

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

MAY, 1946



Judge J. T. Medin and party, taken before one of the giant cactus near Tucson, Ariz. Left to right, Mrs. Roy Sherwood, Mrs. Medin and Judge Medin.

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**TENNESSEE WARBLER**

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This bird was another of the discoveries of Alexander Wilson. He wrote, "I first found it on the banks of the Cumberland River in the State of Tennessee, and suppose it to be rare, having met since with only two individuals * * * it is most probably a native of a more southerly climate where it may be equally numerous with any of the rest of its genus."

About May 20, these birds are usually very common at Fargo for a few days. They are not easy for the inexperienced student to detect, for at that time birds are numerous. Migration is at its peak and the air is full of song. I usually notice the Tennessees by the fact that there are so many of them. The song is something like that of the yellow warbler but seems to stop more abruptly. In the fall I see much less of them, but a few are caught in the water traps.

In appearance they are just small, greenish birds, often difficult to distinguish from several other similarly colored warblers. A gray cap is given as one feature, but especially in the fall, this may be quite green. There is a dark streak on the side of the head through the eye region and the under parts are nearly white, not yellow.

These birds have a wide distribution. In summer they occur in the woods from northern Maine and Minnesota, north to central Quebec, northern Manitoba and the Yukon Valley. They go as far west as southern Alberta and British Columbia but apparently do not go down the west coast. Dr. Roberts reported that a few remain in northern Minnesota during the summer but nests had not been found there.

In winter they are found from southern Mexico to Venezuela. Apparently they keep toward central United States, for they are reported not common in the Atlantic Coast region. Howell reports them as rare migrants in Florida and Wetmore did not record them for Haiti.

During migration, these warblers keep well up in the trees, but their nests are said to be placed on the ground in mossy or grassy tufts in open areas of spruce or tamarack bogs. The eggs are about five-eighths of an inch long, white with fine specks or spots of reddish brown, and are usually five in number.

Warblers feed upon insects. Wilson examined

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the stomachs of the two birds which he secured and found "small green caterpillars and a few winged insects." In Illinois, birds were collected in an orchard infested with canker worms, and the Tennessee warblers were found to have eaten these worms and a few beetles. Most insectivorous birds like a little fruit and Barrows reported in Michigan that the Tennessees were destructive to grapes.

NEWSLANTS

Renewed Interest in the Study of Plant Life

By Ralph W. Smith

Ghost writing for H. A. Graves



R. W. Smith

A recent number of the Science News Letter reports that in the annual Science Talent Search, one of the two winners of the \$2,400 Westinghouse Scholarship was 16-year Jules Kern, a Missouri high school boy whose science project was an ecological survey of a 3-acre vacant lot in St. Louis, in which he catalogued 245 different kinds of plant and animal life in one month. Probably this is another indication of the renewed interest in the great variety of plant life.

The research of scientists has greatly enlarged the sphere of usefulness of common farm crops by discovering innumerable new uses for them. The scarcity of certain much-needed materials and products led to the study and use of many new plants not previously used to any great extent. To mention only a few: Guayule and Dandelion were used to make rubber, Milkweed floss to make superior life preservers, and Fanweed seed for oil as a substitute for rapeseed oil. We should not be surprised if some day many new uses may be found for Dakota's surest crop in dry seasons—the Russian Thistle.

One definition of a weed is "A plant whose use has not yet been determined." We are learning that certain weeds and grasses are useful in preventing soil erosion. Others supply certain food elements, vitamins and minerals of value to live stock and wild life. Still others have medicinal values recognized by the Indians but unknown to most people today. Doubtless many wild plants and weeds have potential values for mankind far beyond our present usage of them.

When men and nations can learn to live peaceably with their neighbors, they can use and share most of the vast resources of plant life which a kind Providence has so bountifully supplied, for the enrichment of human life rather than for its destruction. In the meantime, the study, identification, and evaluation of plant resources should be encouraged wherever possible.

A careful survey of plant life on any vacant lot, city park or native unplowed area would be a rewarding adventure for any plant lover. It would bring many surprises in the large number of species present, and in the infinite variety and beauty of leaf and flower.

When the writer was teaching a consolidated rural school in Bottineau County from 1909 to 1912, one of the most interesting projects for both teacher and pupils was the collection and naming of wild flowers from the native prairie and of weeds from the fields. The children were thrilled when their collections of pressed flowers and weeds, numbering over a hundred varieties of each, received prizes at the Bottineau County Fair. Of far greater value than the prizes, however, were the habits of observation, information and appreciation of the beauties of wild life thus acquired. One farmer said it made him ashamed to have his children tell him the names of weeds he had been fighting for years without ever learning their names.

Credit for naming the difficult plants gathered went to Prof. H. F. Bergman of the Botany Department of the N. D. A. C., who was preparing a bulletin on the native plants of the state. Previous to that time plant identification for the state was done by Professors L. R. Waldron, H. L. Bolley and C. B. Waldron. For the past many years Professor O. A. Stevens has been performing this valuable service, helping people to distinguish between useful and harmful plants, identifying the many kinds of plants and flowers, and, meanwhile, writing a more complete publication on the native plants of North Dakota.

With a little encouragement from parents and teachers, the collecting and naming of wild plants can become a fascinating hobby for many a farm boy and girl, and the habits and information thus acquired will be a distinct advantage when they come to study science and biology in high school and college. Probably of still greater importance is the fact that such a hobby will help toward a realization of the beauties and charm of country surroundings that do not exist elsewhere.

This study of wild plants can profitably be taken up by 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Teen-Age groups and anywhere that leaders or parents can help in contacting those who can identify the plants and show how to press or preserve them. As a word of caution, one should discourage the destruction of wild flowers, especially rare varieties.

Many have enjoyed wild flower gardens where many species grow more luxuriantly when removed from competition with more aggressive neighbors. We have had good success in growing the native Pentstemon, Evening Primrose, Spiderworts, Potentilla, Yarrow, Aster, and Martensia, including a white or albino form of the latter found on the prairie north of Killdeer. The nursery companies perform a valuable service in

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GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter



W. E. H. Porter

With what unrestrained joy we greet this, our first really spring month! When even a snowfall can be welcome as only enhancing the charm of bright spring green but also settling the rising dust over sown grain. One recalls past strenuous Mays, in days of horse farming, when it was one continuous race against time to get the crop sown and on sultry days, a lurking fear that perhaps the horses would not quite last out. Continuing last winter's jottings: Feb. 26th. A yellow crocus measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Manchester Guardian records from Surrey, England, that snowdrops greeted New Year's day and crocuses in bloom on Jan. 15th, which latter would give British Isles more genial outdoor conditions than indoor North Dakota. A lady member also writes from England: "Three days before Christmas a member of the family picked a wild strawberry (ripe) the last fruit of summer and a colts-foot, the first flower of spring." March 5th. What a comfort it is to start the morning fire in the mild atmosphere of an unfrozen kitchen, for the more snow continues to pile up, temperature by day and night does rise. There is a certain grandeur about those cold white walls encompassing the buildings and reaching out in bold, free sweeping curves to blend with the limitless rolling folds that constitute the prairie landscape like a petrified, troubled sea, a sort of climax to winter's triumphant handiwork. Mar. 8th. Tho our local train makes its daily run, regardless of a time table all roads are still snowbound, with transport by horse or, if you can afford it, plane. After another heavy blow yesterday, the wind during the night shifts to south with once more frost in the kitchen. With exception of a few specials, my house plants have been kept dormant all winter in a cold but not freezing room, with practically no watering but dried-looking stems of defoliated plants are plumper and growing, which reminds me of an amusing story my wife used to tell me of a hired girl in Winnipeg. It was in late March 1898 and the lady of the house told her to go down to the cellar and bring up the house plants. She returned with the statement, "I don't see any plants" and was told "you'll see some pots with dead looking stumps; bring them up." She said in 6 weeks the window was a blaze

of color. March 10th. The crocuses that made such a brilliant showing last month are mostly over and even the It begonia is taking a well earned rest with just one pink flower, tho anything but dowdy, with its large, exotic pink and white embossed leaves. Mar. 12th. Shade temperature 44, winter stages a temporary abdication, even one lump of lignite in heater kept my sleeping apartment comfortable, and one awakes refreshed from a dreamless slumber, with none of those painful muscular contractions that have been the rule of late, and it requires no effort to make the plunge from warm blankets to what is no longer the chill of a cold house. Such unalloyed bliss seems too good to be true. Mar. 13th. Thaw continues and landscape changes from a white monotone of month's duration to piebald, and a grayish snow blanket relieves the recent dazzling eyestrain and windows no longer frost bound, can be thrown open. Mar. 14th. Cattle leave haystack for the open prairie to snatch at grass which is green under the snow, a pleasure equalled by my first sight of a pool of standing water. Cloudiness increases and at sundown a freshening east wind brings up rain, barometer rather low and steady. Mar. 15th. Wind viers to north as it is still raining with temp. at 36, I do a little active gardening, setting all the plants outside for a much needed bath. Mar. 17th, a powdering of snow with west wind, clearing sky and rising barometer terminates a three day rain and lucky are we that it was not the customary March blizzard. One remembers the great blizzard of 1902, commencing on the 16th. The day before was still and of spring-mildness. The storm's full fury was on the 17th when you had to read by lamplight; many new settlers with roofs blown off their shacks perished. There was one case where the homesteaders were saved by taking to the cellar and living on raw potatoes. It was eight days before train service was restored on local C. P. Ry. in Canada, north of here. I recollect that our next neighbor, whose shack was unfinished, was at our invitation staying with us. His name was Joe Hess and subsequently in our family circle this fearful storm was always referred to as the Joe Hess blizzard. I am greatly elated at the chance to obtain Dr. Hansen's hybrid Monarda; it is a cross between the common horsemint fistulora of the prairie and the beautiful red didyma, which is not truly hardy in N. D. and never vigorous. Fistulora is all vigor and has to be controlled. The hybrid combines the rampant growth of fistulora with the beauty of didyma and I have hopes of establishing it hereabout like Viola jooi and shrub

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MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

Early ripening tomatoes are popular with the prairie gardener. This fact seems to have even greater importance during the cool and backward weather of recent summers than in normal seasons.

Several early ripening bush tomato varieties, namely, Early Chatham, Redskin, Farthest North and Bounty are recommended. During the past three seasons Early Chatham has become popular not only on the prairies but also in more favored climatic areas, such as Vancouver Island. The plant of this variety is small, compact and usually has a distinctive dark green color. The fruit is a bright red color and is well flavored. Some commercial growers in British Columbia find its thick skin an advantage for shipping purposes. The fruit of Early Chatham is of desirable size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 in. in diameter, when the plants are grown on fertile soil. However, on a lean soil the size ranges from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In prairie-wide tests, results show Early Chatham to lead most other early varieties in yield of ripe fruit.

Redskin is a tomato that deserves greater popularity because of its extreme earliness. The fruit is lemon-shaped, very meaty, mild-flavored and medium to dark in color. Fruit size measures up to 3 in. in diameter early in the season where grown on a rich soil. The fruit of Redskin bears few seeds. In fact under some conditions seedless fruits are not uncommon. Because of this, it is believed, seed firms have found Redskin a costly variety to list in their catalogues.

Bounty is classed as a second early variety. It does well in the climatically favored parts of the prairies. It has the largest fruit of the early sorts and for this reason has been used commercially. Bounty fruit is somewhat pale in color when ripe and commercial canners object to it because of this. However, for home garden use it is a desirable variety.

Morden, a tomato recently named at this station, is the earliest of the large-fruited yellow sorts. It is earlier than Mingold. The fruits are of a darker yellow color than the latter. These tomatoes are esteemed for juice making and for slicing purposes.

Among other early tomatoes recently advertised are Alaska, or sometimes known as Lowden,

the name of the originator. Another is Marshall, which like Alaska, is a selection out of Farthest North. Both varieties are very productive but like the Farthest North the fruit is not large, usually measuring only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. The fruit is splendid for making juice, since it is mild flavored and has a rich red color. A characteristic common to the Farthest North selections is the abundance of seed.

The bush tomatoes are generally recommended for prairie gardens because they require little care after they are planted out. Under certain conditions it has been found desirable to place boards or other objects under the plants after the fruits are well grown, and also during wet weather. Such precautions prevent fruit rot that is promoted by contact with the moist soil.

Growing foundation seed stock of vegetable varieties adapted to prairie gardens is one of the important activities of the Morden Experimental Station.

Vegetable varieties for prairie conditions are constantly being evaluated at this station. The outcome of this testing work is a recommended list. Sometimes this includes strains or varieties that are not available through commercial seed channels. Seedsmen may also find it difficult to obtain pure stock or material that is true-to-name. Accordingly, the foundation seed production program was begun here to assure such seed being made available.

Growing foundation seed is exacting work. Care must be taken in isolating seed plots in planting, and particularly in harvesting the seed. Cross pollination with unrelated strains or varieties and accidental seed mixing must be guarded against.

A variety or strain does not attain foundation status until it is true to one type of plant, and also is free of seed-borne diseases. In the first year one typical plant is selected for seed out of a block of plants of that variety. The following year the seed of this plant is sown in a block and again a typical plant is selected. This is repeated until all the plants in the block are as nearly alike as possible. Then the variety is tested in dominion-wide verification tests. If found uniform and true-to-type in all tests, it is given foundation status.

