

NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

Volume III.

Number 1.

JANUARY 1931

THIS BOOK DOES
NOT CIRCULATE

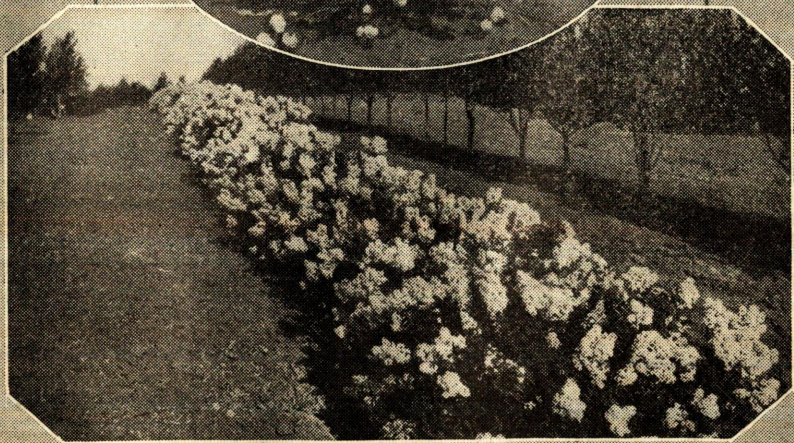
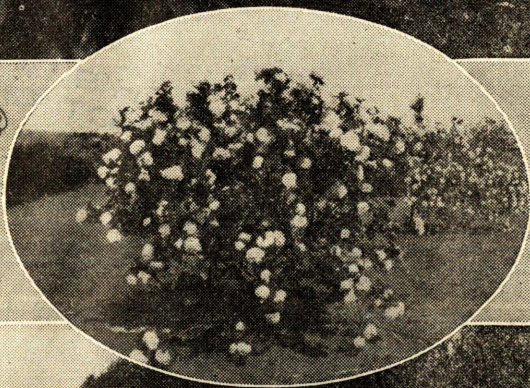
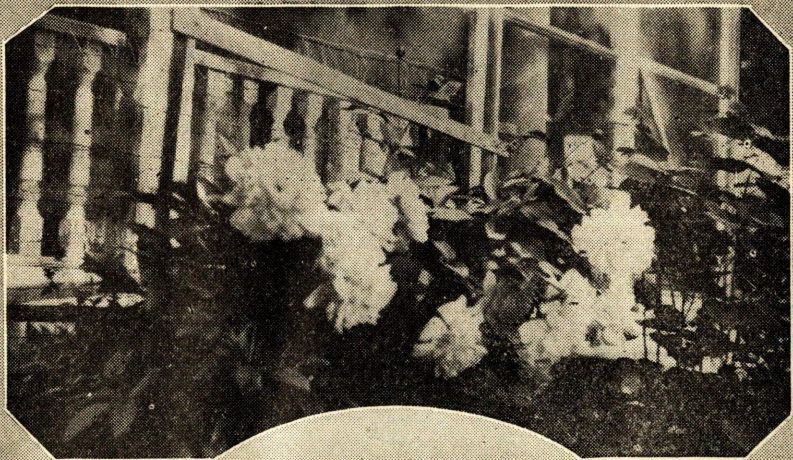
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Flower Notes, Mrs. M. W. Sheafe, Watertown	3
North Dakota State Horticultural Society News Letter, December, 1930, C. B. Waldron, Fargo, N. D.	4
Garden Notes, F. X. Wallner, Sioux Falls	5
Extracts from the Diary of a Traveling Man, W. A. Simmons, Sioux Falls	6
Annual Meeting South Dakota Horticultural Society..	8
Evergreens in North Dakota, F. E. Cobb, Bot- tineau, N. D.	
Scenic and Recreational Spots of South Dakota, E. J. Waltner, Hurley, S. D.	11
North Dakota Farmers and Homemakers' Week	14
Outdoor Winter Gardens, Thos. Hobart, Sioux Falls	15

LINCOLN MEMORIAL LIBRARY
South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota

Annual membership fee, \$1.00, fifty cents of which shall be for a year's subscription to the North and South Dakota Horticulture. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office of Pierre, South Dakota, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

34.05
811.63
02.3
101



Glorious Rewards of our Flower Lovers

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

Membership in the South Dakota Horticultural Society is one dollar, 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.

Published Monthly at Schubert Building, Pierre, S. D., by the North and South Dakota State Horticultural Societies.

SOUTH DAKOTA OFFICERS

President—Dr. N. E. HansenBrookings, S. D.
Vice-Pres.—John Robertson.....Hot Springs, S. D.
Secretary and Editor—R. W. VancePierre, S. D.
Treasurer—H. N. DybvigColton, S. D.
Librarian—Chas. McCaffreeSioux Falls, S. D.

NORTH DAKOTA OFFICERS

President—George Will.....Bismarck, N. D.
Vice-Pres.—E. A. Arhart.....Grand Forks, N. D.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs Margaret Doheny.....Devils Lake, N. D.
Vice-Pres.—W. B. Overson.....Williston, N. D.
Secretary—C. B. Waldron..... Fargo, N. D.
Treasurer—E. L. Shaw..... Fargo, N. D.

FLOWER NOTES

Mrs. M. W. Sheafe, Watertown

From varied reading and personal observation, the following garden notes have been garnered, that may be a help to the beginner in gardening, who is working out a planting scheme, if not those of larger experience. What to use as edging plants for beds or borders, to be attractive at all times, should consist of a series of pictures, so to speak, as each flower or group has its own particular season for blooming, hence, the edging should harmonize and bloom at the same time.

These edging plants like their place at the very rim of the border, where flowers and foliage cover the curbing or stones, reaching out in uneven outline often taking possession of the path. Nature, as you know obliterates all straight lines.

