



The Garden Spray

Bulletin of the Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis, Inc.



Affiliated with The Gardeners of America and the Minnesota State Horticultural Society

May , 2000, Volume 58, Number 5

This Month's Program Plant Sale And Auction

Silent Auction Dinner Country Store Raffle

It is 7 AM. The church is quiet as Howard Berg, Marty Anderson and Wayne Engelman begin table setup for the Plant Auction. They want tables arranged in time for the caterers and to receive arm loads of annuals and perennials. Around 7:30 AM, volunteers with trucks and vans head out to nurseries and other holding sites to pick up plant materials. Later, another wave of volunteers arrive to help unload vehicles throughout the day and arrange plants for the Auction, Silent Auction and Country Store. It is an all-day process. Each item for the Country Store must be marked with a price and logically arranged according to light requirements and other categories. Anticipation, momentum, and volunteers increase as the 4:30 PM start time nears. If plants that have been ordered arrive, the 2000 Plant Auction will be better than ever!



Come on Tuesday, May 9
Country Store Opens: 4:30 PM
Dinner: 5:45 PM
Plant Auction Begins: 6:30 PM
Place: Westwood Lutheran Church, 9100 Cedar Lake Road
Cost: \$9.00 for dinner.

Dinner Reservations are necessary.
Permanent reservations are not in effect.
See page 11 for reservation form and more details.

Future Club Events

June 13-----Dinner Meeting--Daylilies
by Northstar Daylilies
July 8-9-----Weekend Public Garden Tour
August 6-----Sunday Club Tour
August 19-20---Flower Food & Foto Show

September 12---Dinner Meeting--Chuck Levine
October 10 -----Dinner Meeting--
November 14 ----Dinner Meeting-- Orchids by
Steve Gonzalez, pres. of Orchid Society
December 5 -----Holiday Party

Editorial Enticements

Chuck Carlson Editor

I hope you liked the special April issue of the Spray. I thought the St Louis Park team did a fantastic job and I heard they had fun doing it. They threw down the gauntlet for some other group to match their effort but as of this time I have not had an inquiry. Try it you may like it.

I also have been pleading with some of you to provide some biographical sketches of our members, but to date I have not heard from anyone. I will include another one to see if it might trigger one of you to do one of a friend or someone you find interesting or a member who has a good garden you can tell us about. It is a good way for us to get to better know each other.

The selection for this "bio" is our illustrious treasurer, Howard Berg. Howard joined the club in 1980 and has served us well being treasurer, a director, a relentless volunteer for many functions, has received the presidents cup and is a bronze medal winner. Howard said Michael Denesuk was his sponsor when he joined our club. Michael surely knows how to pick a winner.

Howard hailed from Starbuck, Minnesota where he grew up as a farm boy, so you see horticulture has always been part of his life. He augmented his farm knowledge by graduating from the School of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota, otherwise known as the farm campus. He served in Korea and after that he continued his roll as a farmer. I know farming is in his blood after seeing pictures of cows and other farm related items in his basement office. After doing many other occupations related to horticulture,



Howard pursued home remodeling and just last year retired and sold his business.

Howard and his wife Ruth have been at their Minnetonka home for 27 years. Here they both get their horticultural fix and keep their fingers in the soil. They have been gardening using raised beds since they are blessed with very heavy clay soil. Last year they completely redid the home's landscape. Their landscape is now neatly arranged with cement stone walls, brick walks and the raised beds all block faced and a underground watering system. Their garden has a little of everything, even sunflowers. Howard did win the biggest sunflower contest one year but hasn't been able to repeat the feat. He claims squirrels and deer are holding him back. I think his relandscaped front yard is the star of their garden with a number of new shrubs and a 'Janie' Magnolia as a centerpiece

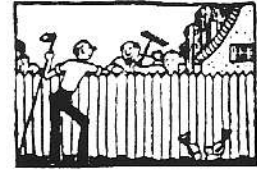
This last year Howard was asked to be chairman for Dr. Pellett's Campaign Endowment Fund for the Landscape development Center and hopes to see it grow just like the plants Dr. Pellet is breeding and some of us are growing.

Howard is a jack of all trades and not only that he is a master of them. We thank Howard for being one of our members and hope he remains one for years.



