

VOLUME XXII

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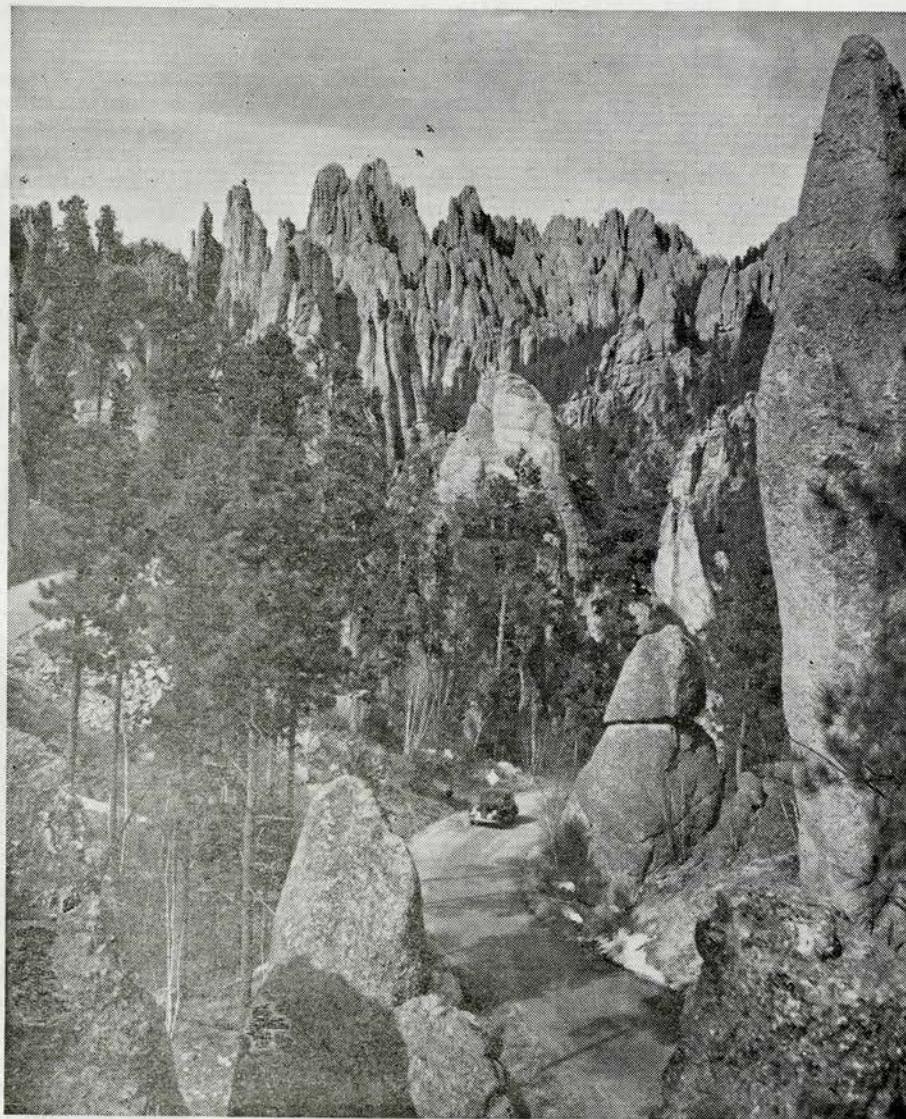
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NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

AUGUST, 1949



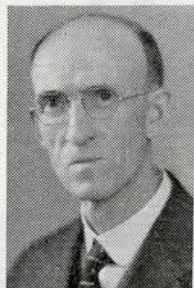
Along the
Needles
Highway in the
Black Hills of
South Dakota

Photo courtesy of the
Rapid City Chamber
of Commerce.

THE PECTORAL SANDPIPER

By

Dr. O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is one of the several sandpipers which look much alike until one learns the differences between them. The name pectoral no doubt refers to the buffy and spotted breast which is sharply marked off from the white under parts of the body. It is one of the smaller species, next to the smallest size, we might say. It has also been called "grass snipe" because it is often found in wet meadows instead of on beaches.

Like most of the shore birds, this species is a great traveler. It nests chiefly along the arctic coast of Alaska and Mackenzie. In winter it is found from Peru to central Patagonia. It is rare on our Pacific Coast and shuns the Atlantic Coast in spring, though it is common there in fall and in both seasons through the Mississippi Valley. Dr. Roberts wrote in 1932 that it "is one of the few Shore Birds that have survived in considerable numbers and is still a common bird in Minnesota during its migrations." Dr. Wetmore saw the first ones in Paraguay on September 9, and found them quite common in that region until March 26.

This species is said to prefer rather high dry places for nesting. One writer states that the nests are the most substantial of any of the shore birds in that particular area and that the eggs are the most handsome. The eggs are about an inch and one-half long, white, buffy or greenish with large splashes of glossy brown. Four of them, with their very pointed shape, fit neatly in together, the pointed ends in the center of the nest.

An unusual courtship behavior has been described for this sandpiper. The throat of the male becomes unusually loose and flabby at the mating season. Distended by air, a pouch is formed which one observer described as equal in size to the body of the bird. The sounds produced by the bird suggested the booming of the prairie chicken.

A good way to keep the boys out of the cookie jar is to lock it up in the pantry and hide the key under the soap in the bathroom.—Wisconsin Horticulture.

Vol. XXII

August, 1949

No. 8

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, under the act of August 24, 1912. Original office of entry, Pierre, South Dakota.

Membership in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society is one dollar per year; fifty cents of this amount is for the subscription to "North and South Dakota Horticulture." The subscription rate for affiliated organizations is twenty-five cents per member, per year.

Published monthly at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, by the North and South Dakota State Horticultural Societies. Address all communications to W. A. Simmons, Secretary, Horticultural Office, Court House, Sioux Falls, So. Dak.

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Clay is soil that is made up of the finest particles. The chemical and physical activity of any soil depends greatly on the total surface area of the particles that compose it. Clay, therefore, is important, says Dr. C. E. Kellogg of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, because one pound of dry clay includes such a vast number of minute particles. The total surface area of all the particles in a pound of dry clay would amount to about an acre, he says.



NEWSLANTS

By
H. A. Graves



H. A. Graves June 29—This morning a few of us have been "looking over the garden fence" with Vic Ries, Extension Horticulturist from Ohio State University and author of the well known column in the Country Gentleman. Vic spent an interesting hour and a half in the lovely garden of Dr. and Mrs. C. I. Nelson. Dr. Joe Schultz and myself were interested listeners as these three authorities conversed on common ground. Vic and Dr. Schultz also visited the Cheyenne Gardens at West Fargo. Mr. and Mrs. Ries were enroute to the West Coast on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Prior to coming to Fargo, Mr. Ries spent a day at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden, Man. Vic was almost speechless over the things he saw and heard while trying to see all of the things growing on the grounds of the Morden station as a guest of our mutual friend, W. R. Leslie. He isn't the first one who has been awed by the mass of interesting plants grown at Morden.

Mrs. Grower Baldwin of Ludden has been having trouble with stalk borers in her tomato plants. We can sympathize with her because they have put in their appearance in our snapdragons and zinnias.

