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Department of Agronomy, Horticulture, and Plant
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SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURIST

Volume 1

Number 1

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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, fifty cents of which shall be for a year's subscription to the South Dakota Horticulturist. Application has been made to have the publication entered as second class matter at the Post Office of Pierre, South Dakota, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Vol. 1

SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURIST

Published by

South Dakota State Horticultural Society

President—Dr. N. E. Hansen.....	Brookings, S. D.
Vice-Pres.—John Robertson.....	Hot Springs, S. D.
Secretary and Editor—R. W. Vance.....	Pierre, S. D.
Treasurer—H. N. Dybvig.....	Colton, S. D.
Librarian—Chas. McCaffree.....	Sioux Falls, S. D.

FOREWORD

W. A. Simmons, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Herewith: The South Dakota Horticultural Magazine makes its bow to our members.

We trust its life will be long, and that it will grow in size, value and the esteem of our members. It will be sent free to all annual members, as fifty cents of your annual dollar membership fee will be for the magazine. Any life member that desires the magazine may have same for twenty-five cents per year, or half price.

The reasons for making a charge to life members are: first, our poverty, second, the size of our life membership, and third, our curiosity to find out how much life there is in our life members.

As to the first, several of our members are advancing the funds necessary to start the magazine at this time, as otherwise we would be compelled to wait for our state appropriation to become available on July 1st. As to the second, we have on our books over 550 life members, and as this is a new service, not contemplated at the time they became such, we feel justified in making this small charge.

As to the third, we have never had any system by which we could know whether our life members are living and still interested in the Society. Many societies send out a yearly blank for life members to fill out and unless they prove they are still very much alive, by promptly filling this out and returning it to the secretary, they are dropped from the roll.

In the past, all life members have received value in full for their life membership fee, in the plant premiums they have received and many whose interest in the Society was slight, have taken out a life membership for the sole purpose of receiving these plant premiums. Charging this small sum, for the magazine, will help us to check up on our membership roll and be assured we have their correct addresses.

We aim to print in our magazine the best of the papers that were read at our meetings, and to have the magazines in such shape that they can be bound into a report at the close of the year. Our Editor and Secretary will welcome letters and suggestions from members as it is your magazine and we solicit your aid in making it all you would desire in the way of a helpful monthly reminder of our continued existence as a live and growing Horticultural Society.

With this magazine and the premium list published on another page, securing new members should be easy and we trust you will all do your utmost to extend our audience, as the more members we have, the larger and better we can make our publication.

DR. HANSEN AND HIS INVENTIONS

By Chas. McCaffree, Librarian, Horticultural Society

The South Dakota Horticultural Society takes pleasure in announcing its new president, Dr. N. E. Hansen, professor of horticulture at our State Agricultural College. He is announced, not introduced, as might be customary, because there may be a question whether Dr. Hansen is not more widely known than the Horticultural Society.

Since its inception the Society has each year elected Dr. Hansen as its secretary. It is now thirty-five years old, the age recommended by the Constitution of the United States as bringing full maturity for a man in that he may become president of the United States. Our Society is matured and much of its success has been accomplished through the more or less routine efforts of the secretary. He states that he has ten or fifteen years of productive life remaining. We hope the period will prove very much longer than that.

Dr. Hansen has been the leader in creative plant work among the originators who are living in this period. The members have felt that his very productive mind should be devoted to new creations, for the benefit of our northern states, in which no one excels him. They wish to relieve him of the details which secretarial work must bring for a successful organization. No other Horticultural Society of our nation may feel an equal confidence in the proven creative capacity or, we believe the latent possibilities which the South Dakota society may enjoy in its president.



Dr. N. E. Hansen

We are confidently looking forward to some accomplishments in the field of hardy fruits and more beautiful flowers to surpass any which have gone before.

The Encyclopedia of Horticulture gives Dr. Hansen the larger mention for his work with alfalfas, as he introduced the Turkestan and Siberian varieties to America. The Cossack, which he named, was one of his first importations. He now has alfalfas for every condition of soil, for hay and for pasture. A number of varieties for special purposes have been secured. Probably the most interesting at this time is the plant which he has presented to avoid adulteration,—a white blossom, white seed variety.

