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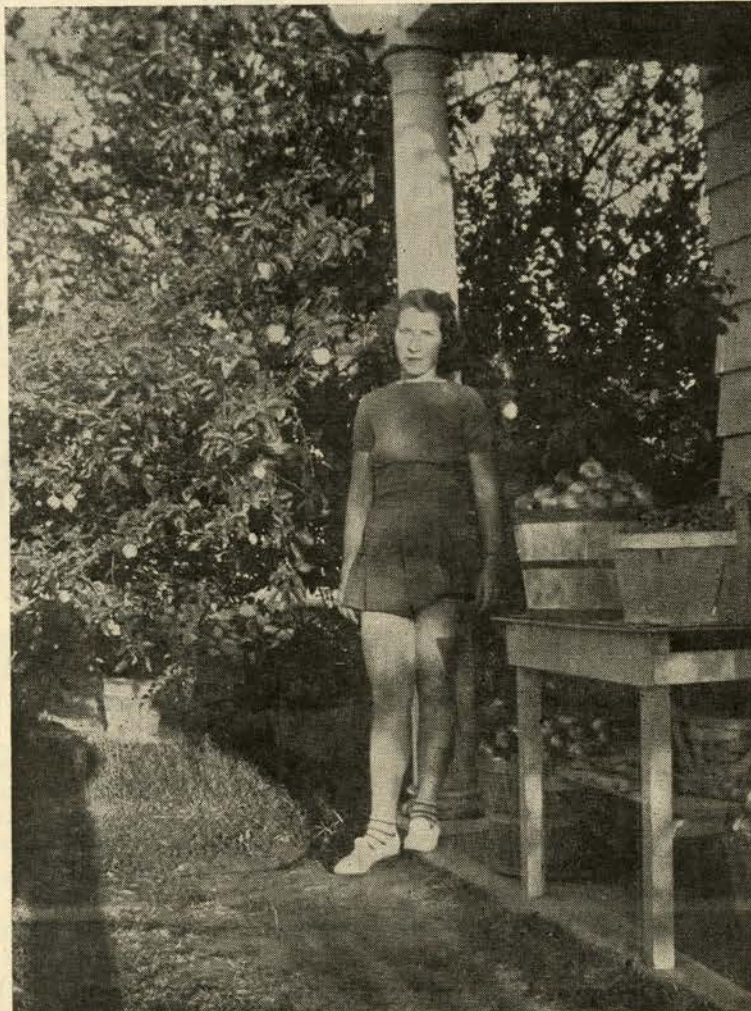
Volume XV.

Price 5 cents.
Number 1.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

South Dakota State
College Library

January, 1942



Roadside stand conducted by Mrs. C. M. Satnan,
Sioux Falls. As one would suspect, business is good
at this stand.



THE GOSHAWK

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is one of the rarest of our hawks, and fortunately so, for it is recognized as destructive to game birds and visits us only in winter when these birds have a hard enough time to survive even the weather. The goshawk is so rare that it need not be considered a menace, but rather a curiosity. Occasionally it may appear in some numbers and then may be locally quite destructive, especially where game birds are numerous as on a game farm or preserve.

Dr. Roberts writes: "A large hawk seen in the winter is usually either a goshawk or a rough-legged hawk". The rough-leg (see October 1937 number) is one of the heavy, broad-winged hawks which flies ponderously, feeds upon rodents and insects and is scarcely ever destructive. The goshawk is a trim bird of swift flight. The general color is bluish-gray above, the under parts gray with fine dark bars. The top of the head is black and a white streak over the eye is a rather prominent character. Young birds are coarsely streaked on the under parts, and thus quite different in appearance from the adults, (Streaks run lengthwise of the body, bars crosswise.)

The nesting range of the goshawk is from the extreme northern parts of the United States, through Canada from Newfoundland to Alaska. In winter it moves southward more or less, apparently depending upon the condition of its food supply in the north. It has been recorded as far south as Florida and Arizona. Dr. Roberts states that they were more abundant in Minnesota during the winter of 1926-27 than they had been for twenty years previous. At the State Game Farm at Lake Minnetonka, many were trapped and shot. A few cases of nesting have been recorded for Minnesota.

The name goshawk seems to be a modified form of an old English name meaning "goose hawk", and applied to a similar bird of Europe. Many authorities consider the American bird to be only a form of the European, in which case the species as a whole is divided into a dozen or more forms and extends all over Europe and Asia as well as North America. Alexander Wilson was the first to give a distinctive name to the American bird, calling it the "ash-colored or black-cap hawk". He had not seen the European bird and while he found the descriptions slight-

VOL. XV.

January, 1942

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

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

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

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ly different, he suspected that it was the same species.

The goshawk nests in heavily forested regions but it seems that they build in pines less commonly than in maples, poplars and birches. The nests are usually quite a distance above the ground and are large. Sometimes old nests are used but more commonly new ones are built which are three or four feet across or high. The inner bark of trees and often feathers are used for lining. Three or four

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NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves
—ginger, galingale, a little pepper, nutmeg, and other sweet savored spices." Sounds like some hot receipes. Should call for a carton or two of Tums. The book sells for \$3.50.

New Bulletins:

From Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, the following: "Asparagus Culture," No. 223; "The New Lawn," No. 469; "Structures for Starting and Growing New Ornamental Plants," No. 468; "Woody Plants for Shady Places," No. 465; "Storage of Vegetables for Home Use," No. 470. From the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, Massachusetts: "Propagation of Some Trees and Shrubs by Cuttings," No. 382; "Raspberry Growing in Michigan," No. 152, from Michigan State College at East Lansing, Michigan.

