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Convention Issue  
of  
**THE GARDEN SPRAY**

**Bulletin of the Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis**

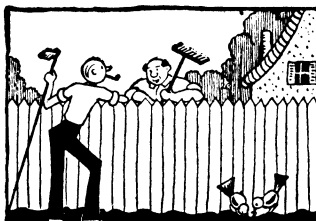
May the Sun Shine Bright

You - every delegate and guest - are coming to us as selected exhibition plants. For more than a year we have been looking forward to having you in the Garden City.

As gardeners, we know the dangers of transplanting. We have prepared the soil. We have arranged for shelter, food, moisture, and proper atmosphere. We have prayed for the best climate. We shall watch for possible damping off or signs of shock. If any pests disturb you or if you are too crowded to develop, please let us know. We want some to bloom while they are here; others to bloom and bear fruit when they return to their native soil. (Yes, we hope a little of the best soil enricher sticks to your roots.)

May your stay in the City of Lakes and Men's Gardens be a memorable experience, and may you have a pleasant and safe journey home.

Cordially,  
William E. (Bill) Swain,  
President,  
Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis



## W E L C O M E

Our parks, boulevards, gardens, and back yards are open to each and every one of you. May you find much of interest in what we grow in this sometimes rough climate of ours. We hope you will ask questions - and we'll do our best to provide the answers!

## A LITTLE HISTORY

Minnesota is one of the youngest states of the Union, and the City of Minneapolis is still younger, having been incorporated as a town in 1856.

Our county (Hennepin) was established in 1852 and owes its name to an incident which happened one hundred years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Father Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary and explorer and a Belgian by birth, came across a falls of the Minnissippi, naming them "St. Anthony" after his patron saint, Anthony of Padua.

Minneapolis, then just a settlement across the river from St. Anthony, was so named in December, 1852, on the suggestion of an early settler who coined the name "Minneapolis" from the Indian name "Minnehaha" (Laughing Waters) and the Greek suffix "polis" meaning "city" or "City of the Falls."

In 1872 the Town of Minneapolis and the Village of St. Anthony, across the river, were united into one community, the City of Minneapolis - area 12.53 square miles; population, 21,014. Today we support a population of approximately 550,000 and cover an area of 60 square miles.

## Our Park System

The first parcel of land (3.33 acres in area) for park purposes, donated by a public-spirited pioneer, Edward Murphy, was dedicated July 17, 1857. This actually happened one year before New York City had its first park, the present Central Park, and 24 years before our Board of Park Commissioners came into existence.

Our parks and parkways have been in the custody of, and administered by the Board of Park Commissioners since April, 1883. Starting with a park area of 86 acres, the system has grown until today the citizens of Minneapolis enjoy a park system of 5,816 acres, including 1,306 acres of water area.

Within the city limits, the Park Board now operates:

145 Parks surrounding 22 lakes	45 baseball diamonds
62 miles of parkway	4 Park houses
200 tennis courts	26 field houses
5 eighteen-hole golf courses	38 summer playgrounds in operation
15 bathing beaches	45 skating rinks maintained in winter
138 softball diamonds	5 recreational centers operated the year around. Several ski slides and a speed-skating rink.

## THE MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDEN

by

Charles E. Doell, Superintendent of Parks

The Municipal Rose Garden at Lyndale Park on the Northeast shore of Lake Harriet is meant to be an inspiration to the prospective rose grower, a source of information to the rose fancier and hobbyist, and a pleasure to everyone.

It encompasses these major subdivisions, here greatly simplified for the sake of brevity:

1. On the outside of the fenced area are groupings of hardy roses, which generally need no winter protection and can be easily grown by almost anyone. They are the common pink prairie or wild rose (Hugonis and Rosa Blanda) Harrison's Yellow, that used to be so prevalent around Minnesota farm houses, the sweet briar, and various varieties of rugosa roses that have been so plentiful in many home grounds.

