery, co-chairmen

GENERAL RULES FOR EXHIBITORS - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- 1) Bring your exhibits to the meetings at least 15 minutes before the dinner-hour announced for the meeting. THE EARLIER THE BETTER.
- 2) Exhibitors will supply their own containers; milk cartons, milk bottles, fruit jars, coffee cans, etc.
- 3) Judging will be strictly on the merits of the entry and without regard to the container used.
- 4) Arrangements may be entered in the miscellaneous class and containers will be considered in judging arrangements.
- 5) Secure registration tag for each exhibit from committee member at the meeting.
- 6) Species and varieties may be shown at the meeting of the exhibitor's choice, but exhibitors will be limited to one entry for each named variety or species per class per meeting.
- 7) Exhibitors will be limited to a total of three entries per meeting.
- 8) All entries, including specimens as well as flowers and foliage used in arrangements, must have been grown by the exhibitor. No artificial foliage, flower, or fruit may be used in arrangements. Arrangements must have been made by the exhibitor.
- 9) Awards will be made on the merits of the entries only, and if in any class or division thereof, in the opinion of the judges, there are no entries worthy of any awards, the judges may withhold any or all awards.
- 10) A Season's Sweepstake Award will be made at the Christmas party to the exhibitor winning the greatest number of points for the season, based on three points for first place, two for second, and one for third.

PLEASE!

PLEASE EXHIBIT!

PLEASE EXHIBIT EARLY!!!

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS
FLOWER SHOWS - SEASON OF 1966

SECTION A

- Schedule of Entries -

<u>Class#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Class #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quant</u>
1	Achillea, Pearl Type	3 branches	45	Clematis, small	1 bra
2	" Plate Type	1 head	46	Cleome	1 sta
3	Aconitum "Monkshood"	1 raceme	47	Coleus, foliage	1 sta
4	Ageratum	1 stalk	48	Coreopsis	3 blo
5	Allium	1 blossom	49	Cosmos	3 blo
6	Althea	1 spike	50	Cynoglossum	3 bra
7	Alyssum	open	51	Cypripedium "lady slipper"	1 st
8	Amaranthus "love lies bleeding"	1 stem	52	Dahlia, A, any type	1 blo
			53	" , B, " "	1 blo
9	Amsonia	1 stalk	54	" , Pompom	3 blo
10	Anthemis	1 stalk	55	" , Miniature	3 blo
11	Aquilegia	1 stalk	56	" , Unwin-Coltness	5 blo
12	Arctotis Grandis	3 flowers	57	Delphinium, any type	1 rac
13	Arisaema "jack in the pulpit"	1 scape	59	Dianthus, "Pinks"	5 blo
			60	" "Sweet Williams"	3 hea
14	Artemisia	1 branch	61	" "Carnation"	3 blo
15	Asclepia "butterfly bush"	1 stem		garden	
16	Aster, annual	3 blooms	62	" greenhouse type	3 blo
17	Aster, Frikarti	1 branch	63	Dicentra	3 ste
18	Astilbe	1 stem	64	Diocamnus	1 bra
19	Baptisia	1 stem	65	Digitalis "foxglove"	1 rac
20	Begonia, tuberous rooted, Cam., rose or ruffled	1 bloom	66	Echinacea "Coneflower"	3 blo
21	Begonia, Pictoe type	1 bloom	67	Echinops "globe thistle"	3 hea
22	Begonia, hanging basket	1 branch	69	Erigeron	1 sta
23	Begonia, fibrous	1 branch	70	Escholtzia "California poppy"	3 blo
24	Belamcanda "blackberry lilly"	1 branch	71	Filipendula	1 sta
			72	Fuschia	1 bra
25	Brachycome "swan river daisy"	5 blooms	75	Gaillardia	3 blo
			76	Gentiana	1 sta
26	Brodiaea "wild hyacinth"	3 scapes	77	Geranium (Pelargonium)	1 bra
27	Browalia	1 branch	78	Geum	1 ste
28	Calliopsis	5 blooms	79	Gladiola, large	1 spil
29	Campanula, carpatica	5 blooms	79A	" , miniature	1 spil
30	Campanula, other	1 spike	80	Gypsophilia "baby's breath"	1 bra
31	Catanache "Cupid Dart"	1 stem			
32	Celosia, plumed	1 stalk	81	Helenium	1 bra
33	Celosia, crested	1 stalk	82	Helianthus	1 bra
34	Centaurea	3 blooms	83	Heliotrope	1 bra
35	Cerastium "snow in summer"	3 stems	84	Hemerocallis "Day Lilly"	1 scaj
36	Chelone "turtle head"	1 stalk	85	Hesperis "Sweet Rocket"	1 bra
37	Chrysanthemum, double	1 stalk	86	Heuchera	1 scaj
38	" , single	1 stalk	87	Hibiscus	open
39	" , Azaleamum	1 stalk	88	Hosta "Plantain Lilly"	3 scaj
40	" , "feverfew"	1 stalk	89	Hunnemania "Tulip Poppy"	3 blo
41	" "Painted Daisy"	5 blooms	90	Iberis	open
42	" "Shasta Daisy"	3 blooms	91	Impatiens, "Balsamina"	1 sta
43	Cimicifuga	1 branch	92	" , swarf	3 bra
44	Clematis, large	1 branch	93	Iris	3 scaj

