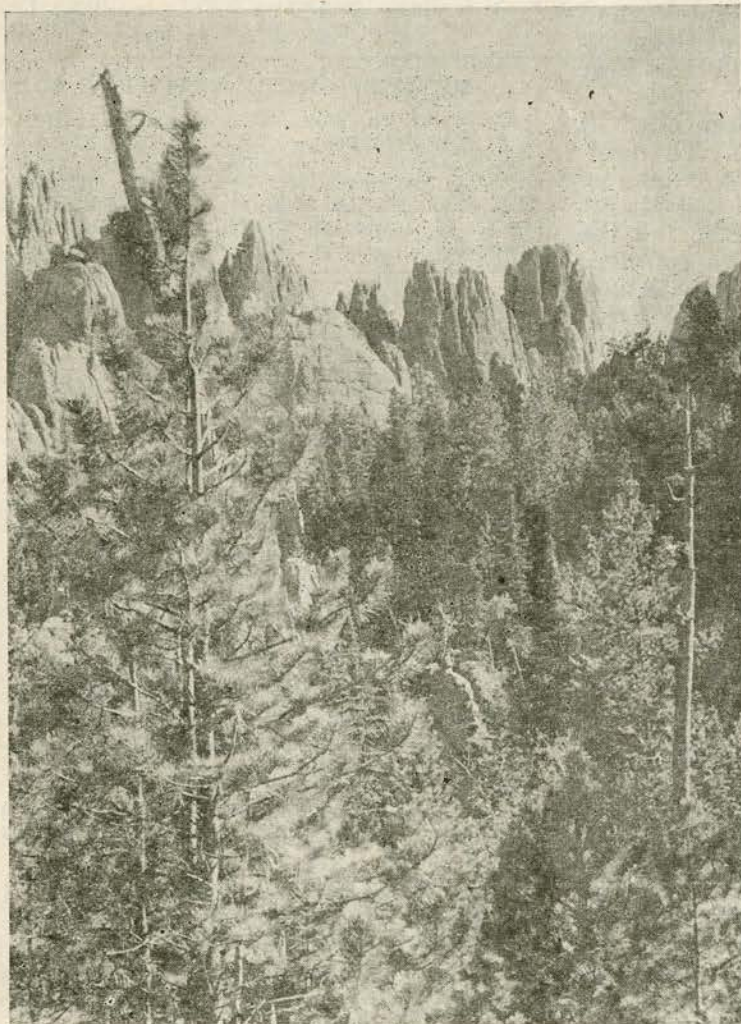


NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JULY, 1945



View of the Needles near Harney Peak in the matchless Black Hills of South Dakota.



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CONNECTICUT WARBLER

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens which he was better acquainted than with the mourning, though he knew nothing about their nesting habits. His first specimen of this species was secured in the state of Connecticut, whence the name. Later he found them near Philadelphia.

For many years this bird has been cited as following an unusual migration route. The nesting range is a narrow strip of country, extending across northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, to Manitoba and Alberta. In the fall the birds seem to move eastward through southern Ontario and all of Michigan, reaching the Atlantic Coast before they turn southward. From Florida, across Cuba they reach northern South America, going as far as northern Brazil.

In the spring they appear in Florida and move directly northwestward through Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, eastern Iowa to Michigan. Between these two flights, an area which includes most of West Virginia, the western parts of Virginia, North and South Carolina and southeastern corner of Ohio, is left as an island in which the birds do not occur. A specimen taken in 1933 was the first record for Nebraska. It probably occurs in eastern South Dakota, as it does in eastern North Dakota, but it seems to be a rather rare bird everywhere.

The first nest of the Connecticut Warbler was found by Ernest Thompson-Seton in Manitoba in 1883. Nothing further was learned of its nesting until 1928, when P. A. Taverner found it rather common near Belvedere, Alberta. Some early reports and evidences from northern Minnesota remained fragmentary until a nest was found in Aitkin County by N. L. Huff in 1929. This was a spruce and tamarack bog, the sort of place where birds which evidently were nesting had been seen before. Dr. Roberts states: "So shy and secretive is this bird in its nesting-

This bird is much like the mourning warbler but the male has the throat slaty the same as the rest of the head and neck, lacking the black throat of the mourning warbler. This makes the male Connecticut much like the female mourning. The Connecticut has a white ring around the eye, but especially in the fall, some specimens are puzzling.

Alexander Wilson was the first to find the Connecticut, with

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haunts that its presence would rarely be suspected were it not for its loud and characteristic song."

The Connecticut warbler is much like the mourning in its general habits. It arrives in our region the last of May and keeps out of sight on the ground in brushy places. I find that from 1930 to 1944 inclusive, I trapped 27 of these birds

(Continued on Page 100)

GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter

Perhaps the greatest boon in midsummer is that a drop in temperature is welcomed instead of dreaded, an exception that proves the rule for most of the year in North Dakota, as the following notes, jotted down in May, demonstrate: April 27th. South wind, sunny and 68 in shade, the first day a trip to the garden is a pleasure rather than a penance. *Scilla sibirica*, the Siberian squill, in full leaf and flower; is any blue more intense than that of this beautiful spring flower? Only two days ago I looked for it in vain. In 1935 issue of *Horticulture* I read it was first outdoor flower on April 7th, at Fargo. April 28th. Glancing out of kitchen window while at breakfast, a pair of mallards waddled up and looked at me thru the window; one of the advantages of living on an island. April 30th. A year ago while burning rubbish, the fire ran thru a bed of May Queen poppies. How I missed their flaming glory in early June, and even at freeze up, not a plant was to be seen; now plants are up by hundreds, thicker than ever. Planted *Weigela* and *Rose of Sharon*; my enthusiasm cools when Mr. Truax tells me neither survived a N. D. winter in his garden. May 1st. Windy, cold and wet, tho not actually freezing. At no time of the year are parsnips so good as when dug now. Unfortunately my patch of this hardy perennial vegetable got pretty well drowned out last summer; also young rhubarb is now visible. May 8th. Cold continues all day, yesterday's snow lies in sheltered spots; fitful sunshine fails to reduce wind-bite and at noon many ducks stand on ice-bound sloughs, looking in vain for open water. Have added another crab apple to my collection, *arnoldiana*, a *florabunda baccata* hybrid. The hardy Siberian *baccata* was introduced into England in 1784 and is one of the parents of most of our hardy northwest crabs. Dr. Hansen has done an untold amount of work in this hybridisation; Relflesh and Sugar crab (now classed as an apple I believe) are his products, also he brot us the Dolgo crab from Russia. All these are fully hardy to very tips here. For utility and beauty combined us North Dakotans owe a lot to Dr. Niels E. Hansen, of Brookings, S. D. While cutting out dead wood, in grove, I find that honeysuckle gives quickest and hottest fire, with boxelder, elm and