2. The South half of the enclosed area is given over to beds of hybrid perpetual roses. These plants need winter protection but are somewhat hardier than the hybrid tea roses in the North one-third of the garden. A number of the plants are over 30 years old and a few of the originals planted in 1906 are still vigorous.

3. The beds in the North one-third of the garden are hybrid tea roses (with a few exceptions). They are not quite so hardy or so fragrant as the hybrid perpetuals, but with reasonable winter protection many varieties can be successfully grown here as this garden demonstrates.

4. The All-American Rose Selections Test Garden along the East and West fence is one of a comparatively few such gardens established at strategic geographical locations over the country. Plants are provided by large national commercial growers prior to their introduction to the public trade. Those that prove worthy of patenting and introduction after a two-year test are then named and offered to the public through regular trade channels.

5. The climbers on trellises flanking the walks are Baby Ramblers. Those along the fence are large flowering varieties. All need winter protection. Some varieties are everblooming.

6. Near the fountain are other types of roses - the polyanthas or floribundas (cluster type roses, some of the later introductions being almost of the hybrid tea type).

The fountain which adorns the entrance to the garden is a gift of Mr. Frank T. Heffelfinger, who acquired it in Italy in the 1920's. The fountain, which is a representative of the Italian Renaissance period, was formerly located at the Villa Montalto near Florence.

## UNCOMMON TREES AND SHRUBS IN MINNEAPOLIS PARKS

(Not generally found growing in the Northwest)

### Trees

<i>Acer saccharinum</i> Wieri	Wier Cutleaf Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i> Schwedleri	Schwedler Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Balsamifera</i> Poplar	Poplar
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maiden Hair Tree
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree
<i>Hicoria ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut Tree
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree
<i>Morus tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry Tree
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>	European Linden

### Shrubs

<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
<i>Rhus Cotinus</i>
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>
White Fringe
Russian Olive
Winged Euonymus
European Euonymus
Smoke Tree
American Bladderhut

## MINNESOTA STATE FLOWER

Our State Flower is the pink and white mocassin flower, known as *Cypripedium spectabile* and by the earlier name of *Cypripedium reginae*.

The State Legislature adopted the "Wild Lady Slipper or Mocassin Flower" during February, 1892. The name *Cypripedium*, from the Greek words meaning the shoe of Venus, published for this genus in 1737 by Linnaeus, and its common English and American popular names, as Lady's Slipper, Mocassin Flower and Indian Shoe, refer to the saccate and somewhat shoe-like form of the most conspicuous petal (in this Orchis family called the lip) of the flower. The plants grow in cool and moist woods and in bogs, flowering from May to July. *Cypripedium spectabile* is one of six species of *Cypripedium* found in Minnesota.

Minnesota has 14 genera, including 31 species, of the Orchis family, to which the *Cypripediums* belong. In total, 1,583 species of flowering plants, and 68 ferns and their allies, making together 1,650 species, were tabulated, as known to grow without cultivation in this State, by Warren Upham in the Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota, published in the 12th Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey for the year 1883. Within the basin of the Minnesota River, according to the report in 1892 by Prof. Conway MacMillan, the state botanist, 1,174 species and varieties of flowering plants, including all our *Cypripediums*, are known and have been collected for the Herbarium of the State University. The State Flower is thus chosen from among more than a thousand others which blossom on our prairies, in the Northern woods, in their cool bogs, and in our streams and lakes.

## "THE SONG OF HIAWATHA"

No spot in Minneapolis is more widely known, the nation over, than Minnehaha State Park, the site of Minnehaha Falls. A byword of the city's fame has for decades been the "Laughing Water" which Longfellow immortalized in his poem, "The Song of Hiawatha":

"Where the Falls of Minnehaha  
Flash and gleam among the oak trees,  
Laugh and leap into the valley."

Today, unfortunately, the falls do not laugh and leap except for a brief period in the spring, but the park remains an area of great scenic and historic interest. Established 60 years ago as a state park, it is, curiously, owned by the City of Minneapolis and maintained by the municipal Board of Park Commissioners.

