

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

AUGUST, 1945



Miss Beatrice, Mrs. and Mr. H. E. Beebe at Wheeler Springs, Calif. Hard work seems to agree with Mr. Beebe, he certainly looks as tho he could lick his weight in wildcats.

Plan to attend our annual meeting at Yankton, Sept. 5th and 6th.

WILSON'S WARBLER

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens America, has for many years carried a figure of Wilson's warbler on the cover of its journal, The Wilson Bulletin.

The scientific name of the bird is *Wilsonia pusilla*. Of course, Wilson did not name it after himself. That honor was bestowed by Bonaparte, a later author. Wilson had placed it in the genus *uscicapa*, an Old World group, which belongs to an entirely different family, according to later workers. Wilson called it the "pine swamp warbler." He had found it in May, associated in migration with other warblers, and thought probably it nested in the swamps. But it ranges much more widely and nests from Nova Scotia and northern Minnesota to central Quebec and Mackenzie.

This is one of my favorite birds and is easily described. It is a small warbler, quite bright yellow below, blackish-olive above with a large black cap. In fall specimens, the cap may be indistinct but there rarely is much difficulty in identifying the bird. It is a fairly common species with us in migration and one of the first to be noted during fall migration. Quite regularly I see the first ones about August 19. In the spring it is not so early and arrives about May 20. I find that I have banded 177 of them as compared to 200 mourning warblers and 906 yellow warblers. Of Wilson's warblers, 42 were caught in 1942.

Dr. Roberts reported no definite records of nests of this bird in Minnesota but birds have been seen in the northern part of the state in June and July so that a few may nest there. From other localities the nest is described as placed on the ground in boggy places, the eggs white, heavily marked with spots of brown or lavender. The song is described as similar to that of a redstart or yellow warbler.

Central America is the winter home of this bird. Its southward journey seems a bit myster-

Vol. XVIII

August, 1945

No. 8

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

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

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

SOUTH DAKOTA OFFICERS

Dr. N. E. Hansen, President Emeritus	Brookings, S. D.
H. N. Dybvig, President	Colton, S. D.
H. R. Woodward, Vice President	Hot Springs, S. D.
W. A. Simmons, Secretary	Sioux Falls, S. D.
F. X. Wallner, Treasurer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Mrs. Morris Harter, Librarian	Highmore, S. D.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. B. Taylor, ve years	Ipswich, S. D.
E. A. ates, four years	Rapid City, S. D.
Geo. W. Gurney, three years	Yankton, S. D.
Dr. S. A. McCrory, two years	Brookings, S. D.
A. R. Schamber, one year	Rapid City, S. D.
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen, Garden Club	Dell Rapids, S. D.
Elton Shank, Garden Club	Brookings, S. D.

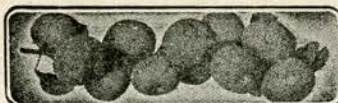
NORTH DAKOTA OFFICERS

Ralph W. Smith, President	Dickinson
George Millen, 1st Vice President	Sheyenne
Fred McKinnis, 2nd Vice President	St. John
Harry Graves, Secretary	Fargo
E. L. Shaw, Treasurer	Fargo

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Wilson's Warbler, O. A. Stevens	114
Newsletters, H. A. Graves	115
Garden Notes, W. E. H. Porter	116
Manitoba News Letter, W. R. Leslie	117
Garden Club Gleanings, Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen	118-119
Farm Youngsters Should Stay on the Farm, H. R. Woodward	120
Secretary's Corner, W. A. Simmons	122
New Hampshire News Letter, Dr. A. F. Yeager	123
Blizzard Belt Gardener, Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen	124
Fruit and Vegetable Notes, F. X. Wallner	125
Book Reviews, Mrs. Morris Harter	126
Book Review, W. R. Simmons	126
Beebe's Philosophy, H. E. Beebe	127

ious. The birds are common in our region during migration but in the southern states they are rarely seen. There are very few records for Louisiana and apparently none for Florida.



NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

The 24th Annual Show of the North Dakota Peony Society was held in the Ryan Hotel, Grand Forks, on July 6 and 7.

Eighty individuals entered a total of several hundred blooms, and the show was rated as one of the largest in the history of the Society. If my memory serves me right, single blooms of Solange and LeCynge had a close battle for Grand Champion bloom in the Court of Honor. I can't recall for certain which

one the judge finally settled on for first, but I believe it was the LeCynge. Mrs. A. S. Gowen, of Excelsior, Minn., judged the show. Mrs. Frances Kannowski is Secretary of the Peony Society.

Speaking of peonies reminds me of a peony my mother acquired some six years ago as a root of Solange. It misbehaved for a couple of years as only Solange can, but the past couple of years has rated straight A in deportment. This year, I was fortunate in seeing this plant in bloom, and on close examination found two blooms that had a few petals with partial red edging as in Festiva Maxima. Can this be Solange? Its early behavior would indicate that it well could be, but does Solange ever show this red trace? I would be glad to hear from some of the peony authorities.

O. R. Beckley of Bordulac, North Dakota, a long-time member of our Society and postmaster at Bordulac for the past 25 years, has retired from the post office on a disability pension due to an eye condition resulting in partial blindness. Mr. Beckley has been a regular visitor to the horticultural office and is always interested in new things in both the field of Agronomy and Horticulture. We extend to Mr. Beckley our sincere wish for his early recovery.

Lightning has struck our tomato plants this year in the form of the common stalk borer. We moved to a new residence June 1, and only had room in the backyard garden for a few select plants of Firesteel. When we found these treasures being attacked by borers, we really put on our war paint. Armed with a sharp knife, we sallied forth at least twice daily when in town to look for tell-tale wilted leaves. The score in our favor is about 15 dead borers. On the borers' side of the ledger, 5 tomato plants. Many plants have been salvaged by slitting the stem or prob-

ing with a sharp pin. According to entomologists, the adult moths lay their eggs on weeds and grasses in the fall. The worms hatch in late May or early June and after a few days, migrate to nearby cultivated plants. The recommended best means of control is to mow and burn all weeds and grasses in the immediate garden area in the fall. We are planning on a hot bonfire in our garden.

The North Dakota Horticultural Society held its annual meeting June 29 in the Chateau de Mores—a historic site of the State Historical Society at Medora. Thirty-seven people attended and a most pleasant time was had by all, as far as we could determine. The site was ideal, the informal program interesting and instructive, and the fine picnic lunch served by the Congregational Ladies Aid of Medora put the "cap sheaf" on a most worthwhile afternoon and evening. Your shiftless secretary will try and have a complete report of the meeting for an early issue. It is the opinion of yours truly that an eastern and a western meeting each year might be worthwhile and also afford an opportunity for a larger number of our members to attend a meeting annually.