Phlox subulata, pink, rose or lilac combined with white candytuft makes a pretty combination. Phlox divaricata, a pretty periwinkle blue, combines well with tulips in the pink or carmine shades and also makes a fine ground cover for the bulbs while maturing. Ageratum with white alyssum, both annuals, lasts into late autumn and is pleasing always. Sweet William, (Newport Pink) is beautiful with blue Canterbury bells. Alyssum is attractive always alone or with other plants. The white combined with pansies or yellow dwarf marigolds, is very pleasing with any of the tall growing orange or lavender flowers. Blue Ageratum in a foot wide space, with white Petunias, at the back is very lovely. Petunias are so resistant to frost they are most desirable in any garden border, in combination or alone and as there are so many shades and colorings, are much to be desired for late blooming. A border planting for shrubbery beds Hosta Subcordata (also called Funkia) is very satisfactory as it makes an unbroken border of green with its large leaves overlapping each other. This is really a day-lily, with sweet scented, white flowers, late in the season, and has an added advantage of thriving in locations where very little sun is received.

For a solid mass of yellow, Alyssum Saxatile, has no rival in my estimation, especially for early spring blooming. Sedum acre is also attractive, but is not in the same class. If we study nature we find yellow flowers in great masses. We remember the fields of buttercups, with possibly the white daisies added, and later in the season the billowy goldenrod along the country roads, let it be with some shade of blue. The blue closed Gentian we find only with the coarse yellow swamp flowers, Marsh Marigolds perhaps.

Study your flowers and they will do their best for you. Whenever you find a combination which is unusually good, write it down, and remember always, that you can rely on white flowers to make peace among flowers, whose colors would otherwise "clash."

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY NEWS LETTER, DECEMBER, 1930

C. B. Waldron, Secretary, Fargo, North Dakota

The cause of winter killing in coniferous evergreens is not altogether low temperatures but in many cases is the result of drying out or desiccation of the plant tissues. This is particularly noticeable with certain species like the White Pine and Balsam Fir that endure temperatures of fifty degrees or more below zero in northern Minnesota but can hardly get through any kind of a winter in North Dakota. In fact the warmer the winter the more rapidly the drying out process takes place. When these trees grow in a forest their roots are in unfrozen soil and thus can replace any moisture which is given off during the warm periods in winter. Moreover, their tops are ordinarily shaded by other trees so that the drying process is very much reduced. Since the soil in open situations is frozen below the depth of the tree roots they have little opportunity to replace any loss of moisture. For that reason only the trees which hold to their moisture very persistently like the Rocky Mountain Yellow Pine, Black Hills Spruce and the Colorado Blue Spruce are entirely reliable in North Dakota and the same would doubtless be true of South Dakota and Montana. The White Spruce brought from Minnesota endures prairie winters reasonably well but on our own grounds we have met with severe losses with these trees. The same species brought from north and east of Winnipeg seem to endure the winter conditions better.

This drying out could be prevented by wrapping the trees with corn stalks, straw or burlap as this will reduce to a minimum the drying out process. Young Arbor Vitae trees should be protected in this manner, particularly if they are fully exposed to the sun and the wind. Even the trees that retain their moisture best will get along better through the first few years if they are given some sort of protection against the sun and drying winds.

In looking over flower gardens or attending flower shows one is struck by the difference in results of different growers, some having a magnificent display and others coming through the season with scarcely anything. The failure of asters to bloom, or the reason for their giving only distorted and imperfect blooms, is due to a disease commonly known as aster yellows. For many years the cause of this was a complete mystery but now it is known that it is a disease like the mosaic of many plants, carried by minute insects known as leafhoppers, there is a way to control the disease. Since the insects come and go in considerable numbers, spraying is not practical, but if the plants are covered with cheesecloth up until the time they begin blooming they will show no signs of the disease. About the best way to do this is to make three panels with light strips of wood around the outside and cheesecloth stretched over the frame. The side frames can be made about one foot wide with a length corresponding to the number of plants to be protected and the top panel can be somewhat wider to meet the requirements in each particular instance. The ends, of course have to be protected as well. These frames need not be kept over the plants during the early stages of their growth nor after the blossoming period begins. They occupy but little space when put away for the winter and will last several years. By selecting a special location for aster growing this protection need not be objectionably conspicuous.

At the end of a difficult season for flower growing like that of 1930, one naturally takes note of what plants have furnished the most bloom with the least trouble. In our own flower beds the petunias made a better showing than anything else clear up to the end of the season. There are now so many types and varieties of this popular flower that it can be planted almost in any location very appropriately. Until we have come to a better understanding with the "weather man" than has been possible in the last two seasons we are going to depend largely upon the various petunias for much of our floral effect.

The saying that "there ought to be a law" is about the commonest expression heard on the streets but we are going to use it again in connection with fruit tree planting. It may not be possible to impose a legal obligation upon every child to plant fruit trees but the schools and homes and other agencies should try to see that this is done. Any boy who has a few plum or apple trees of his own in the back yard will guard them with jealous care and is sure to take a different attitude toward fruit pilfering than a boy who has no trees of his own. One of the commonest complaints among fruit growers, especially in our towns and villages, is the fact that they are never fortunate enough to get the fruit themselves. We are convinced that the only remedy that has any virtue in it is to induce everybody to plant trees.

Visits to some of the flower shows over the country last summer indicate that the perennial larkspur is due to receive about as much attention as the iris and peonies have formerly held. Because of its limited range of color it can hardly be expected to compete fully with these old time favorites and of course it will never in any degree supplant them. But one who is looking for something new and striking for his garden will do well to consider some of the new English hybrids that have now been quite widely distributed in this country. Flower stalks six to eight feet tall with long spikes of flowers of various shades of blue and violet are sure to speak for themselves in any floral collection.

GARDEN NOTES

F. X. Wallner, Sioux Falls

November 20, 21, 22. While most of the state has had considerable snow and cold, we are still plowing and across the road from my garden they are cutting down a hill and a tractor is making short work of it.