SECTION A

- Schedule of Entries -

<u>Class#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Class#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
94	Jacobia "Purple Groundsel"	1 stalk	141	Rose, miniature	1 branch
95	Knopfia "Red Hot Poker"	1 spike	142	Rudbeckia, Glo.Dsy.	3 bloom
96	Kochia Scoparia "Summer Cypress"	1 branch	143	Rudbeckia, "Golden Glow"	3 bloom
97	Lathyrus "Sweet Pea"	5 stems	144	Rudbeckia "Goldsturm" type	3 bloom
98	Lathyrus, perennial	5 stems	145	Rudbeckia "B.E.Susan"	1 branch
99	Lavatera	3 blooms	146	Rudbeckia Pupera, see Echinacea	
100	Lavendula	1 stalk	147	Salvia, annual	3 stalk
101	Liatris	1 raceme	148	Salvia, perennial	3 stalk
102	Lily, any type	1 stalk	149	Salpiglossis	1 stalk
103	Limonium "Statice"	1 stalk	150	Scabiosa, annual	3 bloom
104	Linum	open	151	Scabiosa, perennial	3 bloom
105	Lobelia Cardinalis	1 raceme	152	Schizanthus "Butterfly flower"	3 stems
106	Lobelia, other	open			
107	Lupinus	1 spike	153	Silene "Catchfly"	open
108	Lychnis	1 stem	154	Sedum	3 branch
109	Lysimachia "Loosestrife"	1 stalk	155	Snapdragon, Sgle Lge	3 spike
110	Lythrum	1 branch	156	Snapdragon, Dbl Lge	3 spike
111	Marigold, 2½" or over	3 blooms	157	Snapdragon, dwarf	3 spike
112	" under 2½"	3 blooms	158	Stock, 10 week	3 stalk
113	Marabilis Jalapa "Four o'clocks"	3 stalks	159	Stock, Imperial Swan River Daisy see Brachycome	1 spike
114	Monarda	1 stalk			
115	Muscari	3 scapes	160	Thalictrum	1 stalk
116	Myosotis "Forget-me-nots"	open	161	Thermopsis	1 stem
117	Nemesia	3 stalks	162	Tithonia "Mexican sunflower"	3 flower
118	Nepeta	1 branch			
119	Nicotiana	1 stalk	163	Torenia	1 stem
120	Nigella	3 flowers	164	Trollius	1 stalk
121	Oenothera, Painted Daisy, see Chrysanthemums	3 stalks	165	Tulip	1 bloom
122	Papaver "Shirley Poppy"	3 flowers	166	Tunica	1 branch
123	Pansy (not viola)	3 blooms	167	Verbascum	1 stalk
124	Passiflora "Passion Vine"	1 branch	168	Verbena	3 branch
125	Peony	1 bloom	169	Veronica	1 stalk
126	Petunia, double	3 blooms	170	Vinca	3 branch
127	Petunia, single	3 blooms	171	Viola "Pansy" (not Johnny J.Up)	5 bloom
128	Petunia, single ruffled	3 blooms	172	Jucca	1 scape
129	Penstemon	3 spikes	173	Zinnia, large	3 bloom
130	Phlox, annual	3 branch	174	Zinnia, pompom	5 bloom
131	Phlox, perennial	1 stalk	175	Zinnia, miniature	5 bloom
132	Physostegia	1 stalk	176	Ornamental grass	open
133	Platycodon	1 stalk	177	Begonia, any	potted
134	Potentilla	1 branch	178	Chrysanthemum	potted
135	Primula	3 stems	179	Fuschia	potted
136	Ranunculus "Buttercup"	3 stems	180	Geranium	potted
137	Rose, Hybrid Tea	1 bloom	181	House plant, blooming	potted
138	Rose, Floribunda	1 branch	182	House plant, foliage	potted
139	Rose, Grandiflora	1 branch	183	Violet, African	potted
			184	Patio plants	potted
			185	Arrangements	open

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS
FLOWER SHOWS - SEASON OF 1966

SECTION B

- Schedule of Entries -

<u>Class #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
190	Green Beans, in pod	12
191	Yello Beans, in pod	12
192	Lima Beans, in pod	12
193	Beets, table	5
194	Cabbage, round	1
195	Cabbage, red	1
196	Carrot	5
197	Celery (stalk)	3
198	Corn, sweet (ears)	3
199	Cucumber, slicing	3
200	Cucumber, dill	3
201	Cauliflower	1
202	Eggplant	1
203	Muskmellon	1
204	Onion, red	3
205	Onion, white	3
206	Onion, yellow	3
207	Parsnip	3
208	Pepper, hot	5
209	Pepper, sweet	3
210	Potato, any red	6
211	Potato, any white	6
212	Pumpkin	1
213	Squash, summer	1
214	Squash, winter	1
215	Gourds, mixed	6
216	Tomato, red	3
217	Tomato, yellow	3
218	Turnip	3
219	Watermelon	1
220	Any not listed	open