Above the head of the falls stands the famous life-sized bronze statue of Minnehaha and Hiawatha, the legendary figures of the Longfellow poem. Purchased with pennies contributed by the school children of the State, the statue was dedicated in 1912. The monument portrays the Indian hero, Hiawatha, carrying in his arms the Indian maiden, Minnehaha, across the creek which was named for her. At the base of the statue are inscribed these lines from the poem:

"Over wide and rushing waters  
In his arms he bore the maiden."

The Gunnar Wennerberg statue was unveiled in the park in 1915 as a tribute to the great Swedish poet, scholar and statesman. The Stevens House, the first frame dwelling erected west of the Mississippi on the site of the city of Minneapolis, has a permanent resting place in Minnehaha Park. Built in 1849 by Colonel John H. Stevens on the bank of the Mississippi river in what is now downtown Minneapolis, the house was moved to the park in 1896.

The park provides many acres of picnic and playgrounds and numerous flower bed plantings. It has always been a mecca both for tourists and for holiday-bound families of the community.

The man who made Minnehaha Falls famous, strangely enough, never actually saw the falls. This is evidenced by the fact that in 1860, five years after he had written "The Song of Hiawatha," Longfellow wrote to E. D. Neill at Macalester College, St. Paul, thanking him for sending him some stereoscopic pictures of Minnehaha. In this letter he said:

"To be sure, I have only imaginary associations with the place, never having seen it except in day dreams. But the views have none the less value on that account; and as I look at them, I begin to think that I have been there, or am there while I look. I particularly like No. 6 with the little foot-bridge. This seems to be the most perfect."

## OUR NATIVE PLANT RESERVE

### "Eloise Butler Wild Flower Garden" at Theodore Wirth Park

The idea of this institution of Minneapolis arose from the difficulties experienced by the teachers of botany in familiarizing their students with living plants in their natural surroundings. Long journeys were made with their classes only to find but few widely scattered plants, that perhaps by the next season were exterminated by the needs of a rapidly growing city.

Thereupon, the plan was gradually evolved of obtaining, before it was too late, a plot of land that contained, or would support, our choicest wild plants; and to introduce, and by all persuasive means, as preferred variations of soil, light and moisture, to establish therein as much as possible of the entire flora of Minnesota. To secure protection and permanency, it was also decided that the land should be owned by the city and be under park management. An ideal spot, fulfilling all requirements, was found in Theodore Wirth Park, the largest pleasure ground in Minneapolis, and of great natural beauty, interspersed as it is with hills that afford far-reaching views and containing three ponds of fair extent.

The Park Commissioners responded with ready appreciation to the wishes of the teachers, and granted them the chosen tract, which then comprised about three acres. From time to time more than twenty acres, including outlying marshes, have been added.

Early in April, 1907, the Wild Botanic Garden was installed without any ceremony except by taking a census of the indigenous flora, and by introducing at once, among many others, such distinctive plants as wahoo, bird's foot violet, early blue phlox, spring beauty and hepatica.

The core of the reserve is a small tamarack swamp, a sine qua non of wild gardens. Here flourish naturally plants most highly esteemed by botanists: orchids of several species, sundew, pitcher plants, Linnaea, fringed gentians, Turk's-cap lily, and rare mosses and fungi. The surrounding hill-slopes, more or less wooded, support many other desirable plants that require different degrees of light and moisture.

On a knoll above the swamp and near the South entrance of the reserve, a small convenient office and toolhouse has been erected for the use of the curator. Two sides of this building have been recently embellished by a sort of pergola-trellis, which, when covered with vines, is expected to enhance the picturesqueness of the place.

Near the office a large boulder has been set and chiseled out for a bird bath, which is often thronged by transients and steadily patronized by birds that nest in the garden. The reserve has become a bird as well as a wild flower sanctuary. Several birds that are doomed to extinction if not protected, have been noted within the precincts, as the crested

(continued next page)

wood duck, the great and the smaller bittern, the small green heron, Virginia rail, ruffed grouse, bob white and woodcock.