Doctor Shoemaker of the Alberta Horticulture Department writing in "Canadian Horticulture" says that Southern Alberta in 1940 processed and shipped peas from 1500 acres.

Does anyone know the whereabouts of my "Hills Book of Evergreens"?

See page 12 of the December issue of the "American Fruit Grower" for a picture and brief article on R. L. Wodarz of Wyndmere, North Dakota.

Commercial apple production is up this year and is even above the past five-year average. Peak apple production year was 1914. There has been a steady decline since. However, as the number of trees decrease the yield per tree increases indicating a good roguing process.

Seems to me we could do something about the names of many of our better hybrid lilacs; for example, Stadtgartner Rothpletz, Toussiant L'ouverture, Macrostachuya, Hippolyte Maringer, and many "othaws" as Kay Kyser would say. Names

like President Lincoln, Vulcan, Ellen Willmot and Congo can be remembered for a few minutes at least and are much more pleasing.

The Department of Horticulture, Michigan State College, is canning Mich-O-Maid pure apple juice in one pint four fluid ounce cans, made from clean, sound, tree-ripened Michigan apples. Those who have sampled it approve.

C. D. Uetzman of Inkster, North Dakota, would like to hear from anyone growing orchids of the species *Cattelya* or *Cypripedium*. He has two plants of each genus and one of each bloomed this season. North Dakota has at least three species of *Cypripediums*—some say four. They range from the small white *candidum* to the large showy *reginae*. Personal attempts to transfer plants have met with fair success but attempts to grow Lady Slippers from seed have met with about 99 percent failure.

Emil Krauth of Hebron, one of North Dakota's best known amateur scientists passed away November 16, 1941, aged 68 years. Best known for his butterflies—he collected 10,000—he had a dozen other hobbies and was considered expert at all of them. His various collections gave him one of the largest private museums in western North Dakota. In addition to his hobbies of collecting various things he was also a photographer and artist.

Born in Germany, he was ordered by doctors to a dry climate and homesteaded at Hebron in 1909. Inability to sleep started him on his hobbies.

If my memory serves me right, Mr. Krauth displayed and discussed his butterfly collection at the North Dakota State Horticultural Society meetings held in Fargo in 1936.

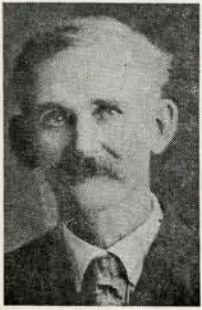
Swearing has never been found good for a sore finger or liver complaint. It won't insure against sewing machine agents nor any of the ills that beset agents or which beset people thru life. There is no occasion for swearing except possibly, in a magazine office, where it has been found useful, it is said, in reading proof and often an indispensable necessity in getting delinquent members to renew. Now and then it has been found to assist the editor materially in looking over the magazine after it has been printed and perhaps it will also assist the readers. Otherwise it is a very foolish and wicked habit.—TYPE TIPS.

Life does not seem regular and established when there is no apple-tree in the yard and about the buildings, no orchard blooming in the May and laden in the September, no baskets heaped with the crisp, smooth fruits; Without all these, I am still a foreigner, so journeying in a strange land.—Liberty Hyde Bailey.



MORE ABOUT TULIPS

By
Thos. W. Hobart



T. W. Hobart

One of my first landscaping jobs was one of \$1000, in which the owner decided after all the rest of the ground was prepared for spring planting of the shrubs, to have a hundred of the finest named varieties of Darwins put in.

As it was getting near freezing up time the bulbs were ordered and we hastened to prepare the ground in the different parts of the shrub border for their reception. When the bulbs came they were rushed into the ground. A few days later the Mistress of the house took me to task for making the planting so late that the bulbs could not get started and kind neighbors had informed her that the some \$8 or \$10 spent was wasted as they would never have any tulips. I begged her to wait until spring and if she was not satisfied I would return every cent of the money; needless to say I never heard another complaint.

My Last Planting

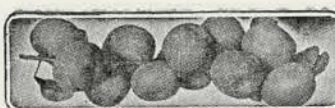
In 1935 I undertook the landscaping of the grounds of the KSOO and KELO Transmitting station, on west 12th. street, west of the city. About 400 tulips, Darwins, Cottage Parrots and some other fancy varieties were used. As had become my general practice to do all the planting of tulips at the latest moment before the ground froze up for keeps, the beds were prepared for planting, the principal one being about 5 ft. wide by some 50 or 60 ft. long, facing the shrub border, backing the center of the lawn. When the ground commenced to freeze in early December, my son went out and set the bulbs, as it was much too cold for me, and as always, the display the following spring was gorgeous and with increase in number of plants and size and beauty of flowers each season since, with the exception of a part of the bed where a herd of cattle churned thru it when the soil was muddy. Note this ground, by the way seems ideal for tulips and other bulbs as there is but about 2 ft. of surface soil, underlaid with an unknown depth of sand, gravel and boulders, for perfect drainage.