*Howard Berg
Photo by Lloyd Wittstock*

**MGCM has a Tiller for rent.
See Howard Berg**



President's Column

MGCM President Richie Miller

Ritchie's Ramblings

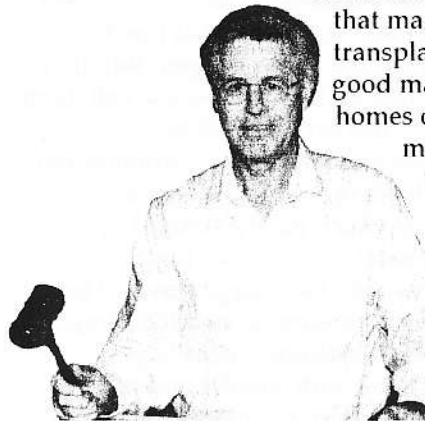
It's that time of year again, Spring, the season of renewal. It's a beautiful time of year with all the perennials in various stages of emergence from their winter rest. It is not time yet to plant

annuals outdoors but I do know that many of you are seeding, transplanting, and caring for a good many plants in your homes or garages. Some

members generate many flats of plants before it is time to plant them outdoors. I'm joining you in a small way. I am going to transplant four flats of plants today that will take loving care until it is

time to plant them outside and that is a month away yet. It is a lot of work but it feels so good to care for some plants outside of their normal environment until mother nature can take on most of that care. Good luck to each of you on your indoor gardening endeavors.

The program last meeting was great. Thanks to all our photographers who participated in the program. I also owe a very large thank you to all those people currently working on committees for our club. I think it is the committee work that makes the club work and that makes it, the great club it is. If you aren't currently working on a committee, I encourage you to call a committee chairperson to volunteer your services. It will truly be appreci-



*Ritchie Miller
Photo by Chuck*

ated. Again, thanks to everyone that is working on an effort for the club.

Don't forget that next month's meeting is our plant auction. Please get it on your calendar and come to have some fun and also to help us achieve our goals as this is a fund raiser for the club. It is a fun night. ••••Bring a friend. ••••



*Photo Program Group
Photo by Lloyd Weber*

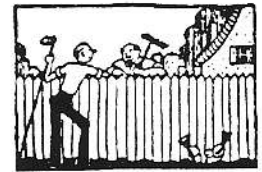
Plants

By Stan Christ

Have You Tried These Plants in Your Garden?

I think it's fun to try out a few new plants every year and if you do too, here are two that you might consider trying. They are comparatively new, although they've been around for a few years. They are, however, not commonly found in many garden stores. One is *Cuphea hyssopifolia*, commonly known as Mexican Heather, although it isn't a heather at all. I first saw it growing in Louisiana where it is often used in massed beds. It's a tender perennial in the south but treated as an annual in Minnesota. It has a small, shiny, attractive leaf, grows 12-18" in height, and has a small, lavender flower,

(Continued on page 9)



Last Month's Program

By Chuck Carlson

The program last month was a cooperative effort by the photo committee. It spanned a number of subjects in the field of photography with emphasis on gardening aspects. Lloyd Wittstock provided a general discussion on depth of field and focus using quotes from artists of years past. Next Joe Stenger gave a short summary of history of photography. This was followed by Henry Orfield showing equipment he uses during a garden photo shoot. Sher Curry provided us with a number of slides which was pointed at the use of filters and the use of artificial and natural backgrounds. Next Andy Marlow gave a short discussion on digital cameras. It was wrapped up with a few miscellaneous slides and some of spring flowers taken by Lloyd Wittstock and Chuck Carlson. Two handouts were provided to those attending. One summarizing photo hints for garden photography and the other providing resources for general photography from books and the internet. These handouts are available to anyone not attending, see Chuck Carlson if you want a copy.



Lloyd Wittstock April program Leader
Photo By Lloyd Weber

Caladiums

By Mel Anderson

They are pronounced Ka-lay-dee-um and are native to South America where they grow on the floor of the tropical forests. This indicates they like it hot and shady.

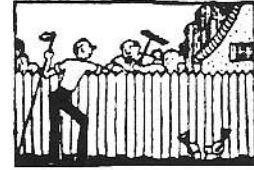
When I first became interested in Caladiums I bought a book titled, *All About Bulbs* but when reading it I found out they were not in the book. This is because they are not bulbs but tubers like dahlias and potatoes. Tubers are swollen modified stem structures that function as an underground storage organ. But, they still look like bulbs. Most people call them bulbs so in this article I will too.