The only other artificial feature of the garden is a broad tarvia walk that cuts through the Northern portion and affords convenient access to the park boulevard. On this walk is a dam that forms a small pool in a natural depression and receives the overflow from the swamp. This is a favorite sketching point for artists; but the pool is too shady for water lilies, so it is proposed to form at some time a pond for aquatics by an excavation in an open meadow where two small streams combine that flow from springs in the garden.

Until 1911, the garden was cared for by the teachers of botany as a labor of love and without compensation. Then, on the retirement of Eloise Butler, one of the botany teachers, she was made a salaried curator of the garden. The present curator is Mrs. William Crone. But from the very first systematic care has been given to the place. A complete record has been kept of the plants and an indexed card catalog maintained. The chief duties of the curator, besides writing the records, are keeping the place in order, receiving and conducting visitors through the grounds, and planting.

Several hundred plants are set out each season. Some of them are newcomers; others swell the number of attractive species already present, native or introduced, or replace those that have dwindled out. The ideal aimed at is to maintain a natural wilderness, so no set beds are permitted. However, the plants are fitted as closely as possible to their native habitat, be it prairie, bog, or woodland, and are allowed to grow as they will, without any check except their own well-being, and so long as they do not infringe too much upon the rights of their companions. They are not watered after they become well-rooted, and no fertilizer is used except decayed leaves, which are allowed to lie as they fall, unless they form deep windrows.

By reason of the varied conditions of the reserve, most plantings are successful. Lime and sand are lacking in the soil and have to be imported for such exacting species as trailing arbutus and sweet fern (*Comptonia*). Specimens for planting are dug up on wild land, or obtained by exchange, by purchase, or from the park nurseries.

Certain weeds are taboo in the garden, mainly naturalized plants like the all-pervading dandelion and Canada thistle that are too fierce competitors in the "struggle for existence;" likewise several disagreeable "stick-tights," like burdock and beggars' ticks, that usurp the place of more amiable and lovely denizens.

Exclusive of mosses, algae and fungi, the garden now contains over a thousand species, more than half of which have been introduced. Students and lovers of nature may see in a few hours plants grouped together in a comparatively small area, that they might fail to find in traveling for many days the length and breadth of the state.

The largest and oldest white oak in Minneapolis is "king of the garden." It is estimated that it is at least 700 years old.

### "By the Waters of Minnetonka"

Lake Minnetonka was discovered by a drummer boy in Colonel Leavenworth's company at Fort Snelling in 1822, and named Peninsula Lake. Thirty years later it was renamed by Governor Ramsey of Minnesota. He selected Indian words - "minnie" the Sioux word for water, and "tonka" their word for big or great. Thus in 1852 Minnetonka received its name.

The beauty of Minnetonka (a tour of which is on our program for Tuesday afternoon) has inspired two songs which have achieved lasting fame - Cadman's "Land of the Sky Blue Water," and Lieurance's "By the Waters of Minnetonka."

Untouched by the passing generations of fierce Sioux braves, shrewd Yankee merchants, hardy trappers and traders, daring soldiers, proud Southern Colonels and their beautiful daughters, belles of the nineties and pleasure-seekers of the early 1900's, Lake Minnetonka remains just as it always has been, except for the added charm of almost legendary peoples of the past.

But on a still evening, when the moonlight streaks a golden path across the water, the ghostly chant of an Indian brave can be heard whispering in the trees; the shadowy figure of a bearded voyageur can be seen bending his back to the paddle as he sends his fur-laden canoe across the water; and sometimes the silvery laugh of a belle of long ago comes floating gently through the air.

Courtesy "Land of the Sky Blue Waters"

### LADIES! COME INTO ANN PILLSBURY'S KITCHEN

A homemaker's dream come true is Ann Pillsbury's Home Service Center. Located on the top floor of the Pillsbury Building (6th & Marquette Ave. S.), the Center boasts a spacious reception room, editorial offices, auditorium, Georgian dining room and auxiliary kitchen, as well as a large test kitchen. The kitchen, of course, is the heart of the Home Service Center. Here all Pillsbury's products are tested regularly by a staff of trained home economists. New, unusual recipes are developed, tempting foods photographed, and recipe booklets written. Ann Pillsbury and her staff invite you to visit them on Tuesday morning. Cabs will await you at the Nicollet Hotel at 9:00 A.M.



