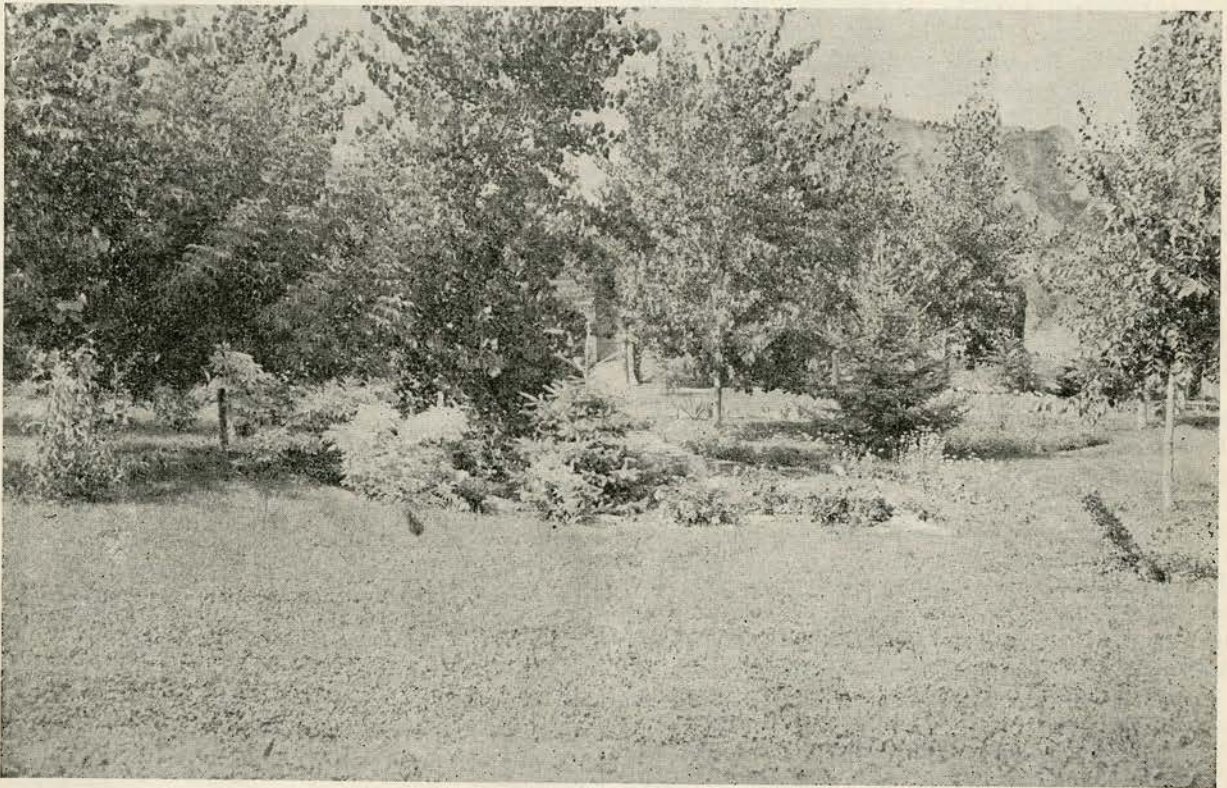

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

SEPTEMBER, 1943



View of a portion of the Sinking Gardens, Lead, S. D. The Lead Garden Club has filled in the old cellars, left when the buildings were removed from the ground which was caving into the Homestake mine, and converted it into a beauty spot.

Photo furnished by the Secretary of the club, Mrs. Wm. Frackelton.

South Dakota State
College Library



NUTTALL'S POOR-WILL

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

Audubon tells us that on September 7, John Bell, his taxidermist, shot a small whip-poor-will. This was during their return trip, the day before they reached Fort Pierre. This was the first specimen actually preserved though Audubon had already named the bird from notes furnished by Thomas Nuttall, the noted botanist. Nuttall states in his book on birds that they first saw it June 10, 1834, "amidst the naked granite hills of the upper branch of the Platte, called Sweet Water" (Fremont County, Wyoming) and again on later occasions. Both he and Audubon were impressed with its small size and Nuttall noted that it had no white markings on the wings, which would distinguish it from the nighthawk and that it was bright rusty on the upper parts. The total length is about 8 inches, compared to 10 inches for a nighthawk.

The earliest writers had placed all of these birds in one genus. The nighthawks were soon separated from the whip-poor-wills. A recent authority has recombined them but left the poor-wills separate, so we can say that Nuttall and Audubon discovered not only a very distinct species but a new genus. Ridgway established it in 1880 under the rather long but interesting name, *Phalaenoptilus*, which means "moth feather." Aside from some technical characters of feet and mouth, the soft, fluffy plumage is regarded as peculiar, and the general coloration is much like that of some gray moths.

The poor-will is a western bird and must be rather exceptional in remaining so. It is not mentioned in Chapman's "Handbook of Birds of Eastern United States," though it comes close to his western limits and many a western species receives mention because it sometimes wanders eastward. The poor-wills are found over practically all of Kansas and Nebraska, but from there northward they seem to keep to the Missouri River. They are recorded as nesting from northern Mexico to southern Canada, retiring to Mexico, southern Texas and California for winter.