After a strain of a variety has reached foundation status it is increased for stock seed. This is done by selecting a typical plant and using its seed for an increase plot the following year. Then in the following year a typical plant is selected again out of the increase plot for seed for the next season. This is repeated every season as long as

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GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

Gardener's Collect

Mrs. Jorgensen

Let us, O God, look to the trees and flowers for the beauty and serenity of orderly living. As each in its season, depending wholly upon Thee for development, arrives at perfection, so may each of us in simplicity and trust, work out the divine pattern of her being. And help us to achieve in living, O God, the same harmony and loveliness that we strive for in gardening, exemplifying in both the beauty of holiness. Amen.

—Mary Carpenter Kelley,
in The Garden Club
Federation of Maine.

Brookings, Flandreau, Highmore, and Mobridge have each sent in their calendar of topics the past month, making a total of seven program booklets received for this year, and there are others in the making. Whether they are a single typewritten sheet, or a thirty-page booklet chock full of valuable garden lore, each program shows the progress and forward-looking attitude of the clubs. If we are to have a year book contest this summer it will be unethical to describe these entries at the present, or to give any hint as to their contents. No such restrictions guard the secrets of out-of-state booklets which will not compete against ours, so we are always delighted to publicize new ideas and topics which such clubs have evolved. The most recent and delightful acquisition in that line comes from an exchange with the Garden Club organization of Central Maine, where Mrs. S. R. Smiley is exchange chairman. In this capacity Mrs. Smiley writes to clubs whose names have appeared in national publications and asks for a year book in exchange for their attractive black and white, hand made program. In October she takes the results of her efforts to the meeting where they are displayed, and merits or demerits discussed for the club. The club has other equally interesting chairmen who, if they are all active in their duty, make for a most progressive club; they are: Publicity, Bird Chairman, Visiting Flower Shows, Road Improvement, Horticulture, Conservation, New Seedlings, and Program Committee. We like, too, the good poems, the fanciful program titles, their various exhibits, and the Nature Trail where wild flowers, birds and native shrubs are studied along a

stream within a certain area. For their program on Fireside Gardening the members are asked to bring seed catalogues and to announce new perennials for exchange in the fall. At another meeting the speaker is to be allowed \$3.00 expenses to duplicate prize flower and vegetable arrangements which she had been at the 1945 flower show. Each year's program chairman must keep her fingers on the pulse of the club for more than one year, for projects are carried over and acted upon the following year. Thus a demonstration on the making of corsages in 1945 is followed by a request that members make and wear a corsage made of blossoms from their own garden in 1946. Seeds of *Lobelia cardinalis* were sown by all members in the spring of 1945, grown through the two seasons, and are to be fully reported on after results are established at the end of the growing season in 1946. A decidedly unusual exhibit is scheduled for April when wall paper and cloth with wild flower prints and patterns are to be displayed. Other interesting topics are Flower Bulbs under Shrubs, Plant Double-ups, Perennial Prints, Parasitic Plants, Flower Preservatives, Harmonizers, Seed Pod Rhythmn, and Maine Garden in Color. For their monthly Garden Guide, the December admonition says, "A thoughtful gift is a bowl of paper white narcissus ready to bloom."

How many South Dakota gardeners have been elected to the Order of the Green Thumb? We know of only one, Mrs. Wm. Kellner, vice president of the Federation, and take this opportunity to congratulate her. Candidates for the honor are nominated by a friend, and each week the one who is chosen for the award is announced during the radio program called the Garden Gate. Winners are given further recognition by presentation of a seed certificate from Ferry-Morse Company, and an autographed copy of the Old Dirt Dobber's Garden Book. The program may be heard over CBS early Saturday mornings.

We like to see cooperation between other groups interested in horticulture and the garden clubs. In Rapid City the County Agent's Office sponsored an Agricultural Institute that was well received and attended. Invitations were extended to garden club members to attend, and those who accepted liked it very much. The Better Homes and Gardens Club of that city had Mrs. Geist and Mrs. Kellner as speakers. When the group meets with questions which are not immediately answerable, they call on the men in charge of the city parks, or get reference books from the library. The name of Leslie Kiel has appeared frequently in reports from Rapid City as he is superintendent of parks there; and now we learn that he

and J. M. Atkinson are the originators of Sunshine and Salmon Sunset chrysanthemums, offspring of the hardy Clara Curtis.

And Mobridge has a man who has gardened for royalty. From that city we have had several good communications, the letter from Mrs. Briley saying: "I think we should give you a report of our progress; for we are progressing in that we have made out a program for eight months, and our attendance is increasing slowly. I am enclosing a copy of our program. Mr. VanderLaan's talk was very good. He showed specimens from his herbarium which he brought from Holland. He has a wonderful collection. Mr. VanderLaan worked with his father who was a gardener for the King of Holland." Touching on the subject of Mr. VanderLaan's able understanding and confidence with plants, a letter from Mrs. A. W. Davidson reflects the feeling of the average gardener toward her growing treasures when she says: "I know the day is far in the future, perhaps never, when I can achieve that beautiful nonchalance toward growing things!" Another tribute from Mrs. Davidson applies to Mrs. Briley herself who would be the first to smilingly shift all praise to some other shoulders. However, the sincere acclaim from a fellow club member deserves a line here. Mrs. Davidson says: "Mrs. Briley is invaluable to our club. Her enthusiasm is an inspiration to all of us. There are so few people willing to give so generously of their time, and incidentally, with the ability to put that time to such good use." The club is planning a peony and iris show for June.

Too few club members realize the strength, and energy, and time, especially the vast amount of the latter commodity, which a few leaders devote to the cause of gardening. But the spirit of these leaders is always the same. When unforeseen complications arise they "give their belts another hitch" and go on, as has Mrs. Vern Tompkins, president of the Sunshine Garden Club of Highmore, and who says: "Oh, it is definitely worthwhile!" The added interest and improvement in and around Highmore is very noticeable, so we feel that we have accomplished something. It does my heart good to see more people taking an interest, but how I wish I had unlimited strength myself!" Reports from Mrs. Gertrude Henderson reveal the same enthusiasm for the programs, and a record attendance at most meetings, which is as it should be with a wonderful program like the following at one of the meetings: Wax in the Wilderness, Round Table Discussion of Forecast for 1946, The How and Why of Spring, Indian Names for the 12 Moons, Flowers of Other Nations, a word study, and a quiz.

Of great interest is the fact that different tribes of Indians evidently had entirely different meanings for the months. As if such a program didn't keep them busy, the club has a plant sale in May, a garden breakfast in June and another in October, two big flower shows, a patriotic picnic, and a garden tour. For April Mrs. Tompkins reports, "a record crowd, roll call answered with garden news. Iola Kiel had a very good paper on Living Out, and all took part in the round table discussion. Five new members welcomed and two guests. Three more names balloted on."