ash next; poorest of all is poplar. The Good Lord again provides running water in cellar and so to dipping—thus is removed any temptation to yield to the vice of laziness. Elms coming into bloom, tufted, branching, clustered white flowers of penny cress spring from blue green evergreen rosettes; a few years ago it seemed as if this spring flower would spread out of all bounds; now dandelions and rockets have almost exterminated it. May 15th. Wonders never cease, following ice-making frost, a sunny, mild spring day, box-elders come into bloom but not leaf, yet and leaf-buds burst on birch, honeysuckle and lilic, the latter promise heavy flowering and sunlit poplar grove shows a green haze, how one revels in the garden; fall planted lilies push up spears. Am especially pleased to note Parryi, the only yellow trumpet lily from Bernardino mountains of Southern California, said to be difficult but so beautiful as to be worth the effort, which has surmounted the first hurdle of winter hardiness in N. Dakota. Also *Phlox subulata*, a carpet of pink, and large white flower on bloodroot, and pink *Viola jooii* sweeten the air with fragrance while over all fat cumulus clouds dapple a sky of deep blue. May 21st. A frostless night preceds a sunny, warm spring day and 67 in shade. A thrasher's song greets one, morning and evening, also the day long plaintive, soothing call of mourning doves, a reminder from cool leafy umbrage that summer is here; saw a hermit thrush. Chester Reed alludes to this species as a very sweet songster and also something of a ventriloquist, not being where its song is heard. Early spring flowers brighten the garden everywhere, how beautiful are the six-petaled mauve stars of *Hepatica*. Spent a busy pleasant day digging and weeding perennials and also planted out most of my house plants. The zonal leaved geraniums brighten up the bed like flowers, however, reserved for indoors the begonias and also a pansy geranium with five enormous blossoms measuring 2½ inches in diameter. Find that rats are raiding my newly hatched chicks. May 25th. Our brief delectable summer weather folds up when Jupiter Pluvius again gives us the works, a cold rain from north that didn't quite change to snow and followed by ice-making frost, from which a canopy sacking protected the house plants. In current issue of *Horticulture*, Mr. Graves' allusion to Skinner's hardy *weigela* is interesting. My purchase from Wayside's is a variety Bristol Ruby which is resistant to -20. Like most of these spring shipments was ready to leave out on arrival, our squaw winter necessitating a renewal. Was surprised to learn that Success Juneberry is

(Continued on Page 106)

NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

We have become so accustomed to Bridal Wreath spirea (Vanhouttei) that we are inclined to discredit it as one of our better ornamental shrubs.

It has been reported lacking in hardiness in some quarters, but when in full bloom, it seems to be everywhere and right beautiful, too. This may have been an unusually good year for this shrub; at any rate there have been some magnificent displays of Bridal Wreath.

While this has been a poor year for many ornamentals, especially lilacs, it has been one of the best snowball years ever. Maybe the cold, wet weather has discouraged the plant lice, but whatever the reason, the snowballs have been very fine with us. Many people have remarked, "I am going to have a Snowball in my yard as soon as I can get one"—so nurserymen beware!

Transporting tomato plants from Florida to Ohio for transplanting takes four days by best ground transportation. This time has been shortened to four hours this spring by successfully hauling full loads of plants in a 21-passenger plane. Plants quickly transported in this manner are believed to have a much better chance of survival. It would seem that they should.

There has been a great "to do" this year over the value of starter solutions for newly transplanted plants. Various complete fertilizers are recommended—some more soluble than others. Thru the courtesy of George Bird, of Oscar H. Will & Co., I got a small package of one of the highly soluble kinds and used it on my tomato plants. They never wilted. What it will do to the final yield remains to be seen. Minnesota sources claim that a good starter solution properly applied will increase the yield of tomatoes, grown on poor soil, up to 50%. On good soil, the yield may be upped to as much as 25%. This appears something to be looked into in the future.

John Alm, of Page, North Dakota, one of our "grass root" authorities on strawberries, dropped in this week to tell us he has set several new varieties this spring. We shall be looking forward to a progress report from John next year.

The Potato Division of the United Fruit and Vegetable Association has a slogan that may not be new, but anyhow it is arresting. The slogan,

"It Is Not a Meal Without Potatoes."

This last paragraph is not horticulture, I admit. However, it is so good and so different, I thought I must pass it on. This ad was taken recently from the classified ad section of a Twin City newspaper:

"Ugly 14½ ft. mahogany Century outboard runabout with a worn out old 33½ h. p. Even-rude, anchors, lights, 7 life preservers, paddle, motor tools, 10 gallons oil and a boat house. All in tough shape. No one would want this liability. Lowest bid considered."

(Continued from Page 98)

and 65 of the mourning warblers. None of them have been heard from again but this is not surprising. These small birds are not often seen or trapped and in addition to being rare, they are not likely to be found when they have died. For the whole country in two years, 1939 and 1940, 106 Connecticut warblers and 200 mourning warblers were banded. These figures may be compared with 906 yellow warblers and 1416 yellowthroats as representing two common, summer resident species.

(Continued from Page 99)

my age, being under the impression that it was a novelty; my bush, a 1944 planting, has flower buds. The Christmas rose has strong basal shoots and pleased to see survival of Wayside's Polygonum Reynoutria, that rare English ground cover with bright red shoots, pushing thru. The English trait of making the most of things as they are, persists and so the water garden, by gift and purchase, first consisting of 3 Marsh marigolds from a fellow member; second, a flowering rush, sweet flag, yellow water iris and collection of 3 water lilies, "planting" the latter by tying sod to the root and dumping into a deep ditch. May 29th. Heavy ice making frost with a ground still frozen hard at 9 a. m., tho Scillas are over, the first rocket, a steveniana, expands. See a lot of Arkansas King birds in the grove and in evening, darting, gliding, twittering swallows.

Extracts from a Social Service worker's report: Woman and house neat, but bare. Woman is saving up for an illness. Couple breaking up home, friends helping. Milk needed for the baby and father is unable to supply it. These people are extremely cultured. Something should be done about their condition. Applicant has one child, Lillian, who is 3 months old and owes 12 months rent.—The Messenger.



MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

When Gilbert and Sullivan built their popular song about "the flowers that bloom in the spring," they were paying homage to herbaceous perennials. Annual flowers do not bloom in the spring. They have the task of germinating from seed, developing roots, shoots, leaves and flowering stalks first. Their flowers cannot be expected for a number of weeks. Some home-makers start seedlings indoors in late winter, or purchase bedding plants from commercial gardeners to get a few flowers on their annuals as early as June. This is somewhat costly and is a recurring yearly chore. In contrast perennial plants may adorn the home grounds from April until late October.