There are many color variations but just two basic types. (1) Fancy Leaf Caladiums which have a straight up growing habit. Some are as high as two feet and usually have large leaves. These are good for growing in pots. (2) Strap and Lance leaf Caladiums. These have a compact habit with smaller and many more leaves. They are about 6-10 inches high and can be in pots but are better in hanging baskets.

My year with caladiums starts in the first week in May with either bulbs I stored or ones I buy. I have found a place in Florida that specializes in caladiums and usually purchase new ones there. The bulbs are planted, in a mixture of a good light weight potting soil and peat moss, about one inch deep with the sprout side up. I use nine inch plastic pots and ten inch baskets. Any size will work, just space each bulb about one inch apart.

After planting, the pots are put under fluorescent lights. The lights are put about one inch above the pots and baskets for 16 hours a day. The air temperature should be kept at 65 to 70 degrees and the

(Continued on page 10)



Board Meeting Summary

Margaret Hibberd, Secretary

Meeting Date: April 4, 2000
All members present.

President Ritchie Reported

- That Ritchie Miller, Russ Smith and Clyde Thompson attended the Mid-West Regional Board Meeting in Iowa. Took care of normal business and officers were elected for next year.
- Suggested the big pumpkin/Sunflower contest be defined in the Spray.
- Ritchie is having discussions with the new hospitality committee.
- He circulated a letter from Global Gardens (and 3 other outstate plant dealers) offering an evening to tour in August. Carole Ann will take it under consideration as a possible club event.
- Margaret was given a form for the submission of our club events to the Northern Gardener. She will work with Mavis for the public tour and Mary for FFF.



Margaret Hibberd
Photo by Chuck

Vice Presidents Report

- Julia Roberts of Lakewood Cemetery is having a big Memorial Day program. Lynda Carlson and Jackie will work with her on nostalgic meanings of flowers.
- The church has requested we clean our cupboard. Ritchie and Tim will investigate it.

Membership Secretary's Report

- New member: Nancy Bjerke was accepted.

Committee Reports

Calendars

- There are about 125 remaining.

Photography

- The committee is doing the April program and will have a member workshop in May.

FFF

- Mary said all is under control. Dates are August 19 and 20 with set-up afternoon of August 18.

July Public Tour

- Meetings are being held and plans are coming along.

August Member Tour

- Planning is complete, it will be a tour of St. Louis Park gardens.

Perennial Garden

- Kay and Bob Redmond are working on it and will probably meet with Neal Anderson at the University of Minnesota.

Old Business.

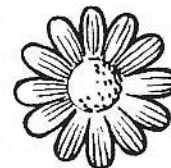
- Kay presented a draft of the trifold membership info handout.
- Valley Fair is willing to pay clubs to work in their gardens. Perhaps we should do this as a club fund raiser. Ritchie/Eldon will bring it up at the April dinner meeting.

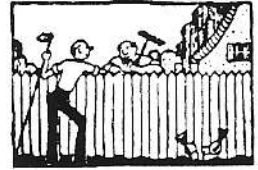
New Business

- none

Future Board Meeting Locations

- Tuesday, May 2, 7:30 PM
Jackie Overum's house
- Tuesday, June 6, 7:30 PM
Eldon Hugelens's house





Confessions of a Lazy Gardener

By Mary Maynard



Mary Maynard
Photo by
Lloyd Weber

For some demented reason, I proposed writing about growing vegetables from a lazy perspective. The problem with this is that I don't grow very many vegetables, so I have even less to say about this than I do about other topics. Oh well. Maybe our editor can fluff it out a little.

Oh wait — do herbs count as vegetables? Maybe I can come up with a little more material.

Our principal vegetable crops are tomatoes and peppers. We grow these along the south side of our brick house, where the soil warms up very early, and which is the hottest part of our yard all summer. The clothes dryer also vents into the tomatoes, which provides warm, slightly linty air to the area. This is nice in the spring. Slightly less nice in the heat of summer.

We are lucky to have light, slightly sandy soil that I occasionally amend with some compost and a little 10-10-10 in the spring. I have one of those "leaky hose" drip hoses snaking through the area, so the only overhead watering in the area comes from the clouds.