Stalk borers can be rudely interrupted in their fun by dusting 5% D.D.T. on the soil surface about the base of the plants as soon as you are aware they are your guest. Fresh dust is suggested after a rain. As the worm crawls toward the next plant, it somehow gets fouled up with the D.D.T. and operations cease.

The Ed Langemo farm in southeast Barnes County is a restful place on a hot day. It should be more pleasant when the apples get ripe because the farmstead harbors a large and very old fruit planting. Many of the trees must be 40 or more years old. They are thriving and growing in sod. Also on the farm is a grove of nearly 100 black walnut trees. One can easily understand why the Barnes County Livestock Assn. selected the Langemo Grove for its annual picnic this year.

From a July 1 observation it appears there are some head lettuce varieties available that are going to replace old timers like N. Y. 515 in nor-

thern gardens. We hope to have a more complete report this fall. Seed planted in the greenhouse on April 28 resulted in plants that were set in the field early in May. From these plants very good quality heads were being harvested the last week in June.

Next year I will know better. I thought this year that I would plant a few of the new sweet pea varieties for comparison's sake. Well, I found out and soon. In the first place, the Cuthbertsons germinated almost 100%. The others varied from 8% germination to not over 40%. The Cuthbertsons are more vigorous and have bloomed first. If I ever fall for a flower again because it has been named for some movie actress, I hope I have the same poor luck. It will serve me right.

On July 7, I had a most interesting afternoon with the Valley Garden Club at Larimore. This club is a new one, less than a year old. It appears to be off to a good start. I have a hunch they got a few good ideas from the Annual Printed program of the Beach Garden Club.

Most of the members are from farms adjacent to Larimore. There is sentiment in the city of Larimore to organize a second garden club rather than to have a group that would be too large to meet in many of the homes. This is something that has to be considered in determining the size of any group of this kind. At any rate, there is a lot of interest in gardens and ornamentals in Larimore and vicinity.

While we are on the subject of Garden Clubs I want to pass on the information that there is sentiment in some quarters for a state federation of Garden Clubs in North Dakota. Personally, I don't know the names and location of all the Garden Clubs in North Dakota. I would appreciate hearing from all the garden clubs that read this feeble column. Express your opinion on a state federation of Garden Clubs.

I would also appreciate the name of your club, the president or secretary's name and the names and locations of any other garden clubs that you know of in your part of the state.

An indirect disadvantage connected with the newer insecticides is the general laxity in application shown by many growers because they are using materials many times more effective than the older insecticides. It appears, quite on the contrary to what growers think, that even greater care should be exercised in applying modern insecticides because of their specific and often different mode of action.—Tennessee Horticulture.

GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter

With a merciless sun beating down over the open prairie, accompanied by the torment of flies, by day and mosquitoes by night, one vainly wishes that some of this surplus heat could be reserved for midwinter, when so badly needed. It seems to be an axiom of life, on the prairie, that at all seasons the flesh must be crucified. May 24th. Victoria Day in Canada; rather a chilly affair in northern Ontario where it snowed all day, prairie temp. 55 and at Churchill 35 and Ellesmere land, in shadow of Pole, 3 degrees of frost. Communist army of Liberation enters Shanghai. FLOWER GROWER tells of English sky larks singing in vicinity of Victoria, on Vancouver Island, disappearing into the sky as they sing. They have been naturalized, and I understand that this is the only spot on the American continent where found. May 29th. Recent frosts have withered young foliage on green ash excepting on topmost branching. A writer in COUNTRY LIFE has interesting information on how the cuckoo makes its call. He says: "Recently I heard a cuckoo calling and without disturbing it, was able to approach within 15 yards of the oak tree where it had its perch. There I got my binoculars on to it. The bird in uttering the first syllable of the call opened and shut its beak with great rapidity; the sound was whirring in character rather like a clock about to strike the hour. The "oo," on the other hand was a dove-like note made with the beak tightly shut. I witnessed the making of some 15 to 20 calls and on each occasion the procedure was the same." I might add that the call is also made when the bird is on the wing, now loud, now fading, echoing over the May landscape, an entrancing melody by this villainous bird, I say villainous advisedly for being too lazy to make a nest and care for its offspring, it lays its eggs in nests of other birds and then its life of crime begins. As soon as strong enough, the young cuckoo pushes its fellow nestlings out of the nest, to perish with hunger and cold, thus getting their share of food and care besides its own. Incidentally the foster parents evince no interest in this procedure, devoting all their attention to this adopted child. All of this, of course, relates to the English cuckoo. Our Ameri-

can cuckoo is a most desirable and hard working bird, builds its nests and cares for its young as do other birds and spends its summers trying to rid our shade trees of harmful caterpillars. However, our cowbird acts like the English cuckoo and makes other birds hatch and rear its young. June 1st. After two days of unwanted drenching rain June comes in like a lion with a 60-mile an hour wind lifting anything loose and hurling it every which way. A large crab apple tree of over 40 years standing snapped off at base of trunk, ground littered with twigs, leaves and white petals of crab and cherry and only that I am enclosed with densely branched boxelders I would doubtless be roofless. However, the air was warm, becoming chilly as wind subsides in afternoon. Lilacs are still at their best and house plants camp out till September with tomatoes placed outside in shelter to harden. I see even some branches of hardy bush roses are broken. Potatoes and garden seeds are up. June 4th. MANCHESTER GUARDIAN reports that nightingales are heard singing in neighborhood of Burton on Trent in Nottinghamshire; legend has it that the nightingale never crosses the Trent. Canada is shipping 1,300 tons of British Columbia raspberries to England. June 8th. As temp. rises from chilly to warm I set out Farthest North tomatoes. White bloom on mat-like plants of snow on summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*) and *Anthemis aizoon* brighten up garden. Also bright yellow of English meadow buttercup and lavender drifts of *Asperula azurea* with increasing display of violas, the choicest of which is saxatile, one of R. Pierce's specials. At last I am able to discontinue the evening blaze in heater and give stove pipes and chimney their annual much needed cleaning, water in cellar is down one ladder step. This week Winnipeg, same age as me, celebrates its 75th anniversary, an increase in population from around 200 to over 200,000. June 10th. Winnipeg temp. 97, an all-time high for this date. June 11th. Dry, windy and sunny with temp. at 93. In evening, Nature dealt a trump to those who are still seeding, with a heavy thunder shower, while lilacs, crabs, and cherry blossom is now over. Tartarian honeysuckles glow in masses of pink and white simultaneously pink Siberian and Harrison's yellow roses come into bloom, the Siberian slightly in the lead. June 15th. Two more honeysuckles in bloom, the red Zabelli and tubular rose flowered Alberti, this latter one of my most beautiful shrubs, a dense low twiggy arching bush with blue green linear foliage and very fragrant, the paired flowers are in clusters a na-

(Continued on Page 127)

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie

HERBACEOUS BORDER.



W. R. Leslie

Where the homegrounds are sufficiently spacious, a herbaceous perennial border is a source of greatest satisfaction. There are many kinds of various hardy plants available to furnish it.

The desired position for the border is one exposed to direct sunshine for the greater part of the day but sheltered from north and west winds by trees, shrubs, or a trellis.