Seedling lilacs grown from seed collected about six years ago in the lilac planting of Dr. C. I. Nelson, of Fargo, bloomed profusely this year. The Nelson planting contains sufficient varieties of French hybrids to provide an abundant mixture of pollen, but still the results were much more surprising than our fondest hopes. Seedlings of Ludwig Spaeth, a single, all came double. Seedlings of Madame Cashmir Perrier, a white, came double in a variety of colors—mostly pink or rose. Nothing to get excited about or to consider naming, but some very worthwhile things. One in particular suggested Victor Lemoine but more reddish in color. While on the subject of lilacs, I would like to comment that the blue lilac, Oliver de Serres, is an eyeful when right. It did right well in my mother's lilac planting this season. Mother insists, however, that Paul Thirion is the best lilac still in her collection of thirty some varieties.

Foxtail says: Step on up, folks. You might as well give your blood to the Red Cross as have it squeezed out by tax collectors.—Prairie Farmer.

If coming generations hear any of the so-called modern music slapped together by our present American composers, they will marvel at the strength of the internal organs of a people that could stomach such an aggregation of discords.



GARDEN NOTES

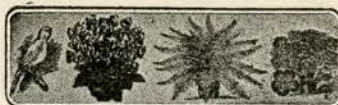
By
W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter This is the time par excellence of attainment, not the least of which are the epicurean gifts of a well stocked garden, in which a word of praise is due that all season plant rhubarb. In this cold northern climate as sweet and juicy in August as in May, a wholesome and delectable standby the year round that never cloy, surviving under complete neglect yet always responding generously to a minimum of care. Bailey lists it as *Rhuem Rhaponticum* (wine plant) and a native of desert and subalpine regions of south Siberia. Continuing my frigid jottings for the summer of 1945: June 1st. Cold drizzle from the north, fanned by icy wind, temp. 44 and prospect of heavy frost so decided to be sensible and resume winter underwear as protection against summer severity. The April 20th issue of Manchester Guardian devotes columns to obituary of President Roosevelt including portrait taken in 1932 at the time of his first election and also the impressive memorial service held in St. Paul's cathedral at which Mr. Winant, American ambassador, read the lesson from book of Revelations, "After this, I beheld and Lo, a great multitude which no man could number of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues stood before the throne and palms in their hands." At close, for the second time in history, the whole congregation joined in singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic, "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free, while God is marching on." This was followed by the Star Spangled Banner. The same issue also records an alarming scarcity of pewits, attributed to increase of carrion crows, owing to lack of game keepers. June 6th. Pleasantly warm, fragrant yellow flowering currant is out and home slough is bright with floating islands of golden water buttercups. Two introduced albinos, always scarce, and hard to obtain, now in bloom viz Borsch's Phlox divaricata and vinca minor, white stars against dark myrtle green foliage, from Wayside's. Manchester Guardian reports cuckoo heard in Cheshire on April 15th, and hawthorne in bloom on the 17th. Here the latter is leafing out on June 7th. Wayside's chrysanthemum Eugene Wander, has succumbed to probably spring cold and soginess, rather than to winter severity tho their

erubescens is thriving, divided their Aster violeta, now a heavy clump. June 10th. 78 in shade, the sultry air is heavy with fragrance of crab, plum and cherry, especially the latter, and snowy garlands of Mongolian spirea have a faint hawthorn fragrance. Foliage and flowers appear simultaneously on this dwarf, slender-boughed and daintiest of all shrubs, which shows no winter kill-back. My horse chestnut, now in leaf, has a few flower clusters. I remember in 1923, when passing thru Quebec at the end of May, a magnificent tree in Windsor park in full blossom, all of which reminds me of England's deer haunted parks dotted with these handsome candelabra-flowered trees in red and white. June 16th. Grass white with frost long after sunrise; the fragrant white cluster of crabs that yesterday practically concealed the foliage, are gone, all the thorns are most erratic, with full leafage, bursting leaf buds and colored buds all on the same bush. June 21st. Cloudless, strong south wind, 90 in shade and clear sunset glow over Canada. This fervent midsummer kiss brings quick response from many garden denizens, lilacs in fully glory and bush honeysuckles dusted in pink and white, yellow mist of tall *Isatis glauca*, with darker gold of double buttercup and orange of fragrant wallflowers. Tall many colored nodding columbines, with the cheerfulness of which lash fleabane, perhaps best of all, are fragrant, sheets of matted orange lipped toadflax *Linaria Faucicola*, this rare, little known gem from the Pyrenees, an all summer bloomer, does surprisingly well here, hardy as any perennial weed, extending its domaine both by stolon and seed and yet not invasive. My Phlox ovata, now in bloom, has responded in growth size and color to a little shade, causing one to wonder whether even sun lovers are not better for a little protection from the beating rays of a prairie summer sun. This Phlox seems to be quite local even in its native New England and the demand far exceeds the supply; fortunately it is hardy in North Dakota. My camelia puts out terminal shoot of 5 leaves celebrating the occasion by shedding most others, first sign of life since early winter; its relative the tea plant is still as was. June 25th. Our 48 hour heat wave passes with wind shift from south to northwest and temp. drop to 69, and breathing no longer comes in gasps. The first lily in flower is the *Amaryllid Ixiolirion montanum*, blue trumpet clusters on long stems and I make the pleasing discovery of a pink variety rosea *Geranium sanguineum*. Seed was sown 3 years ago from one of Rex Pearce's mixed pkts. The *Salmigundi* rhubarb seems to be *Reum emodi*

(Continued on Page 128)



MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

The Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, has for the third successive season the benefit of summer residence of two investigators from the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Brandon. Dr. R. D. Bird, the officer-in-charge, contributes very valuable help in combating insect enemies at all seasons. He has supplied the following timely notes to be shared with you.

ANTS are social insects which live in colonies. A colony contains a queen, which lays the eggs, and many workers. Colonies forming large nests in gardens and lawns kill the vegetation and should be destroyed. After rains, lawns are often covered with innumerable tiny piles of dirt from burrowings of ants. These are not particularly destructive. In fact, they help to "plough" the lawn by bringing up fresh soil and aerating the ground. Some ants enter houses and are particularly annoying in pantries and basements.

In order to destroy ants the nest should be located if possible. Holes should be poked in the nest and a teaspoonful of carbon disulphide poured into each hole which is then covered with damp soil. Care must be taken to keep fire away as the liquid is inflammable and the gas explosive. Pantries should be dusted with derris powder which is not poisonous. Basements, when there is no danger to food, should be dusted with the poisonous sodium fluoride diluted with 9 parts of borax. Proprietary ant baits and poisons are also effective.

FLEA BEETLES: There are many species of flea beetles. They are usually black in color, are very small, and jump like fleas when disturbed.

