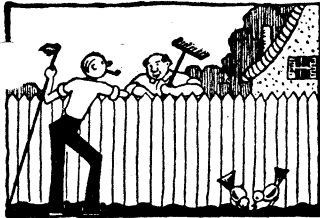


# THE GARDEN SPRAY



BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

MEMBER—MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA  
MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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Jack Cohen, Editor

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Associate Editors  
Ed Montgomery, Victor Lowrie

## NOVEMBER MEETING

Date: Tuesday, November 11, 1947

Place: Fountain Terrace,  
Medical Arts Building

Time: 5:30 P.M. - promptly

Price: \$1.50 per person

Date Tuesday, Armistice Day, November 11th

## PROGRAM

Thirty 3-minute speeches

Each member will be called upon to give an account of his most interesting or satisfactory experience of 1947 gardening season. There will be an excellent array of successes, failures, experiments, thrills.

Don't be bashful! Be ready for your three-minute talk. THREE MINUTES ONLY - then the time-keepers gong.

Similar previous meetings were the most interesting of the year.

President Harold Kaufmann will supervise the annual dinner table display of chrysanthemums.

## Officers

Harold R. Kaufmann,  
President  
H. W. Bishop,  
Vice-President  
R. J. Dufourd  
Secretary  
A. H. Flack,  
Treasurer  
G. G. Cerney,  
Retiring President

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As we come near the end of another gardening year, your officers are naturally concerned with crystallizing the year's experiences and results of our Club for all our members. This can best be done (1) by the reports of our Project Chairmen, and (2) by the pictorial review of our garden achievements, which is always a highlight of our December meeting.

Some of the Project Committees have been more active than others, but it is essential that each Chairman present, in writing, a factual report of his Committee. This will necessitate Project Committee meetings immediately to get the experiences of each member of the Committee in a summary report of the group.

All of our members who have taken garden pictures in color are requested to mark 12 of their best slides and get them to Bill Block so that our December pictorial review will be as beautiful and complete as possible. Your complete co-operation will be helpful in capitalizing for you the experience of the past for the benefit of the future. Harold R. Kaufmann, President.

\* \* \* \*

## THE OCTOBER MEETING

Back at our old stamping ground, where Herb, in his usual good form, put on a bang-up program of anti-Truman food, meaty talks, an exotic quiz, and a colorful propaganda film.

### For Bigger and Better Shows

Cortis Rice (Sweepstakes Winner) gave the following suggestions on how we may improve future Men's Garden Club shows:

- (1) Learn how to show specimens.
- (2) Learn how to make and show arrangements
- (3) Learn how to pick and prepare flowers
- (4) Learn how to transport specimens
- (5) Get exhibits entered on time
- (6) Set earlier date for Fall Show
- (7) Arrange for publicity in advance
- (8) Formulate plans and make work assignments at least sixty days ahead of show date
- (9) Introduce an idea to make our show distinctly characteristic and representative of Men's Garden Club

### Some 'musts' to follow:

- (1) Watch the garden for 10 days before the show
- (2) Cut in the early morning
- (3) Cut long stems and extra flowers
- (4) Use sharp knife and cut on slant
- (5) Remove excess foliage
- (6) Set in deep water immediately and place in shade

Hardening is most important: Burn or boil tips of stems of Poppies, Hibiscus, Lupine, Hollyhocks, Poinsettia, Dahlia, Heliotrope, Mignonette, Water Lily - in fact all plants with milky sap or hollow stems. Violets absorb little water through stems; therefore wet blooms. Refrigerate Begonias, Gardenias, etc.

### Qualifications to watch:

Color - Clear, not muddy

Form - Typical of the variety both face and back

Size - Large, uniform size

Substance - Mature and fully developed (not past prime). Individual blooms, no side buds.

Stems - Long; uniform in length; straight and strong without blemishes. Minimum lengths in inches: Rose, 12; Peony, 18; Delphinium, 36; Dahlia, 12-24; Aster, 12; Zinnia, large, 18; African Marigold, 18; Gladiola, 24-30. Flower must be well set on stem and terminal flower shown must look at the sky.

Foliage - Remove all below water line except for glads. Peonies, remove all except top brace of leaves. Remove imperfect leaves wherever they be.

### Definitions to clear up confusion:

Specimen - A single plant, bloom, stem, spike or stalk

Bloom - An individual flower, one to a stem

Stalk - A stiff stem carrying several flowers, as iris (usually cut at base)

Spike - A thick, upright stem carrying several flowers or florets on short laterals

Annual - A plant that completes its growth cycle in one year and then dies

Perennial - A plant that lives, blooms and seeds more than two years

Biennial - A plant that requires two years to complete its growth cycle and then dies

Special - The term perennial applies to hardy plants; not to such as Gladiolus, Dahlias or bulbs lifted in the Fall.

When a stalk is called for, the number of perfect flowers on the stalk is important. Same is true of a spike. Imperfect flowers should be removed. You will be penalized for the removal of the flower, but it is not so serious as if the faded flower were left.

When the number of blooms is specified, include no more nor less and have them uniform.