J. A. Allen, on his western trip, first found the poor-will at Topeka, Kansas, and Elliott Coues described his observations on it near Fort Riley, Kansas, "one of its easternmost recorded localities." Not many years later, and only about 50

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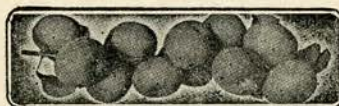
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miles farther north, your present reporter probably first heard the birds when he was about seven months old. It was years later that his mother suggested that instead of being whip-poorwills, they were "will-whip-pers." Our house stood at the foot of a hill and the evening quiet of the country was broken by continuous calls of the birds in early summer. This name still seems

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NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

The next ten years will no doubt see a great increase in the plantings of edible soybeans in the gardens of the Northern Great Plains. Varieties that will ripen in this area have been developed and later varieties can be grown for the production of soybeans to be eaten green. "Agate" has been grown in our own garden and matured in the rather short season we had in 1942. Sioux and Bansei should be satisfactory also. Circular No. 166, "Soybeans for the Table," should be in the hands of gardeners who are growing or plan to grow edible soybeans. Get this bulletin from your County Extension Agent or the Publications Department of your State Agricultural College.

We acknowledge a pleasant visit from Society member, John Watt, now of Long Beach, California, but earlier from rural Cass County, North Dakota. Mr. Watt was born in the county of Ayr in Scotland, not far from the birthplace of Bobbie Burns. He came to Ontario in 1880 and to Dakota Territory in 1884. One of the real Dakota pioneers, he returns each summer to look after farming interests near Davenport, North Dakota.

A Victory Garden Liars' Club has been formed in Watertown, New York, according to an Associated Press story. The organization has been formed to permit an outlet for tall stories of extra large pumpkins, yard long cucumbers, and tall corn. Sounds like a good idea to officially recognize these white liars and properly label them.

To former Society President, A. L. Truax, of Crosby, an apology for not calling on him on July 29. I was in Crosby. I had planned to visit him but field work kept me too late.

Mrs. H. C. Blankenship of Williston gave us samples of fruit from her hardy mulberries again this season. Both white and purple fruited sorts thrive in the Blankenship garden and they somehow managed to survive the past winter.

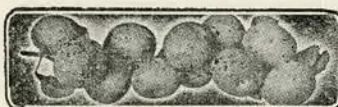
Fred McKinnis, depot agent for the Great Northern Railroad at St. John, North Dakota, is still gardening as extensively as ever. Redskin tomatoes are doing wonderfully well in his vegetable garden. He likes this variety for first early fruits. In the McKinnis flower garden the red "Elegans" Lily makes a flaming red contri-

bution. In a recent letter Fred has the following to say regarding this flower: "This flower should rate high with North Dakotans, as it seems to have all the qualities necessary to stand up against North Dakota conditions and deliver the goods. Here it begins blooming during the first week in July, and continues throughout the balance of the month, giving a display in scarlet that would cause at least a minor injury to the eye for blocks. My plants this year stand 36 inches tall, and each has from 12 to 15 buds, with an average of 5 to 8 open. The flower has wonderful substance, and the stalk is so tough and well-grounded that our North Dakota winds have no effect on them. Frigid winters have no terrors for them." He has promised to contribute this plant to our annual premium list as soon as he has it propagated in numbers great enough to offer.

"Lilacs of America" which was out of print in June, with little prospect of immediate reprinting, is now to be reprinted according to word received from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. This comprehensive manual on lilacs of all kinds, as grown in America, appears to be what lilac fanciers and horticulturists in general have been looking for. The price is \$1.00; the source John C. Wister, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Discontinuance of the coffee rationing program will no doubt cause interest in the Kentucky coffee tree to wane. A recent issue of "The Flower Grower" has the following observation taken from "The American Botanist": "At maturity the coffee tree is a tall specimen and bears heavy curved pods about six inches long and two inches wide, which contain several hard seeds about as large as marbles. These seeds were often roasted and ground by the pioneers to make a kind of coffee for use when the supply of real coffee was exhausted. The botanist, Nuttall, however, reported that the beverage made from this product was "greatly inferior to chicory." The article gives the range of the coffee tree as being from Minnesota south and east. We have a few trees here in Fargo, but none of them have borne fruit, to my knowledge. Several sizeable specimens grow at Fort Ransom, North Dakota, in Ransom County. These trees have fruited and I had some of the pods on my desk for several years. Seedlings from these trees were successfully grown in the Soil Conservation Service nursery at Enderlin.

Foxtail says: Maybe it's all right that Congress didn't make us pay as we go. We couldn't possibly pay as fast as we're goin'.



MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

Rhubarb table tests in 1943 at the Morden Station were made at the conclusion of the harvest season in early July. Some Station seedlings are of keen interest but detailed comment awaits further behavior.

Valentine is again the most fully satisfactory commercial variety. The plants are vigorous, healthy and productive. No seed stalks were put forth this year but some seed was harvested in 1942. An average stalk measured 23 inches with $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in cross section. Sauce was deep red, of full flavor with a suggestion of tartness.

Coulter improves in comparative rating as the season advances. Stalk measured 23 by $15\frac{1}{16}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Considerable seed stalks were in evidence. Sauce was rich red, somewhat soft and of full pleasing flavor.

Early Sunrise rated lower than usual. Apparently it is at its best earlier in the season. A few seed stalks formed. An average stalk was 20 inches by $1\frac{2}{16}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$. Sauce was clear red, pieces held their shape, flavor rather sour.