The principal damage is done in the spring to the leaves by the adult, overwintering beetles. Some damage continues throughout the summer, and it may again become severe in the fall. Radish, cabbage, kohlrabi, horseradish, rape and beets are attacked by several species. The potato flea beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris* (Harr.)) attacks potatoes and tomatoes.

The beetles eat small shot-holes in the leaves and in the case of young cabbage feed mainly at the edge of the leaves so that the leaf margins turn whitish and die. Larvae tunnel in potatoes

and cause small pimples on the surface of the tubers.

Good control may be obtained by dusting the plants with undiluted commercial derris dust, or with cryolite diluted with 2 parts of flour. These dusts are best applied on calm mornings when the leaves are wet with dew but can also be applied during the day if there is no wind.

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM and its control: Imported cabbage worms are velvety-green caterpillars, commonly found feeding on cabbages and cauliflowers. They eat large circular holes in the leaves and frequently bore into the centre of cabbage heads. Control measures should be applied as soon as injury to the plants becomes evident.

Dusting with arsenate of lime and hydrated lime is the recommended remedy. One part of the poison should be mixed with 6 parts of hydrated lime and the resulting powder dusted on the plants in the early morning, or late evening, when the leaves are wet with dew. Particular attention should be paid to the central portion of the cabbages and cauliflowers, since feeding usually is most prevalent there. Two or three applications should be made as needed, care being taken to apply the dust immediately feeding becomes evident. Due to the waxy condition of the leaves spraying has not given satisfactory results.

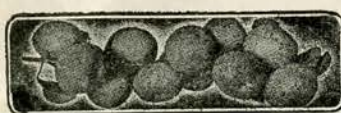
If the plants have to be treated shortly before being marketed, dust with commercial derris. This material is non-poisonous to humans. It can be secured at the local seed houses, hardwares, drug stores or from wholesale drug companies.

The remedies recommended for cabbage worms, fortunately, control such other destructive cabbage and cauliflower insects as the cabbage looper and diamond-back moth.

APHIDS or **PLANT LICE** are soft bodied insects which are frequently found feeding in clusters on a wide variety of plants. They vary greatly in color; white, green, blue, red and black forms being frequently found. When present aphids should be checked before further damage is done. They can be controlled much more easily at the beginning of an outbreak than later in the season, when their numbers will have increased and the leaves on which they are feeding become curled up in such a way as to protect them from sprays or dusts.

Spraying the plants with nicotine sulphate 40% and water, to which has been added a small amount of laundry soap is the easiest method of control. Nicotine should be used at the rate of 3-8 of a pint to 40 gallons of water and 2 pounds

(Continued on Page 128)



GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

President's Message



Mrs. Jorgensen

In the March number of Horticulture I announced that the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, had sent us 61 plants for testing in our testing program of which I was chairman last year. Some of these were sent out to people over the State but I was able to keep one of each variety for testing in my own garden. These plants have all lived in my garden and some have bloomed the first year of planting. The *Deutzia staminea* is in full bloom at this writing (July 12) with the plant almost covered with little bell shaped white flowers. *Philadelphus cymosus* ATLAS bloomed with large flowers the size of a silver dollar. *Philadelphus lewisii* did not bloom but has made a fine growth. *Philadelphus nepalensis* bloomed with only small flowers but it is the tallest of them all. *Philadelphus virginialis* Argentine has a very full double flower and is very fine.

Of the thirty-six named French lilacs there were ten that bloomed the first year. The bloom was not large on any of them but we were able to tell the color and judge they will be better another year. *Lean Matheiu*, *Bousingauli* and *Pres. Roosevelt* proved to be dark in color and the best that bloomed this year. *Lila Rosa* had the most bloom of any. *Aurea*, *Gloire de la Rochelle*, *Grace Orthwaite*, *Guizot*, *La Tour D'Auvergne*, and *Rubra Insigni* were the others that bloomed, all were light in color and most of them were single. As the years go by we will be able to give the gardeners of South Dakota advice on what French lilacs to purchase due to this gift of the Morton Arboretum.

—Elton Shank,
President.

Brookings, S. D.

It's Convention Time

Are you going to Yankton? That's the convention city for 1945, so let's have a loud "aye" from all the clubs, both in the Federation and out, for Mr. Gurney has extended his generous invitation to all garden clubs in the state. Conventions are always fun, but when they are held at Yankton, we know the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company, represented by President George Gurney, will make a special effort to entertain us; and this year the special treat is a free picnic dinner!

Your delegates should have been chosen by now, but maybe the prospect of that bountiful picnic dinner, the drive along the old Missouri, and other attractions will help persuade additional members to make the trip. As a courtesy to Mr. Gurney you should let him know how many are coming from your club, so that it will be easier to plan the feeding problem. Present plans schedule the meeting date a week later than usual which should be an ideal time, but since war-time conditions have altered some of the arrangements, the best we can do now is to notify each of you by letter. Though this is not very definite, we do know we are having a convention; the Horticultural Society, ever on the lookout to do nice things for us, has secured a speaker of especial interest to the garden clubs; and that the welcome mat is out at Yankton.

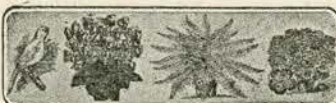
In these first formative years it is important that you come and take part in the convention proceedings; help form a stronger chain of South Dakota Federated Garden Clubs. We are important. In the report of Mrs. Reynolds Flournoy, membership chairman of the National Council, she says, "The addition of another state to the ranks of the National Council of State Garden Clubs is the most important event of the year." We are important, but we need representatives from each club to rebuild and enlarge our importance and our sphere of influence. Do come, and bring your ideas, your suggestions, and anything you have to exhibit, with you. Also let me remind you that dues are due the day following the convention, so bring them along, and be paid up for next year. Last year Iroquois sent their dues in before the convention. "Due" come

Program Suggestions

That Nature Magazine about which we have been harping is even more tantalizing as a program aid than we realized. In addition to the monthly magazine with its splendid articles, they offer educational pamphlets which are reprints of the better articles in the Nature Magazine, and sell for 20c each; rotogravure sections of the magazine at 20c; and best of all a long list of motion pictures of nature and the outdoors. These are available on a \$1.00 rental basis. Write to the American Nature Association, 1214 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

In making up your programs for next year, don't fail to include the South Dakota movie, obtained from the State Highway Commission at Pierre.

Another movie which may not be available to clubs in all portions of the state as easily as it was in the east, is that which was shown by Mr. R. P. Arnold of the Continental Oil Company of



Sioux Falls. The Dell Rapids Garden Club found this to be especially interesting since the film is a Kodacolor portrayal of actual Canadian wilderness trips taken by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, and he accompanies the showing with a travelogue of his many experiences. Mr. Arnold also has a case of souvenirs to exhibit. Write to him at the above address if you are interested.