Herbaceous perennials may be counted on to return each spring as do our migratory song-birds, the wild ducks and the Canada geese. All are old friends and as such accumulate esteem by association through successive years. There is a deeper satisfaction in making a border of perennials than in merely growing a bed of annuals whose skeletons are all raked away before summer has waned. It is a good plan to visit Experimental Stations and park grounds several times during the growing season to become familiar with the hundreds of different reliable herbaceous perennials that are adapted. Such contact with large plantings fortifies one's confidence in selecting new candidates to fill vacancies in the old border or to furnish a new area.

Although fruit bloom is two weeks later this year than in 1944, the month of May saw much bloom in the herbaceous perennial border and in the rock garden. Among the plants were Siberian Squill, Spreading Pasque-flower, Corydalis, Anemones, Fritillary, Bloodroot, Saxifrage, Tulips, Arabis, Johnnyjumpup, Violets, Primulas, Phlox, Alyssum, and Dwarf Iris. Two of these deserve comment. The Spreading Pasqueflower, known to botanists as *Anemone patens*, was chosen some years ago as Manitoba's provincial flower. It is sometimes wrongly called the Prairie Crocus. However, it is not a crocus which has bulbous roots, but an *Anemone* with fibrous roots. The Johnnyjumpup blooms early and continues to do so through the heats of summer, not ceasing until the cold winds of late autumn restrain all plant growth. The other early plants mentioned

only display their flowers for a short period in springtime.

Apple trees displayed their blossoms at the Morden Station about two weeks later than usual. The Rosybloom crabapples have added a rare new glory to the springtime scene in orchard and landscape. From the 1,700 seedlings that have bloomed here it has seemed well to bestow retest number on 8 selections. None are to be named unless they prove of distinctive individual worth. Already gardeners have a considerable range in such varieties as Dauphin, Erie, Makamik, Simcoe, Hopa and Red Silver. Brooks No. 1 is also high in merit. The letters before the re-test numbers refer to Morden Rosybloom.

MR450 (place number 1a-48) has large flowers of radiant live red, with long petals of medium width. The color is relatively durable. Although some fading occurs in the sunshine, the color continues bright. The tree is broadly spreading, vigorous, with strong rounded crotches.

MR451 (1a-27) blossoms are a glowing rich rose, almost free of magenta shades. Color remains bright. Petals are medium to large. Tree is rounded with broad crotches.

MR452 (8a-211) has very large blossoms of glistening red. White markings at the base of each petal give the effect of a five-sided star. When in bloom this strong growing healthy tree from a distance looks like a mass of flame.

MR453 (1a-2) has large rounded blossoms, red in the bud opening to pink with a trace of mauve shading. The flat-faced flowers crowd the branches from near the ground to the tree top. The habit is distinctly columnar, narrow but strong, and requiring but little ground room.

MR 454 (19-85) buds are deep red, opening late to small rosy flowers which fade to pink. The tree is narrowly columnar, suggesting the outline of a Bolles poplar. It is the deepest purplish red in leaf and darkest in bark color of this group. Twigs are thin and willowy.

MR455 (19-114): The maroon buds open to lively deep rose. Bloom is very abundant, of medium size and showy. The graceful, upright tree has dainty fine willowy branches, dark maroon bark, and dark leaves.

MR456 (19-88) is full of blossoms of medium size, red in the bud, rosy in opening, later becoming pink. This most floriferous subject is a broad shrub rather than a tree. The numerous branches are remarkably limber and pliable. Young shoots may be looped without breakage. Some branches are drooping. The bush is tough and of value for home and park shrubberies.

(Continued on Page 100)

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

President's Message



Mrs. Jorgensen

July is not the month to hold flower shows but if you haven't held a spring show in your Garden Club now is the time to plan on a fall show. If your club does not hold a flower show it is missing the best part of having a garden club. We here at Brookings have at least two shows each year and this year we held a Tulip Tea, which is about the same as a flower show, as everyone brought some flower

that was blooming in their garden at the time.

The June show which is always a big success as I think the spring show is better than the fall show. At Dell Rapids they have held four shows in one year, and there is no reason why any Garden Club cannot have at least two shows. To make a show a success you have to get the flower lovers to bring everything they have, as at every show you hear the expression, "Oh, I have a flower in my garden that would beat that."

Garden tours have been very popular in our club with a picnic after the tour. These are held in the evening and we aim to visit non-members of our club as well as club members' gardens. This is a good means to get together and in every garden you will find that every gardener has something outstanding. Gardening is mostly a hobby and one garden may have Iris, another roses, another gladiolus and so on down the line in any flower you might mention. Anyway it is a good plan to see what the other fellow is doing.

Now if you are a president, vice president, secretary or just a member of your garden club, and if your club hasn't already held a flower show this year, you are missing the best part of being a member of a garden club. It is not too hard a job to hold a show. The first matter to consider is the location. You will get the most visitors by holding it in an empty building right on main street or a church basement is also good. We have found it best not to make a charge at the door, but if you need funds it is all right to have a box ready for a silver offering. The cost of holding a show is never very expensive. There is nothing that brings out the best in our horticultural genius as keen competition in a flower show.

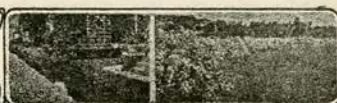
Elton Shank, President.

Brookings, S. D.

There is just a little more than a month until convention time, so if you haven't elected your delegates, do so at your next meeting. With business and programs especially designed for the Federation we should work up enough genuine enthusiasm so the contagion will spread throughout the whole organization. There will be a speaker of especial interest to Garden Club members; reports from clubs will be read; year books will be on display, and the prize book will be awarded by impartial judges to be appointed at the meeting; and we shall try to have an exhibit of scrap books or other club material. A nominating committee has been appointed for the important business of election, so if you have some good strong prospects for officer material, send in their names. A constitution acceptable to every member of the Federation has yet to be adopted. Dr. Carl Christol is chairman of the committee to draw up this constitution in suitable form. It is also imperative that several live wire chairmen be appointed, especially a horticultural, a publicity, conservation, and a junior garden chairman. Be ready with any ideas your club may have for furthering the work of the Federation, for you will be given a chance to express yourself. If it is impossible for your club to be represented by delegates, do mail your reports, suggestions, and exhibit material in time to be used at the convention. Do come.

In spite of no recent additions having been made to our family of Federated Clubs, there is constant encouragement and incentive to keep the ball rolling and gather speed as we go. Greatest push recently given was by the Flower Lady of the Midwest, Helen Field Fischer, of Shenandoah, Iowa, beloved by thousands of gardeners in radio-range of her voice and kindly ministering garden knowledge. Mrs. Fischer must have given the Federation a vigorously championing challenge on one of her Saturday broadcasts, for folks in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas have since written to find out more about us. From Kansas, Mrs. D. T. Ransdell, state chairman of the New or Unusual Flora committee, writes that the Kansas publication is called Garden Gleanings, and asks that we exchange with her. Mr. Simmons has kindly put her on the exchange list, so now the Kansas Garden Gleanings will be on file here for you to read. There are four good articles in the February issue, including one on Rocky Mountain Wild Flowers, and one on Propagation of Common Plants that are especially good. And don't forget to ask for the Begonian.