The background may be composed of evergreen shrubs. Vines trained over a pole, fence, or trellis supply an interesting backdrop. Walls, particularly if made of stone or timber, are suitable. The front approach to the border is usually a well-kept dense lawn.

The width is preferably at least 8 feet. The soil is trenched to a depth of 2 feet, working in manure generously, particularly in the lower subsoil. If trees flank the area, their encroaching roots require periodic cutting off to eliminate their hungry robber action.

In arranging the planting, attention is given height, color, outline, foliage effect, time and duration of flowering. A succession of bloom is sought from early spring to late autumn. The plants are graduated from low in front to high at the back. A few tallish plants, preferably in masses, may be set forward to give an undulating effect. Color and form are studied to maintain harmony or to secure agreeable contrasts. Masses are usually more pleasing than single plants. Rigid lines are avoided. The introduction of an occasional shrub of distinctive outline, foliage or fruit, may be dotted here and there to give variation in skyline. Roses, Dwarf Evergreens, Barberries, Dwarf Eunymus, or dainty Spireas are possibilities for this purpose.

Most plants in the border are lifted every third or fourth year, divided, and replanted after the ground has been again enriched with manure. This replanting brings back balance between strong-growing plants and their less vigorous neighbors. The short-cut method of merely trimming off encroaching outer parts of clumps is unsatisfactory. That procedure may appear to solve crowding but it makes for unthriftness as it is the younger vigorous portions that are eliminated, leaving the older parts to flower but in-

differently. A few plant species such as Peonies, Gypsophilas, and Phloxes are impatient of root disturbance and are best left undisturbed for as many years as they continue thrifty. However, Asters, Iris, Heleniums and the majority of other perennials do best with periodic replanting.

Mixed borders are most common. There are, however, some families of plants which are particularly impressive when occupying the whole space themselves. Examples are seen in Lupins, Lilies, Michaelmas Daisies, and Delphinium.

The season of planting depends upon the constitution and growth habits of the plant. Most are set in early May, some at the end of their flowering season in July and August, and the balance in September.

The front of the border finds groups of plants of low stature and yet possessing durable foliage. At the extreme front edge are placed Pinks, Violas, Dwarf Irises, Campanulas, Lungwort, Dwarf Asters, Candytuft, Moss Phlox, Rock-Cress, and Thyme. If the border flanks a walk or drive, occasional stones, placed irregularly, impart breaks in the ground line, and add diversity of interest.

LILACS can be counted upon to give a prodigal display of blossoms every spring. French hybrids are best known and hence most popular. Comment here will be restricted to that class, referred to botanically as *Syringa vulgaris*.

A perennial, frequently recurring question is, what are the finest varieties? Dr. Donald Wyman in the May 6, 1949, issue of "Arnoldia" has done gardeners and nurserymen a favor by supplying a restricted select list. The named varieties are:

Vestale—single **white**; Mount Blanc—single white; Jan Van Tol—single white; Marie Finon—single white; Edith Cavell—double white; Ellen Willmott—double white.

De Miribel—single **violet**; Cavour—single violet; Marechal Lannes—double violet; Violetta—double violet.

President Lincoln—single **blue and bluish**; Decaisne—single blue and bluish; Maurice Barres—single blue and bluish; Olivier de Serres—double blue and bluish; Emile Gentil—double blue and bluish; Duc de Massa—double blue and bluish.

Marengo—single **lilac**; Jacques Callot—single lilac; President Fallieres—double lilac; Henri Martin—double lilac; Victor Lemoine—double lilac; Leon Gambetta—double lilac.

Lucie Baltet—single **pink and pinkish**; Macrostachya—single pink and pinkish; Mme. Antoine Buchner—double pink and pinkish; Kath-

(Continued on Page 123)

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

It happens every time! If only we can get the right person to start the movement folks flock from everywhere to join a garden club. Now we have a Tri-State Garden Club with individuals from Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota as members! On June 17th, 18 founding members met at the home of Mrs. R. H. Evans at Valley Springs, and chose this descriptive name for their club. A week later reports came of six more members; and

now Mrs. Evans writes: "The membership seems to have no stopping place. Every few days someone new wants to join." The club is studying the seeding of perennials and delphinium, and planting fall bulbs for its first two monthly meetings. Mrs. Evans has been chosen president of the group, with Mrs. Harriett Eliason of Beaver Creek, Minn., as vice president; Mrs. Frank Allen, secretary, and Miss Frances Scott, treasurer.

We owe an apology to the garden club of the Crooks vicinity. We have been transposing two words of their name even though our good reporter, Mrs. Neva Olson, underlined it for us once, in proper sequence. The Rural Garden Circle is the correct name of the club which is making big plans for its first flower show in August. Roses were selected as a study topic with Mrs. Ruby Orstad as leader, and many other varieties of flowers were studied in the garden of Mrs. Tom Barber when the group met in her lovely rural home.

From Canton a brief card informs us of the annual picnic, and plans for a fall flower show there, too. New officers have been elected, with Mrs. S. N. Noyes as president. Mrs. Noyes was secretary of the group when they were reorganized and joined the Federation two years ago, and we are happy to see her in the new position. Mrs. Fred Burke and Mrs. G. H. McAnally are assisting officers as vice president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

In and Outdoor, and Sioux Falls Garden Clubs share the distinction of having the honor student of the Judging School as a member, for Mrs. Lona Crandall belongs to both, and is one of their most active members. Final reports from Mr. L. S. Bush, acting chairman of the school, says that Mrs. Crandall was the highest ranking student of

all those taking the examinations. Another result which should make the ladies look to their laurels is that Mr. Bush had second high grades in Flower Arrangement. You wouldn't kid the ladies, would you? He was one of only two men taking the final tests, and deserves our congratulations. National Council office requires a grade of 70 in each subject as "passing," and 14 registrants have received credits on that basis. A letter from Mrs. Anna Hausen, who taught the flower arrangements course, says, "I am receiving so many nice letters from South Dakota. It makes me feel good." She encourages those who did not pass by saying that many have failed the horticulture exams. "Don't worry about grades in these exams. The only way is to get a National Council book and study up before the school. Even then the questions are sometimes misleading." She also sends this notation for those who bought her flower arrangement outline, "On page 15, F has several number 3, when all should be 2. A typographical error which I forgot to correct."

The convention will be over as you read this, but even with that on their minds, the Sunshine Garden Club made plans for another flower show in August. Roll call topic was, What Shall I Bring to the Flower Show. Mrs. Arthur Reher and Mrs. Frank Malbourne are flower show chairmen, with Mrs. Gertrude Henderson, Mrs. Dittman, and Mrs. J. C. Tompkins on the Tea committee. An interesting talk on Sprays was the topic by Mrs. Goeken, when the club met at the lovely home of Mrs. Myron Melbourne in the country.

Great clubs from little beginnings, it would seem. In a brief report from the above club, the names of Mrs. Crossman and Mrs. Hibbison from Miller, were mentioned as guests at a meeting. Immediately literature went to these addresses with the following postcard reply by return mail, "Your letter and literature at hand yesterday. We have decided to call a meeting on Tuesday, July 19, at the Hatchery to consider forming a garden club. Have about a dozen people interested so far. Thanks for your letter and literature. We are advertising this meeting and also the state convention in this week's Miller Press. Will write you after Tuesday. Mrs. A. B. Crossman." We are waiting in eager expectancy.