Judging is at the moment that the judge sees entries

Select specimens to be exhibited by comparison of a large number of specimens already hardened; remove extras before entry

How to transport to show - plenty of water

When placed on exhibit - plenty of water

### IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO PLANT BULBS

G. G. Cerney

"Last Fall we learned quite a bit about late planting. Many of us got in on the bulb deals through Harold Nelson at Sears. All planted late. I put in nearly 1000 bulbs at the end of November. Had to break earth crust (15° F.); filled holes with sand, never had better tulips."

Stan Lund planted a thousand December 14 (bloomed end of May). Harold Nelson planted tulips all Winter until February 12 - they bloomed okay.

Earlies. Personal preference is the single, more perfect bloom - Kaiserkroon and Conteur Cardinal.

Darwins. If I were to have but one, it would be Clara Butt. Other good varieties for this locality: City of Haarlem, Farncomb Sanders, Bishop, Noir, Yellow Giant and Zwanenberg.

Breeders. Bloom about same time as Darwins. Bronze Queen, also Dillenberg (orange) my favorites.

Cottage. Bloom about a week later than Darwins. First choice, Carrara (white) and Moonlight.

Parrot. My experience with this type in-

dicates weak stems and short life.

Tulips prefer soil slightly alkaline.

Daffodils (Narcissus). Plant end of October. They prefer a slightly acid soil and should be covered after ground freezes.

My choice varieties: King Alfred (large yellow cup), Helios (short cup), Twink (double), N. Poetay - Cheerfulness (a double creamy white), N. Poeticus - Or-ratus Maximus (white, scarlet cup).

Hyacinth. Require good drainage. Should be covered after ground freezes. Plant early. November favorites: King of the Blues; Pink Pearl; L'Innocense; City of Haarlem (yellow).

Lilies. Have had good results in lime soil with Elegans, Amabile, Hanson, Henrii, Tiger, Canadense. Moderate success with Regal, Madonna, Tenuifolium. Two outstanding Morden Canada varieties are Azalea and Morning Star. Too late to plant Madonna and Testaceum. Other varieties may be planted as available. If they arrive after ground is deeply frozen, pot up and set out in the Spring.

### GOOD NEWS

Jim Cristman looks well and is doing well. Tom Hughes is back looking longingly at rake and shovel. Bill Swain having been patched up, is back spreading it again. Chris Mosberg has returned from his native soil in Denmark.

picture, "Say It With Flowers," was very colorful and interesting.

If you didn't get in on Ed Culbert's Flower Nomenclature Quiz, get yourself a blank. Warning: don't expect it to

## CLEAN UP AFTER THE PARTY

"Late Fall is the most important season of the year," so spoke Stan Lund. And this year, even though it's now November, you still have time to catch up on those little things that slipped your mind. Check them over for here some are:

1. Clean garden and lawn
2. Start a compost heap
3. Break up the ground with plow or shovel
4. Recheck your labels and firmly attach them
5. Don't plant roses in the Fall; bury them until next Spring
6. Stockpile your manure or peat - either spade it out or put it where you want it in the Spring
7. Build cold frames and hot beds; repair and paint old
8. Protect Delphiniums by replacing top soil with coal ashes or sand
9. Paint arbors, trellises, fences, steel supports, etc.
10. Clean, oil and replenish your tool supply
11. Fruit trees and other shrubs subject to attack by mice or rabbits, encircle with screens or wire netting
12. Hill up plants needing winter protection and when ground is frozen, cover with marsh hay
13. Soak evergreens well before ground freezes
14. Remember to put up a bird-feeding station
15. Do not allow lawn to go into Winter with too much top growth - 2 inches is plenty. When you dig, dig deep.

Another pearl: Evergreens never stop growing; therefore they need moisture all the year round. Don't be afraid of drowning.

It's wicked to burn leaves! (Three guesses who said that.)

Herb Kahlert suggests building compost heap under a flower bed (if you're cramped for space, that is). He grew the finest bed of zinnias ever atop such a pile.

Be careful. Certain plant materials, if they carry diseases, can be carried into your compost. Burn such, don't save.

Craig warns that you can lose your tulips. It is important to keep them covered.

## HOWARD BISHOP'S QUESTION BOX

Question. Will tulip bulbs planted in peat do as well as in sand?

Answer. First year wouldn't make any difference, but will exhaust themselves if fertilizer isn't added.

Question. Will tulips stand partial shade four hours of sun?

Answer. Yes, should be enough.

Question. If tulip bulbs split into three sections, should they be planted separately and will they bloom?

Answer. Better to separate the little ones and put in separate bed to allow to grow larger.

Answer. Holm and Olsen said results of too deep planting not good except in sandy soil.

Question. Can falling oak leaves be put in compost box?

Answer. Yes, experience has proven acid present only upon their falling and rain washes acid off for good.

Question. Can you control aster yellows?

Answer. Yes, with DDT.

Question. Is small handful of bonemeal in 8" hole for permanent tulip advisable?

Answer. Yes, bonemeal is recommended for tulips, superphosphate for daffodils and