We'd like to enroll Nancy Harter, weight 8½ pounds, as the newest member of the Federation,



as we know she will have Mother June Harter's faith and enthusiasm for gardening. Mrs. Harter says, "I don't see why any group of gardeners wouldn't form a club. It is true gardening goes back to the early ages, but there have always been changes and new ideas and always will be as long as people plant things. Localities differ so much that the only way to get the best results in to pool the ideas and discoveries of all the gardeners of that particular locality. How in the world can any town be nonchalant about a club?"

Closer cooperation between the garden clubs and the Extension Department of State College is evidenced in reports from several towns, and is highly desirable. Extension workers have hundreds of victory garden converts to their credit, and could materially assist in organizing gardening members of their Extension groups into more garden clubs. Clubs should make a special effort to invite Extension Club victory gardeners to bring exhibits to the flower shows. At the South Sioux Garden Club Miss Sara Dewing, State Extension leader, spoke on modern methods of food preservation. Mrs. Dunkelberger reports: "She told us all about freezing fruits, corn and string beans, and how best to freeze chicken by cutting it up and freezing it in water. She had with her some apple sauce frozen with very little sugar, which tasted mild and very good."

Brookings also had a Miss Wilson from the Extension Service, and President Elton Shank reports that "she was one of the best speakers we have ever had at our Garden Club." This club held their first Tulip Tea this spring to which every member brought some spring flower from their garden. One member brought a bouquet of rhubarb arranged on a platter and helped to prove that everyone has beauty of some kind in their garden.

Tulip Teas and plant sales have been popular this year, and should help to encourage gardeners to plant more of the early blooming plants to help extend the garden season over a longer time. Dell Rapids held their tulip festival in spite of the fact that most of the tulips had been destroyed in last year's hail, but nearly forty varieties of blossoms made the lack of tulips little missed. Lunches served at the show aid in swelling the treasury. At Rapid City, the Better Homes and Gardeners have held two plant sales for this purpose, and they seem well satisfied with results. If you have been betting on the attendance contest conducted by this club you can settle your debts now, for the purple petunias topped the score with two more points than the calendulas. as close a race as anyone would want. The cal-

endulas will now be asked to make up their deficiency with a different kind of "points" when they entertain the winners at a dinner.

Garden Club attendance varies with the town and the crowd though Brookings always reports a good turn-out without any special inducement. Perhaps it is due to the quality of leadership in that town where speakers from the college are so much a part of the membership. Sioux Falls Garden Club has followed an interesting policy of offering door prizes at each meeting, o many, in fact, that there is usually something very nice and worth while for everyone in attendance. At one meeting Mr. James Fox brough his soil testing kit and made several tests for the members. M.r Simmons reports that most of the samples showed weakness in some respects for certain kinds of crops. "The value of such tests was demonstrated and made many of us wish we owned such a testing outfit."

Flandreau's Green Fingers makes a report that shows the value of roll calls in encouraging all members to take part in the meeting. In fact, one roll call on Facts and Fancies brought out so much discussion that some of the members began to think there would be no time for the regular meeting! Mrs. Cherney says, "I like this discussion though. It wakes everybody up, but you do have to keep a firm hand on the meeting," and my opinion coincides exactly with hers. Another roll call was on butterflies, but a dearth of information on the subject hampered them. Nature Magazine has had wonderful articles on butterflies; and this office has the following loose leaf articles on hand: What Gardeners Should Know About Butterflies, Flowers That Fly, and How to Attract Butterflies to Your Garden. We certainly hope Flandreau's loss in the hail storm was not as severe as that which Dell Rapids experienced last year; and we are able from experience to console them with the fact that Nature's recuperative powers will make their country green and lovely before the summer is over again.

Highmore's Sunshine Lassies are the first to send in their annual dues for the coming year. Dues are due immediately after the convention, you know. This club has given seeds to Junior gardeners in preparation for the vegetable and flower show in August. Sioux Falls, Brookings. Dell Rapids will have held their big spring shows by the time this is in print. More about them later.

Every man should have a Victory garden—even if he has to help his wife dig it.—Bert Simmons, in The Earthworm.

THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

By H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

At this season of the year it might be apropos to take up the discussion of a troublesome insect, although when one gets into the fields of insects there seems to be no immediate end and he scarcely knows what one to take up first and which to discuss next. Most of the garden pests, however, are quite well known and their ravages have been long standing. With the Mexican bean beetle, *Epilachna varivestis*, it is more or less of a newcomer to the gardens in recent years in South Dakota. It has been infesting the gardens in many localities for some time but it was not until the summer of 1943 that I was introduced to it in my particular vicinity.

The Mexican bean beetle belongs to the lady beetle family, Coccinellidae, and is one of the few species that should be classed as an outlaw of the family. As a general rule the lady beetles feed upon aphids and scale-insects and are classed as beneficial. The mere fact that this genus feeds upon coccids or plant-lice gives it the generic name, Coccinellidae. There is one other species known in the garden and that is the *Epilachna borealis* which feeds upon pumpkin, squash and other closely related plants. This species has two large spots in the center of the back and a triangular shaped spot of the neck, otherwise it looks like the bean beetle. The bean beetle in its adult form is a copper-colored brown with a tinge of yellow and can be very easily distinguished by the presence of sixteen black spots, eight on each wing. In the larval form it is about a third to half inch in length and is armed with bristly hairs arranged in rows. It is a rather pale orange or yellow in color.

Why this species is called the Mexican bean beetle is not known to the writer unless it was first known in that country, but to us it is a Western species and has for many years been confined in its habitat to the Rocky Mountain areas and to the South. It has only been in recent years that the spread has included other areas in its range. In both the larval and adult form it has been found to be very destructive to green string beans, soybeans and lima beans and will also attack peas and other legumes. Both forms feed upon the leaves and pods. While they may feed upon the upper side of the leaf, they like the shade and the security of the underside

and are mostly found eating ravenously on the underside. The adults will eat clear through the leaf and leave large jagged holes. The larvae are more or less inclined to leave the upper side intact and their presence will be noted by the brown spots at first and later a delicate lace-like appearance of the leaves. The final outcome will be that the bean plant will be entirely stripped of its leaves.

The adults hibernate and since they do not appear until the weather becomes real warm the new beans are given a considerable start before the insect begins its infestation. This fact aids much in its control since the plant is in the blossom stage before the beetles really start their devastating work.