Reporting on the summer flower show sponsored by the Sioux Falls club Mr. Simmons says, "It was the best our town has ever had, reflecting the hard work of our lovely gals. One of the nicest things about it was their good humor, there being not the slightest sign of a quarrel among them. Of course, the men were angelic as

usual." A large collection of wild flowers was an outstanding feature, and Mr. C. W. Heinson has made another set of fascinating colored slides of most of the varieties he gathered. The club is also planning a glad show this month.

Evidently Mrs. D. C. Baughman, president of the Madison Garden Club, is trying to make up in a few short months all she has missed by not being a member of the SDFGC the past six years. She has subscribed for a long list of garden and nature material with special reference to junior work; and from the contents of the club's new year book, she must have studied every book ever published, and added some original ideas of her own. By the time you read this the year book contest will be over, so a little praise cannot influence the judges one way or another. We hope you send for it if you did not see it at the convention, for it has innumerable features to commend it.

From Mrs. Clifford Stoneking of the Iroquois Garden Club we learn about the fine civic project kept up by the club. "Our project is known in this community as 'The Circle' at the Iroquois Cemetery. It is a circle about 50 feet in diameter made up of four flower beds. The circle is in the center of the annual Memorial Day services held in honor of the Unknown Soldier. Last spring a privet hedge was set out, and 100 tulip bulbs in the fall. It is our wish to get all perennials, several of which bloom near Memorial Day. About three members are assigned to care for each of the four beds on the circle and two others have charge of each side of the entrance gate where, too, we have perennials planted."

If the use of garden photography is any indication, the newspapers of our state are becoming highly garden conscious. Sioux Falls, Huron, Rapid City, and Brookings have all featured garden club pictures and stories the past month. At Huron the Family Shopper devoted large sections of two issues to the flower shows and tours put on by the garden clubs there. The June 9 issue contains a full page of pictures taken during a garden pilgrimage sponsored by the Huron Garden Club June 1st. Members of the Sojourner's Club were invited guests on this special tour of lovely gardens, and it is safe to say that these newcomers to our state were happily surprised at the wealth of plant material which flourishes in South Dakota gardens. Given prominence through the photographer's art were Mrs. R. R. Burns beside some of her choice iris. Sojourner Mrs. Margaret Bertelson and Mrs. Sherman Johnson, who organized the club in 1947 and was its first president. Other scenes were taken in the gardens

of Mrs. Herbert Hanson, Mrs. Evelyn McElvaine Dexter, Mrs. A. K. Gardner, Mrs. Chas. Fairbanks, Milton Cochrane, and the L. J. Avery residence. The tour ended in Mrs. Johnson's garden where the guests enjoyed cokes and cookies.

The next issue of the Huron Family Shopper carried pictures and fine publicity of the lovely Civic Flower Show staged by the Fair City Garden Club. Much success attended this first show, with 77 entries on display in the lobby of the National Bank building. The show was divided into four sections—Peonies, Roses, Miscellaneous and Arrangements—with ribbon awards donated by the Chamber of Commerce. Judges were Mrs. George Fullinweider, Jake Kunhart and Gale Peppers. The story connected with the picture gives the history of the club and its purposes. We especially like the welcoming note struck by Mrs. Oscar McFarling in her statement, "If you have nothing more than a window box to practice on you are welcome to our group." This club, too, was founded in 1947, already lists a membership of 60, and is bidding for the championship roster of the state. Mrs. McFarling was the organizer and first president.

Rapid City has always had prominent newspaper billing in the Rapid City Journal, and the annual Rose Show also grabbed choice picture space. The Second Annual Rose Show held in the lobby of the Pennington County Court House was also a 2-day event of June 23 and 24, with 120 entries of roses up to noon of the opening day. An educational exhibit and a speaker from the Park Department, who gave information as to planting and culture of roses to visitors, was a feature of the show designed to promote more rose growing in the city. The new rose "Fashion" grown by Mr. Leslie Kiel, was also on display. Entries were judged by Mrs. O. H. Schwentker, John Atkinson, and Mrs. Paul Wilkenson. Mrs. Ernest Haedt was chairman of the show with Mrs. Allen Geist, Mrs. Lloyd Orvedahl and Mrs. Blanche William assisting. The fragrance of the many roses lent charm to the June meeting of the club which was held at this time in connection with the show. Mayor Isaac Chase, who is also a fine gardener, and Mrs. Paul Wilkenson, past vice president of the Shenandoah, Iowa, Garden Club, were guest speakers. Three members of the club have been active in teaching the flower classes at the "Woman's Summer Camp," Mrs. Schwentker, Mr. Atkinson, and Mrs. Stein Bangs.

Fred Wilks is in the hospital slowly recovering from wounds received when he accidentally came in contact with a life wife.—Don McNeil.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM DIRECTOR GETS FOURTH ROBERTSON MEDAL

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

It has again become my happy privilege to present the Robertson Medal for distinguished service in the field of plant science, to one who has accomplished great things through the years and who through hard work, intense interest and a keen mind has made a better South Dakota.

I am particularly happy to have this medal go to Dr. William H. Over, the beloved Director of our museum at the University of South Dakota. I know of no one who knows South Dakota natural history better than he. He has traveled the state by car and on foot, if you please, and has observed the tiniest flower. He not only observed it, he classified it and catalogued it. He knows the call of the birds and their distinguishing marks and habits. He has dug into our rock records for evidence of men who have lived here long before we have. He is an authority on our flora and fauna. People bring items to me to identify and if I can't, I send them to Dr. Over. Hundreds of others have done likewise. I don't see where he has time to answer our letters.

A few years ago, I was working in the museum at Fishing Bridge in Yellowstone Park, when Dr. Carl Russell, now superintendent of Yosemite, saw a bulletin I had on the **Amphibians and Reptiles of South Dakota** by Dr. Over. He said, "I would like to have that bulletin. Few states so far have gone into research far enough to produce things of this nature." I gave him the bulletin, and he in return presented me with a copy of his Ph.D. thesis at the University of Michigan on the habits of the deer. I have disposed of practically every other bulletin by Dr. Over in a somewhat similar manner. It seems that everybody who sees them wants them. He has written bulletins on every phase of South Dakota natural history except insects, and from all the types of insects we have, I'm afraid he would never get the job done. I have sent him a few "bugs" however for identification; so I know he is acquainted with them.

Dr. Over was born in Illinois June 10, 1866 in a log cabin, two miles northwest of Albion, the county seat of Edwards County. When a boy he

spent his life on a nearby farm in a community that supported a church and had many other social advantages. His formal education was elementary and he attended a rural school. His interest and love for all forms of nature, however, has been the driving force which had led him to lead a life of marvelous achievement and enjoyment. As a boy he had all kinds of animal and bird pets and had started a collection of Indian artifacts at the age of six, some of which are in the South Dakota museum today. He always displayed a fruit and vegetable exhibit at the county fair and one fall his collection of some 50 species of grasses at the county fair attracted wide attention. In 1903 while living at Garden City he took the Blue Earth County Agricultural exhibit to the Minnesota State Fair for which he received first premium. He has always been deeply interested in horticulture and practices it in his home garden with apples, plums, cherries and grapes as well as with his vegetables and flowers.