LONG SERIES OF PLUMS

Every nursery catalogue of the north now lists the Hansen hybrid plums with a two inch two ounce purple plum, the Waneta, as outstanding. The long series of plums from various parentages perhaps achieved more for his reputation, at least among horticulturists, than the other splendid work which he has done. He has combined the qualities of exquisite flavor and large size with hardiness and dependability in bearing.

Using the native sand cherry, a small shrub growing only in the most unpromising sections of the state, he has produced a series which are very popular, bearing, the first year after planting, choice fruits of satisfactory size, such as the Opata and the Sapa. His Tom Thumb is a particular gift to the Canadians, who have been deprived of such choice fruit.

Dr. Hansen answered the question, prominent among horticulturists, whether we may get the best success from improving the native fruits, or by importing varieties, when he did both. He rests on the hardy foundation stock that is native for those qualities which will meet the climatic needs, but he adds the larger size desired and, at times, choicer flavors, by the use of imported fruits. Plums and apples that are used in his inventions are native to America.

PEARS ARE COMING

His work with the pears can be only from imported fruits because there were no native pears. He brought pears on earlier trips, but, in 1924, fifty-eight bushels of pear seeds were brought from northern Asia, and have been sown in this state. He promises a large size and a fine flavored pear which will resist our extremes of temperature and the fire blight so destructive to the pears which are in commerce. He thinks a desirable pear is in the near future.

His work with apples has brought some happy accomplishment in the Anoka, bearing on one year old whips a large summer apple, as good as we have had in flavor. Crossing with Siberian strains has produced a series to meet all conditions fairly well, except the long sought, fine flavored, winter apple. He will have that some day.

SHRUBS AND FLOWERS

In many lines of ornamental shrubs and trees he has added new beauty for our Northwestern landscape. In these later days much of his enthusiasm goes into the roses. His Tetonkaba, a hybrid with the native rose, has been distributed now for more than a decade. It is semi-double, a very showy and attractive rose, with fine fragrance, a highly ornamental shrub blooming in June. There are numerous varieties in gradation from the native American rose to the full doubles recently achieved. The Sioux Beauty, with a hundred or more dark crimson petals, bears its bloom through July and August. The Teton Beauty closely resembles the American Beauty rose, and is expected to bloom heavily during July and August. Dr. Hansen's work has been to secure the most delightful qualities of bloom, fragrance and taste for perfectly hardy plants. He considers winter protection as horticulture on crutches. His plants must meet any tests of climate. Some results are secured only by selection, but in many there is the skill or uncanny process of the inventor. In the whole field of horticulture for our state his inventive genius has grasped the principles of planting, breeding, adapting to the rigors of climate; and Prof. Hansen has been marking new courses, adding food products of highly desirable character, and enriching our state with beauty.

GARDEN CLUB CONTEST

Another enthusiastic Society member offers the following prizes to the person organizing the largest garden clubs:

First Prize—One King of England, Peony.

Second Prize—One Madame Emile Galle, Peony.

The contest ends September 1, 1929. The Peonies will be sent to the winners at the proper planting time. The person organizing the Garden Club with the largest membership will win the first prize. The one organizing the Garden Club with the second largest membership will win the second prize. These Peonies are rare varieties and will be a prizable prize for the winner.

THE LILY POOL A GARDEN JOY

J. B. Taylor, Ipswich, S. D.

I do not know of any one thing that has ever interested me as much as a Water Lily Pool. The beautiful wax like blossoms that cover the surface until late fall, virgin whites, perfection pinks, enhancing creams, unblemished blues, crimson creations, and the rare lovely reds, all lending the blending colors that fascinates the eye.

The flat pleasing shaped leaves lazily floating upon the placid water rests the troubled spirit as one gazes into the depth of the pool.

This pool can be as inexpensive or as costly as one wishes. If one does not want to make a permanent one, get one or two fifty gallon wooden barrels and saw them in two and sink them nearly to the surface of the ground and place stones around the ridge or better still plant some dwarf iris, alyssum or other border plants around them. Each half will hold one root and which will soon fill it. The first blossom whether from the most inexpensive variety will repay all the trouble and expense.

