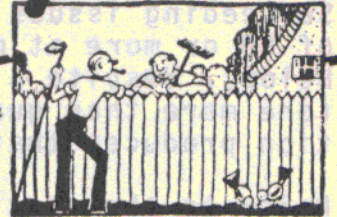




The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS, INC.



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

February 1977, Volume 35, Number 2

DON'T MISS THE MGCM FEBRUARY MEETING

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 8th AT MOUNT OLIVET CHURCH
(50th Street and Knox Avenue South)

Dinner 5:45 PM

Price \$3.00

Program 7:00 PM

MEL SATHER of the Gloxinia Society will talk

on

GLOXINIA and the GESNERIACEAE

Mr. Sather, a 3M chemist and member of the St. Paul Men's Garden Club will bring slides to illustrate his talk.

OUR PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Showing club loyalty seemed to be the keyword for our January meeting during the worst miserable sub-zero weather that Minnesota has put out since 1912. Seventy-one loyal club members turned out for another super tasty meal and the very fine slides of Dr. Leon Snyder's arboretum tour of Japan and the Far East. As the weather warms up, or, should one say, if the weather warms up, as we enter the spring season, our club meeting should set our green thumbs twitching with even more members turning out to enjoy our many outstanding programs that Dick Hulbert has already planned.

Although it's cold and freezing outside, February is a good time for us to remember that this is seed ordering month. Before one overloads himself with unnecessary and expensive packs of garden possibilities it's best to sit down and plan the entire garden. I'm sure we can all remember from past experiences that the colored pictures in the catalogs looked so warm and beautiful that we overspent and ended up standing around in our June gardens looking for places to put plants that we really didn't want or need. There are a great number of annuals and perennials that look better in photography than they do in actuality. No matter how lengthy our garden careers, most of us tend to change our garden preferences from year to year, and we're always looking for that ultimate garden of beauty in which everything blooms together and forever.

--Fred Glasoe

NEW MEMBER

Gerald R. Shannon
1847 Eleanor Av., St. Paul

690-1214

645-3937

55116

THE JANUARY MEETING

Five years ago the attendance at one monthly MGCM meeting exceeded 60. Succeeding issues of the GARDEN SPRAY plugged hard for a regular attendance of 60 or more at meetings. On January 11, 1977 in sub-zero cold (15 below), despite a few cancellations and no shows, 71 members and guests (one more than guaranteed) came out to hear Dr. Leon Snyder. If inflation produces that kind of attendance it can't be all bad!

Prior to the meeting Dr. Snyder summarized for the SPRAY. "During the last 10 days of October and the first week of November it was our good fortune to accompany an Arboretum sponsored garden tour to the Orient." (In the party of 35 in addition to Leon and Vera Snyder there were three other MGCM couples: Floyd and Elsie Ashley, Dale and Lorraine Durst, Dick and Vera Hulbert.) "We covered about 20,000 miles in about 40 hours of flying time and visited four countries with their differing lifestyles.

"In Japan we were impressed with the industry of the people. Tokyo has a population of 11,500,000 people in an area not as large as our own metropolitan area. We saw little evidence of poverty. Most of the gardens we saw were in connection with hotels or shrines. These were beautifully maintained and filled with many interesting plants. One of the surprises was the size of the Cryptomerias at Nikko. These trees were several hundred years old and almost as large as our giant redwoods.

"In Hong Kong we visited a Botanical Garden and the Tiger Balm Garden. We also took a bus trip along the coast to the border with the Peoples Republic of China where we saw fishing villages and the small farms where rice and ducks were grown. We were impressed by the luxuriance of the subtropical vegetation.

"In Bangkok we were in the tropics with a lush vegetation. A boat trip along the canals gave us a good idea of how the native population lived. Bananas and papaya were the principle fruits being grown. We also visited a commercial orchid farm and had lunch and were entertained at a Rose Garden which proved to be more of an entertainment park. Although they had roses, they did not compare with ours.

"On our return we stopped briefly in Hawaii where we visited the Waimea Botanical Gardens and enjoyed the luxury of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel."