Canada Red plants were only moderately productive. One seed stalk arose in a group of five plants. A stalk measured 20 inches by $1\frac{3}{16}$ by $15\frac{1}{16}$. Sauce was red with some pieces streaked with lighter hue. Pieces broke up considerably, flavor was sweetish, pleasant.

Macdonald is a vigorous, heavy cropper and rates higher in late season than in May. No seed stalks were formed. A stalk measured 22 inches by $1\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$. Sauce was pinky orange, shapely, tender, pleasant acid.

Ruby Select is more vigorous than Ruby. Five plants developed only one seed stalk. An average stalk was 17 inches long by 1 by $13\frac{1}{16}$. Sauce was a lively red with some ^{vest} ^{ter} zoning, sweetish tart in flavor.

Ruby produced many long thin stalks and considerable seed. Measurements were 24 by $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $11\frac{1}{16}$ inches. Sauce was rose red, shapely, tart but pleasing.

Advance has disappointed and doubt arises as to the trueness of the planting, although stock came direct from the originator. Plants are small and heavy seed producers. Measurement was 19 inches by $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{16}$. Color was pinkish and flavor rather tinny.

In descending order, color rating of sauce was Early Sunrise, Coulter, Ruby Select, Valentine, Canada Red, Ruby, Macdonald and Advance.

Several requests have come recently asking for information on some hardy crab apples.

A large step of progress in prairie fruit growing was made when Dr. William Saunders introduced his group of first-crosses. They came from a Siberian crab apple mother, obtained from the Botanical Gardens of St. Petersburg. The pollen parents were mostly large hardy apples of Russian origin. Osman, Columbia and Robin have retained popularity up to the present. Robin seems the best for canning. Columbia is particularly resistant to fire blight. All three are very hardy. Magnus is also esteemed in central Saskatchewan. Silvia is a cream-colored and a pleasing small apple to eat. It goes out of condition three or four days after being picked. Of the remainder of this family from the Ottawa Farm, Alberta is the only one remaining thrifty at Morden. Prince, Pioneer, Charles, and some others went down with fire blight.

Of the second-cross apples, Trail eats well out of hand. Many people consider it a pleasing little desert apple. Rosilda, Redman and Printosh eat well. All can very well. Canned Rosilda is suggestive of canned pears in flavor. Piotosh remains in condition a long time. Wapella keeps until spring, but the tree suffers when blight is prevalent. Angus is adapted for southern Manitoba.

The Ottawa farm introduced a group of Red-vein or rosybloom crabs. They were open-pollinated seedlings of *Malus Niedzwetzkyana*. Scugog, Geneva, and Louise appear to be the best for canning. Dauphin, Erie and Nipissing are smaller but hardier. Manito is a large apple of purple carmine color. It is coarse and lacks quality.

The Morden Station has introduced one crab apple, the Toba. It is a large, hardy good crab, resulting from the cross Rosilda x Angus.

Red River is from the North Dakota station. It and Ronda, from Ottawa, are covered with red and keeps well into winter.

From the South Dakota Station have come the good jelly crabs, Dolgo, Alexis, Olga and Amur. Beauty crab is small but the tree is useful for topworking. Hopa, a rosybloom ornamental, is popular.

W. J. Boughen of Valley River, Manitoba, has named a number of hardy crabs of medium size. Adam, Dauphin and Pattie are most planted at present. Garnet is useful for topworking.

Bedford came from the Brandon Farm, as a seedling of Cluster. It is healthy and useful. Rescue is a medium large crab.



GARDEN NOTES

By
W. E. H. Porter



Bourne along by time's ever rolling stream the summer of 1943 draws to a close, but in retrospect the many trials of intense heat, mosquitos and that never ending weed pulling seems insignificant compared with Nature's revelry in her most joyous mood. June 28th. Our recent sultriness has given way to a blustering northwest wind with quite a nip, followed by a white frost. Altho other lilac blooms are now but a memory, *Villosa* continues the theme with its long white fragrant panicles. First fully expanded rose is Hansen's single, very fragrant pink Siberian; my bush is 5½ ft. tall by 8 ft. wide and suckers in every direction; dense and thorny and has a grace that is most appealing. Another Southern European perennial to survive our worst of winters is *Onosma tauricum*, better known as Golden drops, clusters of long tubular, somewhat urn shaped, drooping flowers in dense racemes, plant rough, hairy and circular, the color bright yellow is unusual for a member of the borage family. I read, in Manchester Guardian, that with all restrictions removed, the joyful peal of church bells is again heard over the English country side. Since the 1940 blitz, they had been silent, only to ring again in case of invasion. At last I have a perfectly hardy yellow rose; it is *Agnes* and seems to be a variety of *spinosissima*, the Scotch or Burnet rose, low and thorny, flowers when expanded are 2½ inches in diameter, pale cream, darker in center and fragrant. In current issue of FLOWER GROWER are these expressive lines from a poem "Day's End" by E. W. Proctor:

The twilight comes to cool the air,
The shadows lengthen on the sod,
Soft breezes blow the garden thru;
The leaves and blossoms sway and nod.

And flowers, warm with summer heat,
Expand to greet the softened light
And shed to show their gratitude,
A fragrance in the summer night.