Planning for our pepper crop starts with the seed catalogs, of course. I used to order one packet of Jung's Yellow Belle and one packet of Biscayne from Stokes. It takes me five minutes. Phil studies the hot pepper offerings from Parks, Burpee, Cooks Garden, Shepherds, Stokes and anything else that looks promising. After

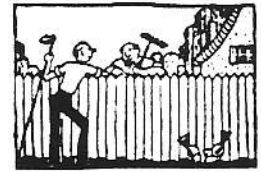
painstaking research and some prodding from his Lovely Wife, Phil selects two types of hot peppers to grow. (Last year it was Bulgarian Carrot and NuMex Joe Parker. The black one that he wanted was on backorder.) It takes him a couple of weeks. I start them under lights, usually too early, and we generally plant them out around Memorial Day, although if it's really mild and the soil is warm enough, they can go in earlier. There's no point in planting them out before the soil is warm: they'll just sit there. As soon as the soil is warm, I apply a 3-4" mulch of shredded leaves around the plants, and replenish throughout the season with more leaves or grass clippings. The mulch keeps the soil from baking and discourages weeds while preserving moisture.

For tomatoes, the planning is easier: I just go to the local garden store and buy six plants, usually six different varieties, and bring them home.

Before planting the tomatoes out, I spray the tomato cages with Funginex, in case one of the leaf spot funguses is hiding from last season. After planting, I immediately mulch the plants with a thick layer (about six inches) of shredded leaves, and keep the mulch replenished throughout the year. I believe that the combination of careful cleanup in the fall, thick mulch, drip irrigation and decontaminating the cages has allowed me to grow tomatoes in the same spot for several years with very few problems with soil-borne disease. My luck will probably run out some day, but so far so good.

From then on, I just weed and water. Oh, occasionally I try to get the tomato vines back on their own supports. I don't prune out the suckers or anything like that. Whatever happens happens with tomato vines. With this laissez faire approach to tomato growing, we get as many fresh tomatoes as we can eat, and

(Continued on page 9)



Making and Using a Woody Plant Propagator

By Jerry Shannon

Twenty four years ago, Lee and I visited Colonial Williamsburg during the Christmas season. We were especially enthralled by the use of English Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* var. *suffruticosa*) used to edge beds and in formal gardens, but needless to say it is not hardy in Minnesota's zone 4.

Two or three years later, at our garden club's (MGCM's) spring plant sale and auction, our chance for a boxwood, very close to the English type arrived. In the auction were two pots of a rooted boxwood cutting, brought by Dr. Leon Snyder. Dr. Snyder had found an unknown boxwood variety at a friend's house near Detroit, Michigan, which in turn had grown at his home near the 'Arboretum' for a number of years and came the closest to the true English Boxwood and entirely hardy and happy in zone 4. After the smoke had cleared, and the bidding war was over and we had purchased the rooted cutting for \$11.00. Lee planted the cutting, and gave it tender loving care and over the next five years it grew into a respectable sized plant.

We had by this time purchased additional property to expand our garden and Roger Koopmans had created a landscape plan which included a formal garden. Here was the location for Lee to create her Boxwood edged formal garden. The dilemma was how to come up with 40 new boxwood plants from our one mother

plant. The answer was of course, new rooted cuttings. Lee took up the challenge and began to learn how to make hardwood cuttings. Through reading on the topic and talking to experienced individuals such as Cameron Smith, she uses the following method.

Characteristics of the Propagator

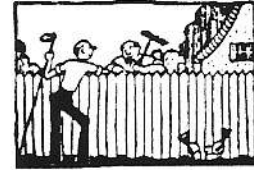
Our in ground propagation is placed in a location of semi-shade summer and winter. It is built in the ground with a removable clear plastic dome over the top. Our dome consists of clear poly fastened over a frame made of half inch PVC pipe. Regardless of its size, the propagation has the following characteristics:

- A pit 6-8 inches deep.
- Edged with a wooden frame made from 1 x 10's.
- Bottom lined with landscape fabric.
- Electric soil heating cables strung one inch apart on top of the landscape fabric.
- Hardware cloth with one-half inch openings placed over the cables to protect the cables and help distribute the heat.
- Five to seven inches of pea gravel topped with one inch of coarse, sharp sand.