Of particular interest among the many slides shown were: several showing the manner in which chrysanthemums are trained to grow down a wire trellis and one showing paper discs under chrysanthemum flowers to keep the rays spread out; a series on the grotesque structures and plantings in the Tiger Balm gardens; a series on a commercial bonzai garden with deciduous holly and fruiting crabapples as bonzai; a series taken of the bonzai collection of an octogenarian Japanese banker. It takes four gardeners to maintain the latter collection many items in which go back generations.

Slides showing trees sprouting on temple walls in Bangkok convinced you editor that his contention that one could grow potatoes anywhere on the walls of old churches in Europe isn't too far off.

There were NO ANNUAL REPORTS at the January meeting. This sets a pre-

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS WHO WILL SERVE MGC OF MINNEAPOLIS IN 1977.

--by Vinton Bouslough

Fred Glasoe, President:

Fred joined our club in 1973 when the Richfield Men's Garden Club merged with us. His occupation is (1) Horticulture Instructor - Botany and Plant Life Science - St. Paul Public Schools - Learning Centers; (2) author of gardening articles. Fred's gardening specialties range from summer plants of roses, dahlias, lilies, iris, peonies and daylilies to winter and all-year plants such as orchids, succulents, cacti, gesneriads, bromeliads, begonias and African violets. Fred has previously served club as secretary and has as his objectives programs that create an inward desire in the member himself to grow and propagate plants to the recognized standards of competitive growers; programs that encourage expertise in plant growing.

Dick Hulbert, Vice President:

Dick joined our club in 1965. He is a retired minister and teacher. Dick's garden interests are inclined to roses, begonias, both fibrous and tuberous, and dahlias. He would like to see an increase in community interest and activity in gardening.

Jim Mielke, Secretary:

Jim joined our group in 1970. He earns his daily bread as a management consultant for NSP Co. Jim's garden interests are in vegetables, fruit trees, and that fruit of the vine, grapes. He has served our club in the past as secretary in 1976 and tour chairman in 1974. Jim believes that one of our objectives should be the development of a membership that has a broad base related to age, experience and interests and keep them involved in both club and community projects.

Bob Gage, Treasurer:

Bob joined our club in 1972. His job is that of a manufacturer's representative. His gardening specialty is vegetables. Bob has previously served us as director and as Christmas party chairman for two years.

Dick Victor, Director:

Dick joined MGC of Minneapolis in 1974. His occupation is Project Supervisor, Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority. Dick's garden interests tend to both flowers and vegetables with zinnias and roses his favorites. He has served as assistant chairman of our plant auction in 1975 and as chairman of that committee in 1976. Dick feels our club should provide more participation and funding for the community as it relates to gardening.

Charles Robbins, Director:

Chuck joined our group in 1974. His occupation is Project Analyst for the Northwestern National Bank. Charlie has a general interest in all phases of gardening with an aim to learning more about roses and landscaping. He has helped with the flower show and believes we should help other prospective gardeners, especially younger people with a gardening interest.

VEGETABLE SPECIAL INTEREST. If enough people indicate interest we will have a special interest group in vegetable gardening this year. We will meet for two or three meetings this spring and get together for general

All summer long for years Clarence, "Knobby", Knoblauch has been carrying roses to his neighbor across the street. The neighbor has a large family and a big house and "Knobby" has a lot of roses of which he is justifiably proud.

This past summer a fellow with a camera came across the street and took color slides of Clarence's roses and of Clarence and his wife, Jewel, in their garden. The neighbor circulated a color picture of that slide together with a half page write-up around the country to other members of his family. Then on November 19th Clarence and Jewel were invited across the street to a luncheon after which the color slides taken in the summer were shown.

Normal neighborhood doings? Yes. Except that the neighbor across the street is the Western Electric Company's Minneapolis Service Center, the photographer was a professional flown in from New York, the half page was in Western Electric's printed publication and that Clarence has been told "You're the first outsider who ever got into our magazine."