But a concrete pool will be more permanent and can be better arranged and be built without much expense if one does all the work. Say a 6 foot by 12 foot size. Excavate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, either squared or in an oval or saucer like way. If the bottom is curved towards the edge one need not put in a form to complete it and it is really better to construct it this way as one can trowel the cement over the entire surface. Mix about one half of the batch and spread about three inches over all, but before doing this have ready some medium heavy woven wire shaped like the excavation to place on top of the three inches of concrete and then finish by pouring three inches more of concrete on top of the wire netting. Topping the rim with small stones adds so much to the appearance of the pool. After the concrete has set, mix some pure cement and water and paint the surface about twice to fill up the pores and crevices so that seepage will be kept down to a minimum.

The mixture recommended for the concrete work is six shovels of clean sharp sand and one shovelfull of cement. If the sand is not clean, less of it should be used.

After the cement job is finished fill the pool with water. This makes the cement set better, then empty and re-fill once or twice more. The reason is that there are certain mineral matter that is injurious to

plant life and fish and flushing it out several times absorbs and cleans out the pool ready for use. Before planting the lily roots fill the pool with water and let it stand several days.

The best soil for water lilies seems to be four parts of black loamy



The Charming Water Lily

soil and one part of well rotted cow manure, covering the bottom of the pool one foot deep.

Plant the lily roots so that the crown or the part of the leaves grow from, are just below the surface of the soil. Sprinkle a little sand over the surface to prevent the water from becoming muddy.

Running water through the pool is not necessary and the plants seem to do better if only fresh water is added to take care of the evaporation, although if the water becomes stagnant some can be dipped out and fresh water replaced. If a green scum collects on the surface it can be skimmed off or floated off with water but a good way is to take a cloth and spread it on the surface and then wring it out and wash off and repeat until all the scum is collected by the cloth.

Some use small tubs, boxes or large shallow flower boxes filled with the dirt mixture and plant the lilies in them and then sink the containers to the bottom of the pool instead of planting the roots in the soil on the bottom as described above. While the plants do not grow as sturdily it is a little easier to take them up in the late fall to try and winter them in a cool moist basement. If one wishes to take the roots up in the fall that have been grown naturally, they can be lifted and packed in moist leaves or burlap and placed where it is cool and somewhat damp. The tropical lilies are best treated as annuals and replaced each year as they seem to be very hard to carry over.

Before the water of the pool freezes, it should be drained and the soil removed and then filled with any kind of litter or boarded up so as to have some protection from extreme cold winters. That is the time the wire re-inforcing helps out.

Plant the lilies from three to five feet apart.

There are a great many varieties and one will gradually sift out those that one does not fancy and add the ones that please the most.

The native white water lily is named *Odorata* and is very fine. Another excellent and pure white is named *Alba Candidissima*. *Aurora* is a soft rosy yellow and *Marliacea Carnea* a delicate flesh pink and *Glory* a glorious brilliant red.

Nothing adds more to a pool than some gold fish and they help keep the water clean and eat the mosquito larvae that is apt to collect in the water.

A pool with the ethereal lily creations, with a few graceful golden forms swimming around is a magnet that attracts more attention than any garden planting known and one never tires gazing upon this lovely picture and to commune with the elect of nature, to forget the trials and tribulations of an earthly career and to harbor refining thoughts that always come with the close association of nature's beauties.

CONTEST FOR BEE CLUB MEMBERS

The Editor will give the following prizes to Bee Club members:

First Prize—One complete ten frame standard hive.

Second Prize—One two-pound package of bees.

The contest closes October 1, 1929. The first prize will be given to the member sending in the best essay on Bee Club work. Choose your own subject. The thought contained in the essay will be given more weight than the composition. The second prize will be given to the member securing the largest number of pounds of honey from one colony.

Will the losers get stung? Let us hope not.

LARGEST ORCHARD GROWS NEW PEARS

John Robertson, Vice-President Horticultural Society

We began trying to grow different sorts of pears about 30 years ago, planting a few trees of what appeared to be the most promising varieties offered at that time along with our apple trees. Some of these have been forgotten; but some that we still remember were Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Kieffer, Lincoln, and Sudduth. Of these, the only sort that has stood the test of blight, and still remains bearing good crops of fruit, is the Sudduth. All others mentioned lived to be fair sized trees, producing fruit, but finally died from blight. The Sudduth was introduced as a sort immune to blight, and while it has not proved entirely immune, it has not been affected enough to require much notice. The Sudduth blooms later than any other sort of pear we know of, so sets a crop of fruit nearly every year. But the fruit is not above medium size, poor color, poor keeper, and rather poor quality, excepting that it does very well for canning and pickling. Then too, we do not consider this sort quite hardy enough to be a general success in many sections of the northwest.