### WE ARE HONORED

We welcome as guests to the Convention Mrs. Lucile B. Paxton of Henderson, N. C. Mrs. Paxton is well known to many M.G.C.A. members as the widow of the former President, Mr. Hoyt F. Paxton, one of the real builders of the M.G.C.A. during the earlier years.

### HAIL DESTROYS TEST GARDENS

The inspection of the Northrup King Gardens, originally scheduled as a feature of the Convention, has had to be cancelled. The gardens, comprising 600 acres, are almost a complete loss due to a recent heavy hail storm. We are sorry.

### A PIONEER GARDEN CLUB

The first garden club of record formed in the U.S. was the Cambridge Plant Club of Massachusetts, organized in 1889. The second garden society to be formed was the Ladies Garden Club of Athens, La., in 1892. The third was not started until May 19, 1904 - just one month before the Minnesota Rose Society was born - and which in 1911 changed its name to the Minnesota Garden Flower Society.

In its early years the flower show was the main activity of the Minnesota Garden Flower Society, with one meeting held each year. Gradually the number of programs increased until they reached nine monthly meetings annually. In addition, a series of garden pilgrimages was held each year affording much pleasure as well as having great educational value.

In 1915 seeds were bought for the entire membership and distributed free. The practice has continued ever since. The seeds are selected and purchased by a seed committee and distributed each March. In 1916 a plant exchange was tried, with members trading surplus plants. This custom evolved later into a sale - an annual two-day affair.

The membership is composed mainly of women; men have always been welcome and a few are members. Most of the membership comes from the Twin Cities and their monthly meetings alternate between the two cities.

The Club's 45th Annual Flower Show held at Schunemann's, Inc., St. Paul, is on our program for Monday afternoon.

(Extract from a story about the club by its editor, A. M. Tisdale, in June issue of The Minnesota Horticulturist.)

### THE POPULAR DAHLIA

The twenty-first annual show of the Minnesota State Dahlia Society will be held as usual in the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis next month on September 12th and 13th.

Not a few of our members are active in the Society, two being officers - Carl A. Nelson, vice-president, and Harold M. Stephens, secretary. The President is C. H. Rose of Minneapolis. The membership runs just under 100 and much friendly competition for specimen blooms is carried on between them. Last year over 350 entries exhibited 2,128 blooms and during the two days of the show they were viewed by 13,270 people.

## ORCHIDS FOR OUR LADIES

Off the shores of Minnetonka has been transplanted a bit of South and Central America's botanical life. It could be said to have happened somewhat by accident, germinated, however, by a deep interest in orchids and consummated by a loving wife's thoughtful gifts. It took only two Cattleya, Mrs. Bryant's birthday remembrance to her husband, to change the life of a calculating banker to that of a successful orchid merchant - the largest in the Northwest.

Today Bob Bryant is raising several thousand orchid plants, consisting of several hundred varieties and eighteen different genus. Over a period of years his work has been built to produce bloom the year round.

Bob's place will be one included on the tour of the Minnetonka Lake region, Tuesday afternoon. Be on the lookout for two quite unusual blooms - the "Dancing Lady" orchid, *Oncidium*, each flower of which is a miniature ballerina, the last time it blossomed it carried one hundred and ten blooms; then there is the "Brassia," which looks every bit like an enormous spider, beautifully colored in chartreuse with blue spots.

## MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Formed in 1866 as the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, the organization now in its eighty-third year is considered one of the largest and most successful horticultural societies in the country with a membership in excess of 8,000.

Although its primary function during its early beginning was in the promotion and development of fruit production, for most of its life all horticultural interests have been centered in this strong state organization.