At the first appearance of these beetles Derris dust containing rotenone should be applied. This dust contains sulphur and contains considerable killing qualities. Since the larvae feed on the under side of the leaves, the leaves must be turned up so that the dust can be applied at the place where the beetles are. In small gardens this can be done successfully with very little effort, but in large patches of commercially grown beans a Derris spray in liquid form had best be used. This spray contains the same ingredients as the dust and has proved to be quite effective. Successive applications should be made in order to eliminate all the beetles possible. Both the adult form and the larval form may also be controlled by spraying or dusting with lead arsenate applied to both the upper and under sides of the leaves. Ten per cent arsenate being mixed with ninety per cent hydrated lime. Dusting is the more easily applied.

It is not known to the writer the extent in the Dakotas to which the infestations of this troublesome garden pest has reached, but its work is sufficiently hazardous to cause all gardeners to be on the alert. A successful Victory garden must not only have proper seed and soil but it must also have the right amount of cultivation, proper temperature, sunlight and air and water, and it must also be protected from insects. This little beetle is only one of many that might cause a garden to be a failure. Many of the older types of insects are well known and it is the newer and less known types of immigrants for which we are unprepared and they do a lot of damage.

"What has my garden been to me?
A refuge where I may
Find rest, and hope and beauty,
And work my cares away."

—Mass. Horticulture.

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Wayside Gardens

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BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By
H. E. Beebe



H. E. Beebe

Hay for Horticulturists

To readers of the Dakota Horticulture pleasure often comes glancing thru recent issues. In April on page 55 Juanita speaks of Mrs. Taylor's very interesting "Life and Work of N. E. Hansen," which she can find in her local library in the 1942 South Dakota Historical Society book. I recommend this for a very definite reading of all in both Dakota Societies before the end of August. As Liberty announces, "reading time—two hours." We often see people from just one side. Mrs. Taylor starts with Denmark in 1866 by the river at Ribe—but I'll not spoil your surprises, especially the picture of Niels at eight, and his budding days at Iowa State.

Friend Hansen will be interested in the growth of pears and apples by the Nels Westerkows of Harding County in the February 3rd Dakota Farmer. Hansen's hardy varieties will take the grower a long ways but if he wishes to go farther it is often necessary to change the natural shelter from the air's velocity and temperature to a permanent artificial condition that requires little attention but produces larger and more sure yields.

Simmons' mention in the April issue of Mrs. Bettelheim's desire for living memorials at the end of this war came at the same time as the story "A Growing Memorial," clipped from the February 1st Watchman Examiner was left by my sister, Mrs. Perisho, on her visit here. They would enjoy the riot of color here now. The rains stopped two months ago and the hills became brown by May 15th but the flowers have seemed to take this as a dare and are flowing over stone walls with torrents of color. More care is needed but each family in the Dakotas could welcome its son with "The bed of flowers in the front yard, I planted to show folks going by that I was thinking each day of you and how you would like a bit of color when you return."

Talking of going away the April issue speaks of Luke Falk leaving Groton. He, like Hannah in the Argus-Leader, and C. A. Merkle in his "Little Red Book" column in the Bowdle Pioneer, analyze the contact of nature's forces on the moods of the prairie people. I want to dedicate

a summer poem by Carrie Crofoot of Aberdeen to them:

Remembrances to Dakotans

When summer days are gold—and perfum from
A thousand flowers hangs heavy in the breeze,
When twilight pins her purple vein with stars
And the slim moon above the prairie trees—
Rides like a goddess thru the sky,
Spilling her white enchantment once again—
That is the time I remember you the best
Perhaps and yet, perhaps, it is not then.

Friendship is a flower that blooms any time
in the year as John Robertson often said.

Sometimes I wish some one had put down
many of John's pithy and pleasant remarks. I'll
never forget his telling us about the last day of
school when the teacher wanted to kiss him
goodby—the same as the other scholars, and he
finally let her—on the top of his head.

(Continued from Page 101)

MR457 (1a-7) bears many very large dark carmine flowers, with rounded petals, which spread to a flat face. The stamens are long and prominent. Tree is upright in habit, tall, strong and clothed with large reddish leaves. The color is deeper than MR450 and MR452. However, it is lively and commanding.

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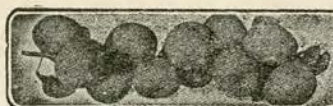
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IRIS GLEANINGS

By

Ellis L. Jackson



E. L. Jackson

The time of year has come that starts every real Iris fan's heart beating just a little faster and just ahead are some real surprises for every real lover of Iris who will want to see some of the new things that he has dreamed of and longed for but which he has never seen bloom. I think that is the reason for the annual symposium with its new list each year showing which Iris are the best in the view of the accredited judges. With me in particular this year will be a banner year for last year I did not get to see my own Iris in bloom as we were called east for the month of June. Then too, I take delight in common things that don't seem to appeal to those who have a more critical taste. I always look forward to the blooming of Bloudwil and Areneria. This year Areneria had been moved and did not bloom as well as usual but Bloudwil outdid itself. Both of them are very welcome visitors in the early spring and one of the crosses from them has also the same lovely yellow blooms. This is Keepsake by Cook, which received an A. M. from the Iris Society in 1938. This has tiny flowers of bright yellow on slender graceful stems. With me it's about a foot tall. Then, this year, Tampa, another of Paul Cook's introductions, did well altho it was short, more so than usual. What other flower would stand moving twice in a single year? This has a real redness and we enjoy it very much. This year we had one of Mr. Hill's new dwarfs from Areneria called Cream Tart. His description of this is as follows: Glistening cream and olive yellow with wide extended falls and a dash of red on the falls. Thimuia, not just a dab but a tart. I am looking forward to seeing the rest of the Hillson introductions from Areneria breeding. We also have had a dwarf this year which we have wanted for a long time. It's called Sound Money and is an introduction of J. Sass in 1936. This too is about 12 inches in height.

I think though after all that our show dwarf this year has been Ylo. We have enough of this to edge our lot on the Yellowstone trail so any one passing thru Mobridge can see it and wonder where we get our daffodil colors at a time when daffodils won't live thru for us. Anyway one cannot have too many yellows in a garden or bor-

der for yellow is the great neutralizer and nothing ever clashes if you have plenty of yellow. I came home with a dozen lovely potted snaps from the Red Owl today and found when I looked at them that they were labeled Go Glory—I shall not have heavy bloom of tall-bearded this year owing to replanting twice in succession but the patch looks so clean and healthy and the plants I set out late last spring will bloom nicely this year. Already they are beginning to throw up bloom stalks. As you know I have them on the church lot and this has fine drainage and not too much fertility. Mr. Rockwell was up early in the spring before they got started and I noticed him shaking his head as tho he tho they were a sick looking mess. Well they don't look that way now for most of them are nicely labeled and cataloged and many of them will give a real account of themselves.