Down in Texas they have bean rows one hundred and eighty miles long, not straight ahead but in circles on hills or terraces, this method is finding friends in the big open country where the tractors are used. Much time is saved in planting and cultivating by turning short rounding curves.

A bunch of grapes weighing thirty-nine pounds and a watermelon weighing one hundred sixty pounds were grown the past season.

December 9, 10. We set out about twenty bushel sprouted onions for sets. These are medium size that are not keeping well, so we have put them out, hoping that we can winter them over, by covering quite deep with soil, then a manure mulch.

These medium size onions make nice green onions in the spring before the regular sets and advance the season almost two weeks. They are far better than the White Welch or any other kind of winter onion.

We are using one-half, three-fourth and one inch pipe to repair forks, spading forks, hoes and rakes. This is the only thing that will hold some of the young fellows that try to lift the whole earth with a fork. They will also hold the fellow that leans on the handle the greater part of the afternoon.

It's surely worth while to have one or more evergreens in the yard, with the greater part of the Christmas decorations outdoors.

December 13. The first six seed catalogs have arrived. Stokes catalogue is a book you should have. They rate vegetable seed stocks with one, two and three stars. One star, a reasonable good strain; two stars, definitely superior to the commercial standard; and three stars, recommended with special confidence.

Tomatoes seem to be their special work, Master Marglobe, super Bonny Best, Lloyds forcing and Blair Forcing all new types and three stars. Beets, carrots and other vegetables are pictured in the most tempting natural colors.

I. N. Simon's catalogue features the Kerby cucumber, one of the best stay green types I have ever grown.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A TRAVELING MAN**W. A. Simmons**

Nov. 4. Note from the sales manager, "We do not need any flowers, say it with orders."

Nov. 10. We wish to make a small prediction that within ten years, about the only use that will be made of American elm seedlings will be to use them as stocks on which to bud or graft elms of a particular shape. While most any American elm makes a beautiful specimen tree, there is so little uniformity in their shape that when used in rows in a city parking, they do not show off to the best advantage. By budding or grafting the seedlings to the Moline or the Vase elm, according to whether the street to be adorned is wide or narrow, it is possible to have all trees on the street of a pleasing uniformity, greatly enhancing the beauty of the street.

The Moline elm was discovered and named by Mr. George Klehm in northern Illinois and grows in an upright pyramidal shape that makes it especially suitable for a narrow street. This tree is said to be a very rapid grower. The original tree, set twenty years ago is now two and one-half feet in diameter, thus comparing favorably with the Chinese elm in rate of growth.

The Vase elm which is much more common is so named because of its open top, vase shaped. Its growth is spreading but still upright with its top much broader than its center. This elm is splendidly adapted to our wider city streets, and the street must be exceptionally broad or its upper branches will eventually meet those from the other side, perfectly shading the entire street.

While this extra work will make a higher price for the trees necessary, the beauty of the street will be so greatly enhanced that we believe property owners will gladly pay the extra price when they learn they can thereby secure such a desirable result.

In this connection the slogan of a large hardware house comes to mind, "Remembrance of quality persists long after the price is forgotten."

We are informed that Mr. Henry Ginsbach, one of our life members, who keeps a bee, sold the Manchester Biscuit Co. of Sioux Falls \$3,500 worth of honey this year. This seems like the definition of a million dollars given to a school boy by his father and pronounced incorrect by the school teacher, a "helofalot," but it was but a tiny part of the honey used by this company. They use eight car loads a year, only five of which they are able to secure in South Dakota.

It would appear that there is a good opening for another industrious bee or so in our state; also it gives a good valid reason, unconnected with state patriotism, for being insistent on getting only goods produced in our own biscuit factory.

The October number of the American Fruit Grower Magazine contains food for serious thought in an article by D. H. Kress, M. D. of Washington, D. C. Sanitarium and Hospital, entitled, "Fruit is Nature's Nutritive Medicine." He questions if American Medical research, in carrying on their vitamin experiments on rats, rabbits and guinea pigs, has really discovered what is best for mankind. He says in part, "Dr. Hindhede, health commissioner and food expert of Denmark carried forward his experiments for years in his own country with men. On his recent visit to America he said during one of his lectures, 'You in America carry forward your experiments with rats, while I experimented with men. If you want to find the food best for rats, you must experiment with rats, but if you want to find the food best for men, you must experiment with men.'"

"That rabbits thrive well upon raw cabbage, spinach, and other leafy foods rich in vitamins, is no reason why these foods should be recommended for mankind to the exclusion of others, possibly better adapted to man's needs."

He maintains that fruits are the best source of vitamins for mankind.

Nov. 25. Our salesmanager says, "If business is rotten, cheer up. The dentist is the only one that should look down in the mouth."

Nov. 27. Received a letter from E. L. Crabb, one of our life members of Shoshoni, Wyo., in which he reports the receipt of a box of mixed apples and pears from John Robertson of Hot Springs, S. D., which contained the following varieties: Rainier, Kennedy Russet, Orleans, Cortland, Iowa No. 426, Sharon, McIntosh, Chance, Virginia Beauty, Mother and Golden Delicious apples and Honeydew pear.

He says, "This is quite a variety to put in one single box, and I believe that there are very few dry farms that could duplicate the order."

Nov. 29. Mrs. M. W. Sheafe, our flower authority, has sent me the following clipping, knowing the pleasure it would give me, and I am passing it along, sure of it giving great satisfaction to Mr. Robertson's many friends among our readers.

FRUIT WIZARD TAKES 51 PRIZES AT THE STATE FAIR

Hot Springs, Sept 24.—John Robertson, the fruit wizard of the northwest, took a prize on every one of 51 entries on fruit at the state fair at Huron. Besides these, he took sweepstakes. His awards were 39 firsts, 11 seconds, and one third prize. His premiums amounted to \$133.75. He had real competition. He went up against fruits from the irrigated sections of Spearfish valley in Lawrence county, and in the sweepstakes events against the Yankton orchards.