An interesting horticultural development took place in 1878 when the state legislature appropriated money and established a fruit-breeding station on Lake Minnetonka with Pete Gideon as superintendent.

This was the first government-supported institution of its kind on record and it began seven years before the establishment of the Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The founding of this first fruit-breeding station was as a direct result of the tremendous popularity which had been attained by the Wealthy apple introduced ten years earlier by Mr. Gideon. This was the first satisfactory apple grown in Minnesota. The variety became so famous that it focused public attention upon the possibilities of apple growing in Minnesota and did much to stimulate general interest in horticulture.

## A TEACHER! A FARMER! A GARDENER!

Chrysanthemums now bloom luxuriantly in Minnesota and Canadian gardens every fall and many of them carry through the severe winters of this area, thanks to the work of Dr. Lewis Edward Longley, long-time professor of floriculture at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Longley was retired from the University faculty on June 30, 1949, and as a fitting climax to his career he has this year introduced two new garden varieties of chrysanthemums. "Dr. Longley," the best to date, was named for him over his objections by the insistence of the staff of the University. But even now, following his retirement, he is propagating more than 6,000 seedlings as compared to his previous annual average of 5,000, and it is likely that other fine varieties will result from these.

Dr. Longley was born on a farm in Howard County, Iowa, on November 21, 1880. He graduated with a degree from Coe College in 1904. A year later he bought a small farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and did a considerable amount of agricultural experimentation on this farm until 1909. He then moved to a farm near Spokane, Washington, a location which he thought more favorable for his work and products. Within two years the farm attracted so much attention that he was invited to become instructor in horticulture at Washington State College, where he remained until 1913.

He then became associated with the United States Department of Agriculture and worked in Wisconsin and South Carolina as a plant breeder until 1918. Much of this time was devoted to research pertaining to sugar beets. In 1917, Washington State College awarded him a Master of Science degree.

For ten years - 1918 to 1928 - he was Associate Professor at the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Idaho. Although principally engaged as a teacher in horticultural subjects, he was instrumental in the establishment of an apple breeding project, and the Idared apple is one of the direct results of his work in this location.

In 1928 and 1929 he was instructor in floriculture at Cornell University and did research work on tulips with particular reference to causes of breaking.

He came to the University of Minnesota in 1929 and, except for a brief return to Cornell to receive his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1932, has remained here ever since as instructor and professor in floriculture.

In his earlier years at the University, that is between 1929 and 1934, Dr. Longley did valuable and original research pertaining to methods of propagating woody and herbaceous plants by cuttings with the use of various soil mixtures and with the use of hormones. He was one of the first to use hormones for this purpose. The results of this work have been published

He also did research pertaining to lawns with particular reference to desirable grasses, soil compositions, and fertilizers for this area. The results of this work constitute one of the publications of the University and it is still in constant demand.

In 1932, or thereabouts, Dr. Longley started work with chrysanthemums and first developed six new greenhouse types. His love for them was so great that he accepted the challenge to convert them into garden plants which would flower before frost. He is, in a large measure, responsible for the chrysanthemum project at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and has in charge of it since 1936. This is one of the few stations working with this plant. He has developed twenty-six varieties particularly adapted to the climate of the Northern states and Canada.

Using the hardiest species from China and cross-breeding them, Dr. Longley has provided varieties that bloom in July and August and that thrive in short growing seasons. He has developed a full color range including, in addition to the usual reds, yellows and bronzes, also white, pink and violet, with varying sizes and types of bloom from the small pompom type to the larger blooms of 4 and 5 inches in diameter.

He has also done much with roses, and this year four of his hybrids were introduced, one of them named for him in spite of his objections. As with chrysanthemums, so with roses, his constant aim has been to establish varieties suitable for use in the Northern states, and because of his phenomenal success, both amateur and professional gardens have benefited immensely.

Concurrently with all of this he has been teaching horticulture at the University and is one of the best-liked of the faculty. He is particularly adept in teaching methods of identification.