Permanent Tulip Beds

That is, those so planted that they will live and increase in beauty and number of plants for from 12 to 15 years, or longer. Excavate for the whole border or bed to a depth of 12 inches; fill in 4 inches in

depth with small rocks or gravel, birds egg to pigeon egg size, for drainage. Now a layer of medium fine, sharp, gritty sand about 3 inches deep, in which to set the tulip bulbs, the old dwarf type of tulip bulbs about 6 inches apart, the Darwin, Triumphs, Cottage and taller more robust sorts 7 to 8 inches apart, plunging the bulbs down one half their depth in the sand. Cover all these with 2 inches more of the sharp sand, fill in the earth, packing all down very firmly to a slightly rounding top surface that will drain off surface ground water from hard rains, thawing snow etc., and cart off the balance of the earth. For fertilizing, use one lb. of rose growers fine steamed bone meal to every 5 lbs. of Wizard brand sterilized, pulverized sheep manure, spread on the surface of the bed or border, to a depth of three fourth to 1 inch, or at the rate of 6 to 10 lbs. to 100 square feet, every other year, in the fall. Allow all foliage to develop naturally every spring and summer as the growth prepares the buds in the bulbs for the next seasons blossoms. Remove all seed pods however, as they take strength from the plant needed for the bud production. All my years of experience show that the first planting of the imported bulbs or our own American grown bulbs should be as near freezing up time as it is possible to plant. The reason, as any experienced planter knows, is the fact that any plants, bulbs, shrubs, etc., stored for a time in summer or early fall, have a tendency when planted, to start into an extra rapid growth and often make a soft fall growth that freezes back the following winter and ruins the plant. The tendency in the early planted tulip bulb is to shoot the dormant blossom bud, contained in each bulb, out of the bulb where, when winter sets in, it is frozen, and it comes "blind", that is, 2 or 3 flattened leaves appear on the surface instead of a blossom stem. After a year in the ground nature acclimatizes the plant or bulb to the natural condition of growth and this premature bud growth does not take place, excepting, I have seen it in one or two instances in very long, warm falls, as the present one, in my 50 years of experience. The idea which seems to be gaining credence of late that the bulbs should be dug up each summer and stored, is about the most pernicious of all that could be thought of, as the replanting in the fall only repeats each season, the cause of the flower bud developing and becoming blighted as in the original first planting, the tendency to set the bulbs earlier each fall only increases the likelihood of an increasing number coming blind each spring until at the end of from 3 to 5 years at most, your tulips have entirely disappeared. To hide the maturing and dying tulip foliage, set verbenas, petunias, geraniums or nearly

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MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By

W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

A number of sand cherry hybrids at the Morden Experimental Station were given introduction numbers in 1940.

Morden 115 is an open-pollinated, second generation, seedling of Sioux sand cherry. It was selected in 1935 and given the place number 0-3-34a. The bush is upright in habit, with spreading branches and is fully hardy at Morden. Fruit ripens just before Sapa in late August. Size is large, some measuring 1 1/4 inches through. Shape is irregular round oval. Skin colour is blue-black. Flesh is greenish, tender, meaty, mild in flavour, and is freestone. Canned fruit is purplish red, holds its shape, and may be classed as a palatable, superior, mild, sweet sand cherry. A notable feature is its large size.

Morden 116 is an open-pollinated seedling of Sapa, selected in 1936 as P-4a-18. Bush is low spreading, and suggestive of the mother parent in habit and in heavy productivity, but of hardier constitution. Fruit is long, roundish, 1 1/4 inches through, crisp, tender, meaty, and some what sweeter and less clingstone than Sapa. Skin colour is dark green mottled with purple. Flesh is maroon purple. It remains in condition on the bush from late August to early October. The dull colour may account for its freedom from bird injury. The canned fruit is dark red maroon, being lighter and brighter than Sapa, tender, smooth and of highest quality.

Morden 117, another Sapa seedling, selected in 1937 as Q-2as-230. The bush is tree-like, upright, comparatively vigorous, hardy. The glossy foliage and aromatic flavour indicate that the pollen parent was an Apricot-plum hybrid, such as Kaga or Tokata. Fruit ripens a few days later than Sapa, measures 1 3/16 by 1 1/8 inches, with red purple skin covered lightly with waxy bloom. Flesh is red, firm, tender, mild, aromatic and nearly freestone. Canned fruit is lively dark red, smooth, tender, with rich pleasing distinctive flavour and spicy fragrance.

Morden 118, a Sapa seedling, was selected in 1937 as Q-5s-65. The bush is of Sapa type but much more hardy. Fruit is larger than Sapa and ripens

a full week earlier. Measurements average 1 1/4 by 1 1/8 inches. Colour and shape are similar to the parent. The fruit is soft, tender, clingstone, mild but carries slight astringency. Canned fruit is dark purplish-red, tender, rich in flavour but less pleasing than Sapa. Hardiness of bush and earliness in ripening prompt the introduction of this selection for wider testing.

Morden 119, a Sapa seedling given the place number Q-7-65 in 1937. The bush is spreading, vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit resembles Sapa in season and in appearance but is somewhat larger, and is dark bluish red. The skin is thin, tender, the flesh smooth and mild in flavour. The canned fruit is dark purplish red, semi-clingstone, comparatively firm, smooth, tender and rich flavoured.

Morden 120, a Sapa seedling numbered R-6a-60 in 1938. The bush is spreading, vigorous and usually productive. The fruit ripening in early September, is unusually large for a sand cherry hybrid, measuring 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches. Skin is dull red, thin, flesh soft, juicy, and tart plum-like in flavour. The canned fruit is golden in pinkish juice, soft, tender, clingstone, and of mild pleasing flavour.