July 4th. A blistering sun all day with no compensating breeze, 86 in shade, prairie a yellow glow of flowering mustard. I have a white variety of English blue geranium that is even more abundant than its blue type; a cool suggestion

wherever found, now in full bloom. The flowers are not upfacing but carried rather at an obtuse angle to the stem; some plants are over 4 ft. high, occasionally you will find the corollo streaked and splashed with blue. Quite suddenly the weeping crab, planted in late April, which I had almost despaired of, bursts into leaf from every bud, but the question arises, will it withstand our N. D. winter? July 18th. Suffering from an attack of lumbago, I stayed bed-ridden till 7 a. m., when I let out the poultry and then to breakfast, which the dog eagerly awaited on the doorstep. Suddenly with an exclamatory bark he vanished and there was a vixen streaking across the prairie with a white Plymouth rock hen, the collie after her in full cry, leaving behind two cubs, one in some tall weeds near well and the other in the barn. More careful observation would have put me on my guard for the surrounding sloughs that yesterday were full of waterfowl, were void of all bird life. July 21st. Summer heat returns with 80 in shade but a cool light breeze. The garden is now simply gorgeous, towering over all trash are scarlet and salmon pink lychni, delphs of every shade of blue, the bright rose of Siberian mallow and here and there the misty loveliness of *Gypsophila paniculata*, Baby's breath and in the herbaceous border its fellow species *G. roenschlii*, with its lilliput pink and white myriad roses. *Anthemis Kelwayi* and also *Sancta Johannis* are all over the place, some interesting pale cream varieties among the former and one albino, of the latter. This applies, of course, to the ray florets and another sedum comes in bloom, the yellow *spatulifolium*; plant itself resembles *coccineum*. Another interesting perennial from Rex Pearce's Salmagundi collection resembles Bailey's description of *Cepalaria tartarica*, its height 6 ft. or more with rather coarse decurrent pinnate foliage and long stemmed cream colored pincushion flowers like a much overgrown *Scabiosa*, flowered last year also and seeds freely. Alliums now come into their own, the tall purple *montanum* and white *tuberosum*, but my two favorites are the 8 to 10 inch *flavum* and *cyaneum*, the open butter-yellow cymes of former subtended by two lateral bizarre bracts like long pointed ears and what could be more appealing than the pendant, close blue clusters of the latter? Altho natives of southern Europe and Asia, both are hardy in N. D. Pearce's tall annual, the dark imperial purple *Delphinium oriental* is now here, there and everywhere, able to hold its own against even such criminals as sow thistle and, tall 5 ft. spires of blue and white monkshood enlarge the color scheme of the Master artist who has also taken

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NATURE NOTES FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

Letters from my son, Captain Harry Woodward, Jr., who has for about a year been stationed in the combat zone in the Southwest Pacific war theatre, contain many items of nature which have been very interesting to me. He being a forestry graduate from Utah State Agricultural College is probably more interested in the natural things about him than the average soldier and his letters contain more information along that line than anything else and are practically devoid of war information about the enemy. The enemy so stripped the islands of vegetables and everything that tasted like food that the natives did not have seed to carry on their gardening. I and some of his friends sent him a lot of good old North American garden seeds.

A few excerpts from his letters might be of interest to others:

"The reason I have been kept so busy, is that I have been traveling away from here for the better part of a week. Part of my traveling was by air to the west of here, so I had an interesting trip seeing numerous coral islands from the air. The most remarkable things to me were the very numerous atolls. I never dreamed they could be so beautiful when I read about them in the geology books. The light color of the coral against the deep blue of the ocean, together with the varying color of the trees and the pool in the center is a rare sight indeed. I wish that we could have landed and gone exploring on an atoll itself, but the view of the whole thing from the air was probably better than any part of it on the ground could have been."

"My garden is doing fine. We are having green beans out of it now and a tubful of radishes is enough to feed the whole battery every day. My squash vines are just loaded with little squash and more blooms are coming on. I go out every morning and fertilize the blooms as we have no bees here, and I don't want to take the chance on some of them not being fertilized. I learned this from the natives as they grow a lot of pumpkins and have found that they will not fertilize themselves. The beans seem to be doing nicely by themselves, however."

"I have been spending my Sundays lately,

fooling around the coral reefs picking up shells and cat's eyes. I have some beautiful shells and pieces of coral. I have found the animal life in the coral reefs is amazing. There are bright blue starfish for one thing, beautifully colored lobsters, thousands of brightly colored fish which blend in with the varicolored coral. Last week I saw an octopus in his native state for the first time. He was a small one of about 4 feet overall diameter. I tried to get him in a big pan but he got away from me. My garden is looking fine and I think we are going to realize something from it. The Australian Red Cross sent us a bunch of seeds which are supplementing the ones we have. I went fishing in the river here today but was rained out before I did much fishing. Those I caught were quite a bit of sport as they were yellow-tails that had run in here from the ocean. Caught a couple of fish that looked like catfish, minus the whiskers and horns. They were more scaly and had bright orange and blue bands on their sides. Had a little more entertainment again tonight; Tojo apparently—I am enclosing a small piece of Jap bomber, sawed out of the side—"

"This is certainly a beautiful spot and mosquitos are a minor problem, except that the ones there are anopheles or the malaria carriers. We are being troubled considerably by a small gnat, similar to the buffalo gnat but lighter in color. Birds are conspicuous everywhere, mainly by their constant chattering in the trees overhead. Most of them are of the parrot family and are very beautifully colored. There are a few crocodiles lurking around in the lagoons and giant lizards are frequently seen skipping through the jungle and brush. There are few shore birds, mainly sandpipers. On the beaches there is a small black and white bird about the size of a towhee that is interesting in the fact that he is constantly twitching his tail in a very jerky motion. The natives are black as you may have guessed and some of them speak very good English. They are very friendly with the whites and will gladly climb a tree and throw down all the cocoanuts you want for a cigarette."