One funny thing happened this year. My janitor threw a pail of crank case oil right in the center of the patch while everything was still frozen up and it almost did away with my nice planting of Balroudor. This is the cross Young Henry made that has brot joy to so many people and which demonstrated the fact that he has his father's green fingers and fine touch in breeding. Well, I despaired of saving any of them but went to work and gave them a dry cleaning with dirt and sand and kept after them till at last they came thru and are blooming very nicely now (May 26th). You might like Hill's description of Balroudor: J. Sass 1933, soft blue violet and deep olive buff. Two flowered stems 16 and 18 inches, vigorous. I noticed too that my Zwanenburg is coming along well and has bloom stalks just about ready to open. Miss Stoner refers to this as "that brown woodsy thing." It does make one think it belongs with woodsy things. I shall leave till next month the story of the tall-bearded. I just got off my order for 1945-46 and will get them in about July 1st. Then they will get well set by fall and bloom well another year. Some of my late fall plantings will bloom but it takes too much out of the single rhizome. Most of the Iris growers ship in about the first of July and while rhizomes are not as large as in the fall yet you have the fun of seeing them grow in your own patch. Then too there is a dearth of good stock and it pays to order early. I am guided quite largely in buying by Schreiner's 1st 100 and have 40 of these in the patch now but will have 60 when my new plantings are made, providing he does not change his list too radically. Anyway this is on the basis of the 1945 catalog. Last year I bought quite largely in the yellow classes and this year will try and round out my list.

FRUIT AND GARDEN NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner fell off a step ladder, breaking two ribs. He has an able assistant that would do these extra tasks, I am sure, as he was a ball player in his school days, and he had a vigorous swing to the trowel and I feared it would slip from his hand and go out the window. Many cedar rust balls can be seen on the cedar trees in Vermillion and Yankton. The listed corn furrows on the flat ground between Vermillion and Yankton were very wet, water standing in many fields. It seems these growers should check their corn, but they used the listing method in the dry years with best results and it is not easy to change all equipment. May 31st. Just got back home tonight from our Garden club picnic in McKennan park when a tornado struck, and it sure was the worst storm that ever hit the city. About 25 large trees in the north part of the park were broken off as tho they were matchwood. The statue of Liberty with her bright new silvery robe weathered the storm, I am glad to say. One of the overseas boys that was a prisoner of the nazis has tried to do a little work in the garden, but he is still weak, suffering from the fare in prison, rutabaga soup, and can do little. June 14th. A big headline across the page of the Argus says: "Gardeners urged to get busy due to reduced vegetable supplies." I wish that some of the boys that wrote this would follow me around in the garden. The past few days I have been alone, setting plants; too wet for anyone else to work. Just got an order for 400 peony buds for cold storage; these will come out when other blooms are all gone. Some say they can be kept for a long time. Tomato blight may be worse than last year, as some I have seen are not fit to set out. Cabbage and related crops do not mind the cool weather and is making good growth but the black flea beetle is working on the leaves. Potatoes also have made rapid growth

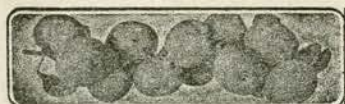
the past week, but hot weather may start trouble on such tender plants. A seed firm gave us long scarlet radish seed for scarlet globe and we may have to plow up most of them, as the public is not used to anything but the globe and it is a big loss; wonder if we have any claim for damages. The Sioux Falls Garden club will sponsor a flower show the 23rd and 24th of June. The Dell Rapids club will have their show on the 23rd. While writing this, on the 17th, I got a call from the girls in Portland, reminding me of Father's day and that the weather is warming up, and here, also, it's the second nice sunny day without rain. The Major writes from New Glinea that his banana tree has a bunch ready to pick, and of his continued research into the jungles learning more and more about the tropical trees and flowers. He has promised me the book, "Hand Book of New Guinea," all about the vegetables of New Guinea. He has also promised me the colored slides of the tropics if I will take good care of them. The Hansen thornless rose is in full bloom, fragrant, small pink, only 5 petals, but it is thornless. I think it is the Tetonkaha that has 18 petals, much larger, better pink and very fragrant. Adverse weather and other troubles makes our seedling tomatoes look as tho they should be disked up and replanted, but I still hope that with a little resetting there will be stand enough to cultivate altho they will have to grow fast the next 60 days to get a crop before frost. Corn is not as far along as last year, and most corn was soft even with a late killing frost. For those that wish to keep their proteins, carborhydrates and starches separate while eating sweet corn, here is the latest advice from the Dept. of Agriculture:

Protection of sweetcorn against injury by the corn earworm is not particularly difficult in the small plantings that are the rule in Victory gardens, but careful work and good timing are needed to get good results.

For control of the earworm, Federal entomologists advise use of a medicinal mineral oil, or better yet, a commercially prepared oil with another insecticide added to make it more effective. A medicine dropper or an oil can is convenient for applying the oil to the silks of the corn. The dose is about one-fourth of a teaspoonful or 20 drops.

Timing should be exact. Wait at least three days after the silks first appear at the top of the ear before applying the oil, the entomologists advise. This allows time for the fertilization of the ear. After about three days, the silks should be wilted and the tips beginning to turn brown. With the dropper or oil can place the dose of oil

(Continued on Page 112)



BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgenson



Rose Report

From a talk at the Sioux Falls Garden Club meeting by Chas. Vitak, as reported by Secretary Simmons: Mr. Vitak has been very successful in the culture of his favorite flower, the rose. For many years he has been grafting them on hardy stock, using the Harrison Yellow usually, for the stock. His experience has been that the darker colored roses have the most hardiness in their make-up. He mounds up the soil around his roses to about 8 inches in the fall, usually about November 15th, so as to have unfrozen soil for the work. He does no pruning until spring, when one can see what portion of the plant has been injured by the cold of winter. He does not favor a location where the plants are in full sun all day, but favors giving them about two-thirds of the day in full sunshine, preferably the first portion of the day.

Famous Trees

Nothing in all the plant world is so rooted in the affection and the veneration of mankind as a tree. The friendly, fostering, kindly tree. Its beauty is a never-ending delight; its living branches afford shade and shelter; its fruit or its nuts furnish food; and its felled trunk gives us houses, furniture, tools, weapons, medicines and fuel.

The most famous tree in this vicinity is the "Lone Tree," situated at the juncture of U. S. highway 77 and State 34. It is an old landmark, which every so often bobs into prominence because of conflicting agitation as to whether it should be cut down to make the highway safer for motorists. So far it has been spared.

Cottonwood trees attain the largest size of any species in South Dakota. A fine large specimen, 27 feet in circumference three feet above the ground, is growing on a ranch near the mouth of Artichoke Creek in Sully County. Another large tree 27 feet in circumference at the ground stood near the Big Sioux river at Sioux Falls. South Dakota's largest tree is found near Onida.

Old Timber Line Tree, on the crest of the lofty Cascade Range in Crater Lake National Park, guards one of Nature's most scenic wonderlands. Within the park's area widespread forests offer tree lovers a rare opportunity to see many unusual trees. Here are Brewer Oak, Western

Hemlock, Madrone, Pacific Yew, Golden Chinquapin, Big-Leaf Maple, and Pacific Dogwood.