Morden 121, an Opata seedling, numbered Q-6a-13 in 1937. The bush is upright, spreading, vigorous and productive. The fruit ripens two weeks later than the parent, measures 1 5/8 by 1 1/2 inches, is greenish yellow washed with purplish red, overlaid with light waxy bloom, tends to be angular, and to hang on the bush well. The flesh is greenish, firmer than Opata, almost free-stone, tart but pleasant. Canned, the skin is green, flesh pink and juice rosy pink, the flesh rather soft and resembles domestic plums in texture and flavour, and the thick skin very tender. This variety is preferred to Opata, both as dessert and canned.

Morden 122, a controlled hybrid, Red June x Manmoor, known since 1939 as S-17a-2. The bush is upright, of medium vigour and very productive. The fruit ripening the first half of September, measures 1 7/16 x 1 6/16 inches, is an attractive dark purplish red and clings a long time to the branch. Skin is tender, flesh firm, smooth, greenish yellow, semi-clingstone, and mild. The canned fruit is dark red, flesh meaty, smooth, tender, rich, with a small roundish pit. The flavour is suggestive of canned sour cherries and the variety may be a fairly acceptable substitute for that popular fruit. Sour cherries are not a dependable crop over most of the Canadian prairies.

The eight varieties have been given retest introduction numbers to identify them in simple form. They will be tried out across the prairies to learn of their adaptability and usefulness.

GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter scape! This morning at 8 A. M., our recent few inches has been embellished with hoar frost and, bright sunshine dusts its surface everywhere with twinkling jewelled beads, like electric sparks. Nov. 3rd. Heard a most disconcerting forecast, over the radio, of a long, hard winter, from an Indian weather prophet, who has observed that wild life is drifting in to human settlements, which he claims is a reliable sign. This early and sudden freeze up wrought havoc in aster and mum beds. The former seemed to be at their very best, tho some of the latter were only commencing to flower. The plentiful moisture and cool weather had produced bloom of exceptional merit and even the cotoneasters are defoliated, all that remains on bare boughs being clusters of bitter black berries, tho the fan-like green clumps of *Yucca filamentosa* lend an illusion of summer's warmth. Nov. 5th A Golden Eagle, apparently south-bound, rested on top of guide stick of an old binder 65 yards from the house and was reluctant to leave. In current issue of **COUNTRYMAN** (English) I read that L. H. Bailey at the age of 83, has written 50 books and is still interested in his herbarium containing 125,000 specimens, which he has promised to Cornell; also in the 12 months ending with spring, 1940, Canadians spent more than two million dollars for cut flowers. My Hatfield yew is not happy, last spring it showed considerable burn and subsequent defoliation which was only partially repaired during summer. It is the columnar type like the beautiful Irish yew so characteristic of old country churchyards and was my wife's Christmas present for 1939. Many junipers suffered in the same manner—the sole exception being Andorra, a variety of communis which is unscathed. In late September the greyish-green changed to a pinkish magenta and in May a re-transformation to green again takes place. D. Hill says it is a comparatively new variety and was found in

a shipment of wild seedlings from Maine in 1907. The current issue of **MY GARDEN** contains an interesting article by Eleanor Sinclair Rhodes on Early American garden books, mention being made of John Joiselyn's "New England Rarities", discovered in 1663. In it he alludes to English plants, including lavender and rue which succumbed to rigors of a New England winter. In North Dakota that still holds good for lavender, but if by rue is meant *Ruta graveolens*, my plants enter on their 2nd. winter with renewed size and vigor and on Nov. 13th. the green steel bluish foliage and even small yellow terminal flowers are quite undamaged. There is a great pleasing spicy fragrance from this herb when crushed and its dried leaves perfume the house; it is a native of southern Europe. The last issue of **London Calling**, under the heading of Science and World order by Julian Huxley, grandson of the great Thomas Huxley, contains a summary of historic meeting, Sept 26th. to 28th., of British Association. As was pointed out, any post-war planning is useless unless the war is won and a victory would be useless if the peace was lost. A suggestion by Sir John Russell was at all costs to save and convey to this continent if possible, those valuable strains of plants, trees etc. that Russia has produced of late years, before they are lost to Nazi barbarians. Noted Americans present were Ambassador Winant, Dr. Hanson and Prof. Guilick, of the National Resources Planning Board. Nov. 15th. Since winters initial and horrible blast of near zero, high winds and enough snow to make things extremely disagreeable, exceptionally mild weather prevails. Yesterday, an all morning rain was followed by a pleasant, sunny afternoon and no night frost. At last I seem to have a really hardy *Euphorbia*. It is a *cyarissias*, said to be a good ground cover, coming in with other wildings from Hereford's of Illinois two days before freeze up and is actually growing in ground not quite frozen. With the exception of Wood's showy golden foliaged *pilosa* I have had no success with even the so called hardy sparges. There are a few very gorgeous annuals, perhaps the best known is *marginata*, snow on the mountain. On the maxim of "never dare never win", I have been rash enough also to try 3 hardy *cypreids*, orchids, from the same source.

Hibernation is nature's most precious gift to her children. Without it, misery and hunger would dog their heels and bring them, perhaps, to frigid end. Thanks to this winter sleep, many an animal that otherwise would probably be found only in museums, is guaranteed existence; waking finally, to the joy of spring.—William MacMillan, in **OUR DUMB ANIMALS**.



PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By
Geo. W. Gurney



Geo. W. Gurney

The unusual weather has made it possible for us to plant every day of December. The temperature is about 34 degrees now, and the boys are planting. We are getting a good start on our spring's work.