In the spring of 1917 we received a number of new pear sorts from Prof. Hansen, consisting of from 2 to 4 trees each in Numbers 18, 23, 25, 26, 28, 32 and 34. Since that time some of these Numbers have been given names, so that now the No. 18 is called Pushkin; No. 25 is called Ming; No. 26 is called Gogol, and No. 34 is called Tolstoy. The trees were received in fine condition, and all grew. The Pushkin bore fruit first, and during past two years all sorts have borne to some extent. Of this lot, the Ming is largest, and the best one for eating fresh. All have considerable of the wild nature in their makeup, so the fruit is considerably different from what we are accustomed to in ordinary pears. Some sorts are rather acid, and most are too small; but all have a pleasant flavor and some value in the juice that may be cooked from them. The Number 18, or Pushkin, makes the best growing and most shapely tree of the lot, and we consider it one of the best varieties on which the more desirable but less hardy sorts may be top worked. In this connection, enough of the lower parts of tree is left for bearing its own kind so we can always have some of the original too. We think too, that the Pushkin may be of considerable value for producing seeds for growing seedlings to propagate other pears onto; either as root grafts, or later on as top grafts.

In the springs of 1923 and '24 we began the process of top grafting the Hansen pears with other sorts for trial, among which we used Tait No. 1, Tait No. 2, Minnesota No. 1, Patten, Lincoln, Warner, and Mendel. During the past two years nearly all sorts top worked these first years have borne, and we have found some very interesting comparisons. The Tait Numbers are of good medium size, and both above ordinary in quality. Minnesota No. 1 is a fairly large pear, of very attractive reddish color, and fair quality. Patten is another sort that may be classed as large, fair color, fair quality, and a good keeper. Warner is medium in size, early to ripen, heavy bearer, and good quality. Mendel is of good size, fine quality for use in any way, not very well colored.

The Tait Numbers originated in Canada, and we have found this class to be the very hardest of all pear sorts we have handled. I consider the No. 2 as probably the most valuable as an early bearer and one for propagating to plant in family orchards of the northwest where

conditions are severe. I've not seen any blight so far in these. We class the Patten as being next in order of hardiness and value for general purposes. This is a very strong growing sort, but has the fault of being rather slow in reaching stage of good bearing. However, it may make up for this in part by being longer lived. Warner appears next in order of hardiness, and is an early and heavy bearer. While the Mendel has never killed back with us, it always shows discoloration of wood, in cutting after winter is over; so we figure that this is not one that may be depended upon to stand the hardships connected with certain soils and locations of the higher levels of northwest. The Minnesota No. 1 has not killed back with us either, but is more tender if anything than Mendel. Minnesota No. 1 is the showiest in fruit that we have, and we think it may have possibilities as a market sort. This one as well as the Mendel may be grown in many parts of South Dakota, and Minnesota, as well as some parts of North Dakota; but they should be recommended south rather than north.

Many of the varieties we have mentioned are not to be had through average nurseryman; but by attention being called to apparent worthy features, these other new sorts will be tried out and offered as their worth is proven.

GARDEN GLEANINGS

We hope all who read this page that have not already adventured in Gardening, may do so the coming season. "Happy is the person who has acquired an interest in the world out of doors." It is an investment good for both body and soul.

Preparation for garden activities, begin this month with making our planting plans, in other words a mental picture of what we would like to produce with our flowers and shrubs, then placing orders for seeds, and plants to be shipped when the right time arrives. Toward the last of the month, it may be necessary to remove covering from the perennials especially bulbs. Do so gradually, just as you would the blankets from your own bed. Many roots are lost by too hasty work, which we have learned to our sorrow.

A Garden Diary is a wonderful help and an interesting piece of information as the years go by. One may always profit by past mistakes. A little ten cent blank composition book is quite sufficient, and from three to five minutes each day the time required, jot down the temperature at a given time, wet or dry, cloudy or bright, when you plant seeds, progress of plants and later when blooming begins. Make notations of anything worth while from day to day as they suggest themselves to you. It is astonishing to note how little variation there is in time of blooming of the same plants from year to year.

Many gardeners think rich soil is necessary to germinate seed and start plants indoors in boxes or in hotbeds. Seeds require just heat and moisture to germinate. In trying to make soil very rich for starting plants indoors, one is apt to burn the tiny plants. Use any fine loose soil at first adding rich soil after setting out in the garden.