To quote the magazine..(Roses) "They're all over the place--in the outer lobby, the offices, the library, the cafeteria, on the desk of the manager. This rose-y outlook is the gift of Clarence Knoblauch, a retired railroad man. Clarence and his wife, Jewel, live across the street from the center in a modest home surrounded by some 300 rose bushes....

"Every morning during the rose season Clarence saunters into his yard, cuts a dozen or more roses, walks across the street, arranges a bouquet in the lobby at the receptionist's desk, and then delivers single roses to his many friends at the center....

"You know, all my old cronies have gone to their reward, so, it's nice to have my friends here at Western, Clarence said."

* * * * *

PINE IN A POT. The ancient Oriental art of bonsai culture--growing miniature trees in pots--is becoming increasingly popular in this country. With bonsai, it is possible to have a tree on your apartment balcony, but you will never sit in its shade. The aim of bonsai culture is to develop a tiny tree that has all the elements--and illusion--of a large tree growing in a natural setting. According to a U.S. Department of Agriculture publication, "Growing Bonsai", it is possible to create a presentable bonsai in just a few seasons. The booklet describes the five basic styles of these lovely and exotic trees: lists trees, shrubs, and other woody plants suitable for bonsai culture; and gives tips on how to obtain plants. Detailed instructions on seasonal care, kinds of containers to use, and how to shape the plants through branch and root pruning are included. A section suggests ways to display your bonsai indoors and outside. "Growing Bonsai" (G-206) is available for 30 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Or, of course, you could just go to Bachmans.

* * * * *

FLOWER SEED: DAYS REQUIRED FOR GERMINATION · YEARS SEED IS VIABLE

Keep the accompanying table. You will find it useful. When several varieties are sown in the same seed box, they should all have approximately the same germination period; so growth will be even, and when the time comes to transplant them, all can be moved. The number following each name represents the approximate number of years the seed remains viable.

FIVE THROUGH TEN DAYS

Amaranthus, 4-5	Cypress Vine, 4	Lupin, 2	Sweet Pea, 2-3
Aster, 1-2	Dahlia, 2-3	Marigold, 2-3	Sweet William, 2
Cardinal Climber, 5	Dianthus, 4-5	Nicotiana, 3-4	Zinnia, 6-7
Celosia, 4	Eschscholtzia, 2	Petunia, 2-3	
Cynoglossum, 2-3	(California Poppy)	Stocks, 5-6	

ELEVEN THROUGH TWENTY DAYS

Achillea, 4	Centaurea, 1-2	Godetia, 2	Phlox, 1-2
Ageratum, 4	Chrysanthemum, 4-5	Helenium, ?	Platycodon, 2-3
Alyssum, 4	Clarkia, 2-3	Helichrysum, 1-2	Poppy, 5
Anchusa, 3	Coleus, 2	(Strawflower)	Portulacca, 3
Antirrhinum, 3-4	Cosmos, 3-4	Impatiens, 2	Salvia, 1
(Snapdragon)	Delphinium, 1	Kochia, ?	Salpiglossis, 6-7
Anthemis, 2	English Daisy, 2-3	Linaria, 2-3	Scabiosa, 2-3
Baby's Breath, 3	(Bellis)	Linum, 5	Shasta Daisy, 1-2
(Gypsophila)	Feverfew, 2-3	Lobelia, 3-4	Snow-on-the-mountain, 3-4
Balsam, 5-6	(Matricaria)	Lunaria, 1-2	Sunflower, 2-3
Calendula, 5-6	Forget-me-not, 2	Mignonette, 2-4	Thunbergia, 2
Calliopsis, 2-3	(Myosotis)	Nasturtium, 6-7	Torenia, 1-2
Candytuft, 2-3	Foxglove, 2	Nemesia, 2-3	Verbena, 1
Canterbury Bells, 3	(Digitalis)	Nigella, 1-2	Viola, 1
Carnation, 4-5	Gaillardia, 2	Pansy, 1-2	Vinca, 2
Caster Bean, ?	Gerbera, 1	Penstemon, 2	Wallflower, 5