"By the way, do you remember that tree I called to your attention in Los Angeles that resembled a pine, yet its needles and cones resembled equisetum? It is called kauni pine and is indigenous to New Caledonia and Isle of Pines, which lies off the N. C. coast."

"I was thrilled to see so many orchids in the jungle. I have one growing on a tree next to my tent, which I transplanted there. Other flowers were growing in great array wherever the jungle

(Continued on Page 106)

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Juanita E. Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

pose in providing funds to help the Army and Navy Emergency Relief.

The idea of the Victory Garden Show was originated by Richardson Wright who is general chairman of the movement, with Claude R. Wickard as honorary chairman. A deduction of 5% is allowed from the proceeds to cover expenses, the rest being sent to the Emergency Relief office in New York to be used for the benefit of America's armed forces and the emergency needs of their families. Detailed information may be had by writing to the Extension Department at State College, Brookings, or to me.

Last year the Dell Rapids club held their show on October 2, and the Brookings group whirlwinded their plans into a most successful display just two weeks after the club was organized, on September 20th. The following good letter from Frank I. Rockwell tells all about it:

"Everyone says it was a wonderful success. There were between 300 and 400 people present. There were about 166 entries of vegetables, 78 of flowers, 27 of flower arrangements, and about 42 of fruit and other kinds, approximately a total of 313.

"We took in about \$150. The admissions amounted to \$61.10 (we charged 10c until 8:00 p. m., 25c after that which included the entertainment starting at 9:00 p. m.) All the vegetables, flowers, etc., were auctioned off at the close of the show and brought in a total of \$42.90. We also sold doughnuts and cider and netted \$5.00 on that. Seven concerns paid \$5.00 each for booths, most of which had a garden theme. J. C. Penney Co. had girls selling War Savings Stamps.

"I think the success of our show can be attributed to the large number of good working committees. It is a great help to call in the county agricultural agent and the home agent in set-

ting up the organization since they have many contacts. They can easily make the publicity in connection with this show a part of their official job. It is hard to do on very short notice, however. Our principal job here at the State Extension Office is to assist the county agents in the various counties. I think it is well to enlist their cooperation and they will be glad to use their franking privilege in mailing out notices and letters.

"We had a program from 9:00 until 10:00 put on by Prof. Peterson of the music department. The main feature was the showing of lantern slides of flowers by Profs. Ward and Miller. At the close of the show, all the entries were auctioned off.

"We found it favorable here to make up a letter addressed to all garden growers asking their cooperation and enclosing a schedule of the products which were likely to be entered. The cost of these circulars was borne by the show. Seventeen hundred were distributed in town here along with the Daily Reminder. We paid the cost of this distribution but the county agent used the franking privilege in mailing the letters to rural patrons. It is necessary to avoid the mention of any admission charge or similar hint of commercialism in mail which is to be franked."

After such success I am sure Brookings will be having another show. The Dell Rapids affair is scheduled a bit earlier this year on August 27. At last year's show Mr. Rockwell gave a fine demonstration of vegetable storage methods and some films on landscaping and shelterbelt work.

Everything connected with gardening was given a place on the schedule for the exhibits at the Dell Rapids show. There were nine sections as follows: farm crops, vegetables, garden display, fruits, preserved foods, garden flowers, arrangement classes, house plants, and garden photographs. Each section was in turn divided into many classes of specified products from the yard and garden such as this Section V.—Preserved Foods:

Jelly, 1 glass, any kind
Jelly, 1 each of three varieties
Jam, 1 glass, any kind
Jam, 1 glass each, three varieties
Marmalade, 1 glass, any kind
Fruit, 1 each, 3 varieties
Fruit juice, 1 each, two varieties

Vegetables and vegetable juice and pickled vegetables, a collection of vegetables and a collection of fruits, dried fruits and dried vegetables, canned meats and canned chicken or pheasant were also included in this section.

(Continued on Page 106)



WILD FLOWERS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

V. The Rose Family

By
L. C. Snyder



Dr. L. C. Snyder

The Rose Family differs from the Buttercup Family in the attachment of the stamens. In the Rose Family the stamens, which are numerous, are attached to the sepals rather than the receptacle as in the case with the Buttercups. The Rose Family includes herbaceous as well as woody forms. To this family belong such familiar plants as the roses, apples, pears, cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, raspberries, strawberries, hawthorne, mountain ash, spireas, etc.

woods of the eastern part of the state and in the Black Hills. This wild fruit is highly esteemed as a kitchen delicacy. Like its cultivated relative the plant propagates by runners and the seeds are distributed by birds.

6. **Avens or Geum** (*Geum*). The Geums are characterized by the large, elongated, basal leaves and upright flower stalks. The flowers in our wild forms are either white or yellow and resemble the Potentillas. They are found growing in moist meadows or open woods over the state.