If you are fond of Morning Glories, try planting Castor Beans, one plant of each in a hill, makes a good background effect. Start beans in the house, soak morning glory seeds before planting to hasten growth.

Mrs. M. W. Sheafe,
Watertown, South Dakota.

THE RAINBOW FLOWER FINE FOR THE SUNSHINE STATE

Chas. McCaffree, Librarian Horticultural Society

"Wondrous flower of song and story,
Earthly rival of the rainbow's glory."

—Stager.

It seems a long journey from the muck of the prairie sloughs which we waded in our boyhood days to the display grounds of the florist and our parks, but the iris has made it and now blooms with the very elite of the floral kingdom. Anyone raised in the region where there are prairie sloughs has certainly not become so old as to have forgotten the venturing after blackbird nests and slowly feeling the way with bare feet through the soft, slimy, slippery, oozy mud, broken by the bogs of flag roots. Then we had never heard of a Fleur de Lis. Later we were surprised to learn that the common flag of our boyhood days is a fleur de lis, or iris, and has been notable in history almost since history was first written.



Iris Are Unsurpassed for Border

Pliny wrote two thousand years ago: "Iris is for eye; the intensified eye of heaven."

In fact, the name itself comes from the Greek and means "Rainbow," and we present day South Dakotans will agree with those old Greeks as to the beauty of the flowers and their satisfaction in our gardens. Poets and prose writers mention the iris through the passing centuries until it takes the conspicuous place as the flower of France.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IS STRIKING

The modern irises are merely the thoroughbred development of the old flag family. During the past century men and women have been cross-pollinating and hybridizing the native varieties until there are now more than a thousand commercial varieties of irises in exist-

ence. All irises are beautiful but the less worthy varieties have been and are still being discarded, and the most extensive growers handle only a few hundred of the best.

The irises must be used by South Dakota landscape artists to get the best effect possible, for they give color when there is not much else possible for bloom, and they make the possessor of properly arranged beds so happy. Some of them have a structure as wonderful as the orchid, as fragile as the lily, as gorgeous as the poppy, with all the colors of the rainbow, and they are as hardy as the golden rod. Why shouldn't they advance in popular favor and why shouldn't we South Dakotans enjoy the beauties which we may?

CAN SELECT FOR A LONG SEASON

By a wise selection the season can be extended so greatly that they have almost an all season blooming. The dwarfs will begin in late March or early April and continue into May. The intermediate with the larger blooms come during April, introducing the tall bearded irises which come during May. Then the Sibericas and the beardless irises arrive in June and the Japanese in July, lasting into August. There are also a few of the Crimean irises which bloom in the late Fall. The gorgeous riot of color they bring is a beautiful vision as bedded in our gardens or gracing the vases in our homes.

They must have plenty of moisture in the Spring months but the ordinary varieties may all be grown under usual garden conditions. Every part of our state may depend on sufficient moisture to bring the blooms.

PLEASING FRAGRANCE POSSIBLE

There is one other feature that I want to emphasize because it may be obtained, and that is the fragrance. A blind friend gave the particular stress to this point and it is worth remembering in all our selections. We may have fragrant irises. I know of nothing else in the whole floral kingdom, roses not excepted, with so pleasing and delicate and penetrating a fragrance as the Fairy Iris. A few flowers will perfume the house for several days.

The iris has the highest recommendation for the Sunshine State. As mentioned, they are as hardy as the golden rod and are not very particular as to soil, though good soil is desirable of course. Any ordinary cultivation will get satisfactory growth and occasional thinning will be necessary, and this gives opportunity to divide with your less fortunate neighbors.

There are books on the iris which give a whole library of information. The usual catalogue of the specialists at least contains as much as any grower will find time to study.

One pleasing feature is that many of the finest varieties can be bought at a low price. We question whether the high priced ones will give any more satisfaction than some which can be bought at a quarter a root. The scarcity makes the price and the new varieties are held at the high price and even a thousand dollars is sometimes paid by the fanciers. But we can always remember that the fancier who gets the rare and costly variety also has the good old dependable varieties in his garden.

Now, we want the iris in South Dakota. They will be enjoyed as much as any flower we may grow, unless it be the peony, among all that are cultivated for several reasons:

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

APPLE GROWING IN CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA

Oliver Marion, Fort Pierre, S. D.