Although he is now retired, Dr. Longley expects to continue with his experimentation, probably largely on his own time and at his own expense. This will not be unusual for him because during his career he has several times accepted demotions when moving from one college to another to expand his knowledge and to gain additional experience in the various plant growing zones.

During his entire term at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Longley's official assignments and salary have been based upon the nine months' schedule of the University faculty, and yet much of his work has been done during the summer months upon his own time without remuneration. It should be noted to his credit that neither Dr. Longley nor the Agricultural Experiment Station has ever made any financial gain from his introductions. They have all been distributed to growers without charge and have been of such quality that he has standing orders from nurserymen and florists from every continent for any introductions sight unseen.

The Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis has recently elected him to Honorary Membership, the only such Honorary Membership ever granted by the Club.

Curtis N. Rice, Jr., Vice-President  
Men's Garden Club of Minneapolis

## MINNESOTA STATE ROSE SOCIETY

(Extracts from the minutes of the first meeting held June 28, 1939)

Forty-three prospective members were present at this organization meeting with Theodore Wirth acting as temporary chairman.

Mr. Wirth was of course the prime mover in the formation of the club. In his opening remarks to the assembled gathering, he stated that most people believe the rose to be the Queen of Flowers, and they can and should be cultivated in every garden; that roses can be grown in Minnesota as well as in most other states of the union, as has been demonstrated during the more than thirty years' existence of the Municipal Rose Garden; and that with these objects in view, those present had come together to advocate the forming of a Minnesota State Rose Society.

Today the Minnesota State Rose Society has just short of 150 members and is an active, flourishing organization, presided over this year by Mr. Charles E. Doell, superintendent of Minneapolis parks.

### WE OF MINNEAPOLIS CONCUR WITH THE MEN OF DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

It is time to grow up. About sixteen reservations have been made for Danville members and their wives at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis. This is because we want to attend the annual meeting of The Men's Garden Clubs of America. It is because it is a meeting of one of the best organized national club associations in America. It is because there is no high brass, no ritual, no front and there will be more men smoking pipes there than in any other American convention.

Without the national organization we would have no national meeting. We would have no testing programs. We would have no exchange of club bulletins and greetings. We would have no urge to form new clubs.

Without the national meeting we would never have known Busch, Laing, Farrington, Pfister, Alleman, Bean, Rockwell, Santymary, Freese, Hudson, Weikhorst and Smith and Jones and Brown and Evens. Without the national organization we would not have the yearbooks which are a directory to gardeners all over the map.

Without the national organization we would have no club in Danville with its forty active members and the good times at our meetings.

Without the work of the Taylors, Evanses, Laings, Pfisters, Thorns, Paxtons and Fritzes, we would have no national organization. While figuring where the next postage stamp is to come from they and their many fellow workers have given us these amenities of a garden life.

IT IS TIME FOR THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA TO GROW UP and put the national office on a firm financial basis. The Danville Club is definitely in favor of the one dollar per member for national dues. We are firmly convinced that we have our dollar's worth well in advance.

PARTIAL LIST OF PERENNIALS FOUND HARDY IN MINNEAPOLIS

April - 3rd week

Scilla  
 Hipatica  
 Chinodoxis  
 Crocus

April - 4th week

Mertensia  
 Saxifrage cord.  
 Narcissus  
 Trillium  
 Dicentra fringed  
 Dutchman's Breeches  
 Violet wild  
 Iris Pumila  
 Tulip Early  
 Hyacinth Roman  
 Violet English  
 Columbine native  
 Bloodroot  
 (Prunus triloba)

May - 1st week

(Current flowering)  
 Primula  
 Phlox subulata  
 Anemone pulsatilla  
 Dicentra  
 Grape Hyacinth  
 Polemonium reptans  
 March Marigold  
 (Viburnum Carlsii)

May - 2nd week

Euphorbia polychroma  
 Phlox wild  
 (Hopa crab apple)  
 Johnny jump up  
 Arabis  
 (Lilac common)  
 Geum  
 Fritillaria imper.