The mountain hemlock is characteristic of this region, its stately trunks, drooping limbs and feathery foliage providing wood-land beauty that is never forgotten. Many of the trees in the Rocky and Cascade Mountains are from 800 to 1000 years old. In 1900 there was felled a giant California Redwood that began its existence in 271 B. C. A scientific study of the trunk of this tree revealed many interesting facts in its history.

The great trees of the Sequoia genus in California are the oldest living objects in the world. Some of them are thousands of years old and still in vigorous condition, and reach a height of 500 feet. One of them (entering upon its third millenium when Charlemagne was crowned at Rome) was more than one thousand years old at the birth of Christ; it was centuries old when the ancient city on the Tiber, according to legend, was founded.

At Wonderland, Redwood Park, grows the world's largest Octopus Tree. The redwood log, age 2,000 years, laid upon the ground 1,000 years while the octopus grew around it, combining 3000 years of growth. The "Sheine Tree" at Meyers Camp, is 5000 years old, diameter 21 feet, circumference 64 feet, and has a road passing directly through it. At Underwood Park you will find the Chandelier Tree, a giant redwood in the famous Redwood Forest, which has an "auto entrance." The width at its top is seven feet, and eight feet at the bottom; while 12,000 board feet of lumber was removed in making the cut. The world's famous Tree House, tallest one-room tree abode on earth, height 200 feet, age 4000 years, is at Lilly Redwood Park. Other famous trees are "Seven Wonders of the World," Cathedral Trees, where seven form a semi-circle; and a giant redwood that has fallen down and has twenty-one trees growing from it.

The largest cedar trees in the state of Washington grows in the western part of the state, and is 24 feet.

Junipers are grown only two places in the world, at Bend, Oregon, and the Holy Land. Lovely souvenirs are made from this wood that has aged from 1200 to 1500 years.

Because trees live so much longer than human beings, many trees have become historical monuments, such as the sacred bo-tree in India, under which, according to tradition, Buddha received enlightenment. (The original tree has vanished, but a bo-tree in Ceylon, said to be over 2000 years old, is venerated by Buddhists as having sprung from a slip of the sacred tree). Such

(Continued on Page 112)



THE IRIS

By
J. W. Fox



J. W. Fox

Many good articles on Iris have been published in our magazine from the gifted pen of Rev. E. L. Jackson, so I will not attempt to cover the ground he has so completely filled, merely recording something along historical lines which I hope will interest some of our club members. In ancient mythology Iris, symbolizing the rainbow, was often called the Goddess of the Rainbow. She had no important position on Olympus, but was the personal attendant and messenger of Juno, the wife of Zeus. Her name is perpetuated by Virgil who said, "Iris of saffron wings, displaying against the sun a robe of a thousand colors." The Iris is in the French coat of arms, represented by the fleur De-Lis, and has been for some centuries. The old time orris root, which yielded fragrant powder, was used in cosmetics and tooth powder. The three oldest Iris parents used were I. Florentina, I. Pallida and I. Germanica, intercrossing these gave a start to thousands of varieties. The real beginning of the modern Iris got its start in Asia Minor. These attaining a height of four feet and the first was I. Amas, which tho lacking tall flower stems produced huge flowers. This Iris is the progenitor of many modern Iris. Next came I. troyana, huge and tall, found near the site of ancient Troy. I. cypriam, from Cyprus and I. Mesopotamica and I. ricardi, the finest modern Iris stem from crossing these strains. Now for a little on hybridizing, which is the cross fertilization between parents of one or more genes. First let us take the essentials which are imperative for successful hybridizing or crossing. First prevention of self pollenization, second the protection of the pistil and its receptive surface from injury during the removal of the stamens, third guarding the pistil from pollen other than intended, with which it is to be crossed. Fourth, using pollen that is viable and otherwise effective in producing seed. Fifth, using such protective devices on the crossed flower that will not cause wilting, mold or cause it to fall; sixth and most important, proper labeling, i. e. both plant names and date of crossing. Many plants self pollenize in the bud, so this calls for immediate action to remove the pollen or otherwise destroy the effectiveness of same. This is

sometimes done by water and a syringe but usually the bud is slit by a scalpel or a spear-headed dissecting needle and the immature stamens plucked out with tweezers. While this is true of some Iris, it is not the general rule as very few Iris will set seed if not fertilized by the bees or butterflies. The hybridizers have a systematic breeding plan worked out to enable them to know the history and antecedents of the two plants they intend to cross. This pedigree, so to speak, goes back thru six different generations of each parent. The marking of the cross is very important, the mother first, i. e. the pistillate plant. As an example let us take Crystal Beauty for the pistillate, or mother parent and the pollen, let us use Wm. Mohr. We take a fine camel hair brush and visit a Wm. Mohr bloom which is just open and touch the stamens with the brush, rubbing all three, to be sure we get a sufficient supply of ripe pollen. Then with our brush of pollen we take the bloom of Crystal Beauty from which the stamens and standards have been removed and brush the pollen on the pistil, fertilizing it. Then we cover the bloom with a little bag of some light porous material which lets in air, to develop our cross. Then comes the important job of labeling and marking. First we might number the plant with a little tag then mark in the record book beside a corresponding number we put Crystal Beauty X with Wm. Mohr, the date, and then wait till the pod is ready to pick. Then comes more careful planning. We plant the seed as soon as ripe, in a cold frame and hope we have seed that will grow. Then in spring, when the seeds grow, we carefully count the number of plants which appear and these are each given a number to be entered under the X in the little book containing our first entry. The second year, when they bloom, we compare them with each parent and other Iris we have in our planting to see if we have anything new in color or form. If we are lucky, out of say 50 seeds planted and maybe 30 to 35 brot to flower, we find one or even two worthy of propagating for introduction. This may take from 2 to 5 years more and in the meantime we submit plants to recognized Iris authorities for test, then if it proves true and no rogues or throwbacks appear, the resulting cross is ready for sale to the public. This long process is the reason new Iris is so expensive.

If possible, keep squash and cucumbers watered in dry periods. If it is impossible to water these crops, a mulch will help prevent loss of moisture from the soil. Planting holes filled with compost also help to hold moisture in the soil during dry spells."

SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

The Government continues to put out tantilizing reports of the wonderful new bug exterminator DDT, but is always careful to add "can't have it" at the end of the article. But after the war's end, apparently, we will have an easy way to put the boot to many of the garden pests, and of course we don't want to deprive the armed forces of this protection. It will give gardeners another motive for wishing hostilities to end, so we too, can have some of it. In the meantime, if the one described in Time does not include critical material, perhaps we can get something about as good. Here is what Time says about it: "From the British Ministry of Agri., last week, came news of an insecticide which may be as good as famed DDT, and perhaps better. Known in wartime code as "666," it is a simple chemical: hexa-chloro-benzene. In tests on parasitic mites and ticks (Acorida) it proved much more effective than DDT. On mangy rats infested with itch mites it worked a complete cure and unlike DDT, proved entirely harmless to the animals. It may be the answer to scabies in animals and man, and to many tick-borne diseases."