I have always been greatly interested in the apple growing industry of South Dakota. People from both the eastern and western part of the state have written articles on their orchards and experiences. At different times I have had the pleasure to talk with some of these growers. We can always learn from the experiences of others.

I have one of the oldest, also one of the largest orchards in this part of the state. The trees in the old orchard are thirty-two years old, which consists of the following varieties: Wealthy, Whitney, Dutchess, Haase, Pattens Greening, Northwestern Greening, Wolf River and Hyslop. The Wealthy is the king of all varieties. You ordinarily hear this apple called a fall apple. We can keep the Wealthy in a common cellar until April first. These trees bear a heavy crop each year, we all have our trouble with frost and hail, but it is not the fault of the tree if it does not bear. The color, size and quality of this apple are such that so long as the customers can get Wealthy apples, they do not inquire about the other varieties. We have very little trouble with scab or blotch on the Wealthy.

The Dutchess is our best summer apple. The trees bear regularly and they bear a heavy crop. The clear sauce made from the Dutchess resembles pineapple in appearance. I don't believe anyone can forget a Dutchess apple pie, they may forget the name of this apple, but when they see it they immediately mention the good pies. This variety is more or less susceptible to scab.

The Northwestern and Patten Greening do not bear heavy. The apples are good size, cook fairly well, but the people do not buy them readily. The one thing to be remembered about the Greening is that it will hold its shape when baked. This apple would be more of a favorite if the people were better acquainted with it. We have trouble with blotch on the Greenings.

The Haase bears regularly, but not very heavy. The fruit is sweeter than the Dutchess but does not cook well. It seems to be more tough and coarser in quality.

The Wolf River is a shy bearer. The apples are very large and this has a tendency to sell them at times, but the quality is not exceptional. Its size will not make up for its short comings.



Typical Wealthy Apple Tree

The Whitney Crab is the most desirable crab with us. It bears a heavy crop regularly. As you know nearly everyone likes to eat a Whitney. It is good for pickling or preserving. We have very little trouble with disease on this apple.

The Hyslop is a very hardy tree, producing beautiful fruit. The fruit is tart but makes a fine jell. The juice from these apples can be blended with most any other fruit juice producing a fine flavored and fine colored jell. We have very little trouble with disease on the Hyslop.

I have been talking about disease and will tell you that I spray three times during the season. The first time when the buds barely show pink. The second time, just at the petals fall. The third time, when the apples are about one-half inch in diameter.

The Wealthy, Dutchess, Hyslop and Whitney bore fruit four or five years after planting. The others were later coming into bearing. The Wolf River was about eighteen years old before it bore fruit.

HONEY RESOURCES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

A. G. Pastian, Deputy State Bee Inspector

"If I should ask anyone what the resources of this particular branch of industry are, I am sure that I would be told that that depends upon the amount of money one had in mind to put into it and so in a word I would say that the honey resources of South Dakota are inexhaustible.

But, I take it that everyone is from Missouri, so that the only thing for me to do is to show you how this can be made true.

There are 76,868 square miles of agricultural land in South Dakota. Let us suppose that we place 40 colonies of bees on each square mile. That would make a total of 3,064,720 colonies for the state and that each colony of bees should gather 100 pounds of surplus honey, it would amount to 306,472,000 pounds or 153,236 tons, or a train load over 25 miles long of nature's best 'sweet' and would be enough to give every man, woman and child in the United States two and one half pounds.

If we were to raise 153,236 tons more corn, wheat, potatoes, or even hay than we now produce, we would have to cut some other crop short that much. But when we produce 153,236 tons of honey, we do not infringe one particle on any other crop that is being produced in the state. On the contrary, we are helping in a greater or less degree, all other crops in that vicinity.

We do not contend that we could put forty colonies of bees on every 640 acre farm in the state, but on the average, we could pasture forty or more colonies on each section.

Honey production is not only a paying proposition but is an auxiliary to most of the other pursuits on the farm. In Circular Number 185, from the College of Agriculture of the University of California, Professor George E. Colman says, that honey bees pollination will increase the crop of fruit and vegetables from ten to one hundred per cent.

If this is so, it would pay the horticulturists and, legume seed growers of South Dakota to put some money into an industry which is supplying the state with a product which is going to waste in this great state of ours.