He has taken blue ribbons at the state fair for years, but did not expect to do so well this year, as the season was pretty dry for fruit. Patiently, and with as much pains and care as a mother gives her babe, John Robertson has carved out a fruit farm among the rocks of the southern Black Hills. He has the conservation of moisture down to a science.

Dec. 7. On a recent visit to Mitchell Mr. Walter Webb, our gracious representative there, drove me out to see the large formal garden Mrs. J. Kotrba made this year. It is about 75 by 300 feet in extent and has very handsome paths made out of the flat rocks found along the creek, each stone so carefully placed that one could easily believe it grew there, it seemed so perfectly fitting.

Of course this is hardly the proper season to get the greatest good from a garden visit and much of it was cozily tucked in under its winter mulch, but enough was visible to render credible Mr. Webb's statement that many visitors drove the six miles from town each day to see this garden during the growing season.

On the way back to town Mr. Webb took me out to the lake to see the thousands of ducks that were taking advantage of this free tourist camp to obtain a few days rest on their long journey southward.

Mitchell has wisely made this lake a game sanctuary and the ducks seem to have heard about it.

The park board is going to sow wild rice and other foods relished by these travellers and hopes to eventually bring this lake up to an AA rating in these little migrants' guide books.

At noon Mr. Webb took me down to the Elks club to eat dinner with the Lions, introducing me to Louie the "tail twister" and other of the notables.

One of the peculiarities of the Lions is that when feeding all "maiden names" are taboo, only nick names being allowed. When a new member is introduced he is allowed to select his own pseudonym, or if at a loss, some brother suggests one, which if agreeable, is accepted and adhered to. It is said the Indians, when favored by a visit of the stork, go to the door or tent entrance and the first thing they see is used as a name for the new arrival. This accounts for the Indian youth named "Tail feathers coming over the hill," vouched for by Prof. Ford.

While the names adopted by the Lions are seldom as elaborate as the above they are usually highly descriptive and most appropriate.

ANNUAL MEETING SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The meeting will be held at the City Hall at Mitchell, January 8-9.

We always have something good and something new as all who have attended previous meetings know. Dr. N. E. Hansen spent last summer in Europe. He attended many scientific meetings and will have many things to tell us in this field. We also know that he did not miss visiting the beauty spots in the foreign countries and an account of these will be most interesting.

PROGRAM

Wednesday Morning, January 7—10:00 o'clock

Address of Welcome.....Geo. Fredericks, Mayor of Mitchell
 Presidential Address.....Dr. N. E. Hansen, Brookings
 Perennials with Special Emphasis on Delphiniums.....
Clare Barber, Mitchell
 Seedlings.....Claude A. Barr, Smithwick
 Hardy and Half Hardy Annuals.....Richard Burn, Mitchell
 Nomination of Officers—11 o'clock.
 "With the Dakota Farmer Golden Jubilee Tour".....
Mrs. John M. Downer, Freeman

Wednesday Afternoon, January 7—1:30 o'clock

South Dakota Nurserymen's Association Program

General Forest Tree Planting in the State.....J. B. Taylor, Ipswich
 Troubles of the Nurserymen.....George W. Gurney, Yankton
 Black Hills Evergreens.....E. A. Gates, Rapid City
 City Beautiful.....Max Pfaender, Sioux Falls
 Some of the New Hansen Introductions.....Carl A. Hansen, Brookings
 Flower Shows.....A. N. Shafer, Sioux Falls
 Chinese Elm for Street Trees.....H. N. Dybvig, Colton
 Nurserymen's Cooperation With Garden Clubs....L. D. Martelle, Beresford

Wednesday Evening, January 7—6:30 o'clock

Annual Banquet of the Society—the big event where everyone enjoys themselves.

Thursday Morning, January 8—9:00 o'clock

Committee Reports.

Propagating Houses.....Robert Fair, Huron
 New Ways of Modifying Germ Cells as Noted in My 1930 Study Trip
 to Europe.....Dr. N. E. Hansen, Brookings
 Dahlias.....Dr. E. W. Jones, Mitchell
 Clarke-McNary Act.....Jay Higgins, Deadwood
 Improving the Farm Home Grounds.....Mrs. Mary Kotrba, Mitchell

Thursday Afternoon, January 8—1:30 o'clock

Apples and Small Fruit for South Dakota....John Robertson, Hot Springs
 Wild Flowers.....H. G. Baker, Mitchell
 Vegetables.....F. X. Wallner, Sioux Falls
 Mitchell's Lake Park.....W. R. Ronald, Mitchell
 Garden Lilies.....W. A. Simmons, Sioux Falls

Thursday Evening, January 8—8:00 o'clock

Phlox, Its Culture and Place in the Garden...Mrs. M. W. Sheafe, Watertown
 Mitchell Garden Club.....Mrs. J. J. Klundt, Mitchell
 Insect Pests and Plant Disease.....R. W. Vance, Pierre
 Subject to be Announced Later.....Lauritz Miller, Mitchell

Each year we find new horticulturists who have accomplished outstanding achievements. These new members and our old members whom we have learned to respect for their exceptional work and good judgment will give to us at this meeting the new things they have learned by trying new varieties and new methods under our different soil and climatic conditions. It is as important for us to know the varieties and methods that are not adapted to our conditions as it is to know the plants and methods that can be successfully used. Many times a few people in a particular section of the state will try to grow a few varieties of a

(Continued on page 13)

EVERGREENS IN NORTH DAKOTA

F. E. Cobb, State Forester, Bottineau

In North Dakota, as in other sections of the northern Great Plains, we are confronted with the problem of growing trees where they do not normally grow. Nor probably have they grown here since the retreat of the great ice sheet that covered the state in glacial times. It is very likely that at that time evergreens grew pretty generally over the country in the cool moist climate then prevailing.

In North Dakota we have practically no evergreen plants except the conifers or cone-bearing trees, so that when this term is used it will not be mistaken for broad-leaved trees or shrubs which are evergreen such as are more common in the states farther east.