At the age of 22 he left the farm and entered the mercantile business where he remained until health forced him to sell out and move to a homestead in Perkins County, South Dakota, in 1908. Can you imagine a man like Dr. Over selling soap or handkerchiefs or bananas? Those who know him would say that this was surely a case of a round peg in a square hole.

When on this homestead at Date, South Dakota (I saw a race horse man at our Race Meet in Hot Springs last summer with some pretty high class horses from the town of Date and I always wondered where it was). Dr. Over continued his interest in natural history and wrote some articles for "Nature" magazine which ultimately led him to the University of South Dakota. Dr. Elwood C. Perisho, State Geologist, sent his assistant, Dr. S. S. Visser, to Hettinger, North Dakota, by train and hence to Date, by way of a mail carrier to try to influence Over to come to Vermillion and supervise the development of the museum. From Date he proceeded the remaining six miles by horseback to find Over mowing hay in a nearby valley. (From the shortage of hay on the ranches of Western South Dakota during the storm period of 1949, I would say Over was a pretty progressive rancher.)

Visser told him the motive of his visit and remained two days. In September, 1912, Visser returned and spent two weeks with Over, during which time they traveled around and camped out in the Slim Butte country, after which Over decided to sell out his cattle and move to Vermillion.

(Continued on Page 128)

BOOK REVIEW

By
Mrs. L. N. Brakke



Mrs. L. N. Brakke

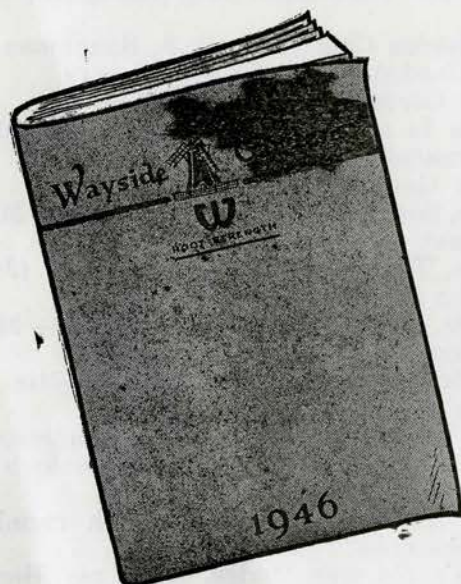
Garden Facts and Fancies, by Alfred Carl Hottes. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., 432 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., 352 pages, price \$4. This very interesting book was written by a well known author of garden books and pamphlets. A book of information, enjoyment and inspiration, a collection of a life-time, containing pages of odd facts and fancies, fascinating legends of flowers and vegetables, humor, poems and prayers. He discusses personalities from Eve to Linnaeus and Johnny (Appleseed) Chapman. The author has made his own scratch board drawings, illustrating many plants, trees and flowers, both common and rare. The author makes the suggestion that many persons who are lonely or maladjusted to the problems of today would do well to turn to gardens. Many lovely poems have been

used throughout the book; I wish space would allow some of them to be used in this review. Alfred Carl Hottes was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1891, where he spent his childhood, boyhood and young manhood. A graduate of Cornell University, where he later taught and also received his Master of Science degree in 1914. Was Professor of Floraculture at Ohio State University for 12 years. He was associate editor of "Better Homes and Gardens" until 1940. This is a book you will enjoy reading.

Dwarf Fruit Trees, by I. B. Lucas, published by the A. T. De La Mare Company, Inc., 448 West 37th St., New York 18, N. Y. Price, \$3. This book is the answer to the average home owner, as well as the renter, who craves a few fruit trees that come into production in a year or two after being planted. In this book the planning, planting, pruning and care of the different dwarf fruit trees are discussed. The author has been growing dwarf peaches, plums, pears, nectarines and both sweet and sour cherries successfully many miles north of the so-called "peach belt." With the proper protection they survived 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Isaac Brock Lucas has had no formal

(Continued on Page 128)

Send for Our New AUTUMN CATALOG



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All these items, including new roses, peonies, flowering shrubs and many others (most of them illustrated in color) are presented in the most beautiful autumn catalog ever published in America. To be sure of your copy, it is necessary that you include 50c with your request, coins or stamps, to cover postage and handling costs.



Wayside Gardens

Mentor, Ohio



THE ANSWER TO YOUR JULY-AUGUST GARDEN

By

Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

From Mrs. Marjorie Kennard comes the inquiry as to what perennials to plant for color in the mid-summer garden. One answer lies in the many varieties of hemerocallis which are being developed so rapidly all over the nation. The center of "hem" breeding, widely known as "day-lily," is in the midwest, and it is here that the Hemerocallis Society was born. The Society has now published its third year book giving first-hand information on hundreds of varieties of daylilies. These interesting articles, together with the list of 100 most popular varieties, will be of great value to our Dakota garden because of their adaptability to many growing conditions, and because there are varieties which may be had to bloom during all of the growing seasons.

Right now (July 15) Sir Michael Foster, little but floriferous, and magnificent Ophir, the glory of the garden, are lending their golden light to the borders. Hyperion, a lighter yellow, is blooming; and Sunny West will finish out the month in a flare of sunshine on tall airy stems. Autumn Prince and Fulva Rosea are still later bloomers for that August barren period.

Why not send for the yearbook and learn for yourself more about the value of hems in your garden? The book features a report of Mrs. Helen Fischer's Test Garden Varieties at Shenandoah where hundreds of kinds are being tested against each other to learn their best features. The \$3.00 price of the yearbook also includes membership in the Hemerocallis Society, receipt of the periodical Newsletters, and services of the free loan library and kodachrome slide collections. You may send your dues directly to Mrs. Pearl Sherwood, Atlantic, Iowa.

Mr. L. S. Bush of Yankton writes that since each one is required to judge five shows and also get five blue ribbons before he or she can become a full fledged judge, he thinks the list of those that passed the recent Brookings school for judges should be published. Here they are:

Berry, Mrs. Robert D.	Sioux Falls
Bush, L. S.	Yankton
Christensen, Mrs. Menholt	Hurley
Crandall, Mrs. Lona	Sioux Falls
Ferris, Mrs. Robert	Sioux Falls
Gilbertson, Mrs. Gilbert	Brookings
Jorgensen, Mrs. George M.	Dell Rapids
Nelson, Mrs. Frances	Hurley
Norgaard, Mrs. U. J.	Brookings

Schamber, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R.	Rapid City
Schirmer, Mrs. M. E.	Sioux Falls
Severance, Mrs. Lewis	Huron
Thompson, Mrs. Lee	Hurley

ROLL CALL AND PRESIDENTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA GARDEN CLUBS