I have intimated, that it took brains and money to push an industry to a successful issue. It seems to me that this \$30,000,000 natural resource is worth considering and should be developed."

DESIRABLE GOOD THINGS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA GARDENS

F. X. Wallner, Sioux Falls, S. D.

At this season there are hundreds of catalogues come to me, and I am confused and wonder how the average planter can decide on what to buy. There has been a great progress made in most all vegetable seed growing, and many of the old sorts should be discarded. The average catalogue lists too many sorts for the country at large; much more so when selecting for just a northern state like South Dakota. Many of the things seldom mature in this state. In this article, I would like to recommend things first for earliness and then for quality.

Beginning in alphabetical order as most catalogues list their things, I would recommend the new rust proof ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington. BEANS, three varieties, one green pod Burpees Stringless, one wax—a round pod, also stringless (get away from the old string bean), and a good shell bean of fair size and white seed. The Davis White Wax would do for both wax and shellbean. BEET; three or four sowings of a dark red variety, Egyptian or Detroit. CABBAGE; an early and a late sort. The Pointed Early crack open too quickly. Use Copenhagen or Allhead and Ballhead for late. The Flat Dutch only for kraut factories. CAULIFLOWER; Snowball or Eufurt. CARROT; Nante or Chantlay, a good color and almost coreless. SWEET CORN; nothing equals Golden Bantam for South Dakota. Make several sowings as late as July 1st. CUCUMBER, a dark green sort is listed under several varieties, but a white spine type is good. Cut out the type that turns yellow so quickly. CELERY; Golden Self Blanching or White Plume. ENDIVE; Green Curley. EGG PLANT; Black Beauty. KOHL RABI; White Veanna. LETTUCE; Wonderful and Wayhead, several sowings. MUSKMELON, the old Emerald Gem is very good for home gardens, but not fit for hauling or shipping. Hearts of Gold is a leader as a market melon, but also a late variety. ONIONS; while most farm gardens will have better success with a flat type, most market growers use Globes. A yellow is a good all around onion. I use as many as fifteen varieties; Red, Yellow, White, Brown, Flat Globes, Mild and Strong. OYSTER PLANT; Mammoth Sandwich Island. Be sure to get an ounce of seed; King of Root Crops. PARSNIPS; Hollow Crown. PARSLEY; Double Curled, or Tripled Curled. PEAS; thirty or forty varieties listed. For extra early we use a smooth hardy seed, Alaska or First and Best; not a pea of quality. Laxatonia is a good all purpose pea. Make several plantings of it. PEPPER; most peppers are too late for this state, but the new Harris Early Giant or Neapolitan will do best for the average gardens. PUMPKINS; since they have put summer squash with the pumpkin class also. Table Queen is a Pumpkin. "Long live summer pumpkins—down with summer squash." Small Sugar, Crookneck, Table Queen. RADISH, we use the round red and white tips, also some icicles, making sowings most every day. SQUASH; Warty Hubbard, Golden Hubbard, or Blue Hubbard. SPINACH; for spring, Bloomsdale or Denmark. New Zealand for late summer, a dry weather plant; just clip the leaves or ends of the shoots, not the whole plant. TOMATO, Earliana or June Pink for main crop. Bonny Best or Marglobe. WATERMELON; for house gardens, Phenney's Early and Hungarian Honey for main market crops, some of the larger later sorts. White seeds are usually the sweetest; black seeds look the best. Yours for a good garden in 1929.

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(Continued from Page Ten)

First, because they come at the call of the robin.

Second, they are showy and all the world knows when they are in bloom as they light up the landscape.

Third, they are hardy and we may be sure of the common varieties lasting.

Fourth, they stay put and a bed will last a generation, if thinned. We certainly must have these to bring the refinement and charm which we can afford and for which we should be looking. They will paint the highlights in our landscape.

HOME GROWN PLANTS DEPENDABLE

There are so many varieties that a listing will not be made here beyond the classification mentioned above. A nurseryman or his catalogue will give you information as to varieties. Any South Dakota gardner can get several of the various classes and make no mistake. But let us be sure that our stock is home grown, either from our friends or from South Dakota nurseries upon which we may depend. Let us at the start get the standard dependable varieties such as are shown in the illustrations on page 9.