Rooting Hormones

The use of rooting hormones promotes speed and the number of roots per cutting. One compound which is widely used as a rooting hormone is IBA (indole-9-butyric acid). It comes in a powdered form and is sold under the name of Hormex or Koromodine and is available in various concentrations. The more difficult the woody cutting is to root, the higher the concentration of IBA that is needed. The following table reflects the concentration levels of the above commercially available products:

(Continued on page 8)



Propagator

(Continued from page 7)

	Parts per Million (PPM) of IBA		
	1000	3000	8000
Bormex #1	#3	#8	
Horomodine	#1	#2	#3

Making the Cutting

Lee has had good luck in making and rooting woody cuttings in late September or early October, at the time the plants are going into dormancy. Take a six inch cutting, cut at a slight angle and strip off two-thirds of the lower leaves or needles. A controlled injury to the sides of the cutting near its base can speed up rooting in conifers. This is done using a razor blade to make a series of four cuts across the stem, starting about a sixteenth of an inch above the cut surface of the cutting. They are a sixteenth of inch apart and just deep enough to reach the cambium layer, the tender area usually green, just under the bark and should go about a quarter of the way around the stem.

The Hormone Treatment

Dip the cutting in water, pat dry with a paper towel and then dip in the rooting powder and tap off the excess rooting hormone before planting in the propagation medium.

(Editors note, Do not dip the cutting into the container holding the hormone. Rather, sprinkle a little out on a paper towel or put some in another container and then dip your cutting. The reason being is that some people say moisture in the hormone will deteriorate the hormone for a succeeding usage.)

Planting

Plant the cuttings in a row, each in a four inch deep hole punched in the medium with a pencil (a cheap dibble). After the cuttings are in place, lay a 1x2

along each side of the newly planted cuttings and tap the boards with a hammer to assure that the medium particles are in good contact with the cuttings. Follow up with a heavy watering which will also settle the medium and moisten it.

Follow Up Care

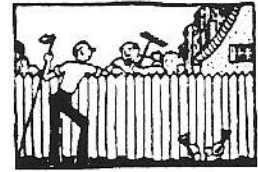
The medium should be kept moist, not wet. Heating cables are used in order to keep the root zone warmer than the tops. Cooler air above the medium will result in less water loss through transpiration from the cuttings. Lee leaves the bottom heat on as long as the air temperature is above freezing during the fall and spring.. In order to lessen water loss in conifer cuttings, you might also consider using an antidesiccant such as Envy or Wiltproof. Cover the propagation with a plastic dome which helps raise the humidity level around the cuttings and keep critters out.

Removal from Propagator

Cuttings made in the fall usually have sufficient root growth after the weather has warmed in the spring to transplant to a area designated as a nursery bed, to be grown for a season or two before transplanting to a permanent location.



Jerry Shannon
Photo By Lloyd Weber



Confessions

(Continued from page 6)

extras to can for chili, soups and sauces over the winter.

Now for herbs. I love herbs: they're fragrant in the garden, they don't generally need much special treatment, and many of them are quite attractive. I love the fuzzy leaves and delicate blue flowers of borage, the licorice scent and lavender spikes of anise hyssop and the wild exuberance of French tarragon. In general, if herbs have enough sun and a little water, they'll do their own thing without too much attention, and there will be fresh seasonings for cooking all summer.

The mint family, of course, does its own thing to an extreme. I do find myself exercising some mint control tactics throughout the summer. Usually when it has jumped the edging and is coursing merrily through the lawn to meet up with its Creeping Charlie cousins. But the fragrance of chocolate mint and the attractive variegated leaves of ginger mint make it worthwhile. I have heard that bamboo is even worse.

Lemon balm, I thought that was an annual when I bought it - wrong! While it has a wonderful lemony flavor and scent, it grows all over the place and seeds itself like nobody's business. I believe lemon balm should probably only be planted in the middle of the driveway. I know of no other way to contain it. (My primary sources for lemon balm information are Tim and Karen McCauley and our brick patio in the back yard, which Phil is threatening to declare a Lemon Balm War Zone.)