The evergreen trees that are hardy to the rigorous climatic conditions of the state are made up primarily of those native to the Black Hills and the foothills and mountains bordering the plains region. These may be listed as follows: Black Hills spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white spruce, western yellow pine (known also as bull pine or Black Hills pine), Lodgepole pine, jack pine, and red cedar (juniper). These trees form a group that have been grown in many places. To this list may be added such trees as the Scotch pine, Norway spruce, and Austrian pine of foreign importation. Then also there are native trees which have not been tried out with enough thoroughness to warrant their being included in a representative list. Among the latter are such trees as red or Norway pine, Englemann spruce, tamarack or larch, both native and European, Douglas fir, balsam fir, white fir and white cedar or arbor vitae. While the latter tree has been used quite a little for hedges in the towns and cities, still it has never been tried to any extent as a wind-break or tree to be planted in any quantity for farm purposes. This latter group of trees in addition to spruce and pine seedlings from China and Japan are being placed in experimental plantings at the State Forest Nursery at Bottineau, N. Dak., where within a few years definite results will be worthy of reporting.

In talking with people about evergreens their replies are generally "Oh. We will not be here long enough to get any benefit from them", or "It will be planting for my grandchildren. I will never see them grow tall". But this is not true. Spruce or pine when finally established will begin to make sufficient growths so that in ten years they will have averaged a growth of a foot a year. That is as much as can be expected from an elm or green ash. The evergreens will make a rapid growth in wet years of two or more feet, but the dry years that we always must expect will slow these trees to a growth of but a few inches in such years. Another factor that is perhaps not generally known is that the evergreen tree requires less moisture than the broad-leaved tree. Being native to dry barren foothills and mountains, they have fitted their roots to absorb the necessary moisture from those unfavorable sites, and are, therefore, capable of making growths under adverse conditions. However, in planting these very desirable trees on the farm or city lot we will give them such additional favorable conditions, that they will do better than in their native home. These conditions are the same as those now being practiced in the Great Plains for other trees, that is, careful preparation of the ground the summer previous to planting, careful planting followed by cultivation that will keep the soil about the trees free from weeds and in good tilth. Planting and establishing evergreen trees is more than this. It means that the stock to begin with must be the best. Seedlings that have been transplanted once have a much better root system than wild seedlings, therefore, your success will be greater. It has been found by experimentation that the percentage of loss in wild seedlings is exceedingly high, and those that do survive are not healthy or of a good shape. They are also slower in establishing themselves, thereby increasing their period of weakness.

We all know that turpentine comes from certain pine trees in the South. Resin is also one of the products of these trees, which occurs as the

sap. All evergreen trees contain this type of sap. On this account it is absolutely necessary that the roots of evergreens be kept moist, whether the tree is a seedling or an older tree, from the time it is dug until it is again planted in the ground. Once these roots become dry the sap becomes hard and no amount of moisture can ever again soften it so that it will run and give life to the tree. Care must also be used to see that the roots have not been skinned. In planting the moist soil should be firmly tamped around the roots. The young tree or transplant should be shaded after planting, either by a shingle if a small tree or boards. Even heavy brush will do. The trees must be protected from stock, dogs and chickens. Rabbit-proof wire is the best. In the winter if the young trees are not covered by a friendly snowbank the rabbits are very likely to bite off the part of the tree extending above the snow. In some localities corn is planted between the rows of evergreens in a shelterbelt planting and left standing all winter. These break the wind, causing a snow drift to form which is the very best protection the trees can have.

If the evergreen is purchased balled and burlapped it should be planted in that way without removing the burlap, though, of course, the waterproof paper should be taken off. The burlap will soon rot and the roots will not have been disturbed. In planting specimen trees a fairly large circle of sod should be removed so plenty of water can get to the roots.

In planting evergreens for ornamental purposes, be sure you get the dwarf varieties. If you merely use small trees in a few years you will see how fast they have grown, and you will have a jungle of evergreens growing up past your windows that will have to be removed. Such ornamental evergreens as the junipers and arbor vitae may be clipped and their size kept down, but the spruces and pines will eventually grow beyond the ornamental size and become trees.

It is a great temptation when driving in the forest or wooded sections of Minnesota, Montana or South Dakota to dig up small pine, spruce, or fir seedlings to take home with us. We have all seen a car go rolling by with from one to a dozen such seedlings tied to the running board or packed in between the fender and hood. Sometimes the roots are waving in the breeze, sometimes they appear to be wrapped. In most cases, however, it is very probable that there is enough air circulating about the roots when moving so swiftly to evaporate all the moisture from them and the tree is dead long before home is reached and the "dead" tree planted. In areas where certain tree diseases exist, such trees may not be transported for fear of introducing the disease or noxious insect into districts where they do not exist at the present time. This is the way many fatal tree diseases and insect pests are spread, and cause the expending of perhaps millions of dollars by the state and nation for this eradication.

There is hardly a town of any size in the Dakotas, especially near the Black Hills or Bad Lands that have not been frequented by itinerant peddlars of small pine, spruce or cedar trees which they have dug and probably transported several hundred miles. Beware of such peddlars. Your tree for which you have paid the modest sum of one or two dollars is very likely dead. It will look nice and green long enough for the peddler to get out of the country, and then will begin to turn brown, the needles will drop and the realization that your tree is dead is brought to you. If you are going to buy such evergreen trees, get them from a reliable dealer who will replace them, should they die. They will come in such good condition, however, that you should have no difficulty along this line.

We have been asked frequently about the planting of spruce for Christmas trees. I do not think of recommending this for people of the plains. You cannot obtain your seedlings cheap enough in the first place to warrant your selling them at the price you would have to for Christmas trees. Unless you have had considerable experience in raising conifers from seed, your efforts along those lines would probably result in failure.