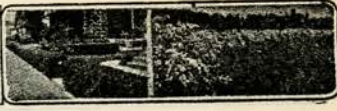
At Brookings the Garden Club has discovered another worthy project in helping the veterans who attend State College to obtain space to plant gardens this summer. A committee has been appointed to work on the project. Dr. McCrory spoke on new varieties of flowers and vegetables; and Elton Shank told of his success with some of the new things. Mr. Shank had several hundred young plants of delphinium, pansies, and petunias transplanted into bands as early as March 6.

Deep within each of us the travel bug must lie waiting the roll of rubber down the highway to far off lands and unaccustomed scenes, for travel talks which take us vicariously to other places, seem to be one of the most popular forms of entertainment. The newest club in the Federation, Chancellor, sends in news of such a talk given by Mrs. Harold Hamaker who spent a year in Georgia and Arkansas, and who told of pilgrimages through famous ante-bellum homes of the south. The Garden Clubs of Natchez, Mississippi, sponsor the preservation of these homes, and Mrs. Hamaker visited Stanton Hall, Rosalie, and several other beautiful mansions. In telling about the talk, Mrs. Elsie Grebin says, "We could have listened for another hour, it was so interesting."

Since Mr. Simmons, our star reporter from the Sioux Falls club has a way with words, we'll let him take over in regard to the talk which Judge J. T. Medin made recently: "We listened to a very entertaining account of his recent western vacation. Much of his talk was about the cacti of the Tucson, Arizona, vicinity, and he had many snap shots of the giant Sujaura variety that make such slow growth, but eventually attain a height of 30 feet or more. The vacation seems to have done the Judge a world of good, and he came home in splendid health." This club finds the exchange of plants and door prizes always an interesting feature of their meetings.

Chancellor also tells about a program given by Mrs. A. F. Hofmeister in which she gave the history of each book of the Bible both new and old testaments, and the origin of their names.

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SOME NATURALISTS I HAVE KNOWN

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

I recently received a pamphlet devoted to some plants of the islands of the Pacific. In that publication mention was made to Dr. H. Lam, telling a most interesting account of his trip up the Mamberano River and up to the summit of Mt. Wilhelm in a wild and uninhabited area of Dutch New Guinea. I had thought of Dr. Lam quite frequently during the past few years. I have been wondering how he fared during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. Dr. Lam at the time I met him was professor of systematic botany and plant geography at the University of Leyden in Holland. In August of 1938 I had the privilege of accompanying him and his wife to the Black Sand Basin in Yellowstone in search for flowers and various other forms of plant life he was anxious to observe. Dr. Lam was very able because of his wide travels to speak English in a very acceptable manner and his wife, while not as fluent as he, was able to express her delight at the floral array which presented itself. They told me on our parting that they were to report to New York very shortly for their homeward trip.

In the Black Sand Basin near the Emerald Pool where there is a constant stream of hot water flowing off to a marshy area there is always to be found many types of plants which no doubt entered the place in sport form and are not found elsewhere in the Park nor are they to be found in any place around the Park because of the arid conditions. Perhaps the warm water also, which keeps the plants from freezing even in the coldest winter weather, has something to do with their being there. I had known about the Moonwort fern and I had heard about the sundew, but so far I had not seen the sundew. It was Dr. Lam who pointed the tiny plant out to me for the first time.

Another very interesting naturalist in whose company much can be learned is P. A. Taverner, curator of Ornithology of the National Museum of the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Taverner's book, "Birds of Canada" is perhaps one of the best references to the birds of the Rocky Mountain and great plains regions of our own country. Taverner visited the national parks of our country in 1939 and at that time I became acquainted with him and his methods of bird study. He has thor-

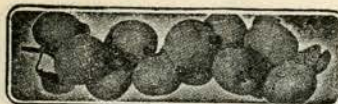
oughly trained himself in the matter of observation and scientific approach to habits and appearance of birds.

In national park contacts are many others who are vitally interested in various phases of nature. Chief among these have been Victor H. Cahalane, head of the Wildlife division of the National Park Service. He spent most of 1935 and 1936 at Wind Cave National Park, and compiled a check list of birds observed there. Cahalane was also interested in the mammals and spent some time dodging behind trees, stumps and rocks in order to observe and escape the bison. His book "Meeting the Mammals" has an interesting and popular appeal. Edmund J. Sawyer whose colored paintings appear on the covers of many outdoor magazines, lived next to our cabin one summer at Old Faithful. Mrs. Woodward prevailed upon him to paint a picture of our favorite mountain bird, the male Western tanager with its orange head and lemon-yellow, black and white body markings make it to us, our most attractive bird.

I would not take a good deal for having had the opportunity to sit in the parlor of the home of Dr. David Starr Jordan many times and listen to his lectures. At that time he was an old man and his days of tramping over the hills and valleys had gone. His remarkable memory and his power of exposition had not. In his so-called "talks" on nature I was particularly attracted by his method of discourse. He was primarily talking to a group of college students and many of them were graduate students, yet his lectures were simple enough that my eight-year old boy understood all he said and he would beg to go over to Dr. Jordan's home with me to hear his lectures every Thursday night. Jordan was the world's greatest authority on fishes up to the time of his death in 1931 and I doubt that there has been any greater authority on that subject since that time. Fishes was not the only subject, however, upon which Dr. Jordan was well versed. He knew the seal very well and was at one time the U. S. commissioner in charge of the fur seal investigations.

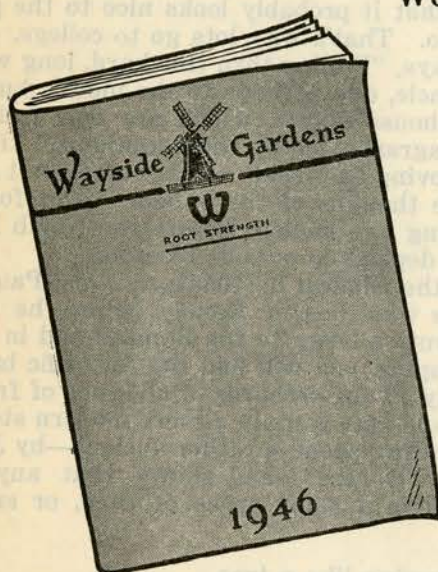
Dr. Jordan's life seems to have been centered about three periods of activity. He was first of all a scientist, secondly, a university president at the University of Indiana and Stanford and during his retirement years devoted considerable time to the promotion of world peace. He spent his boyhood on a New York farm and quoting from his autobiography, "The Days of a Man" published in 1922 by World Book Company, he says:

"During my youth our lack of money did not



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Wayside Gardens

100 Mentor Ave., MENTOR, OHIO

worry me, because I knew very few who had more, and those few made little display of their wealth. The farmers of the region were as a rule self-respecting and fairly well off. Among the twenty or so indigent families in our neighborhood, the obvious cause of their poverty was either feeble-mindedness or intemperance. At home, the household was friendly, helpful and happy, not missing what it had never had. I know of no better environment for a child than simple contentment in such an atmosphere. Too much spending money brings its perils, and in America the lack of money is the easiest of all obstacles to surmount and remove.—Used by permission of World Book Co., Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, New York.