OVER TWENTY DAYS

Anemone, 28-40 Days, 2	Hibiscus, 15-30 Days, 3-4	Pyrethrum, 21 Days, 1
Aquilegia, 30-50 Days, 2	Hollyhock, 21 Days, 2-3	Ranunculus, 30-40 Days
Begonia, 21-30 Days, ?	Larkspur, 20-28 Days, 1-2	Schizanthus, 21-30 Days
Browallia, 28-40 Days, 2-3	Lychnis, 21-30 Days, 2-3	Stokesia, 28 Days, 2
Cobaea, 21 Days, 2	Oenothera, 31 Days, 2	Thalictrum, 30-40 Days
Coreopsis, 21 Days, 2	(Missouri Primrose)	(Meadow Rue)
Cyclamen, 25-30 Days, 4-6	Perennial Sweet Pea, 21-28 Days, 3	Tithonia, 25 Days, 2
Geum, 21-40 Days, 2	Physostegia, 25 Days, 2-3	Tritoma, 21 Days, 2

SHOULD YOU SAVE YOUR OWN?—Kinds NOT to save (because they would produce inferior plants) include (1) those that are F₁ hybrids and (2) melons, squashes, pumpkins or cucumbers that have grown among or near others of this group or near gourds (because they may cross).

Seed kinds you CAN save conveniently if you wish: True-breeding strains (not hybrids) of vegetables such as beans (pole, runner, shell, green, lima, or fava); annual herbs such as dill, basil and fennel; chives; okra; peas; non-hybrid peppers and tomatoes and egg-plants. Flowers such as non-hybrid marigolds and zin-

HOW TO STORE SEEDS FOR FUTURE PLANTING—You may save money by buying seeds in quantities larger than immediately needed—but only if you keep them alive until you need them. Enemies of seed safety are heat and moisture. So find a way to store them that is cool and dry, with little free circulation of air. For most gardeners, a tightly closed jar in the refrigerator conveniently meets these requirements. Many seedsmen now seal seeds in foil packets to preserve freshness. After you open one of these but use only part of the contents, fold the packet and put it into the refrigerator storage jar. You can put many packets in one jar, but label the outside to help you remember

FLOWERS FOR CUTTING

Achillea	Carnation	Gladiolus	Pyrethrum
Acroclinium	Celosia Plumosa	Gloriosa Daisy	Salpiglossis
Ageratum	Centaurea	Gypsophila	Scabiosa
Aquilegia	Chrysanthemum	Helianthus	Shasta Daisy
Arctotis	Clarkia	Helichrysum	Snapdragon
Asters	Coreopsis	Larkspur	Stocks
Bachelor's Button	Cosmos	Linaria	Sweet Pea
Browallia	Dahlia	Marigold	Sweet William
Calendula	Delphinium	Mignonette	Tithonia
Calliopsis	Dianthus	Myosotis	Wallflower
Candytuft	Gaillardia	Nasturtium	Zinnia

ANNUALS FOR SHADE

Alyssum	Candytuft	Forget-Me-Not	Lupine	Petunia
Anchusa	Centaurea	Foxglove	Myosotis	Primula
Aster	Clarkia	Godetia	Nasturtium	Schizanthu
Begonia	Coleus	Impatiens	Nicotiana	Snapdragon
Browallia	Coral Bells	Linarea	Pansy	Torenia
Campanula	English Daisy	Lobelia	Periwinkle	

DWARF PLANTS FOR BEDS

Ageratum	Browallia	Dianthus	Myosotis	Phlox	Verbena
Alyssum	Calliopsis	Impatiens	Nasturtium	Portulaca	Vinca
Balsam	Celosia	Lobelia	Pansy	Salvia	Zinnia
Brachycome	Coleus	Marigold (Dwf.)	Petunia	Torenia	Chrysanthemum

TALL PLANTS FOR BEDS

Achillea	Chrysanthemum	Larkspur	Pyrethrum	Sweet William
Amaranthus	Gaillardia	Lily	Salvia	Tritoma
Campanula	Gladiolus	Lupines	Scabiosa	Zinnia, Tall
Celosia	Gloriosa Daisy	Amer. Marigold	Shasta Daisy	
Centaurea	Heliotrope	Nicotiana	Snapdragon	

PERENNIALS FOR SHADE

Astilbe Species	Ferns	Hosta
Dicentra	Gentians	Lobelia
Lily-of-the-Valley		

SUMMER BULBS FOR SHADE

Tuberous begonia
Caladium

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

FOR EDGING

Strawberries, runnerless, such as Baron Solemacher--Tolerates part shade.
 Parsley--Tolerates part shade.
 Lettuce--Tolerates part shade.
 Carrots--Tolerates part shade.
 Beets--Tolerates part shade.