Bringing the Community Together

Nothing a garden club can do will draw the flower loving public together better than a flower show. Reports from Sioux Falls, Brookings, and Dell Rapids indicate that their late June shows have been the most successful in their history. "Nearly 2,000 Attend Flower Show" headlined the combined Sioux Falls and South Sioux's show; "fifty people entered 158 exhibits in the most successful show ever held" is Brookings' proud boast, for this is but their fourth attempt; while Dell Rapids congratulates itself on having 306 competitive entries in 50 classes, plus 65 decorative exhibits to make it the most beautiful show in its history. The popular judging team of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dybvig of the Dybvig Nurseries, were hard put to it to make connections as they judged both the Dell Rapids and Sioux Falls shows on June 23 and 24. Dr. S. A. McCrory, head of the Horticultural Department of State College, judged the Brookings show.

Comparisons are helpful in planning future events, so it may be interesting to note the classes under which flowers are entered in these shows. Brookings had seven sections with subdivisions under each—Peonies, Iris, Other Perennials, Biennials and Annuals, Flowering Shrubs, Arrangements, and Juniors. Sioux Falls has special classes for named varieties (all entries in the large flower shows must be named, but it takes a while to educate a community to named varieties); while Dell Rapids makes two general sections of the show, the horticultural exhibits, and the arrangements classes each with about 25 divisions and subdivisions. These classes have evolved through the years from the time when a judge was asked to pick out the best bouquet from among formal and informal, bunches of flowers chucked tightly into a bowl, and one which had a specimen of every plant which a yard might contain. Now the classes are formed to contain a basis of comparison as, miniatures; an arrangement in all white including the container but excepting the foliage; peonies in a basket; a dinner table arrangement, etc. You may have bouquets of specified heights; for specified uses, as a hospital tray, or an altar arrangement; in specified colors; and a hundred other kinds. Dell Rapids was the only show to solicit and distribute

prizes too, which involves much correspondence and work, and which is not vital to the success of the show, though many fine gifts were received from nurseries and others over the nation.

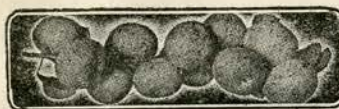
Mostly Iris

From our old friend Mrs. Briley comes such an interesting report that I shall let her take over: "At last the Mobridge Garden Club has something really worthwhile to report. As you know, we are most fortunate in having Rev. and Mrs. Ellis Jackson as members of our club. For our June meeting they invited us to their iris garden which is located back of the Baptist church. There he has twelve long rows of lovely plants, reaching from the church to the alley. That evening, June 11, there were not many plants in bloom, but we were impressed with the sturdy growth of foliage and stems, and many of them were waist high. The lovely white Patricia was out; Marco Polo, Mati Hari, and Golden Hind were just about to open. Each day more come out. Those that are receiving the most attention just now (and this writing includes the week of June 11) are Burfawn, Red Douglas, Dauntless, Rosy Wings, beautiful with two shades of plum color; the gorgeous blue Missouri; Wabash, with the white uprights and purple falls edged with a tiny line of white; Royal Coach, William Mohr, Midwest Gem, Lighthouse, and Song of Gold. Mrs. Jackson likes Lighthouse best this year, because as she sits in church she can see it and she thinks it lights up the whole garden. William Mohr seems to be a general favorite. The veins are dark, and look as though they had been embroidered on the finest deep lavender silk you can imagine.

At about 9 o'clock we adjourned to the Jackson home where we spent the rest of the evening talking about flowers, mostly iris. Our host and hostess served a refreshing lunch.

Rev. Jackson came to Mobridge about two years ago from Mitchell, bringing nearly 1,200 iris plants, of about sixty different named varieties. After planting them in the fall, he found in the spring that his place was sold and he had to move them, so a year ago in May the iris was transplanted, and of course didn't do very well last year. However, with the excellent care they have received, together with an abundance of moisture and cool weather, they have made an outstanding showing. As horticulturists we have read Rev. Jackson's articles in our magazine, and he is mentioned in George Wills' catalog since he helped Wills with the iris list. Personally, I am enjoying this rare collection. The Baptist church is just across the street from the library and I

(Continued on Page 128)



FARM YOUNGSTERS SHOULD PLAN TO STAY ON THE FARM

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

Some time ago it was my duty to give a commencement talk to a class of rural youngsters who had completed the requirements for the eighth grade and they had assembled for their diplomas from the hands of the county superintendent of schools. In the preparation of this address I had thought for some little time on my subject which was in a general way the giving advice on their course into the future. I had given similar talks many times before but they had been to boys and girls who had lived most or nearly all of their lives in town. On this occasion I decided to depart from the regular channels and advise the youngsters to plan to stay on the farm. We all have a little postwar planning to do for ourselves and our families and we should do it now, even if it is no more than setting aside a little money for the education of that boy in the army or that girl who is in high school.

Peacetime will bring many heartaches to a good share of our "teen-age" youngsters unless they make some pretty definite plans. We can be sure of some things. Work opportunities will strike the inexperienced and poorly equipped, the hardest of any group unless it might be the physically handicapped. Youths in jobs will be laid off, not because of discrimination but because employers will favor better equipped workers and will raise standards back to pre-war requirements. Many positions now held by youth will be given back to ex-service men who are away on leaves of absence and in addition there will be a demand for the employment of returning veterans.

Rural youth really have an opportunity because they have been brought up on the soil, they have had the elementary principles of agriculture taught to them by their parents and have the best kind of foundation for making a success. After all is said and done the most valuable asset one can have is the ability to make a living. The value of other things may rise and fall and even in many instances may become worthless, yet the ability to make a living should be as good in good times as in bad, whether a cow is worth five dollars or five hundred. The cost of living is most generally in the same proportion.

For an eighth grader, high school preparation is essential of course, because it prepares him to make full use of the facilities offered by our State colleges which have been established and developed in order to provide a more efficient rural leadership in America. Some of these State colleges in our middle west are the greatest agricultural schools in the world. They have facilities for training students in agricultural pursuits, including horticulture, poultry culture, agronomy, animal husbandry, fruit and flower culture, agricultural economics, range management and home economics that are unsurpassed. Rural students should know more about these courses and be in a position to know that the word "agronomy" for example, is something more than a term in Webster's dictionary. While rural students are in high school there are great possibilities in 4-H club work. If they only knew it, they have two strikes on their town brothers and sisters when they make use of 4-H opportunities. In nearly every county there is a paid leader for work in this field and they are anxious to develop this type of work. Of course many boys and girls make use of these opportunities as can be seen at the State Fair, but enrollments could be tripled. Many 4-H opportunities can be and are offered in towns, especially for the girls but they often operate in direct competition with other youth agencies such as Scouts which are on a voluntary basis and the leaders have areas to administer that are much larger than counties.