(Continued on page 13)

SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL SPOTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

E. J. Waltner, Hurley, S. D.

When we talk of scenic and recreational spots in South Dakota, we at once think of the Black Hills, and these always will be the crowning feature of our scenic attractions. There are however, many smaller areas scattered over the entire state, whose scenic, recreational and historic value should not be overlooked. Due to the fact that we have as yet not paid much attention to the conservation and advertising of these areas, they are known only in their immediate localities, and even then too often their scenic value is not appreciated by those who have always lived near them.

Our scenic attractions may be divided into different groups or classes, such as the larger landscapes, which may be seen best from our plateaus or ridges, and these are generally adjacent to some winding stream flowing calmly through our fertile valleys. Then we have our lake regions, our rolling prairies, and our special scenery of geologic formations such as the dells near Dell Rapids, the palisades near Garretson, the Slim Buttes region in Harding County and the famous Bad Lands in the west.

Beginning our description with our streams, we have the mighty Missouri, which from its source to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, for that is really its mouth, is perhaps the longest river in the world. From the bluffs, overlooking this river we get a wonderful sight of a mighty stream, rolling on through a great state, on its way to the sea. The bluffs, the gorges, cut through the bluffs, the timbered valley, the shifting sands and finally the muddy waters, "rising and leaping, sinking and creeping, smoking and frothing, eddying and whisking, spouting and frisking, turning and twisting, around and around, with endless rebound," present a sight that is wonderful, majestic and inspiring. Along this mighty stream there are also many places of historic interest. The river was a highway upon which traveled the explorer, the fur trader, the soldiers and the missionaries. As a result of these early expeditions, we have along this stream, the remains of old fortresses, both historic and prehistoric, we have also Indian Missions, which were established in pioneer days, and also Indian agencies established along the stream. Many of the old fortresses are still plainly visible. The prehistoric fortresses, were places of refuge of the Ree Indians, who carried on their farming operations in the valley along the river. One of these is located about eight miles east of Pierre. High up on a table land overlooking the valley below the traveller may still see the trench surrounding the entire fortification of some hundred and thirty acres. On the mountain side there were springs, which provided a water supply for the refugees. Coming out to the very edge of the plateau at regular intervals, the trench takes the form of parapets or rifle pits. It is estimated that this fortress must have been built a century and half ago. There are several fortifications of this kind along the Missouri.

Then there is our next largest river, the James or Dakota River flowing through the east central part from north to south through the entire state. This river also has many fine timbered sections and beautiful camp sites. There are also many places of historic interest along this stream, and often the tourist is interested in the historic as well as the scenic attractions. At Rondell in the northern part of the state, the State Fish and Game Department is putting in a dam on the Jim River. The spot surrounding the Rondell dam is an ideal picnic ground.

The beautiful and well kept timber lands of oak, ash and elm offer pleasant surroundings for a week end period of rest and recreation. Moreover, Rondell is one of the historic spots along this stream, having been once the site of a Hudson Bay Company store more than ninety years ago, and long before this country was settled up was the gathering place of Indian tribes when they made their annual pilgrimages to trade their furs for gaudy blankets, baubles, and other coveted adornments dear to the savage heart.

Another beauty spot along the James River is located in northern

Spink County known as Armadale Island. This was once the home of a Yankton band of Indians, the last chief of whom was Drifting Goose. Major Abercrombie crossed the James at this point in 1856 and built a bridge there—doubtless the first bridge in Dakota.

In Sanborn County along the same river we have another recreation center known as Ruskin Park. This also has a lot of historic background. At this spot on the Dakota River, General Sibley, in the year of 1862 established the first crossing, known as Sibley Ford, over which he and his detachment crossed when in pursuit of the hostile Sioux, whose hands were still red with the blood of the settlers they massacred at New Ulm in Minnesota.

Farther down the James River in Hanson and Hutchinson Counties, are the remains of the Hutterish Colonies, often incorrectly known as Mennonite Colonies. All but one or two of these are now deserted as the owners have sold their holdings and have migrated to Canada, after a sojourn of more than half a century in the land of Uncle Sam. These places are scenic as well as historic. The old mill dam, with a water mill near by, the village of low houses built of stone or adobe, make a foreign setting which remind the tourist of some Tyrolean or Moravian village from whence these people came. They have a history of four centuries, much of which has been tainted with persecution because of their religion. They are a communistic society, living a simple life of honesty, frugality and righteousness, following the principles laid down by their founder Jacob Hutter.

In the extreme eastern part of the state we have the Sioux River with its outcroppings of Sioux Falls granite. At Dell Rapids are the picturesque dells. At Garretson we have the beautiful palisades. These are magnificent stone palisades or pillars, carved by some mighty Thor, with a giant hammer, and formed many fissures in the rock of ages. The student of geology, the amateur with his sketch book and the painter with his canvas will find plenty of inspiration here. A mile or two on the other side of Garretson is the Devil's Gulch. Just why a beautiful place like this should be called the Devil's Gulch is hard to understand. "Garden of the Gods" would be more appropriate. Many legends are connected with these scenic spots, such as being hiding places of Jesse James, and deep chasms over which the noted bandit jumped his horse in efforts to escape capture.

The rivers of South Dakota are beautiful and equal to the rivers in song and story. The boatmen of the Volga have hardly anything more turbulent than we have in the mighty Missouri. Our James River is calm and sluggish as the River Jordan of the Holy Land. The River Shannon, the Sweet Afton, the Rhine and the Beautiful Blue Danube may have their poetry, but our Old Muddy, the winding Sioux, the Moreau and the Cheyenne also have romance, legend and scenery unsurpassed.

A description of our scenic attractions would not be complete without including our lakes. And though we can't boast of a thousand lakes, nevertheless, we have scores of fine lakes in this state. In Charles Mix County we have the famous Lake Andes. Fed by artesian wells and known far and wide for its black bass fishing. In Turner County we have Swan Lake, always full to the same level, fed by the Turkey Ridge Creek. At this lake was the first County seat before the railroads came. Travelling northward over the state we have many fine lakes, among them are Lake Madison, Poinsett, Kampeska, Lake Pelican, Buffalo Lake, Pickerel Lake, Enemy Swim, Big Stone and Lake Traverse.