I suppose basil is my favorite herb. We always grow a regular green variety, and I'm always experimenting with others. I like Thai basil — especially the way it looks. And a new purple one "Osmin" looks absolutely fabulous

against the gray-green leaves of sage or lavender. In general, the other scented basil — like cinnamon, licorice, lemon, seem like an interesting novelty, but I never use them for cooking. Usually too bitter for this Norwegian. Basil's are annuals, and they don't need a lot of care. But they are warm season plants, so there's no point in planting them out too soon. Like peppers and tomatoes, they'll just sit there until the ground is warm enough. And they need more room than they look like they'll need when you're planting out seedlings. A mature sweet basil plant can be 2 1/2 feet tall and bush out 12-18 inches. It can completely obscure, say, a miniature 'Jerry O' rose growing at the edge of a sidewalk.

I suppose I could ramble on longer, but not much! There's only so much vegetable material to work with on Dart Avenue!

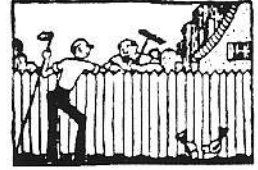
Plants

(Continued from page 3)

but it blooms continuously. It thrives in part shade to full sun. In Louisiana, the plant is sold in "6 packs" for about \$1.15, but in Minnesota I have only seen it in small pots for around \$2.00.

The other plant is *Verbena bonariensis*. Unlike other verbenas, this one grows 4' tall, sort of spindly, but it works in nicely with other flowers in your garden. I find when people first see the plant, they always ask "What's that?" Florists like the plant as it keeps well and works nicely in flower arrangements.

Probably one of the reasons the plant isn't too common is that it will not be in bloom when purchased in the garden store. It does self-seed quite readily, so after you've had it one year, you'll find them coming up here and there, and then you can transplant them to where you want them.



Caladiums

(Continued from page 4)

plant watered to keep it moist but not wet. During this first phase no fertilizer is used.

When the outside temperature warms up to a overall average of 65 - 70 degrees, I transfer the plants outside. Some years this can be as early as late May or as late as June 15th. There is no rush since the plants need warmth to grow.

The pots go on the patio in an area shaded by the neighbors large Boxelder tree (Also known as Acer negundo or Ashleaf Maple). The baskets go on a garden structure, shaded by the same Boxelder tree. Caladiums will not die if put in full sun but for the best color and leaf quality, do not grow them in full sun. Remember there is no full sun on the floor of a tropical forest.

Keep the soil moist, but not wet. If you fertilize, use a balanced type like 10-10-10 and apply it in early mid season, just before the really hot weather. Most growth will occur on the really hot and humid days. Little or no growth will occur on cool days near the season's end.

I know of no insect or fungal problems so maintenance is minimum, just cut off the faded leaves so growth will continue. Although they are grown for their leaves, they do have white spathe type flowers somewhat like Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*). Generally these are cut off so that the energy will go into the leaves. I have never planted them in the ground but suspect the ground will be cooler than pots so growth will be limited.

If you exhibit these be sure to trim off the old leaves and wash the plants. I have been exhibiting Caladiums both at our clubs show and at the State Fair and at this time I evaluate the varieties for next year's selections. Another thing to think about is that a bulb does give excellent

performance for three to five years only.

Caladiums do make an attractive display and in the house as a cut flower they last for at least two weeks. I had some that lasted for two months. I like my Caladiums and others seem to also.

People who peak over the fence ask about them more than anything else.

About September 15 the outdoor season is over. The air is cooler and their growth is very slow or stops. It is time to stop watering and prepare them for storage. The process I use is as follows:

- They are removed from the pots, shaking all the soil off, washing them and then laid out to dry. Each is separated as to variety in shallow boxes. I usually dry them outside on dry days and in the garage on rainy days. Drying takes about two weeks.

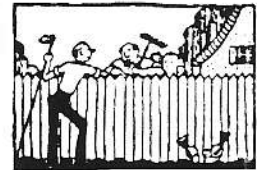
- The leaves are then cut off and the bulbs set in paper bags together with some dry sphagnum moss and a bit of powdered fungicide (or bulb dust).

- Storage shall be done in a warm airy place. 60 - 70 degrees is ideal. Temperatures 50 degrees or less is detrimental and most likely the bulbs will not survive. Mine are stored under the ping-pong table in our heated basement.

So ends my year with Caladiums.

Although I do think about them somewhat, when I play my daily game of ping-pong with myself above the slumbering Caladiums. Remember Caladiums do help with color in a shady place. Why not try some this year.

MGCM will once again have a big(gest) sunflower and big(gest) pumpkin contest. So pick out your seed and get growing - using any fertilizers and techniques you think will make them really big. The contest will take place at the October dinner meeting.