We must develop a pride and interest, a community pride and interest in its agriculture and agricultural possibilities. We must protect our top soil and conserve its fertility. We must encourage the application of modern farm management methods and proper land use. We must encourage the harvesting of farm products which will reduce production costs, increase land yields and insure profitable family incomes; we should start this development by encouraging farm youths to study modern efficient farming as a profession and help them plan to stay on the farm.

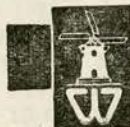
It has occurred to the writer that there has in the past been entirely too large a percentage of farm boys and girls leaving the farm to engage in other vocations. It is true that some are perhaps better equipped for other lines of work from the standpoint of interest and personality and capabilities. After I had given the talk one bright young boy came up and said he agreed with me in what I had said but that it didn't apply to him; he said he had been on the farm too long now.

(Continued on Page 125)

Autumn Planting

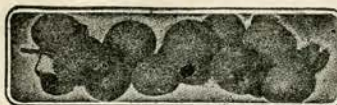
insures early spring blooms

Plant superb new daffodils, new hybrid lilies . . . offered for the first time! Also unusually fine flowering shrubs . . . iris, peonies and other hardy plants for autumn planting. Illustrated in true-life colors in our new autumn catalog. Tested cultural instructions. To be sure of your copy, it is necessary that you send 15c with your request, coin or stamps, to cover postage and handling costs.



Wayside Gardens

100 Mentor Avenue MENTOR, OHIO



SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons

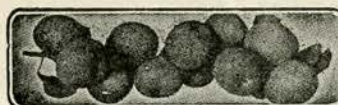


W. A. Simmons

Would that we had some useful plant as tenacious of life as creeping jenny. To keep within walking distance of its vines, I find it necessary to hoe it out every three days, but I find, at the end of this period, it not only coming up smiling but grinning from ear to ear. Many times, after setting a plant in the garden I find that a jenny has pre-empted that spot, with full intention of growing there and none of allowing anything else to live there. It is certainly the worst weed anyone can imagine. Mr. A. R. Schamber of Rapid City writes: "This is the off year for fruit for me, but until 10 days ago when we had another hail—the third so far this season—I had hopes of having at least a sample of most everything. Now I doubt if there's a sound apple in the entire orchard. Small fruits had promised a wonderful crop, and still looks pretty good, but they too have been considerably hurt. Am very much interested in your experiment with hybrid tomatoes, and if they show up well, will want to try them too. Don't think there will be many tomatoes hereabouts, this year; too cold. Replanted some of mine three times and still didn't get a stand, and I didn't set them out in early May either, as Wallner complains of some people doing." Mrs. R. J. Duncomb has sent me some Borage plants which, she says, in an article in Mass. Horticulture, "At one time was a part of the drink of kings and their court, since by adding it to their wines a certain degree of well-being and happiness was assured." As the Government has announced that the distillers will be allowed to produce booze during August, as well as July, in their efforts to keep up with my consumption, perhaps I will be able to try it. Of Borage, she says in her letter: "They are truly the bluest of flowers, occasionally a pink one appears, but it too turns blue in time. They have the bad habit of facing downward, but one can see that is for their own advantage. The seeds can so conveniently drop out easily on the ground. They are not interested in what we think of them; their sole interest is in their own propagation." A willmottiae lily has come up faciated in our garden this year and has in excess of a hundred buds and blossoms. This is the rare condition where the stem of the lily comes up flat,

instead of round, the strap-like stem being about an inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick. It is a little understood condition, and in all the years I have been raising lilies, has happened but once before in our garden and then on an umbellatum lily, which also had an enormous number of blooms, tho a number of years ago I saw a Henry lily in this same condition. It is as tho mother nature decided to give one something unexpected and special. No way is known whereby this condition can be brot about, one must just wait till nature's largess comes to him in this form. Something analogous seems to happen to the usually small Coral lily, as I have twice had one grow up to a height of three feet, having over 30 blossoms. In the case of the Coral, there was no flattening of the stem, and it was the swan song of that particular bulb, as it failed to come up the following spring. We have been having very lovely summer weather of late. After a cold spring during which it appeared that the only corn crop we would be able to raise would be that on our feet, it cleared off gloriously, and has been fine ever since, and our corn is developing like that in the song, "Oh what a glorious morning." Mr. Gurney reports under date of July 18th that some of the corn in the Yankton district is tasseling out. Also while being warm, it has not been too warm to prevent tomatoes setting fruit and my hybrids look as tho they would easily reach the promised 30% increase of yield and I am satisfied that the price of 1 cent per seed was a good investment. Am trying a few rows of pickaninny sweet corn this year, an old and almost forgotten very early variety, in my planting of four varieties, planted at the same time and of different seasons, designed to extend the pleasure of the corn season. It is a strange variety, very early as promised, and now, with the plants less than 3 feet high, ears are forming almost at the ground. It will seem strange eating the blue ears. Oscar H. Will & Co.'s catalog is so very interesting that it leads one to try many things that are new to his garden. I hope as many as can will avail themselves of partaking of the pleasure and profit of our annual meeting at Yankton. This is one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in our state, and the Gurneys always do a lot to add to the success of the meetings, when held in their home city. Our good friend Dr. Alderman, head of the Minnesota station, will be with us, with his great fund of knowledge and his readiness to share it, truly one of horticulture's great. In addition a flower expert will be with us, to interest the flower lovers, and Mr. Wallner, to tell us the latest re-

(Continued on Page 128)



NEW HAMPSHIRE NEWS LETTER

By
Dr. A. F. Yeager



Dr. A. F. Yeager

Notes from the New England Section of the American Society for Horticultural Science:

W. H. Lachman of Amherst, Mass., reported that light oil derivatives from petroleum such as might be used for paint thinner can be used to kill weeds in carrots and parsnips up to the time the plants have developed four leaves. The material is sprayed on the plants at the rate of 80 gallons per acre. If used when the plants are larger the

taste of the roots will be affected.

Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum reporting on more than 100 plants used for hedge purposes highly recommends the following: Mentor barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*), the Dwarf Winger Evonymus (*Evonymus alata compacta*), Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*), Nanking Cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*), Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), Korean Box (*Buxus microphylla koreana*), Canadian and Carolina hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis* and *caroliniana*), Dwarf Buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

Southwick and Rollins of Connecticut and J. K. Shaw of Amherst, Mass., gave papers on blossom thinning sprays. Shaw reports that Oldenburg is easy to handle. Wealthy hard.

Pieniazek and Christopher of Rhode Island report fairly good results in reducing transpiration of apples by waxing, especially if the fruit is to be kept some time. Polishing, which removes natural wax in apples, increases evaporation and shriveling.