7. **Purple Avens or Old Man's Whiskers** (*Sierisia*). This interesting spring flower blooms about the first of May on dry hillsides over the state. The sepals are reddish purple and almost completely cover the flesh-colored petals. The showy part of the plant is the first which forms thick tufts of feathery red styles, hence the common name, Old Man's Whiskers.

8. **Mountain Mahogany** This odd shrub has a limited distribution on dry hillsides in the western part of the Black Hills. Since this shrub was thoroughly described by Mr. Woodward in a recent number of this magazine, only mention of its occurrence will be made here.

9. **Thimbleberry** (*Rubus parviflorum*). This shrub is found along streams in Spearfish Canyon and higher parts of the Black Hills. The leaves are very large and the white flowers are two inches across. The fruit, which is red and thimble-shaped, is eaten by birds.

10. **Wild Raspberry** (*Rubus*). Both red and black raspberries are found wild in thickets over the state. The fruit is highly prized as a table delicacy.

11. **Wild Roses** (*Rosa* spp.). A number of species are found wild over the state. The various species are difficult to recognize in the field. In the Black Hills, wild roses come in after a forest fire and greatly improve the appearance of these denuded areas. Dr. Hansen has done much to improve the wild rose by selection and crossing with cultivated varieties.

12. **Serviceberry or Juneberry** (*Amelanchier*). Several species of *Amelanchier* are found in the state. The western Juneberry, *A. alnifolia*, is a tall shrub that produces edible fruit resembling blueberries. This shrub is very useful in landscaping and is very attractive when in full bloom early in May. Since birds relish the fruit, this makes a valuable shrub for lake plantings. The other species are similar but much smaller.

1. **Ninebark** (*Physocarpus*). The ninebarks are all shrubs varying in height from two or three feet to very tall shrubs. Most of the ninebarks are found growing along streams and in ravines of the Black Hills. These shrubs have spirea-like flowers and a shreddy bark. They are very hardy and useful in landscaping.
2. **Spiraea or Meadowsweet** (*Spiraea*). Three species of *Spiraea* are found wild in the state. *Spiraea densiflora* and *Spiraea lucida* have flat-topped flower clusters, the former having pink or rose-colored petals and the latter white. Both are found in the Black Hills. *Spiraea alba* has elongate white flower clusters and is found in moist sites in the northeast corner of the state and in the Black Hills.
3. **Cinquefoils** (*Potentilla*). Better than twenty species of cinquefoils are found wild in the state. These flowers are characterized by the usually five-lobed leaf and the five yellow to white petals. Some are quite showy and would be nice cultivated while others are quite weedy.
4. **Shrubby cinquefoil** (*Potentilla fruticosa*). This is the only shrubby species of *Potentilla* in the state. It is found in the Black Hills on moist hillsides and in ravines. The leaves are pinnate with 5 to 7 leaflets. The flowers are bright yellow and bloom from June to September. This makes a shapely shrub under cultivation and may be used for a low hedge.
5. **Wild Strawberry** (*Fragaria*). Several species of strawberry are found in meadows and open



FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



July 25th. Today I made a trip west on No. 16, south on 81, west on 18, south on 35, then west to Wagner. I saw that the Kochia, or Mexican Burning Bush, was all along beside the highways, more so than creeping jenny. West on No. 18 and all the way to Wagner, on down to Marty and over to Avon and Tyndall it was very dry, the corn curling, and the potatoes drying up. A day later, on the way back, I watched the gathering clouds all the way from Tyndall to Scotland, and there was no doubt but it was hail and wind and I got to Scotland just as the hail and wind struck. Before I left I heard that many farms were hailed out. East of Olivet and Menno I saw the dry corn fields of the day before, cut down by the hail, some fields a total loss, miles of crops 30% to 50% destroyed. Two days later I covered almost the same route and another hail storm covered almost the same territory and came closer to home as stripped corn fields were along the highway from Pumpkin Center to Stanley corners. The beautiful large church at Marty is built of the same Indiana limestone used for the Cathedral at Sioux Falls and St. Paul. I saw more Indians around Marty than I had seen since the Indian days at Yankton. With all the help and education the Indians have received the past 60 years, they have not progressed much and I think the women still do most of the work and the men take it easy. The cabbage worms got fat and full size in spite of the dustings, several times; I doubt that the arsenate of lead was any good. The latest report is that commercial fields will yield 100 million bushels more than the average and the home gardens will also have a record crop above any ever grown before. Aug. 16th. The past few days we have had five or six soldier boys helping us in the garden so we got out a patch of potatoes in short order (also picked up a few loads of onions so I have been busy topping them. If we get the crops we have saved in before cold weather we will be thankful, as we have had plenty of trouble and grief all summer. There will be a big reduction of small crops planted next season as we just cannot get the help to take care of the growing crops during the summer months.

PRESENT CONDITIONS AT THE PEACE GARDEN

By
Dr. G. F. Will



Dr. G. F. Will

Since the abandonment of both the CCC and WPA organizations, the work in the Peace Garden has, of course, been largely suspended. However, the National Park Service left a good deal of material for the completion of a nice caretaker's house. The state appropriation for the Peace Garden is furnishing sufficient funds to complete this house. In addition, the Federal Government has turned over to the State Park Board at the Peace Garden, some thirty-three buildings which were used in connection with the CCC camp. It is hoped that some plan may be worked out by which the ownership of these buildings may be able to contribute in some way to the development of the Park. If no such plan is workable, it will probably be necessary to tear down the buildings and save the material for other purposes.