(Continued from Page 67)

making available many beautiful wild perennials for gardens and parks.

Some will be interested in trying wild flowers as potted plants for invalids who love wild flowers. When I was a small boy, recuperating from the measles, I had Mother's south window sill

covered with wild flowers, blossoming in tin cans. These were mostly violets and spring beauties from the woods. One clump of blue violets, transplanted from rich soil, filled a gallon pail, and I counted about 75 blossoms on it at one time. I believe I had some difficulty in transplanting the Dog's Tooth Violet with its deep-rooted bulb and lily-like white flowers, and the Dutchman's Breeches with its pink stems, finely-cut leaves and beautiful whitish pant-shaped flowers, found growing from a scaly bulb, hidden beneath a carpet of dry oak leaves. My mother was a great inspiration to youthful interest in wild flowers, having studied botany while attending school during the Civil war, and being able to name most of the wild flowers commonly found.

Whatever method is used to stimulate interest in the numerous species of wild plants, if the present generation of youth can be led to take an intelligent interest in their study, it should lead to a greater appreciation of their beauty and usefulness to man, and should help in speeding up the discovery and utilization of more of the hidden resources therein, which will continue to add to the greater enrichment of human life.

BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By
H. E. Beebe



H. E. Beebe

This is written by the great fireplace in Yosemite Lodge with a full moon riding outside between the cliffs a good two thousand feet about straight up. Before a good supper in the cafeteria just east, Mrs. Beebe suggested a moonlight walk—these ex-school marms are incurably romantic—and it was not hard to take thru the pines over one hundred feet tall.

We left the car on the road at the foot of Yosemite Falls but were halted by a ranger as the ice cone at the foot of the upper falls broke this afternoon and the ice took out the bridge and scattered fragments were lying a good 600 feet from the foot of the lower falls. It made me think of the "tin" helmets worn by the shipyard workers to ward off any hot or cold rivets dropped from scaffolding above.

El Capitan, Upper Falls, and the top 1,000 ft. of the canyon's rock walls were in bright moonlight while we earthlings were groping around with flashlights along the tall trees. But we could see a wonderful panorama any time by looking up.

Last evening at Bakersfield we had the pleasure of seeing the many flowering shrubs and flower beds at Earl Price's. Mrs. Price lived for years in Victoria so anyone who has been there knows why the Prices bot this beautifully finished adobe house surrounded by flowers. Mrs. Beebe annexed white and red camelias which were still fresh when we drove past Bridal Veil Falls coming in this afternoon. Price spoke of visiting his relatives, Gar Griffiths, and remembered Parmley on account of his Trail activities and to my surprise, my writing in this magazine. Evidently this magazine has many friends it has not dreamed of. This is especially true since the Garden clubs are more closely identified.

That reminds me that in a freight shipment of files—came the extra copies of Dakota Horticulture—from Jan. 1939 to Dec. 1944. If any clubs or readers can put these to good use, 25 copies will be sent for 25c to cover postage and mailing or 50 copies for 50c. They will be all different as far as possible but if any particular numbers are desired in any quantity, advise. Here is an opportunity to sow good seed and also complete any files and is good for one month after you read

this. Address 1847 North Wilcox Ave., Hollywood 28.

Spring seems to be treating Dakota well this year as Over writes, "My apricot tree blossomed April 1st and the plum on the 8th. It looks nice to see more men students on the campus." Over also states that it probably looks nice to the girl students also. That's why lots go to college.

Porter says, "Pulling thru this hard, long winter is a miracle, due perhaps to the morale building of the house plants, which are now full of color and fragrance, led by the geraniums." Porter by improving the inside of his home, shut out much of the thought of the outside discomforts. He had spring two months before the North Dakotans who depend on outside blossoms.

Now to the Biblical horticulturist, one Paul, a Grecian Jew who died in Rome; before he got there, he wrote a letter to the Romans and in the eleventh chapter, you will find the scientific basis of practically all our orchards of all kinds of fruit. The next issue may contain a more modern story.

The following poem is rather ancient—by Jonson—maybe "O rare"—and shows that anyone may do well in a short space of time, or small place:

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk doth make man, better be:
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:

A lily of a day,
Is fairer far in May,
Altho it fall and die that night—
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions, we just beauties see;
And in short measures, life may perfect be.

BOOK REVIEW

By
W. A. Simmons

Entoma, A Directory of Insect and Plant Pest Control. By Dr. G. S. Langford, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. For sale by the author, price \$1.00.

This is a large book of 320 pages, containing information on all insecticides and fungicides, together with directions for their use. It contains handy tables for translating large quantity sprays into terms of the small quantities that a small user would require. It puts the ideal spray in the words of Gove Hambidge, as "A single substance that will be a stomach poison, a contact insecticide, and a killer of fungi all at once: quick and efficient, too; harmless both to plants

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FLORIDA DEBUNKED

By
J. C. Webster, Lakeland, Fla.

In your March issue of the North and South Dakota Magazine I note you published a portion of my recent letter. I do not mind but you may find your subscription dropping off rapidly if you are not more considerate of your readers.

Your comment noted on the danger of stepping on a 7-foot rattlesnake. That comes under the head of imaginary danger. In the twenty-one years I have lived here I have never had any trouble at all with snakes. Of course I do kill a rattlesnake now and then out in the grove but have never ran across any snake that could be termed large—with one minor exception and that was a rather odd affair. Last fall I noted that day after day I would find a fence post pulled up and I could not figure out how it came about. Finally I got out very early one morning and caught the culprit in the act. It was a chicken snake and about the prettiest one I ever saw. His method of operation was to wind his tail around a nearby tree for leverage and then around the post and in that way he could easily pull it out. With my usual disregard for danger I rushed in and grabbed him around the throat and began to choke him. He tried to wrap himself around me and crush me but each time I was able to jump the fold similar to jumping a rope. About that time a neighbor rushed over and made me let the snake go. It seems he was a tame snake they kept around to kill off the rats, etc. He was extremely good natured and playful and of course was pulling up my posts just for his own amusement. That is the only encounter I have had with snakes worthy of mention in twenty-one years. Later I had occasion to measure this particular snake and found he was exactly 37 feet and 7 inches in length. Snakes are not so bad down here that we have to hire a state snake catcher at any rate. I understand certain states do that.