From experiments at Amherst, Shaw believes that the best dwarfing stocks are Malling I and II. They do not dwarf so much as No. IX, but produce much better unions.

Do You Value Your White Pines?

The white pine is one of the most important and characteristic trees of New England. Some years ago an intensive campaign was put on to eliminate wild gooseberry and currant bushes in order to prevent the spread of white pine blister rust to these trees. In a general way there is not very much bitter rust in this area so far as I have been able to see. However, if one looks closely he will find here and there a tree which has died from this disease. Certainly if one has a white pine tree around the premises that he values greatly he should make every effort to see that

no currant or gooseberry is to be found anywhere near it. I have some trees of that type myself and have spent some little time this spring looking for wild gooseberries. Three of them were located within 100 yards of a prize tree and also two or three infected trees which are almost certainly doomed to death. The disease cannot spread from one white pine to another, but it can spread from a white pine to a gooseberry and then back to a white pine. Fortunately the spores produced by gooseberries are heavy and will not go great distances, but the spores produced by the white pine will infect gooseberries or currants miles away.

Sweet Cider

Out of curiosity this spring cider was made from some apples at Durham which had been frozen then thawed and pressed as contrasted to unfrozen apples and to some which were frozen and pressed out while still frozen. The fruit frozen and thawed produced no more cider and that with greater difficulty than the unfrozen fruit. The apples squeezed out while still frozen produced less cider, but with a much higher sugar content. Samples run as high as 19 per cent sugar which raises the question as to whether this extra sweet cider might not perhaps be used for canning purposes or covering fruit for freezing in place of sugar syrup.

Preventing Alternate Bearing of Apples

With the extremely light crop or no crop that will be found on our apple trees this year, there is a considerable possibility that they may overbear next year and then produce nothing the following year. In other words, get into the alternate bearing habit. We at U. N. H. are trying out some ideas in preventing this alternate bearing by variations in pruning, fertilization, pollination this year and next. If you have any ideas on the subject that you would like to see tested, drop us a line. We cannot guarantee that we will try your idea, but we will certainly give it consideration and if it sounds as though it has possibilities we will endeavor to give it a try.

Codling Moth and Maggot Prospects

With the prospective exceedingly light set of apples this year it may be more difficult than ever to keep them clean. The insects will have fewer fruits in which to live and we may need to exercise unusual care in spraying in order to save what crop we have. Certainly this is the year to give unusually good care rather than to let up on the spraying if you have any crop that can be saved.

(Continued on Page 128)

**BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES**

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

Dr. J. H. Nichols' Name-
sake

Previous articles in these garden notes have named many good roses which have brought permanent satisfaction to South Dakota gardeners, but no mention has ever been made of the climbing roses.

To a person who has never succeeded with reputedly hardy and popular Paul's Scarlet, a thrill of pride accompanies the showing of gloriously huge and double J. H. Nichols. Any rose that can live and bloom in this state four years without special winter care is noteworthy, but a large-flowered climber which will do that is something to shout about. Amazingly, too, this namesake of the great rosarian, Dr. Nichols, has blossoms which grow like long-stemmed hot-house roses, the like of which is almost unheard of in the hardy climbing rose world. Visualize, if you can, a pure rose-pink, full-blossomed rose four to five inches across, on stems six to eight inches long, and then remember it is a climber. The catalogue description which says this rose has fifty fine textured petals does not mean much to the average reader, but it does mean a great deal to know that the blossoms are so fully doubled that they never show an open center, no matter how old they become. The petals usually remain on the flower until it wilts from age, making it a neat subject for cut flower use. Descriptive matter usually lists J. H. Nichols as a cluster rose, too, but this year, up to July 13, the plant has produced seventeen of these handsome hybrid tea-styled blossoms on individual stems long enough to use with delphinium or sprays of mock orange in a tall vase. Another discrepancy between the catalogue description and our actual experience is the height to which the plant climbs. Do not expect it to cover an arbor or large trellis here in South Dakota, for it is more satisfactory grown as a pillar rose, or against a low trellis. Each year in my garden it has died back to about two feet, and from there it never gains much new height during the season. This winter set-back has never prevented it from flowering, however, as with so many of the modern climbers, new wood branching out to carry a load of fragrant pink loveliness each July, and scattered blooms all through the summer. In addition to all these good qualities, this rose is

very disease-resistant, with bright clean foliage all season long. If these are other rose growers in the state who have grown the J. H. Nichols rose, let's hear about it, especially if there were any bad features noted, as that is the only way we can learn all about any plant.

For the Kraut Makers

This year's perfect cabbage weather should make kraut eaters of all of us, so Dr. Carl S. Pederson's circular on "Home-made Sauerkraut" should come in handy. Dr. Pederson is food bacteriologist at the State Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, where you may write for the pamphlet. "Although many people have made kraut for years, few realize what happens in the typical curing process," says Dr. Pederson, who continues, "When cabbage is cut there are a great many bacteria, both good and bad, as well as yeast and molds, upon the cut shreds. The salt sprinkled upon the cabbage draws out the sugar which is used by certain of the bacteria for food. They change the sugar to lactic acid and other substances. A typical mellowing of the cabbage takes place with these changes, resulting in the product we term 'sauerkraut' or acid cabbage." The cutting of the cabbage, the adding of the salt, and the procedure to follow during the fermentation period are described in the booklet, as well as information on spoilage of kraut such as "pink kraut," "soft" kraut, off flavors, etc. When kraut is properly packed with the correct amount of salt and held at the correct temperature, little, if any, deterioration will be experienced in its keeping qualities. If the kraut is to be consumed in the fall and winter, it may be held in a cold room in the container in which it was made; otherwise it should be canned. When properly handled, canned kraut is very much like the raw product in texture and flavor, says Dr. Pederson. Write to Geneva for the booklet, if interested.

Of Course, You Can Use Ferns

Someone is always asking how to use the beautiful hardy ferns with cut flowers, the complaint being always the same, "They wilt right away." The only way to be sure cut flowers or foliage will hold up in a bouquet is to treat them according to their needs, and these vary with the plant. Outdoor ferns, oriental poppies, dahlias, and others which have milky juice must be drastically burned to prevent this life blood from seeping away. Hold the cut ends over a hot flame until they are thoroughly burned—not just scorched, but until they are thoroughly seared shut. They will keep still longer if you use boil-

(Continued on Page 125)





FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner picking was about over, but many went out to pick a few quarts or pints. Mr. Dybvig does not pick the berries, but allows would-be purchasers to come there and pick their own berries, which are afterward weighed up and paid for at a moderate rate per pound. Formerly he advertised in the papers but found that unsatisfactory, as he never could expect to raise enough to supply all that came. When there were no more berries to be picked he would lock the gate and put a sign on it, but the would-be pickers were not superstitious, did not believe in signs, and would crawl thru the barbed wire fence and come in anyway. This year he had all the pickers he could satisfy, without an ad, and he figures his berries netted him \$640 per acre. His varieties are the Dunlap and Gem, both of which do well on his rich soil. The only drawback to the picnic was that there were no fish in the river, or if there are, they are still enjoying good health in their Sioux river homes. Another picnic dinner is planned by the South Sioux members for their regular meeting in August, in McKennan park. Delegates from both clubs have been selected for the State Garden club and Horticultural Society meeting at Yankton in early September. Several tons of cabbage have been cut the past week, and it is the cleanest we have grown in years, no worms and never sprayed, no rot of any kind, a little yellows showing up on the home place, but not enough to represent much loss. Carrots are pulled clean and are the best ever grown here. Last year they were so rough they were not fit for bunching. The varieties being pulled now are Nantes and Supreme half long. We have cut 30 to 50 bushels of the finest cauliflower in one day, and also have had fine broccoli this year. The onions had developed a blight or smut or thrips, but the cool growing weather seems to have brot them back into a better look-

ing crop. There is a big variation in the appearance of the potato crop. The early crop of Ohios are looking bad, as there is considerable stem rot, black leg. The Cobblers and Triumphs look better, but we have not sprayed for blight as we thot we would, just too much work fighting weeds, and harvesting what is ready for market. We surely won't have the vine crop we had last year. The rye will be cut in a day or two, and the estimates run from 12 to 35 bushels per acre; I still put my figure at 28 bushels. Tomato plants are still looking fine and no sign of blight or other disease in ours or any others I have examined and the cool weather was ideal for their setting fruit. The little cherries I see on one new variety will be a disappointment. The seedling field was not disked up, and there is a good stand, after replanting; they will be late, but should beat most of the corn in the country to maturity. A few eggplant are in bloom and the early type peppers have small fruit, and the later ones are in bloom, so they should be ready to pick in August. The Major writes that he has left the jungles of New Guinea and gone up to Manilla. He tells of the cocoanut palms, papaya, breadfruit, hibiscus, croton, banana, taro, but not so many flowers. At Manilla, both the newer town and the old Spanish walled city intramuros was blasted to ruin.

(Continued from Page 120)

Viewing the future from the present picture it appears that as far as the present youth is concerned, every one of them should pick out some vocation now and become as skilled and as adept in that vocation as he possibly can. As far as the farm youth is concerned he has the background and the foundation to carry on in the great work of the present war period. It is the men, women and children who live and work on the farms that supply us with much of the food we eat and form a large proportion of the customers for all our businesses.

(Continued from Page 124)

ing water to seal the ends shut, and it takes longer when there is an excess of moisture as there is this year, but it certainly pays. This year armloads of ferns were used to decorate for the flower show. Every stem was carefully treated, then plunged deeply into tubs of water over night and left in a cool place. Though the day of the flower show was very hot, and the ferns were tacked to a bare wall, they did not wilt badly until late in the afternoon. In vases, ferns will keep even longer than most flowers, if given the searing treatment immediately after cutting.

BOOK REVIEWS

By

Mrs. Morris Harter, Highmore



Mrs. M. Harter

My Garden in Florida, by Dr. Henry Nehrling. Compiled by A. H. Andrews. Published by The American Eagle, Estero, Fla. Vol. 1. Price \$3.75. This volume of articles was compiled from Dr. Nehrling's contributions to The American Eagle, to be used for reference purposes and to make his valuable horticultural data available to everyone interested in southern Florida plant life. Dr. Nehrling wrote horticultural articles for over 30 years and they were done in such a simple, charming style one has the feeling one is traversing his garden paths with him, looking at his gorgeous flowers, as he discusses them. He made numerous experiments and suffered many setbacks, but because he kept excellent notes about them, Florida horticulture has been vastly improved. It was the contention of Dr. Nehrling that scientific or botanical names for plants are as easy to learn as popular names and much more desirable, for in the two words that make up each name, one classifies genera and identifies species. Thruout his writings, he uses both the scientific and popular names for plants. An excellent index helps to make this a valuable reference volume, but don't think of it strictly in that sense, for the pleasures you receive in reading it will certainly make you a southern Florida enthusiast.

The Herbalist for 1945. An annual published by the Herb Society of America, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 15, Mass. 52 pages. Price \$1.00. The Herbalist has an interesting choice of material, that is presented in articles by authors well versed on their subjects. For instance, one will read about the cultivation, uses, and newest possibilities of milkweed floss; learn of the Pinole, made from Indian corn; and get some delicious ideas for the use of herbs in everyday cookery. There are other equally interesting articles that help to make the booklet well worth purchasing.

Commercial canning began in the U. S. in 1819. First American patent for the tin can was granted in 1825, although an English patent had been taken out in 1810. The word "can" is derived from the English "canister."—Idaho News Letter.

BOOK REVIEW

By

W. R. Simmons



W. R. Simmons

The Chemical Formulary, Vol. VII. Edited by Harry Bennett, published by The Chemical Publishing Co., 26 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y. Price \$6.00.

The seventh edition of Chemical Formulary contains thousands of formulae never before appearing in print.

Perhaps the best known as well as the most interesting to the horticulturist is that of the powerful new insecticide, D. D. T. There are directions for making a spray that can be applied to screens, etc., and that will kill any insects coming in contact with it for about three months. Instructions are also given for preparing the powdered form for other uses. This chemical must be used with care since it is slightly toxic to higher forms of animal life.

There are many other simpler and more standard insecticides that will find wide use among farmers.

The botanical experimenter will find new formulae for preparing soilless-growth plant food.

The housewife will find a timely chapter on home canning. Some of the recipes call for sucrose but no sugar. Lest she get her hopes up, sucrose is cane or beet sugar.

Now that the photographic shops' shelves are bare of paper, the amateur can sensitize his own by following directions with reasonable care.

A note of warning to those who are inclined to skip introductions: Don't do it with this book. The author has emphasized the importance of following directions to the letter. This applies especially to the order of mixing chemicals. If you deviate, your experiments may be a failure.

Another warning: Don't throw away the earlier editions of Chemical Formulary. The new edition supplements, not replaces them. It contains newer formulae but not some of the older but still valuable ones found in previous editions.

And don't worry about getting chemicals. There is a list of many firms who will supply you on order.

Three great lessons in life for the cultured which will be learned consciously or unconsciously. May your fall and winter gardens be as beautiful as your thoughts.



BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By
H. E. Beebe



H. E. Beebe

September Searchings

By the time this is read a large area of the Dakota vegetation will have reached maturity. A watch for colored leaves will result in many surprises—in the neighbors' gardens. Press immediately, after purloining, in magazines with unused books, as dictionary and Bible, as weights. Old bricks are standard Dakota horticultural equipment. If a windproof wall three feet or more high is on the north (I recommend a house), building niches eight inches wide and twelve deep of bricks, soil is OK for mortar) will result in November petunias.