The Park area looks very much better than it did two or three years ago, as there has been much good growth of trees and shrubs. Unfortunately, however, the formal area has suffered from lack of help to take care of it. There is barely enough money to maintain one caretaker on the grounds and he has his hands full in looking after the area immediately around the buildings and taking care of all fire hazards, so far as possible.

It seems to me that in the near future definite plans for some sort of development and popularization should be worked out. I have wondered whether it might not be possible to stimulate an annual summer session of a school, which could be devoted to study and discussion which might stimulate world peace.

There is apparently not too good a chance of making the institution a summer resort, although it will undoubtedly be a favorite place for overnight stops between the United States and Canada and perhaps later a point to be visited when some definite attractions are provided.

It seems to me that at the end of the war, at least, interest in the Garden can be greatly stimulated.

BOOK REVIEWS

By
Mrs. F. Briley



Gardening for Good Eating, by Helen Morgenthau Fox, drawings by Louise Mansfield, published by The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York. Price, \$2.50.

Gardening for Good Eating is written for the person who does his own gardening and cooking, in an intimate garden and small house, or closely supervises it in larger quarters. This includes most members of the Horticultural Society. Nearly all of the plants described in the book have been grown by the author, and all but a few of the recipes have been eaten by her family, who are most outspoken, she says, about their dislikes as well as their preferences. Thirty years of gardening and a life-time of eating, went into the preparation of the book. The chatty style of the book makes delightful reading, for while you get lots of gardening information there is a bit of history and lots of recipes, thrown in for good measure. Now that the ripening season is upon us, you will find the chapter on preserving and storing the winter supply most helpful.

The Herbalist for 1943, a publication of the Herb Society of America, No. 9. Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. Price, \$1.00.

The scarcity of two of your most important drug plants has focussed attention on that oldest of medical sources, the plant kingdom and, while it is not the province of the amateur to enter the medical field, there are ways in which those interested in the growing of herbs with a serious purpose can be useful. Also our help in the mechanical field is opening up. Mr. Henry Ford says: "You will see the time when a good many automobile parts will be grown. Aside from the structural parts, much of the rest will be made of farm products." The Herbalist enlarges upon the above points in an interesting way in chapters on Porcher, Medical Botanist in a time of need, Angelica Archangelica, Some unusual pot herbs, The growing of herbs in war time, Old American Wooden Ware, Experiments with Belladonna, Digitalis and Ramie. The book makes delightful reading and the paper cover makes easy handling.

By W. A. Simmons

Food Preservation Guide, by Rosina K. Maxwell. Published by The Bunting Publications,

Inc., 1900 Marquette St., North Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.00.

This modestly priced book of 264 pages, is one of great value and one that should be in every household in the land, particularly now, when we are told that if we do not can we cannot eat, this winter. It starts out with a very valuable table, telling us how much to eat, how much to can and how much to plant for each member of the family, of each of the more necessary vegetables. Taking tomatoes, for illustration, we are told that we should eat them six times per week, or over 300 times per year. In order to do this we must can 30 quarts and grow 15 plants for each member of the family. Directions for every type of canning and for each kind of vegetable are given in simple, easily understood language, so that the housewife following these directions will have a safe and palatable product. The same sort of directions are given for the canning of every kind of fruit and meat and for the making and canning of all kinds of juices. Also directions for the winter storing of many kinds of vegetables is explained and illustrated. Recipes for making almost every kind of preserves, jellies, mince meat, pickles and many other things that perhaps the ordinary home maker has never even thought of, but which will brighten many a winter meal. Readers must not judge the value of this book by its price; it is beyond price and we are fortunate to have such a book at a price all can afford.

NATURE NOTES FROM S. W. PACIFIC

cover was not so dense that they would be crowded out. Time out. I just had to take time out to kill a large bat that had flown in here and was scrambling around on the ceiling of the tent. He was good sized, having a wing spread of 18 inches or more. I didn't kill him, but have his wings tied together and he is hanging on a wire in the top of the dugout. He looks like a cross between a monkey and a fox. He is perhaps what they call a flying fox and is probably a fruit eater since there is little else for him to eat here."

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

In the garden display section each exhibitor made a display of fifteen or more products including grains, fruits, etc.

Committees necessary to stage such an event were the staging and properties; schedule and classification; entry committee; hospitality committee; ticket committee and publicity. The importance of the publicity committee cannot be underestimated because it is through such advertising that your show will attract the people.



SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



In a recent letter, Mrs. M. W. Sheafe, of Watertown, who many of our older members will remember as the writer of many interesting articles on garden subjects for our magazine, refers to Dr. Yeager's article in the July FLOWER GROWER, on the oldest clump of lilacs in this country on the Wentworth estate, Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Sheafe relates that she is well acquainted with these lilacs, having seen them in bloom and confirms Dr. Yeager's claim that these are the oldest in the U. S. Her late husband's middle name was Wentworth, as is that of her son and her stepson and they are lineal descendants of the Wentworths. Also the Sheafe family records go back to 1520, with a "Coat of Arms bourne by Sheafe, Cranbrook, Kent, England." Mrs. Sheafe writes: "I have pictures of the lilacs in question, have seen them in bloom, have visited and enjoyed the 'Old Mansion' as it is called, sat in the chair brought over in the Mayflower and many other things I might write about the old place. The Wentworth name was held in high esteem and while all have passed away, frequent mention is made of the many high offices, etc., they filled in their day." Dr. J. A. Munro has sent us the following clipping from the FARGO FORUM, anent the recent meeting in Grand Forks of the N. D. Bee club. "Bees in North Dakota and N. W. Minnesota are finding good honey pastures in the sweet clover fields this year despite some damage from the sweet clover weevil, it was reported Monday at the meeting of the bee men in Grand Forks. Total output is expected to be somewhat larger than last year. The meeting was attended by about 120. An increase of from 4,000 to 5,000 hives in the Red River Valley this year is estimated, bringing the total to around 30,000 hives. N. D. bees working in the fields of sweet clover which are prolific in honey, gather an average of better than 100 lbs. per hive in good years. The demand for honey in America is 10 times the available supply and bee men are doing everything they can to increase the production. There is no longer a question of being able to sell honey. It is just a matter of how much can be produced." In other words, the bee men are in a position to put the bee on us this year. Pvt. Edgar A. Gurney, formerly from Yankton, from

the famous fighting Gurneys there, and who has been very faithful in writing, is now stationed close to Los Angeles. He writes very interesting letters, as he sees things with the eyes of a horticulturist and is good at describing them. In telling of the trees of California he says he misses the American elm and the Hackberry, neither of which he has seen there. He says he has seen more fog than sunshine at his present station but expects soon to be sent to the desert for the final toughening process and will probably have more sunshine than he can comfortably use, there.

GARDEN NOTES

pity on the bare frame of our lych gate, for a scarlet runner bean, with its bright clusters from every interstice has reached the summit of the arch and now commences the descent on the other side.

Foxtail says: Conceit is to believe you're smarter than everybody else. Modesty is to fear you're as dumb as everybody else—Prairie Farmer.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

For September

By

S. A. McCrory



S. A. McCrory is also well to remove all weak or late growing canes. This may be a thinning out operation leaving from three to five canes per hill. Also, any diseased cane should be pruned out.

Q. When is the best time to dig potatoes and how should they be cared for after digging?

A. As soon as the potato tops have died, it is time to consider digging. Some growers prefer to wait until the vines have been dead for ten days before digging. If the tubers remain in the ground after the tops have died, the chances for rot are increased. As soon as the potatoes are dug, it is well to store them in a ventilated place such as an empty corn crib. If they can be spread out thinly on the floor for a few weeks, any mechanical injury caused in digging will likely heal. Potatoes so handled will be ready to move into storage before cold weather. It is well to remember that freshly dug potatoes should not be exposed to intense light. This causes the tubers to turn green in color and reduce quality. The digging and curing operation should not expose the tubers to direct sunlight if high quality is to be expected.

Q. Can vegetables be successfully stored in an old cistern?

A. It is possible to make an old discarded cistern into a reasonably good vegetable storage cellar. It would seem that a means of getting the vegetables in and out would be the most difficult part. If this can be overcome and a ventilating system can be provided, there is little doubt but that the temperature could be held quite uniform.

Q. What vegetables should make up the last fall planting?

A. The Globe type radish matures in the shortest period of time, and should be included

with the fall planting of vegetables. Other vegetables such as lettuce, spinach and possibly kale will tolerate low temperatures and may also be planted late in the season. For the average season in South Dakota these crops should not be planted much later than August 15th.

Q. Is there any way I can give frost protection to garden vegetables?

A. Covering plants with paper or cloth material will afford temporary protection, such as may be needed for our first frost. Also turning on the water sprinkling system, if such is available, will afford protection for a light freeze. It is sometimes practical to give frost protection to a few plants such as tomatoes, especially if the first frost of fall comes earlier than the normal date. Giving frost protection may lengthen the growing season two or three weeks. One might select in advance the plants he wishes to protect and provide some supporting frame work. This would enable one to cover the plants in a short time.

NUTTALL'S POOR-WILL

most suggestive. The call is in three parts, the first a preparatory breath (?), the second, a sharp "whip" and the last a short crack of the whip, hardly noticeable at a little distance.

Last July, in camp at North Roosevelt Park, McKenzie County, North Dakota, the poor-wills were heard persistently through the moonlight night. We did not see any of the birds, however. They remain hidden in the brush or quiet on the ground in open country during the day, and do not attempt the aerial performances which make the nighthawk so well known. Their eyes are adapted to semi-darkness. Vernon Bailey found that a bird sitting in the shade during daylight would fly when he was four or five rods away, whereas, the same bird in bright sunlight would allow him to approach within a few feet.

Like other members of the group, poor-wills lay two white eggs on bare ground. The eggs are just about an inch long. The young probably remain in the vicinity of the nesting place for two or three weeks. The birds feed upon moths and other night-flying insects, also upon beetles, grasshoppers and many other kinds, captured during flight or on the ground. One writer observed several birds flying up to an electric light near a railway station, to capture the insects attracted by the light.

Bachelor Uncle: Baby six weeks old, you say? Talk yet?

Proud Father: Oh no, not yet.

Bachelor Uncle: Boy, eh!—The Earthworm.