We have been receiving a good many inquiries regarding Elm trees, Lilacs, and so forth, starting to grow at this time. This is just a natural swelling of buds, which will not hurt the trees in any way.

Of the more recent introductions of apples, the new varieties do not seem to be coming to the front as rapidly as we would wish. However, many of them are going to have a big place commercially, as well as in the home orchard. It takes time to test these out. My personal observation this year is that of the more recent introductions Haralson is the outstanding apple, and no doubt the best of all winter apples for the Northwest. The Malinda came across with an exceptionally good crop, and it holds its fruit well. If the Anisim has a little care, it produces a beautiful fruit, holds on the tree well and sells equally as well as Wealthy. Anisim is not as hardy, as a young tree, as some of the others, but with age, it takes on hardiness.

The Wedge Apple has made an exceptionally good showing the last few years, it has a good color and is large. The McIntosh Red has been a standby for a great many years. It does drop its fruit rather badly, but it is better to have a tree that bears fruit and drops it, than one that does not bear fruit. In our trial grounds we might put the McIntosh at the head of the list, as a healthy, annual bearer.

The Manitoba Greening, a beautiful, waxy-yellow apple is produced on an unusually hardy tree, has heavy foliage, and is a winner. This tree was put out 30 or 40 years ago by a Minnesota Nursery. The season is September.

There is another lot of apples that looks exceptionally good, which I will take up later. I do not want to conclude these remarks without mentioning the Anoka. The quality of the Anoka is not the best, but it is superior to many other apples, and it certainly does bear early. The tree is healthy and hardy. Everybody should have Anoka.

I cannot help mentioning the Whiting monument. They put a nice, large plate on it, and you

can read it as you drive by on the road. It was not noticeable before this plate was put on it.

THE POINSETTIA

By
Mary Duncomb, Luverne, Minn.

In a legend, long ago
Told in quaint old Mexico,
Of a plant whose leaves grew bold and tall.
On its branches we are told
Growing rankly by the church-yard wall.

Came a day when crowds did throng
Bearing offerings with song
To the blessed babe at Christmas tide;
But a child outside the door
Clad in rags, with manner poor
Nothing had to offer as she cried.

Quick she plucked the stately weed
To supply her urgent need,
In her arms a treasure did unfold.
Never did her foot steps falter
As she neered the sacred altar
Laid her gift beside the rich mans gold.

But the poor child's heart grew lighter
As she saw the weed grow brighter
Saw its green leaves turn to vivid flame,
And today at Christmas-tide,
Ever loved and cherished wide,
Poinsettias bloom for us the same.

MORE ABOUT TULIPS

Continued from Page 4

any of the early growing annuals, only setting them twice as far apart as usual, as the tulip bed, if fertilized semi-annually, as I advised, will produce nearly twice the foliage growth usual to those plants.

Note by the author. The hundreds of visitors to the transmitter station at tulip time, each spring, always remark at the wonderful variety and beauty of the flowers; many have never been seen here before. This was caused by a little fluke in setting down the original order. When the bulbs were delivered there were only half the amount needed and no more to be had, so late in the season, from this source. But at Coleman's Flower store, I found some very fine Parrot and named Darwins, that had not been sold which Mr. Coleman let me have at a bargain, on account of the lateness of the season and, this accounts for the great display.

Some girls go to college to pursue learning; others, to learn pursuing.—KABLEGRAM.



BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By
H. E. Beebe



H. E. Beebe

At the close of the year, the beautiful poem given by Ed Barron now of Pierre, is appropriate:

Good night! Good night! as we so
oft have said,
Beneath this roof at midnight in
the days
That are no more and shall no
more return;
Thou hast but taken thy lamp and
gone to bed;
I stay a little longer, as one stays
To cover up the embers that still
burn.

However the real sentiment that we must carry on into 1942 is by Tennyson—

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

NINETEEN FORTY-TWO STARTS FOR FLOWERS AND YOU.

The above line of poetry or something else should be in our minds these long winter evenings. A glimpse at Taylor's, Anderson's, Gurney's or Dybvig's bright catalog's will make the planting of the vegetables and fruit garden for 1942 a joy. Any Dakota Nursery has acclimated stock which is most important.

Our pioneer Ipswich sage, Orson Cochran, opines "We always raise good crops in the spring" and I am in favor of that sentiment. The trying for achievement, the hope that beauty will be realized, is the highest attribute of man—a mortgage on the future in favor of the planter and thinker.

The above is probably an echo of the sayings of John Robertson whose life by Superintendent Woodward of Hot Springs, I have just finished reading. Secretary Simmons maintains he sent a copy of this life to me last July and if I have sent this on to our Librarian or anyone else, this is a notice that it should be returned at once to the Sioux Falls headquarters. It is very much worthwhile reading.

THE CHILDREN COME FROM COLLEGE WITH SPORTY CLOTHES AND ETWAS KNOWLEDGE.

Many horticulturists will be glad to see the young people returning from the State College at Brookings, the "U" at Vermillion and the many good Normal and church Colleges for the Christmas vacation. Why not have a bouquet of flowers in their room? If you wish to know if the son has come, look at the gas gauge in the family car. If it shows empty, he has arrived.

HORTICULTURAL HAPPENINGS.

Dunham of Clark whose horticultural interest has been divided the past two years, with a new wife and child would be interested in the action of the City Fathers of Lodi, Cali., who have placed an annual license tax of half dollar on tom cats, and double for the deadlier sex. Stevens of Fargo, and all lovers of bird life, would favor this action in the cities of the Dakotas. Lodi, reports enthusiasm for this ordinance and already the cat population has hit an all record low point.