The third method of changing the backward view at outdoors blossoms to a vista ahead in the winter of indoor beauties involves the same expense as "one dozen roses" but for a hand sprayer and 20c cans of quick drying red, blue, silver, and what other colors go good with that last dress.

As flowers and weeds get seed pods (or before) and dry up, spraying in colors makes winter bouquets of "breathless beauty" (Hollywood influence). My sister-in-law, Eva Conklin of Minneapolis, whom you can write now at Ipswich, is an expert, having started her artistic training at the "U". ("State" might excel.)

Labor will be scarce next spring so now is exactly the best time to put in lily pools, stone-lined beds and walks, in fact I think the 1945 horticultural season is just opening up.

Talking about vegetation and the soil getting drier reminds me of the old bachelor who had lived for years in the bad lands and whose recreation was coming out every two years and voting for Sharpe for governor.

Recently he was persuaded by a neighboring rancher to ride down to Kennebec and on—to see their friend of many years, M. Q. On a street in Pierre a flat tire got the pioneer out of the car. He took a nail out of his pocket, scratched the surface and said, "No wonder they built the town here, the soil's too durned hard to plough, anyway."

Bird Bander Bits

Michener of Pasadena, the main spring of bird banding for years around Los Angeles, has kindly loaned six traps and later I hope to give some in-

teresting items. The birds here are dressed differently than on the prairie—in general more pronounced colors altho the brown thrasher here is a sorry specimen, the breast spots duller, and the bird's limbs more slender, due to running; the back dustier and darker.

The juncos on Mt. Wilson (a wonderful view across Pasadena) have black heads and the common pigeons flying around my apartment right in the heart of Hollywood have spotted collars, being descendants of Chinese doves which escaped from owners right in this vicinity and have spread all over the city.

Many mocking birds, perching on roof gables and tops of electric light posts, same as the brown thrashers do, and sing, in the Dakotas.

This should be a good year for banders in the Dakotas such as Champ Brenckle at Mellette—his trap is mentioned often here but people here seem to have more time and use the treadle traps that catch one bird at a time and require frequent attention.

My sister, Mrs. Perisho, wrote on her trip back last spring from Hollywood via Fargo: "Water on both sides of track. Depressions in fields—water below and ducks above. Pheasants galore. Great flocks of gulls. Blackbirds have returned." Sounds like some good eats in Dakota this fall.

The last report from the Biological Survey stated that a purple grackle banded May 11, 1940, was shot June 20th, 1944 by Pete Mastel at Ipswich. This would make at least five seasons that this bird has come up from Arkansas or thereabouts, had looked for "Ipswich" on the depot and stopped for the summer. The Miehnerns have placed colored bands on some birds so as to recognize them when returning to their back yard—about an acre full of trees and bare places for the birds to light. Constant feeding attracts steady customers—like the Christian Center on Cahuenga boulevard where I help feed the service men every Saturday night from 10:00 to 1:00.

Monthly Meditation

The following poem has no relation to birds or flowers but I like it—often the use of literature is to take one out of their present surroundings and if life at times seems a bit complicated maybe cutting out this poem and pasting it over the desk may help. It is from some college annual, "Silver and Gold" and the not mute glorious Milton's name is unknown. So here's the message—more ornery than ornithological and more human than horticultural:

Of persons we know a great no,
Who go to the opera and slow.

(Continued on Page 128)



(Continued from Page 127)

We've often walked down the ave.
To see the beauties. Have?

We bot stock in the Western Oil Co.
As for oil we don't think they po.

(Continued from Page 116)

from the Himalayas, all plants wintered successfully and are very handsome, with a coppy sheen on large undulate leaves. Have transplanted some buttercups, Ranunculus, facicularis and nelsoni from last year's seed bed, the latter did not germinate until this spring. June 27th. Cloudy, temp. 72, while working in the garden this morning a thrasher poured out its beautiful melody from the depth of boxelder foliage.

(Continued from Page 117)

of soap added to such a quantity of spray. In small amounts, use 2 teaspoonsful in a gallon of soapy water. Apply the material on a hot, calm day and drench both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves so as to actually hit all the insects.

In protecting field crops, at least 100 gallons of the spray should be used per acre at each application. Two or three applications at weekly intervals will be necessary for complete control.

(Continued from Page 119)

visit the garden both to and from my work. Some Sass seedlings are about to open and we are very anxious to know what they will look like. Mobridge is very fortunate in having Rev. and Mrs. Jackson with their iris. I should add that each group of varieties is marked with a thin wooden label fastened to a stiff wire in the ground. The Jacksons have a plan of their plantings, too, which came in very handy this spring when some marauders pulled up the wire stakes and misplaced them badly throughout the garden."

Elton Shank is another iris fan who specializes in the better kinds, and has been especially interested in the famous Mohr seedlings this year.

Quick Looks at the Clubs

Rapid City's Better Homes and Gardens Club held a most successful garden party at one of the "better homes and gardens" of the city, that of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, where they all signed the guest book after tea on the beautiful lawn.

Mrs. H. N. Dybvig's reputation as a guest speaker is spreading for now the South Sioux Club has had the pleasure of hearing her speak

on Mums and Lilies. This club gained four new members at their July meeting. Congratulations.

Flandreau's Green Fingered folks have suffered from the effects of hail this summer, though it doesn't seem to dampen their enthusiasm. An ardent rose fan, Mrs. Jay Bennett, prepared a fine paper on roses when the club met at the beautiful home of Mrs. Duncan.

Sioux Falls sends along a fine report of Miss Dewing's talk and demonstration of frozen foods, which will unhappily have to wait until the next Gleanings for a more detailed repetition.

(Continued from Page 122)

sults of his vegetable experiments, and of course Dr. Hansen, without whom it would not be a meeting, will tell us of his 50 years work as agricultural explorer and plant breeder. Our dates are Sept. 5th and 6th, a little later than usual, but we will try and influence the weather bureau man to continue summer temperature for our benefit.

(Continued from Page 123)

An Old Blueberry Plant

Lowbush blueberries spread slowly underground by stolens. Darrow and Camp of the U. S. D. A. estimate that one plant they had discovered was at least a thousand years old based on a normal rate of spread and its size.

The PIONEER SEED HOUSE

NURSERY-GREENHOUSES OF THE
NORTHWEST

Founded at Bismarck, in Dakota Territory,
in 1882

Specialists in Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs,
WILL'S Fruits and Flowers, adapted in
SEEDS Hardiness, Vigor and Drouth Re-
GROW sistance to Dakota conditions.

FREE CATALOG

Ready January 1st of Each Year

OSCAR H. WILL & CO.

BISMARCK, N. D.