FOR BACKGROUND, SCREENS

Okra, especially the red stemmed.
 Cucumbers, on wire fencing.
 Pole beans, on wire, trellis, or f

The club extends sympathy to long time member Otto Erickson of Sun City, Arizona, w wife Thora died in January.

ICE AND SNOW STORMS

A thick coating of ice or snow may increase the weight of a branch up 40 times. Large branches of brittle-wooded trees such as Siberian (Chinese) elm, break easily under such weight.

When an ice storm attacks, never try to break ice off the branches with a broom stick or similar device. More injury can be done in this way than by letting the ice melt away. When necessary, support heavily laden branches.

Do not be overly concerned with flexible branches that bend easily. If they do not break, they will usually recover after the ice and snow is gone.

Some narrow-leaved evergreens such as arborvitae bend easily and will be slow to recover. Upright junipers and yews also may be bent down, they generally spring back better.

When any of these plants is bent or misshapen, use a piece of soft straw or a strip of burlap to draw the stems together. Upright plants with multiple stems should be tied around the stems inside the plant. Tying loosely around the outside of the foliage will not give adequate support.

Trees that have limbs broken should be repaired promptly. Remove the broken limb making a clean cut at its base that will heal easily. Rough torn wood will not heal well and is subject to invasion by insects and disease. Cover the new cut with tree wound dressing, or some other protective material.

Small branches may be repaired, but the work must be done promptly, before the exposed, broken tissue dries excessively.

Thin cotton grafting twine, may be used to bind small branches. (Metal wire may girdle and kill the branch as it grows.) After the branch is tightly bound, the wound should be covered with grafting wax to preserve moisture and promote healing. If grafting wax is not available, tree wound paint, paraffin, or polyethylene wrap might be substituted. The break may be given additional temporary support with splints after the repair has been made.

Storm damaged plants should be fertilized in early spring. By giving them good growing conditions during the season after the damage, they will more quickly replace lost branches and regain their beauty.
--The Manure Spreader, Greater Kansas City MGC

"In 1976 I planted a new variety of brocolli, "Premier". It produced beautiful large central stalk. After the central stalk was cut, it did produce smaller side stalks, although I had been led to believe that once the center stalk was cut, the plant was finished. Probably the best way of growing this variety would be successive plantings. Or perhaps other varieties could be planted along with it, that matured earlier and later. It is remarkable how brocolli withstands heat that other plants in the cole family will not tolerate. I will continue growing Premier, and will

COMMITTEES FOR MINNEAPOLIS MEN'S GARDEN CLUB 1977. SIGN UP SHEET.

(Mail at once to Fred Glasoe 618 E. 58 St., Mpls., 55417)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nominating Committee (5) | 10. Membership Committee (5) |
| 2. Photographic Committee (12) | 11. Budget Committee (New Treas
Past Treas., Pres.) (3) |
| 3. Show Committee (7) | 12. Horticulture Committee (16)
Flower - 5
Vegetable - 5
Shrubs and Trees - 5
Chairman |
| 4. Garden Tour Committee (8) | |
| 5. Publication and Information
Committee (5) | |
| 6. Dinner Committee (Hosp., Tickets,
Name Tags) (8) | 13. May Plant Auction Committee |
| 7. Christmas Party Committee (5) | 14. Extra Committee Suggestions |
| 8. Sunshine Committee (3) | |
| 9. Trophy and Awards Committee (12) | |

I do not wish to serve on any committee this year

Your Name _____

Your Phone Number _____

Return to
THE GARDEN SPRAY of MGCM, INC.
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