May - 3rd week

Tulip  
 Anchusa mysodi.  
 (Lilac French)  
 Greek Velarian

May - 4th week

Lily of the Valley  
 Iberis  
 Iris intermediate  
 Cypripedium yellow  
 Anchusa Dropmore  
 (Azalea Mollis)  
 Thalictrum  
 (Persian Lilac)  
 Iris German  
 Trollius  
 Heuchera  
 Papaver Oriental  
 Hesperis  
 Hemerocallis  
 Brodiaea  
 Centaurea montana  
 Heuchera tall  
 Mysotis  
 Cerastium  
 Viola hyb.  
 Lupine

June - 1st week

Dictamnus  
 Baptisia  
 Flax  
 Achillea Perry  
 Veronica reptans  
 Peony & tree peony  
 Aquelegia  
 Dianthus  
 Lily Elegans  
 Fillipendula  
 Daisy common

June - 2nd week

Sweet Wivelsfield  
 Nepeta  
 Anthirricum Liliago  
 Iris Siberian  
 Dodecathon media  
 Penstamen glaber  
 Digitalis perennial  
 Iris native wild  
 (Kolkwitzia)  
 Agrostemma  
 Linum yellow  
 Lathyrus  
 Lychnis viscaria

June - 3rd week

Sedum acre  
 Peach Bells  
 Gernium sang.  
 Thermopsis  
 Lily Azalea  
 Buddleia  
 Delphinium  
 Oenothera  
 Sidalcea  
 Lychnis chalcid.  
 Pyrethrum  
 Veronica  
 Campanula

June - 4th week

Lily Henri  
 Phlox Miss Lingard  
 Delphinium Bella  
 Lily Amabile  
 Clematis white  
 Astilbe  
 Lychnis Haageana  
 Heliopsis  
 Lythrum mordens  
 Lily Madonna  
 Anthemis  
 Thalictrum diptero.

July - 1st week

Prunella  
 Lily Davidi  
 Lythrum common  
 Saponaria  
 Astilbe tall  
 Clematis shrubby  
 Gernaium platy.  
 Phlox  
 Carnation  
 Allium  
 Sedum  
 Heather Calluna Alporti

July - 2nd week

Platycodon  
 Cimcifuga rac.  
 Hemerocallis Hyperion  
 Erigeron  
 Monarda

HARDY PERENNIALS IN MINNEAPOLIS (continued)

Rudbeckia purpurea  
 Foxglove bi.  
 Verbascum  
 Pentstamen barb.  
 Agrimonia odorata  
 Scabiosa  
 Shasta Daisy  
 Tritoma  
 Clematis Jackmani  
 Lily Regal  
 Lobelia card.  
 Helianthus  
 Heliopsis

July - 3rd week

Lobelia syp.  
 Rudbeckia Goldenglow  
 Belamcanda chinensis

Lily Hansoni  
 Iris Vespers  
 Yucca  
 Aconitum Sparks

July - 4th week

Rudbeckia Newmani  
 Lily Tiger  
 Echinops  
 Funkia Var.  
 Babysbreath  
 Ruella celosia  
 Statice latifolia

August

Liatris  
 Hibiscus

Helenium  
 Aster Staffa  
 Salvia per.  
 Funkia minor  
 Physostegia white  
 Boltonia  
 Asclepia tuberos  
 Amaryllis Hallii  
 Artemesia  
 Bocconia  
 Funkia Gr. Fl.  
 Lariope  
 Aster Harrison

September

Sedum Spectabile  
 Aster  
 Fall Daisy

Note: Chrysanthemums have not been included in the list because of the irregular blooming dates from year to year. They may start in July one year, and late in August the following year.

There is considerable variation in the starting dates of perennials from year to year, and from garden to garden, but this list represents an average.

No attempt has been made to cover the many varieties in each family of plants which give bloom through a long period of the season, such as Hemerocallis, Campanula, Phlox, Lychnis, Iris, etc.

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FOR M.G.C.A. CONVENTION

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