The Oakwood Lakes in Brookings County is a chain of lakes comprising about 2000 acres of water. The shore lines of these are sandy and well timbered. There are well wooded peninsulas and islands heavily timbered with hardwood trees that are forty to fifty years old. These lakes are also historic and here may still be seen the site of an old fort from the early sixties. The embankment with rifle pits is plainly in evidence yet. Every foot of the trench is still visible. This is also the home of "Old Spot" a frontiersman married to an Indian woman who

was a well known character in the early sixties. Indian Mounds are also found here. To see a South Dakota sunset on these lakes is a sight that no painter can paint and no author can describe.

On the extreme north eastern boundary of the state we have a long shore line of lakes, that of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse. These are also historic and scenic. An interesting spot is the little bridge near Brown Valley, over the little stream that connects Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse. At this point the waters seem to be at a stand still, but it is said that on the one side the waters flow southward into Big Stone Lake, thence into the Mississippi and on into the Gulf of Mexico, while on the other side of the bridge the waters flow northward into Lake Traverse, then on into the Red River of the North and on and on to the icy waters of the Arctic Ocean.

Then we have other attractions, especially in the western part of the state. We have the Slim Buttes Battlefield, and the Wounded Knee Battlefield. We have the Indian Reservations and the wonderful Bad Lands, parts of which are now a national park or national monument.

"And here in the sport of the wild winds play

A thousand years are as yesterday,

And a million more in these barren lands

Have run themselves in the shifting sands.

Oh the struggle and strife, and the passion and pain

Since the bones lay bleached on the sandy plain

And a stillness fell on the shifting sea

And a silence that speaks of eternity."

EVERGREENS IN NORTH DAKOTA

(Continued from page 10)

Then too, you would have to care for them as you would corn for at least six or eight years after setting four year old transplants. At that time, providing you had been successful, you would have such a fine sturdy tree, so much better than the slim wildings, that you would hardly want to cut it down and dispose of it for a paltry fifty cents or even a dollar. If you wished to tub it and sell it as a live tree, you will then join the class of nurserymen and would have to obtain a license from the State to carry on as a dealer in nursery products. Let the Christmas trees be sent in from the woods where they grow, where they are often a nuisance and are cut by the thousands in order to let some of those remaining grow into timber trees.

Where sufficient moisture can be given them, spruce, fir, red cedar and arbor vitae are frequently grown as a hedge. Of these you will have the best success under North Dakota conditions with the red cedar, or more properly known as juniper. It stands any amount of clipping. Arbor vitae would rank next but spruce and fir would be rather risky to use. While they would stand the pruning, the results obtained would not be so satisfactory and the chances of failure would be greater.

ANNUAL MEETING SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

(Continued from page 8)

certain kind of plant with little or no success. The results of their trials become known and it is not long before the people in general have taken it for granted that this kind of plant cannot be grown in our state. Then some persistent, hard working, close observing person who probably has the growing of this kind of plant as a hobby tries many varieties under different methods of culture and finds that he can very successfully grow some of the varieties. Just consider what this person has added to the wealth of our state and do not forget that he receives little or no pay in comparison. Many of the papers given and much of the discussion will be from these people.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS AND HOMEMAKERS' WEEK

Fargo, North Dakota

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Program will be held in Room 308, Agricultural Hall

JANUARY 21, WEDNESDAY

- 9:00 a. m.—Opening Address. W. F. Boylan, President, North Dakota Beekeepers' Association, Carrington.
Announcements.
- 10:00 a. m.—Preparing Honey for Market: Discussion led by John Parries and Others. (5 minutes).
Clarifying and Bottling Honey. Paul Johnson, Callaway, Minnesota. (20 minutes).
Grading Extracted Honey. J. W. Beatty, Fargo. (10 minutes).
Grading Comb Honey. T. L. Roberts, Moorhead, Minnesota. (10 minutes).
Packaging Comb Honey with Cellophane. M. W. Cousineau, Moorhead, Minnesota. (15 minutes).
Questions and Answers. (10 minutes).
- 11:10 a. m.—Cost Accounting in Honey Production. H. G. Ahrens, Instructor in Beekeeping, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOON

- 1:15 p. m.—Photographs of Beekeepers in Front of Agricultural Hall.
1:30 p. m.—Honey and Cereals in the American Diet. Miss Helen L. Pickard, Home Economics Division, Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.
2:30 p. m.—Address. Dr. H. L. Walster, Dean, School of Agriculture, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.
3:00 p. m.—Cellar Wintering vs. Outdoor Wintering. Chas. S. Engle, Fargo.
3:45 p. m.—General Discussion on Modern Equipment for Commercial Honey Production. Discussed by: J. D. Beals, Conrad Hertsgaard, Ernest Kapaun, and Others.
4:30 p. m.—Election of Officers.
6:15 p. m.—Beekeepers' Banquet.
(Program of Entertainment to be announced later).

North Dakota Agricultural College

BEEKEEPERS' SHORT COURSE

(To be held in Room 308, Agricultural Hall)

JANUARY 22, THURSDAY

- 9:00 a. m.—Points to Consider in Choosing a Location. W. F. Willing, Parshall, North Dakota.
10:00 a. m.—Recent Research on American Foulbrood. H. G. Ahrens, Instructor in Beekeeping, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.
11:00 a. m.—External and Internal structure of the Honey-bee (Illustrated). J. A. Munro, Associate Professor, Agricultural Entomology, N. D. A. C.

NOON

- 1:30 p. m.—Season and Distribution of Honey Plants. O. A. Stevens, Associate Professor of Agricultural Botany, N. D. A. C.
2:15 p. m.—Structure of Flowers in Relation to Pollenation (Illustrated). Dr. Herbert C. Hanson, Botanist, N. D. A. C.
3:00 p. m.—Swarm Control. Charles Hausmann, Hillsboro.
3:30 p. m.—Labor Saving Devices in the Apiary. H. A. Hailey, Fargo.