Aberdeen Garden Club	Mrs. Clayton Deitz, Grotton
Britton, Home Garden Club	Mrs. E. M. Drissen
Brookings Garden Club	Mrs. D. L. Beals
Brookings, The Good Earth Garden Club	Mrs. Aldred Montieth
Canton Garden Club	Mrs. S. N. Noyes
Centerville Garden Club	Mrs. Peder Anderson
Chancellor Garden Club	Mrs. H. C. Winterboer
Crooks, Rural Garden Circle Club	Miss Inga Tidemann, Renner
Dell Rapids Garden Club	Mrs. L. G. Elsinger
De Smet, Friendly Garden Club	Mrs. Larry Pittman
Flandreau, Green Fingers Garden Club	Mrs. A. J. Zeigler
Highmore, Sunshine Garden Club	Mrs. Jake Zilverberg
Hurley, Green Thumb Garden Club	Mrs. Lee Thompson
Huron, Fair City Garden Club	Mrs. E. L. Shanahan
Huron Garden Club	Mrs. A. B. Sanborn
Iroquois Garden Club	Mrs. Thos. Keating
Lyons Garden Club	Mrs. Roy Thompson, Colton
Madison Garden Club	Mrs. D. S. Baughman
Mobridge Garden Club	Mrs. Ted Lowry
Rapid City Garden Club	J. M. Atkinson
Sioux Falls In and Outdoor Garden Club	Mrs. H. B. Crandall
Sioux Falls Garden Club	F. X. Wallner
Sioux Falls, South Sioux Garden Club	Mrs. Martin Johnson
Sioux Falls, Trowel and Hoe Garden Club (Junior)	Miss Joan Giever
Sioux Falls, Wednesday Garden Club	Miss Haidy Ford
Valley Springs, Tri-State Garden Club	Mrs. R. H. Evans
Vermillion Garden Club	Mrs. C. J. Gunderson
Yankton Garden Club	Mr. O. A. Grossheusch

Judge: "Lizz, you're charged with running around in the nude."

Lizz: "It's dis way, Judge, when my Henry comes home drunk and wants to beat me, I pulls off my nightgown and run out in the dark so he can't see me."



BOOK REVIEW

By
Mrs. Morris Harter



Trees and Toadstools, by Dr. M. C. Rayner, D. Sc. Published by Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pa. 91 pages, price \$2.50.

The phenomenal relationship between trees and toadstools is not generally known but it is a fascinating story and one that Rayner tells in non-technical language. He relates how the mycelium of the fungus Armillaria mellea, Honey Agaric, kills some trees and potatoes but is necessary to a certain type of orchid to make it bloom, then goes on to show how necessary most fungal growth is to the well being of trees and plants if soil conditions are right, but will turn around and attack the same trees and plants if the delicate soil balance isn't maintained. He believes there has been too much tendency to overrate the biological factors in soil while stressing the physical and chemical. Rayner likes to compare soil with society as an organism made up of many activities. He says: "Disturbance of any one of these activities may affect others and thus lead to loss of equilibrium and the appearance of symptoms of disorder, with eventually perhaps an increasing degree of biological inertia of one kind or another." We believe the text and its 18 illustrations will give you a better understanding of the relationship between trees and toadstools.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 117)

erine Havemeyer—double pink and pinkish; Montaigne—double pink and pinkish.

Marechal Foch—single magenta; Mme. F. Morel—single magenta; Capitaine Baltet—single magenta; Paul Thirion—double magenta; Paul Deschanel—double magenta; Mrs. Edward Harding—double magenta.

Monge—single purple (or deep purple); Mrs. W. E. Marshall—single purple or deep purple; Ludwig Spaeth—single purple or deep purple.

Dr. Wyman points out there are many other splendid varieties but the above list can be considered to be the best landscape plants of the several hundred being grown at the Arnold Arboretum. Each variety may be counted upon to give the grower pleasure and much satisfaction.

Enjoy Beautiful, Hardy Lilies

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KIND

REGALE—Flowers large white—blooms in July			
Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	-----	.30	1.70 3.00
Medium	-----	.40	2.60 4.50
Large	-----	.60	3.50 6.00
Jumbo	-----	1.00	5.90

AMABILE—Flowers grenadine red—blooms in June			
Size	Each	6	
Flowering	-----	.45	3.80
Large	-----	.65	3.80

AMABILE LUTEUM—Yellow form			
Size	Each		
Flowering	-----	1.50	limited quantity

CALLOSUM—Flowers brick red—blooms mid August to September			
Size	Each	6	
Flowering	-----	.35	1.80
Large	-----	.50	2.90

CONCOLOR—Flowers brilliant scarlet—blooms in June-July			
Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	-----	.40	2.30 4.00
Large	-----	.50	2.90 5.00

DAURICUM—Flowers light orange—first to bloom in June			
Size	Each	6	
Flowering	-----	.45	2.60
Large	-----	.65	3.80

HENRYI—Flowers light orange reflexed—blooms late August			
Size	Each	6	
Flowering	-----	.45	2.60
Large	-----	.65	3.80

TENUIFOLIUM—Coral flowers—blooms June			
Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	-----	.20	1.10 2.00
Large	-----	.25	1.40 2.50

TIGRINUM—(Flore Pleno) Double—Flowers orange—blooms Aug.-Sept.			
Size	Each	6	
Flowering	-----	.35	1.80
Large	-----	.50	2.90

TIGRINUM—Splendens—Flowers deep orange—blooms Aug.-Sept.			
Size	Each	6	12
Flowering	-----	.25	1.35 2.50
Large	-----	.45	2.60 4.50

MINNETONKA LILY GARDENS

5537 South 15th Avenue, Minneapolis 7, Minn.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

Last year, in reporting on the later plantings of sweet corn, there was considerable argument about the new lively worms in the ears that about ruined it for table use. There was also difference of opinion about its being corn borer, army worm or a new ear worm. We said, at that time, we would not be able again to grow worm-free sweet corn. Samples of stalks were brot in about July 1st this year by a neighbor, showing the stalks and leaves infested with this same worm, so new to most of us. A few days later sample stalks from my first sweet corn planting was brot in with every stalk covered with plenty of the same worms. A few days later we dusted the whole field, but perhaps it was too late, as the samples of stalks and ears brot in a few days later found the stalks and ears filled with 5 to 12 worms. I doubt if an ear can be found not wormy. Today I inspected a field nearby and the two ears picked, each had the common ear worm in them; fields across the road from me are claimed to be free from the borer. The dusted field is considered harmful for stock feed, so the only thing to be done is to disk it down and plow deep as possible in hopes of better returns another year. Mrs. Baughman's Madison Garden club members may be the dandiest bunch, but I have claimed for years that the Sioux Falls club members were super-super, well just extra, and they always come thru with every undertaking. In the July 2nd issue of the "Packer" Prof. Fitch, Sec. of the Iowa Vegetable Growers Society, tells how to prevent crooked asparagus stalks. I think this is another time he is all wrong, and it is not the few stalks that get stepped on, just before coming thru the ground. Rather it is fast growing stalks that point the tip directly into strong wind. They are not bent by the wind, but point directly into a strong wind of a day or longer; this can easily be proven by anyone. July 18th. The past two days three County Agents and myself have been inspecting several plantings of sweet corn and we find the damage to be very severe, in fact, the earliest variety of three, grown in the Sioux Valley in