A friendly publication with exchange column is "Back to Eden," published at Granis, Ark., for 25c per year. Perhaps a similar exchange column in this magazine would be of value in promoting horticulture. Suggestions would be welcome.

For greeting cards try, "Ars Sacra" which often picture flowers and birds. The one I like was seen at the home of Evelyn Long of Gettysburg, a large sun flower looking down on a child with apparently the accompaniment of a robin on the paled fence and a bumble bee. Maybe Jack Benny was behind the fence.

It is a great pleasure and most appropriate to quote now, a poem by Bliss Carman which goes far beyond he thought of ownership of a new automobile, rushing out to get to the movie or other entertainment on time, or what the neighbors are wearing. "And then when winter comes with snoudering dusk

To kindle rosy flames up on the hearth,
And hang its starry belt upon the night,
One firelit room is large enough for heaven
For all we know of wisdom and of love,
And the eternal welfare of the heart."

The South Dakota pheasant season is past, and I want to quote from Bebermeyer's article, "A Hunters Paradise" in the Ipswich Tribune.

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SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons Most of our exchanges are carrying on their cover pages, what their Editors evidently consider, beautiful snow scenes. Personally we have shovelled too much of the pestiferous stuff to be able to see anything beautiful about it. Snow scenes appeal to me only during very hot weather in summer. Also, I am happy to say, we have none of it at present, tho we may be up to our necks in it, before this is published. We have again worked out arrangements with the great national fruit magazine, **THE AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER**, whereby, in exchange for fruit grower items from our readers, the grower members of our two Societies receive a paid up, years subscription to that fine publication. This offer is limited to the grower members of the Societies, which limitation will work no hardship as manifestly the magazine would be of no interest to others. If any grower members are not now receiving this magazine, please drop me a card and the mistake will be rectified. Also we would appreciate having our growers send in notes regarding their activities so that your Secretaries may carry out their part of the arrangement or the magazine may think we are all dead ones and not worth dealing with. We acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a very pretty calendar from Rev E. L. Jackson, of Mitchell. This bears the picture of the church he serves, The White Temple Baptist Church and, the following poem, entitled "The Way of Understanding".

The little roads to happiness,
They are not hard to find;
They do not lead to great success—
But to a quiet mind.
They do not lead to mighty power
Nor to substantial wealth.
They bring one to a book, a flower,
A song of cheer and health.

Wilhelmina Stitch.

According to **BETTER FRUIT**, F. A. Schell, of Cashmere, Wash., has a very promising new apple, a cross between the golden Delicious and the Richared Delicious. "It has the red color of the Richared, the shape of the Grimes Golden, a small core and a flavor reminiscent of both parents. The fruit ripens at the same time as red Delicious but

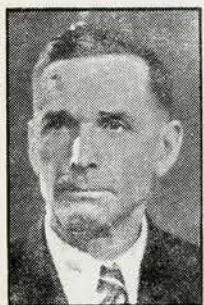
appears to be firmer than either parent and does not tend to get mealy as fast. It has the three habits of the Golden Delicious and ripens solid red in dense foliage." When a promising new apple turns up, we miss John Robertson, who could always be depended on to obtain scions and give the new comer a fair and thoro trial. Dr. A. F. Yeager's many friends will be glad of the promise contained in the following letter from him, just received. "Do not think I have not looked often at that card of yours which arrived early in October, suggesting that I write an article for your magazine. The fact of the matter is that I have tried to start one, several times but have been more or less sidetracked. I will Promise you, however, that before the winter is over, I will send something, and hope it may be acceptable. Every month **NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE** is one of the magazines which is read from end to end.

As you probably know I was in your part of the country last summer, but did not have time to stop long enough to see many of my friends. I really think sometimes that it would have been better if I had'nt gone at all, rather than to make such a rush trip, as I did." Dec. 17th. Have just returned from rendering the last poor service, as pallbearer, at the funeral of our old friend Thomas W. Hobart, whose articles on Tulips have found a place in our two last issues. I saw him, but a week ago and he was then engaged in writing another article for us, which his son thinks, was completed. Born Aug. 22nd., 1866 at Madison, Ind., he had been a resident of this state for over 50 years. Always interested in Floriculture and Horticulture, he devised many short cuts in greenhouse growing methods and, tho his writings in our old reports and the early issues of our magazine, would easily fill an interesting and helpful book, I am of the opinion that much valuable knowledge went underground, this morning, because of never having been written. We are grateful that he gave us of his efforts, during his last days. In sending in his 1942 dues, Mr. H. L. Palmer, Pittsfield, Me., writes: "In regard to plums, Toka does the best of the apricot-plum crosses. Kaga and Hanska bear heavily but split and drop. Two or three place Toka at the top. Do you think Kota as good as Toka? The large leaves and fast growth appeal, in Toka." Mr. Palmer obtained two young seedlings of the Lyon peach last spring, one of which he reports as having grown well. It is interesting to get reports on peaches and plums, designed for such a different climate and amount of annual rainfall.