Longfellow's verse to the iris makes the most appropriate closing, for the iris is ours right here in South Dakota just as much as it belongs to anyone. We may take it, use it, and drink deep satisfaction from its fragrance, its delicacy and its soft or gorgeous colors:

"Oh Flower-de-luce bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!

Oh flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more beautiful and sweet."

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

President Simmons, offers the following prizes, for those getting renewals and new memberships for us this spring.

First Prize—One dozen Regal Lily bulbs.

Second Prize—One dozen Elegans Lily bulbs.

Third Prize—One dozen Tiger Lily bulbs.

Fourth Prize—One dozen Alice Tiplady Gladiolus bulbs.

The contest ends May 1st, when the bulbs will be sent out to winners. A life membership counts the same as ten annual memberships and those wishing to change from annual to life membership, will have their own life membership counted in the contest.

May the best boosters win.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

If you are interested in fruits, flowers or vegetables, you are cordially invited to become a member of the State Horticultural Society. Memberships are of two kinds, annual and life, the cost of which is one dollar per year for the annual, and \$10.00 for the life membership.

Each annual member is entitled to select one of the plant premiums listed on opposite page, and the dollar paid for the year's membership includes fifty cents, for the year's subscription to the magazine.

Life members may select ten of the premiums and all life members whose membership is received after March 1st, 1929 will receive the magazine regularly for the period of their life.

PLANT PREMIUMS FOR 1929

Order by number and give first and second choice. These from State College, Brookings, South Dakota, all developed by Dr. N. E. Hansen.

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|--|--|--|
| No. 1. Pyrus Ussuriensis (Manchurian Pear) Seedlings, size three to four feet. | No. 20. Hardy New Grapes. | |
| No. 2. Two Pyrus Ussuriensis, 18-24 inch trees. | No. 21. New Hardy Roses. | |
| No. 3. Ming Pear, one year old trees. | No. 22. Perennial Sweet Peas, 2 tubers. | |
| No. 4. Three Russian Sand Pear, one year seedlings. | No. 23. Gladiolus, 16 bulbs. | |
| No. 5. Redflesh Crabapple, for jelly, one year trees. | No. 24. Two Indigobush, native shrub. | |
| No. 6. Chinook Apple, wild crab hybrid. | Additional Premiums Not Developed by Dr. N. E. Hansen | |
| No. 7. Wapakala Apple, long keeping apple. | No. 25. Peony, Red, one root. | |
| No. 8. Wecota Apple, wild crab hybrid. | No. 26. Peony, Pink, one root. | |
| No. 9. Wetonka Apple, wild crab hybrid. | No. 27. Peony, White, one root. | |
| No. 10. Anoka Apple, very early bearing. | No. 28. Hillium Elegans, Red, one bulb. | |
| No. 11. Ivan Crab, large fruited crab. | No. 29. Iris, three varieties. | |
| No. 12. Olga Crab, large fruited crab. | No. 30. Babys Breath, two roots. | |
| No. 13. Sugar Crabapple, very fine for sauce. | No. 31. Delphinium, Gold Medal, two roots. | |
| No. 14. Teton Plums, fine native seedling. | No. 32. Sweet William, Everbearing, two roots. | |
| No. 15. Winnipeg Plum, Manitoba hybrid, very hardy. | No. 33. Rose, Crimson Baby Rambler, one plant. | |
| No. 16. Ojibwa Plum, Manitoba hybrid, very hardy. | No. 34. Rose, Excelsa Climber, one plant. | |
| No. 17. Pembina, one of our best plums. | No. 35. Spruce, Black Hills, 6-12 inches, well rooted. | |
| No. 18. Sanoba Hybrid Sandcherry, large fruit. | No. 36. Caragana, 6-12 inches, 10 plants. | |
| No. 19. Five Hansen Select Sandcherries. | No. 36. New Bottle Onion Sets, five pounds. | |
| | No. 38. Any other variety of onion sets, eight pounds. | |
| | No. 39. Buckthorn, 6-12 inches, 10 plants. | |
| | No. 40. Spirea Van Houttei, 18 inches, one plant. | |
| | No. 41. Englemans Ivy, well rooted, one plant. | |

Tear off coupon and mail with \$1.00 to R. W. Vance, Sec., Pierre, So. Dak.

Please enter my name as a member of the South Dakota Horticultural Society for the year 1929 and place my name on the subscription list to receive your monthly magazine regularly.

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