South Sioux Falls, is a total loss. The next lot is nearly as bad but some is being used, tho it is very wormy, both the ear worm and the borer in in the same early. The later variety of this first planting may be a little better but very little of this will be fit to put on the market. One grower user a sprayer, we used a duster, the other grower did no spraying, but all spraying was done too late, after the worms hatched and were in the stalk or ears. Corn stalks are going down and turning yellow, as the stalks are filled with 10 to 20 worms each. Another late field is still clean but it will have to be sprayed in less than ten days, as the field corn near by is also full of borers. The two earliest varieties, so filled with worms going into the pupal stage, are being disk-ed and the plowing is difficult because of the corn on the ground, but I hope it will be all turned under. To conclude, here is something from a Dept. of Agriculture release that shows something of what our scientists are finding out:

"Basic research on the effect of growth-regulating substances on plants is gradually pointing to practical new uses for these chemicals, says Dr. John W. Mitchell of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Recent U. S. Department of Agriculture studies, for example, show that relatively large amounts of growth-regulators tend to slow up physiological processes associated with the aging of plant cells. This offers promise as a means of prolonging after harvest both the freshness and the vitamin content in fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Mitchell reports that some phenoxy compounds have a marked effect in slowing up the rate at which after-harvest changes take place in green beans. He treated pods with varying concentrations of from 50 to 1000 parts per million of the compound. At the end of 17 days the percentage of beans remaining plump and green was greatest at the higher concentrations used. Sixty-six percent of the bean pods treated with 1000 parts per million of the compound were plump and green, while the untreated beans were all shriveled at this time.

The study showed, moreover, that treated bean pods maintain a relatively high level of vitamin C for a longer period following harvest than do comparable untreated ones."

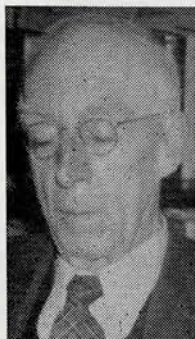
First Dog: See those posts they have just put up all the way down the streets? They are parking meters.

Second Dog: Oh, so we gotta pay now?—The Earthworm.



SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

Those having access to the July issue of Mass. "Horticulture" will enjoy the article of our friend Dr. A. F. Yeager entitled "You can join the search for Hardier Peaches." This is written with the author's usual clarity and explains the two forms of hardness, one that can stand temperatures of -15 without killing the buds and the other that will not thaw out during a warm spell in winter, only to be injured by succeeding cold, though this may be far short of -15. He asks that all that know of a comparatively hardy seedling, report it so the plant breeders may attempt to work their magic on it. Professor Leonard A. Yager, now with the Hort. Dept. of State College, Bozeman, Mont., in sending in his annual dues, writes: "I have been thru Yellowstone Park three times already and have enjoyed it every time. Drove over to Teton National Park the week-end of the fourth. The scenery there is magnificent. Hope that your convention this summer will be very successful. I attended one of the program planning meetings, and from the looks of it you will have a very informative session."

Here is another product our scientists have evolved from the versatile soy bean, according to a release from the Dept. of Agriculture:

"The new soybean product, Gelsoy, may—among other things—complicate the writing of 'whodunits' and conventional 'cloak-and-dagger' fiction. This substance, developed by chemists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory, has numerous food uses but also makes an adhesive that will stick to most anything and becomes practically waterproof when heated. Thus the device of 'steaming open the envelop' to obtain information—a traditional dodge of spy-store and detective-fiction writers—may well become obsolete. Up-to-date murderers and conspirators will presumably seal all their mail with Gelsoy glue, thereby foiling snoopers who attempt to open their letters in the traditional manner. The heat of the steam will simply make the envelope flaps stick tighter.

Gelsoy is expected to go into commercial production soon, and one of its first applications will probably be for sticking the cork crown seal into

metal bottle caps. This unusual adhesive may well help housewives—and commercial canners, also—to label preserved goods in cans, jars, or pottery containers. Since Gelsoy glue sticks tightly to tin, glass, and other surfaces, as well as to paper, the labels would not have to extend completely around the containers. And because heating waterproofs this adhesive, Gelsoy may assist in eliminating that chronic nuisance of the pantry, the 'mystery can' whose label has disappeared.

Because of its bland taste—unlike the bitterish flavor of some soybean products—and its whipping and gelling properties, Gelsoy is also a versatile performer in the food field. It is a nutritious substance—about half soybean protein and half carbohydrate—and has many of the qualities of egg white. It can be whipped into frothy meringues for pies, is useful in cookie and cake fillings, and may find its way into ice creams, candies, prepared cold meats, soups, and other food products."

July 21st. This has been an ideal year for tomatoes. The frostless spring enabled the early set ones to survive and many of the early birds are now eating ripe tomatoes. Then the many warm nights, 60 degrees or more, got a heavy set of fruit from the early blossoms, so that the set of tomatoes on the plants is extra heavy. Now like a widow with a large family, they need help to mature this large and valuable crop. If you can irrigate your garden, or in the few favored spots where the moisture is ample, a side dressing of a complete fertilizer will pay large dividends in good sized fruit. If the garden is dry and you cannot irrigate it is better to dissolve the fertilizer in water, and apply it in this manner. Many amateur gardeners who have been in the habit of buying their seeds from a reputable seed house, like the Oscar H. Will & Co. and have to fill in some needs from seed boxes in stores, have noticed a great difference in their viability, in favor of those from the seed house. Some have been prone to think that those in the seed boxes are sent back and forth till sold, regardless of age. Lela V. Barton in Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute, explains the injustice of this suspicion. She says: "The keeping quality of any particular lot of seeds does not depend upon its initial high quality, but upon the storage conditions. Seeds of low germination capacity may be stored successfully for fairly long periods if storage is favorable. On the other hand, seeds in which deterioration has been initiated, even if the germination capacity is still high, are incap-

(Continued on Page 127)

THE LILAC ARBORETUM

Ewing Park, Des Moines, Iowa

By

John C. Wister

Director of Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural
Foundation, Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pa.

The Lilac has long been one of the most popular of hardy shrubs. There is no other plant which is better adapted to the cold winters and hot summers of our mid-western and northern states. Here all the fine new varieties produced by plant breeders of the last half century flourish and are taking a more and more important place in both public and private gardens. There are in this country at the present time great public collections at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston; Highland Park, Rochester; Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill., and the Lilac Park, Lombard, Ill. To these should now be added a great new Lilac arboretum which is being established in Ewing Park, five miles from the state capitol in Des Moines, Iowa.

The Ewing farm, a tract of over 300 acres, was given to the city of Des Moines as a park about ten years ago. In 1944 about 300 Lilacs in over 100 varieties were planted near the southern boundary of the park. This area was first opened to the public in May, 1947, when about 5,000 people came to see it. In May, 1948, about 20,000 people visited it on a single Sunday.

In 1948 I had the good fortune to be selected to prepare a plan for the future development of this arboretum, and to direct the planting for a period of five years. The park authorities set aside about 25 acres for the Lilac collection and authorized the planting of more than 1,000 additional plants. The main portion of this new garden will be on a westerly slope about 1,800 feet long by about 1,000 feet wide. Winding grass paths have been laid out to make it possible to visit all parts of this collection without climbing very steep grades.

The main collection will consist of about 1,000 plants in about 100 of the finest varieties available today. These varieties will be chosen not only for the beauty of their flowers but for their vigor of growth, freedom of bloom, and long season of bloom.