The Prairie Farmer, of May 26th, says, commenting on 3 weeks of rain: "Corn planters are going to have to work day and night if they hope to get corn in the ground before oak leaves grow as big as elephant ears. Almost 3 weeks of rain has sent farmers in rubber boots to cut asparagus in truck gardening areas. Gardens just aren't." Perhaps we should look around a little at troubles in other sections before we give this state back to the Indians, besides which, there is no certainty that the Indians would be willing to take it back, in its present condition. To show the care that Idaho exercises with its certified seed potato industry, samples from each grower of such stock is sent to San Diego, Calif., in the fall, where they are planted in test plots, and the results are announced in Feb. and March. Unless a grower's samples are up to standard, he is not allowed to plant his own seed that year, but must obtain his seed from another grower whose samples passed the tests. The Idaho News Letter states that 18,000 farms in that state produce commercial potatoes and potatoes are a 40-million dollar crop there. Idaho farmers plant 1,

750,000 bags of seed potatoes annually, which is more potatoes than half of all the other states produce, and only Maine exceeds Idaho in volume of production. For this reason I think we can take their cultural advice very seriously. One thing their experiments have discovered is that hilling reduces the yield by 10 cwt. per acre, on account of the soil drying out more, when the tubers are hilled. They advise that where hilling is necessary to prevent sunburn, it should be delayed as long as possible, to conserve moisture. "Peter, Peter, Apple eater, had a wife and wished to keep her,

He fed her apples, all she'd eat, thus kept her temper mild and sweet."

Chas. P. Kelly, in Virginia Fruit.

This reminds of the Scotch minister who was attempting to collect \$5 from one of his parishioners, who enquired, "If I give you this money will I go to heaven?" To which the minister replied, "I can't guarantee it, but it is weel worth trying." This treatment may become more difficult in time, for the same magazine states that there are but one-third as many apple trees in the U. S. as there were in 1910. It seems a good time to plant more apple trees, or run the risk of the present rapid turn-over of wives continuing. Our thanks go out to Mr. J. W. Fox, of Sioux Falls, for presenting to the Society library the valuable book, "The American Family Garden Book," a very generous gift. Dr. McCrory, Brookings, has sent me two very interesting programs of former meetings at Yankton in 1892 and 1898, especially interesting now that we are to go there in September for this year's meetings. As to this year's fruit prospects he says, "The sandcherries are not standing this wet weather so well. A blight has been noticeable the last few years. This year it is serious. Looks as if this is a dry climate crop. This has been a peculiar season; such fruit plants as Nanking cherry, apricot, plum and many others have failed to set fruit because of cold weather. Yet a peach tree here in Brookings has survived and set some fruit." I hope many of you are planning to attend the Yankton meeting, and any that wish to be on the program, please send me the title of your paper, so it can go on the printed programs. We have always had good meetings at Yankton and I am sure this will be no exception. Look out for the striped cucumber beetle on your vine crops. Always more in evidence on a wet year, they have come early, here. Protect you vines, so they won't stay long.

HELP WIN THE WAR — BUY WAR BONDS

CANNED VEGETABLE SUPPLY REDUCED

By
Dr. S. A. McCrory



S. A. McCrory

It seems logical to discuss the food situation or at least to think in terms of the potential food supply. By the time you read this it will be too late to do much about producing crops this year. However, it may be possible to do some storing, freezing, canning or by other means preserve food.

President Truman recently had meetings called in four regions of the country. The Minneapolis meeting was attended by representatives from North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. There we were informed that the civilian supply of the 1945 commercial pack of canned vegetables will be materially reduced. Canned tomatoes will likely be most seriously affected but sweet corn, snap beans, and peas will also be greatly reduced.

It is my object here to call this to your attention in order that you may make the necessary adjustments to meet this possible reduced supply of canned vegetables. You may also help by calling this to the attention of your neighbors. While there seems little cause for alarm, one can easily see the seriousness of the situation. All are familiar with the meat, dairy products and sugar situation. The fruit supply has been reduced in some places by cold weather. At this date gardens are off to a poor start. While the food situation may improve there is just as good a chance for it to get worse. Certainly as it now appears there is as great a need for home canning as ever before. No doubt many will substitute another food for those formerly eaten.

The woman customer was indignant because the grocer was out of matches. "How do you expect me to light the stove for meals?" she wailed. "I don't know, madam," replied the sorely tried grocer. "However," he suggested, "you might try rubbing a couple of bureaucratic heads together for fire."—Stephen J. Schmiedl, Capper's Farmer.

Please tell me the best way to control the cucumber beetle? As soon as the plants come up, apply a dust made of one pound of calcium arsenate mixed with nine pounds of gypsum. After cucumbers start to form, use $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent rotenone dust instead of the poison formula—Prairie Farmer.

(Continued from Page 109)

was the King's Oak at Woodstock, England, the hunting lodge of Henry II; the Royal Oak which sheltered Charles II after his defeat at Worcester; the Charter Oak at Hartford, Connecticut, blown down in 1858, which was said to have been the depository for the Connecticut Charter demanded in surrender by Andros in 1687; and the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington in 1776 assumed command of the continental army. It stood until 1923.

All trees are interesting; some are very strange. Among the strangest are the tropical mangrove and banyan, which send down from their extended branches, roots that grow into supporting trunks, so that the tree in time becomes a grove. Then there is the baobab, or "monkey bread" tree, which grows immensely broad without growing proportionately tall, so that its trunk measures 20 to 30 feet in diameter with a height of only 60 to 70 feet, while its branches, 50 to 60 feet long and each as thick as a good sized tree, sweep the ground with their foliage.

In South American forests are several different "cow trees" which yield a creamy, pleasant tasting juice, said to form a satisfactory substitute for milk; these are generally related to the trees from which rubber is obtained. The deadly Upas tree of Java, whose poisonous breath was once believed to be fatal to every living creature within ten miles, has been proven a travelers' fable; the real Upas, however, has a poisonous juice which is used by the natives as an arrow poison.

There are a great many more trees of importance; these are only a few of them. The tree groves were God's first temples; and in the presence of the trees one finds peace, quietude, and inspiration.

Mrs. M. C. Hammil.

Flandreau, S. D.

(Continued from Page 108)

in the silk about a quarter inch into the silk mass inside the tip of the husk.

In areas where the European corn borer is a pest, the damage to sweet corn can be reduced by applying a rotenone spray or dust. Get the insecticide into the center of the plant where the tassel forms, and between each leaf and the stalk. Four applications about five days apart should be made in the latter part of June and early July. The object is to poison the borer at the time it is making its effort to enter the corn plant.