FRUIT & VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

Close to 4500 acres of Bliss potatoes were planted before Nov. 20th., in one county in Florida. The seed was mostly from the Dakota, Nebraska and Wisconsin, there being about 240 car loads of seed. Digging will start about Feb. 15th. and won't be finished till the latter part of March. There is also a late fall crop of about 1200 acres that will be on the tables of the nation for Christmas. Governor Moses of North Dakota sponsored a potato advertising campaign and a 10 lb. bag of fancy Red River Valley potatoes was sent to the Governor of every state in the Union. In the Nov. 15th. issue of the *PAC-KER* is an interesting article entitled "Regaining a lost Industry". The location is in San Luis Valley of southwestern Colorado. For many years the fine quality high altitude McClure and Brown Beauty potatoes came from this valley, but some of nature's enemies upset the easy going plans of the potato growers, so that for several years they had poor crops of potatoes. Psylid, a very small insect, hard to see and detect, which is hatched from eggs laid by quick winged flies was the worst of these enemies. These insects sting and poison the potato plants, causing the joints to swell and the leaves turn purple; tubers set at once but are very small. Diseases are Bacteric ring rot, Fusarium, Black leg, Leaf roller and many others. The Colorado potato beetle that took their crops years ago, is seldom considered a pest among potato growers. Producers are highly gratified to see the big yields of high quality potatoes coming from the valley this season. Nov. 18th. There was a heavy fog all morning as I made a trip to Baltic for 50 American elms. On the return trip, as I pulled into No. 77, I let three cattle trucks pass first, then followed them almost to Midway, often wanting to pass them but afraid to do so, but the truck just ahead of me tried, several times. In the last attempt he got almost by the next truck when an oncoming car was crowded off into the ditch and in trying to avoid it he almost crowded the other truck off on the other side, but none of them stopped to see if anyone had been killed. The Mexican early vegetable acreage has been doubled from last year or about 9000 acres, mostly for the U. S. winter market and the regular crops will be increased to over 35,000 acres, mostly toma-

atoes, peppers, peas and beans. On Nov. 19th., 6 car loads of tomatoes crossed the border, on the 21st., 19 car loads, 17 on the 24th, and 12 on the 26th. All these came in at Nogales, Arizona. As I recall the poem by Alta Smith Boyd, in the Vice President's page, the last two lines referred to the Chinese Elm, and one should know this to get the real beauty of the poem. Dec. 7th. Today, on my trip to Yankton, I saw one pheasant, but thousands of thistles were rolling over the fences and roads, again filling the newly burned ditches with more thistles than I have ever seen in the drought period. In the Nov. 24th. number of *LIFE* are several pages of good food of the best fed nation in the world.

The pictures are of the fruits and vegetables, meats, fish, sea food and the poor man's rich food, the doughnut, of which we dunk and eat 532 million, annually. And, remember an oyster should be eaten or cooked while their hearts are still beating and that is for three or four minutes after the shell is opened. A new celery plant setter, invented in Florida and used this fall, sets 12 rows at one time thru the field, 24 rows to one round trip of the big machine, pulled by a big tractor at slow speed, so the 12 men can drop the small plants accurately. Those same 12 rows are cultivated and sprayed at one trip thru the field; other plants will go thru the same machine. On Dec. 1st., there were 3 tractors plowing garden patches in my neighborhood and that is late plowing for South Dakota, we finished on the 5th. of December. The prize winning box of apples, at the Michigan apple show, brot \$111., \$2 more than last year and they were again McIntosh. The sweepstakes plate of 5 Steeles Red brot \$51, or \$10.20 each. The Red River Valley potato show has been put off until next year, because many of the growers were not interested, on account of the wet weather at digging time. Growers in large producing centers are given no assurance that fair prices will be received for increased tomato plantings for 1942. Fitch describes cold as not a material thing but merely the absence of heat. Cold does not move from place to place but heat is lost and the condition of absence of heat is left and is called cold. My 12 Sweet Spanish onions won the blue ribbon at the Iowa Vegetable Growers meeting at Britt, Iowa, Dec. 12th. At the meeting we saw disease free cobbles from 12 growers from the Lake of the Woods district. We also saw other fine potatoes and vegetables. Bought the surplus of Red Warbas that was started with 10 lbs. from Sec. Fitch that yielded about 500 lbs., that produced about 12,000 lbs. last fall.

It is not enough to be busy, so are the ants. The question is: What are we busy about?—Thoreau.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By
S. A. McCrory



How often should house plants be watered?

It is impossible to say just how often a potted plant should receive water. The kind of plant and type of heating system used influences this. In general, plants are watered too often, given too small an amount of water each time. Never just wet the surface of the soil. Always apply enough water so that all the soil in the pot receives moisture. A plant

S. A. McCrory needs water when tapping on the side of the pot makes a hollow sound.

I have a four-year old Mountain Ash growing on my lawn. The bark on the south side is dead. Is there any special care I can give this tree?

Evidently this tree injury is caused from sunscald. If severely injured it will make a poor growth if it survives at all. There is little one can do for it. The best remedy is a preventative. Any young tree with tender bark, exposed to winter sun and wind, may suffer severely from sunscald. Fruit trees are more subject to the injury than shade trees. Such trees should be protected by wrapping with burlap or strips of paper. Always begin to wrap at the soil line and wrap upward. Such attention also affords protection against rabbits.

How can I keep a poinsettia plant and have it in blossom next year?

As soon as the leaves have fallen put the plant in a cool place (40 to 60 degrees F) and allow the soil to dry out. It will need no attention until April. At this time the top should be cut back, and if the root system is crowded, the plant may be placed in a larger pot. It is well to replace the soil with fresh soil (3 parts garden loam to 1 part well rotted manure.) The plant should then be watered thoroughly. About June 1 the pot should be moved outside in a semi-shade place for the summer. Summer care should be the same as given any other potted plant. Pinching will improve the shape but should be discontinued after August 1. As soon as there is danger of frost the pot should be brought inside. It will blossom at the Christmas season without special care.