OUTDOOR WINTER GARDENS

Thos. W. Hobart, Sioux Falls

Broadcasting over KSOO, Monday and Thursdays at 4:30 P. M.

"Listen In"

I suppose most of you will ask in what way the decoration of the home "in winter" outside of the manifestation of the holiday spirit as shown by the extra effort expended at that time, has to do with gardening.

In my talk today I shall attempt to show you that the gardeners of today may be as proficient in making the exterior or garden part of your home as much a thing of beauty in winter as it is in verdant summer.

And in doing this help you wipe away the bleak appearance of the Home outside through the winter months and make it as attractive to yourself and the passerby as it is in its most attractive day in wild summer.

Several years ago this idea (in part) struck some progressive nursery man or woman in the east. — "Why not use the window and porch boxes in winter as well as in summer as a decorative feature to brighten up the home outside as well as inside in winter? Instead of leaving them full of the skeletons of last summer plants or empty only to add to the drabness of an already too drear a season." Suiting the action to the word he or she suggested the filling of the outside window and porch boxes with small living evergreens. This idea took the eastern public at once and has since grown to an enormous business. I have noticed that a few of our people here have taken up the idea.

When I see a home so decorated and how much more inviting it looks I cannot help but wonder if the attention of the general run of the home owner was called to this way of making the outside as well as the inside of the home beautiful and attractive through the six dead months of the year as well as in the living growing season of summer, if they too would not be interested and adopt the idea?

The nurserymen of our city have many beautiful varieties of evergreens suitable for this purpose and the filling of the outside window or porch box or the door-step box, tub or urn, with these, need cost no more than does the filling of these same boxes in the spring with the ordinary flowers that after perhaps three or four months of usefulness are gone. While the evergreens if given reasonable care as to watering a few times during the winter to keep them alive may be used to embellish the landscaping of the home grounds and grow into added value in the years to come.

The varieties mostly used for this purpose and that our home growers can supply and if you so desire will do the planting for you are: Blue and Green Spruce, the Concolor-Silver and Douglass fir, Black; Austrian and Scotch pines, the Austrian Globe and Pyramidal Arbor Vitea and the Juniper or Cedars in various colors and sheared forms. All of these come in sizes suitable to the purpose and your boxes can be filled with the trees at from one dollar per running foot up. The filling of these boxes should be done now, (November 11) so as to get the full benefit from them the whole winter through.

This will also very materially help in the proposed holiday decoration of the city sponsored by the Association Retailers and carried out to some extent last winter, that added so much to the brightening up of the residential district through what has heretofore, always been the dull lifeless and unbeautiful months in our home gardens. This spirit of brightness in outdoor decoration can and should be carried much farther. Why decorate for the holiday season alone? Why not make the spirit of brightness and cheer last the whole winter through? Why?

It Can Be Done

When I walk along the residence streets of our city this fall and see the bare skeletons of the trellis beside or over the window or doorway and perhaps under the window that the naked trellis is over an empty window box or perhaps it still contains the ghosts of last summer

flowers. I wonder if the people who live there don't in some way dread the bareness and drabness of this winter's appearance of their homes. When they compare it with the beauty and cheerfulness of its welcome through the summer

Then Why Not Make It Inviting?

Let me suggest the filling of the window box with the evergreens I have been talking about. Then let's get some of the ever green roping that we will use inside at Christmas, and outline the framework and form of the trellis hiding the bare white skeleton in living green. Perhaps the whole framework is too complicated or will be too expensive if all the lattice are covered. Then work out a part of it in the green following some part of the general design of the framework, leaving some parts bare to show through, perhaps a diamond form or a circle as many trellis have.

The contrast of the green and white of itself will be cheerful. Or in the circle or diamond hang a red friz of waterproof wreath or outline the diamond with the red friz or red ruscus wreathing or with the waterproof oak or other autumn colored or gilded leaves that may be had at any florist's. Or again outline the circle or diamond or cross with the small Christmas tree electric lights, though if these are used instead of having them assorted colors I would prefer them all of one color; red, green, yellow, or purple. You can use your own good taste and judgment in this.

There are myriads of ways in which this general idea can be carried out, so that with the same material and framework a different pattern may be worked out each season for years with no necessity of duplication.

For the front entrance where there are plant boxes or urns, get an evergreen for each box or urn, festoon evergreen or friz wreathing around the step rail and perhaps around the doorway. Any form or design not too complicated could be carried out, say in the form of a narrow Gothic arch at each side of the doorway, double or three times the height of the tree in the box or urn, that set directly in front, then back of this tree and just in front of the outlined arch set a large electric (flamed lamp) candle tall enough so that the lamp will be half the distance between the top of the tree and the apex of the evergreen arch. Candles for this purpose can be easily made of any diameter and height to suit the dimensions of your decorative scheme. To make these candles secure lengths of the pasteboard tubing on which oilcloth, some kinds of paper, cloth or other goods are wrapped, or those used for mailing maps, plans, etc. For a giant candle get the large tubes four inches or so in diameter on which lineoleum comes rolled. Cover these with bright red or other colored paper or better paint or lacquer them, set a wooden plug at the top in which mount an electric light socket.

In these candles use the flamed shaped Madza lamps of any color to suit these are carried by all dealers, keep these lit instead of the porch or doorside lights. These candles of various sizes and colors to suit the other decorations can be used to illuminate the window boxes and trellis decorations as well and in other ways that will suggest themselves to those interested.

What I would like to put across in this talk, don't let this idea of making our cities and then homes a cheerful place just for the holiday season only the sole aim, but let's make our decorations lasting throughout the whole winter covering up the bare spots in the dull season and making our city the most cheerful and the most inviting city of the whole country.

WANTED—Reliable Salesmen
DYBVIG NURSERIES, INC.
COLTON, S. DAK.