There are many false rumors afloat regarding Florida. For example I have heard it said that it is downright dangerous to venture into a growing watermelon patch down here. The vines grow so fast that you may be trapped and unable to fight your way out. This story is definitely false. I always carry a lunch kit with me when I go out to pick melons and the longest I was ever trapped in the vines was 7 days. Then my wife missed me and phoned the fire department and they hacked their way in and rescued me in a few hours time. My melon patch is surrounded by a ten-foot board fence and one of my neighbors complained because the vines crawled up on

top of the fence and a few ripe melons dropped off and hit his children on the head. I adjusted the matter with him and added a few board to the fence and have had no trouble since.

Some irresponsible person started the story that garlic grows so strong in Florida that it is dangerous to harvest it. If you take ordinary precautions there is no danger at all. The safest way is to first take a big chew of tobacco, then borrow your son's baseball bat and sneak up on it during a full moon and beat it into insensibility. Load up a wheelbarrow load and take it home.

Another silly story is the one that we have to use telephone climbers to pick our sweet corn. They may do that around Sioux Falls, but not here. I have found that the leaves on my corn provide strong footholds. Anyway, in no case have I had to climb over 30 feet for the highest ears.

Getting down to the hurricane business, we do have them now and then. In fact there have been three during my time here. Except for blowing down a few Bull Durham signs and a little moss from the trees there has been light damage in Lakeland. If we do lose some fruit from the wind the price usually advances enough to take care of the loss. Speaking of windstorms, I have heard that when a good old South Dakota cyclone gets its tail over the dashboard it is nothing to laugh about. I have read that a South Dakota cyclone will at times blow a baby through a hole in a grindstone without damaging either the grindstone or the baby. That never happened while I lived at Mobridge, however. At Mobridge, in every case of that kind I noted that the grindstone was ruined.

In closing I will suggest that if you will try and put down rumors of this type up your way I will do my best down here and perhaps between us we can get such wild stories stopped.

Editor's note: Well, I asked for it. When reading this, some of our members may be reminded of the title of the song, "Is It True What They Say About Dixie."

Clint Anderson is gonna cut out farm subsidies, but I ain't heard nothin' about repealin' the taxes farmers have been paying so they could be paid aforesaid subsidies.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

According to University of Chicago scientists, man first changed his stone axe for a primitive hoe and became a farmer between 7,000 and 8,000 years ago in northern Iraq. And that would make them the first farmers.—Prairie Farmer.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By

F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

That was an uncalled for slam on the Anoka apple, in the March issue of the Minnesota Fruit Grower. This apple still has a place in the plains of the Dakotas, even tho Minnesota does have higher quality apple originations. I have often wondered if there was one redeeming feature of Mincu cucumber. It has poor color, is a poor slicer, poor shape, big seed cavity; I would say another hardy Russian type. A dampening off disease has struck our transplanted tomatoes, cauliflower, peppers and snaps. The seed was all treated with the new Arasan, and some flats are a complete loss. There may be some other cause for this. The Golden Jubilee tomato plants are the most thrifty of all the tomato transplants, and people will plant more of this variety than ever before. We have sown seed of the Wonderberry, as there was considerably inquiry for plants, and the members of both Garden clubs liked them last year. Three big planes, loaded with 5 lb. bags of sweet potatoes, arrived on the Chicago market from Louisiana, the first week in April. Strawberries are carried by air express from the south in big lots this winter and spring. It looks as tho fruits and vegetables can be carried by planes where they are high priced. The April meeting of the South Sioux Garden club was held about two miles east, in Sioux Falls township, at the home of Mr. and Mas. Olaf Tuntland. Mr. Tuntland is a big farmer and stock man. The County Agent gave an interesting lecture on insect pests. Movies of Mexico and war pictures of Belgium were also shown; one of the best meetings of 1946. The last April meeting of the Sioux Falls Garden club will be held at the home of Mr. Oscar S. Elleffson, at McKennan park. This is a farewell party to the Elleffsons, as they are leaving the city. They are charter members of the club and have been present at most of the meetings thruout the years. The outstanding memorial to Oscar at McKennan park are the four pillars of the nation, and the statue of Liberty. April 18th. Plum and cherry trees are in full bloom tonight, the season much ahead of last year when they were frozen and we fear another freeze this month or in May, but we are hoping and praying that they may escape. Early plantings of vegetables are up, the second plant-

ing of radishes is up so that we may leave two plantings instead of only the first. Last year we had ideal weather for setting early cabbage, but now we are waiting for rain before starting, as at this time it is too dry, and our irrigating lines are dismantled, but we may have to put them up to grow a crop this year. The last tomato report from State College puts my pink in eleventh place but it is ahead of such well known varieties as Prichard, Marglobe, Rutgers, Victor, Bloomsdale, Valiant, and others and is the only pink of the twenty tested. A pink of Ponderosa type is preferred by many, especially in a store or retail market stand.

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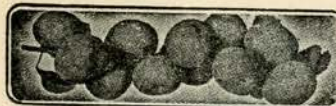
Cotoneaster acutifolia, as a native. Mar. 20th. 45 in shade and intermittent sunshine, the garden shows up in places as a sea of liquid mud. I note the heavy rosetts of *Gilia rubra* have wintered as an evergreen with not even one leaf browned. Strangely enough altho a plant native of the deep south, with range from South Carolina to Florida and Texas, this plant, also known as standing cyprus, is fully hardy in North Dakota, germinates and transplants easily. My plants were set out from seed bed last September, and all survived. With its tall narrow spires of flaming red growing up to 6 ft., it is one of the most gorgeous flowers in existence. It was Mr. Simmons who first introduced me to this thing of beauty with the gift of a few seeds from his own garden, all the original plants perished in a summer flood. Mar. 21st. Nature celebrates the first day of spring with a cold north wind, clear steel blue sky and arrival of a blackbird and also flood from advancing coulee, slowly spreading over the farm.

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Eleanor King's book, "Bible Plants for American Gardens," would make a grand program in this connection, and would be especially appropriate for a Christmas or Easter meeting. The book would also be a good source of material for a program on Plants from Grandmother's Garden, for which we searched a long time for requested material. We recently added a new clipping from an old magazine to our files, so now have material for a topic about Flowers for First Ladies. The article is written by a man who was the White House gardener for forty-five years, through the terms of nine presidents. And while we are on the subject of program material, do not fail to make a note of the pictures, "History of Corn," which shows the story of corn as grown and used by the prehistoric dwellers of this country. Be-

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May
1946



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BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES

Edited by
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

Grasshopper Resistant Plants

From Caputa, South Dakota, Mr. Seth Hulburt has expressed an earnest desire to learn of any plants which are grasshopper resistant, and asks for a discussion of them through the medium of this page. Mrs. Oscar Egemo, Rapid City, once told of zinnias being immune to invasions of this pest; but Mr. Hul-

burt has found that few plants escape their ravages when they are hungry. He says, "Last year I had the worst infestation ever, and found that, like the prisoners of war, when they get about so hungry, will eat most anything. Perhaps not Castor Beans. But all the tender, delicate flowers and vegetables are food for them. I depend mostly on the birds to keep down the hoppers. The skunks get some hoppers, but last year I think they ate the birds' eggs. We can raise quite a bit of early stuff before the hoppers come. There is too much open prairie for much control measures and also they fly in here from other places."

Now who will come to the rescue of those who garden in the grasshopper infested districts? Do let us hear from those of you who have observed plants which appeared to be distasteful to the pests. We would like to have a real discussion of the subject on this page.

From Great Grandmother's Garden

The catchy cadenza of words from the catalog writer's pen makes it seem that the new plant discoveries, new originations, and newly resurrected types are the only ones worth buying, but the plant of which I write is so old there is not much literature about it available. It is so curious that it attracts immediate attention; and so oddly shaped and textured that it has earned the common names of Night Cap, Grandmother's nightcap, Old Maid's nightcap, Thimble and needle, Lemon Bell, Irish Bell, Bells of Ireland, and the more descriptive Shell Flower. It is really *Mollucella Laevis* or *Molucca Balm*. These imaginative nicknames, as are all the fascinating folk names, are descriptive of the color, shape or fancied resemblance of the flower and its calyx to the intimate things of daily life. I mention the calyx advisedly because, in the *Molucca Balm*, the nor-

mally inconspicuous green sepals at the base of the blossom, have become fused into a funnel-shaped "nightcap" or shell. The true blossom nestles in the center of each protective cap, so tiny and pale pink that few realize it is the blossom. The nightcaps, pale green changing to a translucent, pearly sheen with age, grow in whorls about a 2 to 3-foot spike looking like small green hollyhocks at first glance.

The culture of *Molucca Balm* is nothing unusual for it is a simple annual easily grown from seed—perhaps too easily—for once started in your garden you will have to hoe them out of unwanted spots if allowed to go to seed. My advice is to cut all bloom spikes before they become dry, as they make a beautiful and unusual winter bouquet. Pick off the green leaves, hang the stalks upside down to keep them straight, and the bells will dry into pearly-white shells all up and down the stem. One other disadvantage of the plant is that it emits a rather strong odor if cut fresh to use in bouquets. Even so, folks, like the *Molucca Balm* so well that they are happy to pay 50c each for potted plants. Seed may be obtained from Rex Pierce at 15c a packet. Continuing the story of the bloodroot, which lack of space required the printer to leave out last month: Because the blossom rises on white, leafless stems above the bare and still sleeping earth. Almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground the plant sends up a pointed, bud-topped stem around which (if you look very closely) you will see that the leaf is tightly curled. Nor does the leaf unfold until after the last blossom is faded and gone; and it is this characteristic which caused Lowell to write of it,

"Bloodroots whose rolled-up leaves of you uncurl

Each of 'ems cradle to a baby pearl."

Though the plant is native to shady wood lands, and likes the north side of our homes, it reacts unfailingly to sunlight and darkness by blooming only when the sun is shining. One blossom will open and close several days in succession as long as there is sun, but will remain closed whenever clouds obscure the sky. Another characteristic of this interesting plant is that you have to "love it and leave it" where it grows for the blossom resents being picked and quickly fades away.

After the blossoming season is finished the leaves unfurl themselves to appear as big, round, deeply lobed beauties of a peculiarly attractive shade of pale green. These leaves remain a long time before they, too, fold their tents and silently

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SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

Mrs. R. J. Duncomb, Luverne, Minn., writes as follows: "Am planting perennial seeds in the half of a butter carton. Twenty-four of these fit a peach crate. The whole crate can be watered at once from the bottom, by setting in a tub with a little water in it. When the seedlings come thru, I lift the small box they are in out from the rest and put it in the sun. It is a small matter to plant these in the ground, simply removing just the bottom. This is the easiest and safest way to plant perennial seeds; I have the best luck this way, at least." Redsumbo is the name of a red bud sport of the summer Rambo that is now being propagated and offered for sale by a Wabash, Ind., nurseryman for the first time, tho the limb on which it was found is 53 years old. It is said to be a large apple 3 inches in diameter. Trees propagated from it, 200 in number, are said to have produced an average of 7 bushels per tree in 1945. A patent has been applied for. It is said to combine fine quality with large size, and fine, attractive color. It might interest growers in the southern portion of our state, tho it probably wouldn't do far north. Mrs. Robert Dailey, Flandreau, writes: "A word in favor of Golden Jubilee tomato; they are late, but from my home grown plants we had many ripe ones, and several bushels of large green ones, that ripened in the basement, so that we had slicers up to Christmas day, and the flavor is superior." Idaho is embarking on a rather ambitious undertaking this year, that of exterminating all the flies in the state. With the help of DDT they think this should be possible; at least they can greatly decrease them. This is the season when the wise gardener has had his ground prepared and the early things planted and is waiting as patiently as possible for the weather man to disclose his intentions before setting any plants in the garden. Also for future disclosure, is whether or not he will send the needed moisture to start the crop. At present it is quite dry, and every hard wind raises a cloud of dust. Mr. Thos. Hobart, our late gardening genius, used to advise that tomato plants should not be set in the garden till the night temperatures failed to get below 60, but few of us are content to wait that long, so many plants are annually caught by a late freeze,

a great waste of plants. Under date of March 31st, Mr. John A. Postlewait of Winner writes: "Have almost got my small grain in. Had 2 or 3 inches of rain a couple of weeks ago and sub-irrigated fields got so wet I couldn't get thru till the last day or two. Tried the Mesaba potato last year and had an excellent yield, and it is the best keeper I ever raised. They are in almost as good condition now as last fall. Don't know how it would do in a dry year." We seem to have plenty of optimists with us still. Yesterday I noticed that one of our grocery stores had several flats each of cabbage and tomato plants. Today they seem to be nearly all sold out. Some people seem to like to replant tomatoes better than I do. The robins seem to have taken Franklin's advice, "Early to bed and early to rise" seriously. Am not sure of the time of their retiring, but no one can be insensible to the time of their arising. They pipe up with the first faint streaks of dawn, and sing for about an hour, when they seem to think they are thru for the day, but by that time they have awakened the mourning doves, who take on the duty of arousing the citizenry. It is said the president goes to sleep at 10:30 every night and wakes up without the help of an alarm clock at 6:30. Our Washington correspondents do not say anything about the bird population of their city, but if robins are as plentiful there as they are here, no one would need an alarm clock. They also say that the president also enjoys a nap after lunch. It is said he drinks no coffee. Which brings to mind the old story about a friend asking a copious coffee drinker if it didn't keep him awake, and his answer, "Well, it helps." The National Council's March bulletin had a nice notice of our annual report, and they list the 7 states that are not yet organized, as follows: Delaware, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada. Our sister state has many active Garden clubs, and I am sure they would benefit, as we have done, by affiliating with the National Council, and I hope to see them in the fold, before long.