Should I prune grape vines now or wait until spring?

Recent investigational work indicates that the grape responds as well to fall pruning as to early

spring pruning. It seems to make little difference whether they are pruned in the fall, during the winter, or in the spring. Most people like to avoid late spring pruning since the plant "bleeds" badly. This does not seem to injure the plant however.

Could you give me information about the garden vegetable called celtuce?

Celtuce is a garden vegetable resembling lettuce, differing from varieties commonly grown. The edible portion is the succulent stalks as reported by Burpee Seed Company. It is about equal to leaf lettuce in hardness. The plant seems to have commercial possibilities, although it is too new to determine this. I am not sure that seed is available for growers. The most logical place to inquire about a seed supply is from W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE GOSHAWK

Continued from Page 2

eggs are laid. These are nearly white without any spots, rough surfaced and from two to two and one-half inches long.

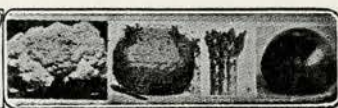
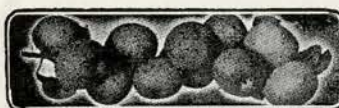
The goshawk was the largest, most powerful hawk used in hunting. It kills its victim by grasp of the talons. Many tales are told of the bold pursuit of chickens in the presence of man, even into buildings. In the days of the passenger pigeon, goshawks nested commonly in Pennsylvania. In later years they have occurred there in numbers during winter. Following the invasion of 1926-27, the State offered a bounty of five dollars each for them. This was claimed the following winter for 76 goshawks, 120 Cooper hawks, 9 sharp-shinned and 296 of other species which are recognized as not destructive. This illustrated the inefficiency of the bounty system by the destruction of useful hawks killed either intentionally or in ignorance of their identity.

During the invasion, 251 stomachs were examined. Of these, 41 contained poultry, 79 game birds, 73 rabbits or squirrels, 27 small birds, and 16 small animals.

BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

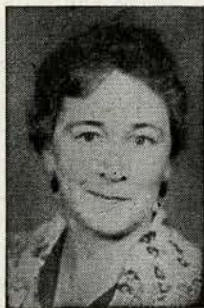
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Now the embers are dying down and with your companions you are resting against the dry grass down along the slope of ground beside one of the lakes that now dot the prairie. As you watch the smoke curl upward from your pipe, you can hear the lonely call of the wood pigeon from a distant clump of trees and see the last brilliant colors of the sunset fade slowly away. For the present, time stands still, work, worry, wars and all human needs and failures seem to have lost their meaning in the peace of this happy hunting ground.



BOOK REVIEWS

By
Mrs. F. Briley



Mrs. F. Briley

Weeds are More Fun, by Priscilla Hovey Wright, illustrated by Anne Cleveland. Published by Hale, Cushman and Flint, 116 Newbury St. Boston. Price \$1.50.

All Horticulturists and gardeners should join in one voice and say thank you to Priscilla Hovey Wright for writing *Weeds are More Fun*. It is full of laughs and chuckles from the first chapter (A garden is a lodesome thing) to the last (The wind doth blow and we shall have snow, and what will the gardener do then). You will have to buy the book if for no other reason than to possess the picture of the obnoxious gardener, who gets in the train with an armful of bristling rose bushes, and, The Man with the Hose.

The book is small, only 123 pages, and large print. Don't fail to give yourself the treat of this very witty book.

I do want to mention another delightfully humorous book by this author. *The Car Belongs to Mother*. I'll warrant it will give you more pure fun and enjoyment than any book you have read.

Commercial Flower Forcing, by Alex Laurie, B. S. M. A. professor of Floriculture Ohio State University, and his assistant, G. H. Poesch, B. S. M. S., third edition. Published by The Blakiston Co., 1012 Walnut St. Philadelphia. Price \$4.50.

It is hard for an amateur book reviewer to do justice to this book. After studying the pages the reader is impressed with the vast amount of material here that is not found compiled between the covers of any other readable volume outside of an encyclopedia.

There is outstanding material on gravel culture brought to a point where any grower with an understanding of plant functions may start safely on a small scale and expect assured results. Soil sterilization, temperature control, the importance of humidity, simplification of the use of growth promoting substances, newer measures of pest control and other major subjects that are thoroughly treated together with fundamental information, the best of the practical methods of former days, have been incorporated in this volume.

The book is generously interspersed with findings arranged in table form, and clear cut illustrations from photographs.

The book is bound in high grade material which is sturdy, verminproof and water resisting. It can be cleaned with soap and water.

"The apple is the loveliest of earth's fruits", says Dr. Angelo* Patri, famed writer. Mother Eve found this out several thousand years ago. From all the fruits in the Garden of Eden, Eve selected the apple for tempting Adam. Smart girl, that grandmother of ours. "Nothing that grows on a tree can compare with an apple. It is the children's fruit, puts sparkle into their eyes; polish on their teeth; joy in their stomachs, and health over all," says Dr. Patri.—VIRGINIA FRUIT.

Fruit pectin is proving very effective in surgery in the treatment of wounds. After more than three years use of pectin solution in the treatment of a sizable series of various types of wounds, investigators find that such therapy results in a very prompt response with cleaner wounds and a rapid growth of tissue. The method seems to be of particular value in the chronic type of lesions which often resists all other therapeutic efforts.—Illinois NEWS LETTER.

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