Apart from the main collection, there will be several smaller sections. The first of these will contain new early hybrids between the common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and the early blooming Chinese Lilacs (*Syringa oblata giraldi* and *Syringa oblata dilatata*). Another section will be

planted with other species of Lilacs which bloom with the common Lilac. Featured here will be the species and hybrids commonly called Persian Lilacs.

A third section will contain some of the many Chinese Lilacs which bloom long after the common Lilacs, together with some of their recently developed hybrids, many of these being the originations of Miss Isabella Preston of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

Near the automobile parking area there will be a path along which will be planted a small historical collection to show the development of the finest varieties of the 19th century, varieties while no longer considered worthy to be included among the best 100 in the main collection, are nevertheless important as showing the steps in the improvement in Lilacs leading to the outstanding varieties of today.

A feature of special interest to students of horticulture will be the "Breeders Path." Here the varieties of Lilacs will be arranged chronologically by the year of introduction and by the person who originated them. This path will begin with a few varieties still considered good but whose exact origin more than a century ago is not even known. Following these there will be a few varieties from early French, Belgium, Ger-

(Continued on next page)

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GARDEN NOTES

(Continued from Page 116)

tive of Turkestan, hardy enough to never kill back. Bailey compliments it as a very graceful shrub, headquarters are from F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Man., Canada. The beautiful black tern, appropriately termed Mosquito hawk, hovers and skims over the home slough with its bullrushes, sedges, arrowheads and other aquatic growth. What a picturesque setting with the background of poplar and willow is this happy hunting ground of aquatic birds and yet in a few short months a desolate waste of deep snow once more. June 19th. A day of weeping fog alternating with soaking drizzle and dark sky and chilly enough for an all-day kitchen fire. It must be very depressing to live in a damp climate where such conditions prevail the year round. At least in North Dakota our normal weather is sunny. Read a thriller which I found even more depressing. June 20th. The geranium Gordon's Glory comes into bloom, a flaming red, I feel rewarded for that 8 months indoor dormancy. Coming from garden hot and tired, I spied a clump of fairy rings, choicest of all edible fungi including mushrooms, supper was a feast. June 23rd. Am canning my winter supply of rhubarb; the crop is heavy, tender and very juicy. Had an exasperating experience; left some over a dying fire to simmer down. In returning found it had simmered up and top of stove had a shining lacquer of sugar with a rather tart residuum in pot and to quote Alice in Wonderland, "the moral of that is, when cooking never leave the stove."

THE LILAC ARBORETUM

(Continued from Page 126)

man and Swiss breeders. The main part of this path will be taken up with the productions of Victor Lemoine and his son, Emile Lemoine, of Nancy, France. These men were the greatest breeders of Lilacs and the great majority of fine modern Lilacs have come from them. The collection will begin with the first Lemoine origination about 1870 and run through the varieties of 1939.

After the Lemoine Lilacs there will be the originations of American breeders, among whom are the late John Dunbar of Highland Park, Rochester, the late T. A. Havemeyer of Long Island, Mr. A. M. Brand of Faribault, Minn., Walter B. Clarke of California, and Mrs. Hulda Klager of Washington. At the end there will be added, from time to time, new introductions as they appear.

It will be some years before all these special

collections are in place. In the meantime the plants put in in 1944 are beginning to give a substantial bloom and are worthy of a visit by persons living within motor distance. It will be interesting to see the collection this year and then come back in a few years after the newer varieties have been planted.

Lilacs cannot be expected to make their best display until they are about 10 years old, but the great number of people who have already visited this park shows that even now the bloom is worth seeing.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

(Continued from Page 125)

able of remaining viable for long periods under adverse storage conditions." Seeds in the usual paper envelopes absorb moisture and keeping the moisture down and also the temperature, is necessary for the seeds to retain their value. Seeds in seed boxes are packaged in the winter and sent to warm stores where both moisture and temperature are wrong for their retaining their viability. On the other hand the reputable seed houses keep their seeds at proper temperature and moisture content till the time for shipping to the user. Naturally such seeds are the ones that give the results gardeners desire.

Sunshine Gardens

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ROSES, PERENNIALS and SHRUBS
our specialties. LARGEST STOCK
IN WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA . . .

Write for free catalog and
planting advice

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM DIRECTOR

(Continued from Page 120)

He sent his wife and daughter on ahead of him to relatives in Southern Minnesota, where they remained until he could get a home established in Vermillion. Since 1912 was a presidential election year and he had been appointed one of the election judges, he decided to remain and fulfil this duty and at the same time cast a vote for one of the great presidents that today is immortalized at Mount Rushmore. Dr. Over and his son, Clarence, arrived at Vermillion on January 1, 1913 and began to build up the museum. He spent the summer months during the following 10 years traveling and camping out over the state collecting all forms of natural history specimens for the museum.

In collaboration with Dr. C. S. Thomas he published the book "Birds of South Dakota" in 1922. By 1931 he had collected practically all the plants of the state and mounted and placed them in a metal case herbarium. In 1931 he published "Flora of South Dakota"; containing practically every flower of this state. At that time President James of the University made the statement that this was the most scientific publication ever made by the University. At this period was also published "Wild Flowers of South Dakota," listing and describing and fully illustrating 52 common wild flowers of the state. Later publications included "Amphibians and Reptiles of South Dakota," which I have previously mentioned; "Mollusca of South Dakota" and as co-author with Dr. E. P. Churchill, "Mammals of South Dakota" and "Fishes of South Dakota."

Other publications include "Indian Picture Writings in South Dakota"; "Arikara Indians of South Dakota" and "Archeology of South Dakota." In 1946 the "Birds of South Dakota" by Over and Thoms was revised adding 60 new bird records and adding 15 new illustration and text articles.

In his more than 36 years he has accumulated 60,000 articles, 30,000 of which are on display, scientifically labeled and catalogued. The other 30,000 are available for visiting students, archeologists and biologists and others will be similarly displayed as soon as room is available. The herbarium is now located in the Department of Botany.

It has been all this great work coupled with the development of the museum for which we honor him. He has been previously honored by the U.

Dr. Over while past 83 years of age is still the active force behind the museum and is the king pin of natural history research in this state. He

is considered an authority and has built the museum up to its present size where there are some 10,000 visitors each year, through his own efforts. I have never heard of an assistant although he may have had one, and many of the items in the museum have been purchased for it out of his own pocket.

Dr. Over, you have done much for our state and we are happy to present you with this Fourth Robertson Memorial Award in Horticulture. We realize you are not a horticulturist by profession but your interests are there and your knowledge of and work with plants for the Welfare of South Dakota will stand through the farflung years as a monument to your vision and integrity. Dr. Over, we all congratulate you in behalf of all the people of our state.

BOOK REVIEW

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horticultural training. After attending Ontario Agricultural College one year, he took up law, graduating in 1923. The successful growing of dwarf fruit trees has been his one ambition and he has around a thousand trees in his garden. He has visited the backyards of hundreds of Americans to find out how John Public is faring with his dwarfs, and his ambition is to make the growing of dwarf trees as popular on this continent as it is in Europe.

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