SHEYENNE GARDENS

RUTH M. JOHNSON

Bearded Iris - Siberians - Spurias

1117-8th Avenue South

FARGO, N. D.

TOMATO VARIETIES

By

Dr. S. A. McCrory, Brookings



S. A. McCrory

I know of no better way to start an argument than to suggest to a man that he might plant a better variety of tomatoes than he is now using. This article is certainly not intended to start an argument, but if it passes without contradiction I will be sure that it escaped readers' attention.

For the last several years we have planted most of the commonly used varieties of tomatoes for the purpose of comparison. Leaf injuring diseases have been serious and no doubt have reduced yields of some varieties more than others. The following varieties have been compared for two or more years and are ranked accordingly:

Yield Per Plant in Ounces

Variety	1942	1943	1944	1945	Calculated Rank
Sioux	---	108	98	86	1
Coventry	---	---	102	45	2
John Baer	---	---	85	54	2
Red Cloud	---	87	96	51	3
Stokesdale	225	75	90	47	4
Bonny Best	112	---	87	59	5
Asgrow Baltimore	---	---	59	46	6
Earliana	168	63	83	52	7
Dakota Red	119	88	85	49	8
Firesteel	158	62	111	39	9
Cardinal	202	113	67	40	10
Wallner's Pink	---	46	89	32	11
Stemless Penred	---	---	51	17	12
Pritchard	194	35	94	43	12
Summerset	208	57	68	24	13
Bloomsdale	164	49	73	32	14
Valiant	157	48	69	43	15
Bounty	88	61	83	17	16
Pan Americana	88	---	58	14	16
Marglobe	171	43	49	29	17
Victor	102	42	77	18	18
Rutgers	159	37	62	17	19

The soil upon which tests were made during 1942-43 was much more favorable for tomato growing than the site used in 1944-45. This feature in itself is interesting in that some varieties appeared to be better adapted to one soil than to the other. Also, it will be noted that in each case the yield declined considerably the second year tomatoes were planted in the same soil. While

many gardeners are unable to rotate garden crops a great deal, I think this one feature indicates the necessity for so doing.

Recently we prepared a four-page circular on tomato growing in which four essentials for growing a good tomato crop are listed. It's in the form of a progress report and may be had upon request for Agriculture Experiment Station Circular No. 62.

A very interesting tomato was observed last year in our lot of hybrids. It is a late variety and appears to possess some degree of disease resistance. The quality is not all one would like, and for these reasons we have not given it much consideration. A local grower visited our plots and commented on the attractive appearance of this new tomato. He was interested in its possibilities as the late variety for wrapping to be ripened after frost. His suggestion was followed, and our results with artificially ripened fruit were encouraging. We expect to make a field seeding of this selection and observe it further as a variety for late use. It may have some possibilities.

(Continued from Page 76)

cause corn was so much a part of the life and development of civilization here, it has a long and fascinating history, and is surrounded by legends galore. The Sioux Falls club enjoyed this picture at one of their meetings through the courtesy of Mr. Willis Holsten of the De Kalb Agricultural Association of that city. Write to him if interested.

At Flandreau a recent program by Mrs. McFarland was on Laying Out the Garden. Roll call was answered by telling of a new venture for this year, and included trials of the Butternut squash, the Minnesota 1166 strawberry, new shrubs, and lily bulbs. We hope the members will keep a real record of these new things and send in a report for the Blizzard Belt Garden Notes.

Publicity concerning the lemon tree grown by Mrs. Carl Bohl of the Dell Rapids club resulted in some very interesting information, pictures, and a surprise box of citrus fruit from J. C. Webster of Lakeland, Florida. Included in the box were a Ponderosa lemon which Mr. Webster has grown to a size of 16½ in. in circumference, two citron (about the size of an ordinary grapefruit), a Rough lemon (used mainly for hardy stock on which to bud grapefruit), a Calomondin or Philippine Island lime, and two Surinam cherries. The picture also shows a Shaddock which is 23½ in. around.

BOOK REVIEW

By
Mrs. Morris Harter



Mrs. M. Harter

Vegetable Production and Marketing, by Paul Work. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. 559 pages Price \$2.75.

The author, Paul Work, who is professor of vegetable crops at New York College of Agriculture, prepared this book primarily as a textbook for high schools, technical institutes and colleges, but he kept the farmer and home gardener in mind also.

The first half of the text discussed farm management, marketing, equipment, soils, seeds, irrigation, insects and diseases, storage and exhibition. The rest of the book has chapters devoted to the main vegetable crops. The discussion of each vegetable covers such subjects as soils, varieties, fertilizers, propagation, planting, weed control, harvesting and marketing, plus some facts and history about each vegetable. By necessity these discussions are condensed, but the author has provided an excellent list of references at the end of each chapter. The book is applicable to any part of the country and is valuable not only as a text book, but as a handbook for anyone who raises vegetables for marketing, whether it be at a small roadside stand, or in a large city market.

(Continued from Page 69)

the strain is grown for foundation stock. The foundation seed from these increase plots is then distributed to seed growers who produce registered seed from it.

Since foundation seed is increased from a single plant each year, the amount produced is bound to be small. Hence it is reserved only for growers who will produce registered seed from it. Because of limited production it is obvious also that the price of foundation seed must be considerably greater than that of registered or commercial seed.

The Morden Station is now producing foundation seed of Bounty tomato and Scalloped White Bush squash. Other varieties almost ready for foundation status are: Morden tomato, Detroit-short top strain beet, Black Seeded Simpson-prairie strain lettuce, Farnorth muskmelon, Tender-green-prairie strain bean, Brigham Yellow Globe onion, Comet radish, Early Vienna cabbage, Early Canada and Sweet Sensation watermelon.

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and to the higher animals; as easy as possible to apply, and cheap withal." Needless to say this aim has not been attained, but the best of those available are listed, together with their proper dilution. Also the name and addresses of the manufacturers are given, so one can know where they may be obtained. This is a very valuable book to have in one's reference library, and is strictly up to date, including accounts of Saba-dilla, which has recently been found to put the skids under the hard to kill squash bugs.

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steal away; and it is then you may think your plant is dead. However, next spring you will find the original plant, as well as single leaves coming up a foot or more away from the parent, and every year thereafter will see a sure increase of your stock. If you order this plant from a catalog you will ask for Sanguinaria Canadensis; but the common name of blood root will ever best describe this early bloomer whose stems bleed red when picked; and whose roots drool redder still when cut.

A subsidy is the political art of making everybody pay for something which benefits a few.—
Washington Evening Journal.

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