Plant Sale & Auction Details

By Barb Berosik

The auction site remains the same as last year at the Westwood Lutheran Church (9001 Cedar Lake Road). Take Highway 169, exit on Cedar Lake Road and head east to the church which is less than a mile on the south side of the road. Don't be left out of some wonderful buys at the Country Store which opens sharply at 4:30 PM along with the Silent Auction.

Activities start with the Silent Auction and the Country Store. If you wish to add your Silent Auction and Country Store purchases to your regular Auction purchases and make one payment, be sure to sign up for a bidding number at the door. In the Silent Auction, each plant and garden article displays a bid card that includes a suggested minimum starting amount. In addition, each card states a minimum raise amount for the specific item listed. Participants then post their names and bids for the plant listed on the card over a given time period beginning at 4:30 PM. The highest written amount for each item at the end of the bidding time will purchase the plant.

Each year Eldon Hugelen hunts for little gems to be sold in the Country Store. Buyers scope out these unique selections and quickly pluck them off the table and place them into shopping boxes. This area also includes generously donated perennials from MGCM members for over-the-counter purchase. The club receives a 100% profit on these donated plants. The Country Store always creates a lot of buying enthusiasm because of the great selections and great buys.

A request to MGCM members: We are grateful for members who have donated plants and gardening items in the past. Once again, we ask that you pot up, identify and bring in your plants. This event is a fund-raiser for the Club's year long activities and we appreciate your support! The fun starts Tuesday, May 9 at 4:30 PM. Call and invite all of your friends and neighbors today and fill in the form below to reserve yours and your guests dinner.

Choose new blooms or a shrub for that empty spot in your garden, while you visit with family and friends. A tasty meal featuring chicken parmesan is the selected fare this year. After dinner, the Plant Auction opens. In order to make a bid, individuals must show their bidding number and be acknowledged by the auctioneer. Raffle tickets will be available on other special items during the night. Be sure to pick up a bidding number since door prizes will be awarded via random drawings of bidding numbers.

May 9, 2000 Plant Sale Dinner Reservation

Please reserve _____ dinners for my guests and myself.

Dinners are \$9.00 each. Make Checks payable to MGCM

Member _____

Guests _____

Send reservation and payment to:

Mary Maynard, 4375 Dart Ave. So, St Louis Park MN 55424-1023

Remember Permanent reservations are not in effect

Dinner Reservations must be received by Friday May 5, 2000

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS, INC.

CLUB OFFICERS:

President: Ritchie Miller
4249 Twin Oak Lane, Robbinsdale, MN 55422-1336
Vice-President: Carole Ann Brekke
709 Rushmore Drive, Burnsville, MN 55306-5161
Recording Secretary: Margaret Hibberd
1850 Roselawn Ave., Falcon Heights, MN 55113-9622
Membership Secretary Jackie Overom
14024 Frontier Lane, Burnsville, MN 55337-4728
Treasurer: Howard H. Berg
10107 Lakeview Dr., Minnetonka, MN 55305-2615
Past President: Eldon Hugelen
7473 West 142nd St., Apple Valley, MN 55124-8584

DIRECTORS:

Dave W. Johnson
5291 Matterhorn Dr., Fridley, MN 55419-1324
Tim McCauley
325 West 82nd Street, Chaska, MN 55318-3208
Kay Wolfe
2740 Florida Ave. So., St Louis Park, MN 55426-3330

Inside:

Page 1	Programs
Page 2	Editorial Enticements
Page 3	President's Column Board Meeting Location
Page 4	Last Month's Program Report Caladiums
Page 5	Board Meeting Summary
Page 6	Confessions
Page 7	Propagator
Page 11	Plant Sale & Auction Reservation Form

THE SPRAY

The Garden Spray is published monthly by the Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis, Inc., for its members.

The Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis is a not-for-profit, equal opportunity organization.

Managing Editor & Production Manager-----Chuck Carlson

The committee: Howard Berg Sher Curry Fred Glasoe Mary Maynard
Robert Olson Jackie Overom Rich Van Sickle John Webb

Return to:

The Garden Spray

Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis, Inc.
Charles J. Carlson, Managing Editor
1001 Hackman Circle
Fridley, MN 55432-0463

First Class Mail

**FORWARDING AND RETURN
POSTAGE GUARANTEED,
ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED**