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NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JANUARY, 1947

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SOME OF THE MANY BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES MADE IN THE FACTORY
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THE PURPLE MARTIN

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

These birds are about as well known as robins and mourning doves. How did they get along before man made houses for them? They must have originally depended upon hollow trees or cavities in cliffs, but their association with man is prehistoric. Alexander Wilson described the birds as "half domesticated." Even then, large houses were built for them. He also commented that the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians cut off the top branches of small trees about their cabins, leaving stubs on which they hung gourds for the martins to use for nest boxes. Gourds continue to be used in the south.

There are a few reports in recent times of the martins using natural cavities. At different times, many were found nesting among boulders on islands in Lake Mille Lacs, Minnesota. There are records from the same State and from elsewhere of nests in hollow trees, often in old woodpecker holes.

Martin houses are well known, but they have large possibilities for improvement. Size of rooms is usually given as 8x8 inches. Karl Bartel, who is studying nesting habits at Blue Island, Illinois, says a larger, triangular room is better, about 8x12 14 inches, with the opening at the small end. U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin 1456, "Homes for Birds," shows plans for making the houses in sections which can be separated for cleaning. Arrangements for removing the box to store for winter will help to keep it in good condition and also to keep out English sparrows.

If the box is not put up until the martins appear, they will be able to take possession at once. There are many stories of the martins coming to look for the houses which are not yet in place. Of course, this does not apply to getting a group established for the first time. Boxes should be in an open space, at least 10 feet above the ground, the holes 2 inches wide.

A considerable amount of nesting material is carried in. The eggs are dull white, just about an inch long. The number is usually 4 or 5, sometimes as many as 8. Only one brood is raised as a rule. The young remain in the nest

Vol. XX

January, 1947

No. 1

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.

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3 or 4 weeks, sometimes more, and often return for the night some days longer.

The birds feed entirely upon insects. Otto Widman, veteran bird student of Missouri, recorded 3,277 visits to nests in one day by a colony of 16 pairs. Ants, wasps, flies, bugs, beetles and dragonflies, caught on the wing, make up most of the food. I well recall the house which stood for years on our barn roof. While I watched one day, a bird came with a dragonfly and I heard the crunching of the crisp wings as the young

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NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

Christmas has come and gone with its usual host of friendly cards. I doubt that we received a card that was more cheerful or interesting to read than the one received from Dr. C. B. Waldron, who now resides at 1400 N. W. 2nd St., Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. I think some of the written comments are worth repeating. Dr. Waldron says in part, "Christmas without snow banks doesn't seem natural, but I will try to endure it. What I will really

miss is not having most of the people I meet call out a "Merry Christmas" as I saunter forth. The big flaming poinsettia bush at the side of the house is the most striking reminder of Fargo Christmases, though those diminutive specimens that northern florists sell for \$4.00 each give a poor idea of the possibilities of that plant. I was certainly glad to get W. R. Leslie's bulletin. It caused me to revive many of the things I thought I knew about our northwest fruits and add it to the things I never knew." Those of you who haven't gotten around to writing to Dr. Waldron yet should do so before the winter passes. I am sure that he would be glad to hear from you.

We were glad to receive an invitation to attend the Washington State Horticultural Association meeting in Yakima held early in December. We were equally interested to notice that appearing on the program reporting on peach variety testing was J. H. Schultz who is now stationed at the Irrigation Branch Experiment Station at Prosser, Washington. Joe was one of Dr. Yeager's boys here in the last years that Dr. Yeager was at the North Dakota Agricultural College. Joe went on and took additional work at Michigan and still further work at the Washington State College, I believe. The Washington people believe it would be a good plan for a representative of each state horticultural society to get together once a year and consequently have invited the other state societies to join them at their annual meeting. The value of such a national conference of state horticultural societies would be immeasurable, no doubt, but one rather difficult to carry out on the limited budgets that many of the societies have.

R. L. Wodarz, one of the leading fruit growers in North Dakota, is high in his praise of Dr. Leslie's bulletin on fruits. Mr. Wodarz also reports that the trees have gone into winter in nice shape and from all appearances and barring any accidents such as we had the past year, there should be a big fruit crop in 1947.

Those of you who do not get the Minnesota Horticulturist or get to read some of the other agricultural papers which carried the story of the three new fruits from the Minnesota Experiment Station will be interested to have a brief description of these three varieties.

Heading up the list is the Redwell apple which was formerly Minnesota No. 638. The name Redwell was chosen for the fruit because the all red apple colors so well and also because in size and appearance it closely resembles a very highly colored Wealthy. The seed from which this variety developed was planted in 1911 and the variety was selected for propagation and further testing in 1923. This gives some idea of the length of time necessary to thoroughly develop and test a new variety of apple. The flesh of this variety is described as "light yellow or creamy white; medium fine-grained; firm but tender and moderately juicy. The flavor is a pleasing mild or blandly sub-acid. The quality is good for dessert, baking or sauce and fair for pies. Redwell hangs on the tree well and should be about the last variety to be harvested. It is ready for use soon after picking in mid-October and will keep until about January 1st.

The second fruit on the list is the Chestnut crabapple, which was formerly Minnesota No. 240. The release on this variety points out that there is no sharp dividing line between apples and crabapples. Intermediate forms sometimes called hybrid crabs are often of excellent dessert quality with the strong acid flavor of the crab entirely lacking. The Chestnut crab is such a fruit and its introduction brings to Minnesota horticulture and perhaps the entire northwest a fine fruit for eating that ripens about the time the Whiteys are gone. It will keep in good condition for two or three months. The Chestnut is an open pollinated seedling of Malinda. The Chestnut has been widely tested for the last twenty-five years and has clearly demonstrated its value for home orchard planting and for limited production for the local market in the commercial apple areas. Its attractive reddish-bronze color and the nut-like flavor of its crisp flesh suggests Chestnut as an appropriate name. The trees are vigorous,

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GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter, Hansboro, N. D.



W. E. H. Porter

Greetings to all fellow members for 1947. Like Noah's dove tho, all us North Dakota enthusiasts can cling to at present, is hope. Continuing last year's notes: Nov. 4th. Winter's advance guard, which has brot 5 inches of snow with near zero temp. makes a temporary halt. For two days life with me has been rather boresome with rheumatic pains, sore throat, dizzy spells with blurred vision and unrelenting cough, all symptoms of a heavy cold. Fortunately I have a good tonic, viz. good fireside reading. Countrymen tells of a charlady who worked 2 hours every morning for 4 shillings 3/6 (i e., all but 10 cents) of which she spent for purchase of a goose egg to feed her pet raven. Man, as a member of the animal kingdom has been classified as a Homo Sapiens. I sometimes wonder whether this cognomen was not given in an outburst of cynicism, the tho that is prompted by reading an item in "Punch" called Wheat, a commodity which is after all the kingpin of prairie farming. It says: "Never, I suppose, did man embark on so fantastic and complicated an adventure as the eating of bread. Unfitted by nature to browse like a sheep, climb like a mouse, or peck like a bird, he nevertheless conceived the audacious idea of getting a lot of wild grass, taming it, throwing away everything but the seeds, gathering them with infinite labor, throwing away most of the bits, messing up the rest with water into a kind of awful sponge, and cooking the whole affair in an oven, after aerating it with yeast. One may well ask why? Here was the land replete with nourishing animals, the water teeming with fishes, the tree heavy with fruit. Large and succulent roots could be torn from the ground. There was sugar to be chewed from branches, and honey provided by the bees. Vitamins peered with shining eyes thru the forest trees, and calories lurked or frisked by mountain, vale and stream. What need of all this toil? It is difficult not to be impatient with Man for doing anything so silly as turning twitch into food. How many stalks of this cultivated weed, may I ask, are used to make a single portion of a rationed roll? Anthropology is silent. Political economy is baffled, gastronomy veils her averted

head. No history tells us who first tied an aurochs to a piece of sharpened wood, and set it to tear up the harmless ground, and then tied another aurochs to a wooden sledge to carry home the harvest of weeds, and then tied a third aurochs to a circular stone to grind the debris into flour. Wheat was cultivated for bread in China five thousand years ago; it has been found in the tombs of Pharaohs, tho what is left is far too stale to use, and let it be remembered that it is chiefly in the subtropical regions of the earth that this ridiculous process has been going on and on. The South Sea Islander, when not evicted by atom bombs, prefers his plantain, the Eskimo remains faithful to his whale. It is only so-called civilization that compels million of men using thousands of acres of soil to forsake leisure and happiness and triturate seed." The essay continues: "There seems to be little more to be said about wheat, except that in the eighth century the monks of the Abbey of Bury St. Edwards ate barley bread because the income of the abbey would not admit of their using wheaten bread regularly, and that the principal diseases of wheat are bunt, mildew and rust. The object of this short essay has been to persuade you to look on bread calmly and impartially, realizing that it may be not a blessing but a curse; and at the same time to remember Lord Tennyson's noble and passionate lines, which begin, 'Flour in the crannied wall, I pluck you out of the crannies.'" Well, there's something for us wheat growers to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. Nov. 14th. Planted my last fall lily bulb, it is one of the white trumpet regals known as Crow's hybrid, had to chop out 2 inches of frost before planting. Snow is about the last thing we want to see in North Dakota but "Manchester Guardian" tells of a salesman in Cumberland who would welcome a fall to lay the bracken and enable the overworked and underfed dogs to round up a thousand Hardwick sheep for their last and greasy dip, a warm dip, the grease helps continuous winter rains of winter to run off instead of soaking in. Over radio the United (better called disunited) Nations continue their wrangling. It gets rather tiresome to the average person who is little interested one way or the other. The delegates seem to be conscious of their own importance above all. It reminds one of the jury trial in Alice in Wonderland and Alice's contemptuous dismissal of the whole thing. "Who cares for you," said Alice, "why, you're nothing but a pack of cards." Nov. 16th. Cold wave, clear and 25.

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WHAT TREE?

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

Some suggestion has been made recently that a state tree be named for South Dakota. Many states have officially adopted a state flower but whether South Dakota does or not there would be a great deal of value derived from the discussion about it and the enthusiasm might carry over to a point where more people would plant trees because of the stimulus which would present itself from it. There is no question but

what South Dakota should have more trees and a tree planting campaign should be in order.

As to the choice of a tree there are many which might be considered and all have their valuable points as well as some disadvantage angles. Our pioneers found cottonwoods along the water courses and they planted them on their tree claims. They were fast growing but short lived. Under favorable conditions some have persisted and have become our largest trees. The cottonwood may be seen in our state seal. Some have presented the Black Hills spruce, others the oak and hackberry. In talking with a forester the other day he says the white ash is found all over the state and in certain sections of Harding County has reached enormous size.

In traveling across the state recently I have noted another tree along the entire route I traveled. Most of the farm yards had some, nearly all the shelterbelt plantings and they were growing naturally in all the ravines on both sides of the Missouri. They had withstood the drought years and had grown rapidly in years of abundant moisture. They seemed to me because of this to be typical of our more permanent population. They have stayed with us in times of prosperity and adversity. They are the red cedars.

The red cedar in our state is found in two species, the Rocky Mountain red cedar *juniperus scopulorum* and the eastern cedar, *juniperus virginiana*. They differ little and when nomenclature becomes a little more rationalized the two may be more properly associated. If the state should adopt the red cedar the adoption should include both rather than setting up one to the exclusion of the other. It is true also that nurserymen and plant experimentation workers have

established this tree in many new forms for the purpose of landscaping and adornment. It is really a very workable type.

In some places along the highway I noted a row of cedars planted close to each other and some distance from the highway to be used as a permanent snow fence and as such they were doing the job. In another place was a cedar wood lot which added beauty and utility to the farm. A small wood lot of red cedars under proper management should furnish many fence posts and other valuable timber for a farmer.

I noticed on many farms small glacial depressions where no crop was grown because they were too wet and the result was quite obvious as they grew up to weeds. Probably water doesn't stand in these depressions long, but just long enough to drown out a crop of wheat or corn and as a consequence a crop could only be produced in them about one year out of six or eight. Red cedars would thrive in such a place and if properly planted and pruned would produce straight trunks large enough to be used in twenty years for fence posts. It is true also that different sized trees could be planted in the first place or they could be planted alternately in different years.

While the cedar is not the best type for Christmas trees they can be used for that purpose and it would save having trees cut from some more valuable locations during the Christmas season. Most towns need this very thing and in some sections of the state would keep the boys from cutting down valuable trees from the hillside.

There have been some who regard the cedar as disadvantageous, because it happens to be a host for one of the fungi, *gymnosporangium macrosporus*. This fungus is found on cedar trees and the basidiospores infect the apple trees of the vicinity. However, this does not always exist and there is little if any infection in the Robertson orchard even though the nearby hillsides abound in cedar trees. This fungal disease can be controlled.

Juniper, in the language of flowers means protection. It is an evergreen which lends life to a bleak winter landscape. The Indians used to burn the fragrant branches in their religious ceremonies and sprinkle the leaves about the floor of their medicine houses for fragrance. The dead trees do not rot and bacteria and insects cannot penetrate very far into the trunks because of the repellant type of oil. This is readily noted in the use of cedar chests and cedar shavings for the

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GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Juanita E. Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

Regale Yourself with Reading

The old year is dead; the new year is come; so let us look to the future with fresh inspiration and a determination to raise our ideals a step above that of the year just past. We can do so by reading, studying, and becoming inculcated with the spirit of gardening as practised by the foremost gardeners in America and the world. Garden literature is available to suit the taste and the purse of anyone interested in Nature. There are the tiny leaflets like *Back to Eden* and *Garden Gleanings* edited by farm ladies with a yen to wield a pen as well as a spade; there are journals of scientific research such as the *National Horticultural Magazine* and the *Journal of the New York Botanical Gardens*; and there are the highly specialized magazines such as *The Begonian*, *The Gladiolus Yearbook*, and the bulletins of other plant societies. Recently we have noted the following new publications which concern gardeners.

Extension Bulletin 250 from the University of Minnesota carries the name of our old friend and former president of the Federation, Dr. L. C. Snyder. It is a fine treatise on all angles of Landscaping the Farmstead - but the information in it is not to be confined to a farmstead. The lists of trees, shrubs, and vines for various uses and situations is particularly comprehensive. Varieties are listed which are suitable for all the "problem" gardens like sandy, dry, or shady situations; for showy fruits, for attracting birds, for highly colored summer foliage, winter foliage, etc. We know this book is authentic for Dr. Snyder writes from experience.

Good writing makes good reading, and that is what you will find in the penstemon number of the *Bulletin of the American Rock Garden Society* and in the *Penstemon Manual of the American Penstemon Society*. The penstemon success stories stem from Maine to Montana, and are written with such abounding enthusiasm that you will want to rush right out and try a dozen different varieties. Authors you should know include our own Claud A. Barr of Smithwick, Arthur A. Rapp of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Ralph W. Bennett,

secretary of the society and editor of the *Manual*.

The newly organized Mid-West Hemerocallis Society, too, has begun compiling and disseminating information on this sturdy and well-loved species of flowering plants. Charter members are receiving packets of choice seed of hemerocallis as well as other flowers and will look forward eagerly to receipt of the cheerfully gay yellow and brown literature (even the ink-written address is brown), so like in color to the majority of "hems" themselves.

Books and magazines do not contain all the good garden literature, for catalogues are often gems of garden interest. Letaflets on native wild flowers like those published by Claude Barr and Marguerite Arnold list native plants of unsuspected beauty not mentioned by most nurseries, and give cultural ideosyncracies. To the wild flower growers and specialists listed by Victor Ries in the August program service you might add the names of Marie A. Pierson to whom Mrs. Arnold has just sold her business. The address is Lamar Ranger Station, Gardiner, Mont. Nic Nar Nursery, Biltmore, Asheville, North Carolina, is another company recommended to us by Mr. Rapp.

Since many of the garden club members are house plant fans it may be well to list a catalog or two for them. Those who are unfamiliar with the scientific names of the most common of your house plant varieties should not let the scientific nomenclature of the Oakhurst Gardens Catalog scare you. You will be surprised and delighted to meet all the plants on your window sill all dressed up in their formal titles; and you will love others all the more for the enchanting love-names which are also given. Wouldn't it make anyone want to grow a plant called Hearts-on-strings? Or Kangaroo Paw? The catalog gives clear illustrations and descriptions so it is easy to identify such plants as the Walking Iris, the Rat Kiss, the butterfly-lily, Ithuriel's spear, the naked-lily, and the cuckoopint. Their address is Arcadia, California. Cecil Houdyshel, LaVerne, California, puts out another catalog especially interesting because of its cultural notes, and because all the plants are listed in groups of family relationships. Did you know that tulips and hyacinths both belong to the general lily family, though they are not lilies at all? While glads and freezias are listed in the iris family group.

Frame for Friendship

We have faithfully recorded the news which was sent us from clubs within the Federation the past months, so now let us catch a glimpse in

passing, of some of our neighbor clubs. This garden interest and work makes the grandest frame for new friendships we can think of, for it puts one in touch with the finest type of folks where ever they may garden.

To the southeast of us there is the Garden Club of Hawarden, Ia., with the Irrepressibly enthusiastic Mrs. Bess Bleyhl as its present president. From this club we gleaned an idea for artistic arrangements we like. Meetings are held in the homes of members, and each hostess is responsible for making a decorative centerpiece for that meeting. Near the close of the session guests file around the table and view the arrangement at close range. The idea could be carried still further and a critic invited to discuss the outstanding features both good and bad. For an after-frost corsage one the most artistic ones that can well be imagined was created by Mrs. Bleyhl when she used white pompom chrysanthemums placed in a circle and centered with ornamental red peppers so that the whole appeared exactly like a huge white blossom with cherry-red stamens. The green background was the Sprengeri fern. While most club members sit at meetings with idle hands, the Hawarden ladies often work on something which is being demonstrated; their Christmas wreaths for the hospital patients being assembled and made at the meeting as carols are sung and the Christmas story is read. A splendid idea. Their main civic project for the year will be donating funds for plants and flowers to use at the City Park. They will be planted to spell "War Memorial" as a tribute to all who made the supreme sacrifice in World Wars I and II. A municipal rose garden is also to be planted by the club members as soon as a suitable plot of ground becomes available.

It was because of a little poem signed "Elsa Robinson, South Dakota," which we reprinted in the Blizzard Belt Garden Notes from an old issue of Gardening magazine that we came to know Mrs. C. L. Robison of Fairmount, North Dakota. Now the Wanakena Garden Club to which she belongs is very real to us for she has sent us news items, clippings, poems, and flower show schedules; and the interesting story of the Potter's Art, by Laura Taylor Hughes, which begins in this issue of the Garden Notes, was obtained through the courtesy of Mrs. Robison, as was the illustration on the cover this month. Now Mr. Simmons says, I think we ought to adopt that club as eight of their members are subscribers to North and South Dakota Horticulture". That is better than most South Dakota clubs did before

the formation of the Federation. Flower arrangement fans will be still more interested in the pottery story when you realize that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are owners of the Wahpeton Pottery Co. where the beautiful Rosemead Pottery is created. The story beginning this month is a copy of a talk given by Mrs. Hughes at the Homemaker's Course at Morris, Minnesota last summer. It was based for a program at the Wanakena Club as well as by the Beach, (N. Dak.) club of whom we write quite frequently. This club vitalizes their programs with demonstrations of the lesson, with exhibits relative to the lesson, and with active participation by the members when ever possible.

Probably none of our clubs are ready for such intensive study of arrangements as is carried on by the Garden Club of Huntington, West Virginia, but the letter from Mrs. W. H. Odell, describing it gives us a new angle on garden club programs, and parts of it might be adapted by some of us. This club will make a whole year's study of decorative arrangements significant to each month; and each month's program is, in turn divided into sections. They also have arrangements brot for criticism each time, and invite a guest critic from another club to comment on them. The September meeting was a demonstration of arrangements by four ladies who answered questions and showed how to make each piece. Modernistic arrangements, Oriental things of dried material, mass arrangements and color combinations of flowers and containers were the topics. The series of arrangement programs put on by the City Council of Garden Clubs is open to the public, beginning with line arrangements. Christmas decorations for the home is the topic for December, divided into several different types of home decorations as mantels, windows, packages etc. Nosegays and dish gardens; miniatures, 3 inch, 6 inch, and 9 inch designs; arrangements of narcissi, roses, and other special flowers; flowers for the bride's table and for various wedding anniversary are all among the topics studied, and the series ends with a workshop program.

Farm Safety Week passed without a single accident on Squawberry Flat. We shipped our wimmen folks off to a summer camp, then defied tractors and disk plows and lightnin' to do their worst.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

The wages of sin is death. That's about the only wage scale the unions ain't forced up at least 18½ cents an hour.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By

W. R. Leslie, MoMrden, Manitoba, Can.



W. R. Leslie

Favorable temperatures and generous precipitation may be expected to result in goodly garden crops in prairie gardens. In southern Manitoba 1946 witnessed spring growth about two weeks in advance of the usual season. Apricots, pears, plums and cherry plums were in heavy bloom in April. Apple trees were arrayed in their pink and white when the first of four successive severe night frosts were recorded on the morning of May

9. The consequences were bad for many plants of garden, meadow, orchard and woodland. Precipitation of April, May and June was about one-half that expected. However, substantial rains, slightly more than 5 inches, fell from early July to mid-August. Being well distributed, this rainfall made heavy crops of cereals and vegetables and permitted those fruits which had set to develop size and quality. A hot, dry month, commencing the last half of August, looked ominous. However, in mid-September the rains came and in the period to the end of November there was almost 7 inches more precipitation.

Plant comfort appears favorable for the wintering. Freeze-up was recorded November 16. Heavy blankets of snow covered the ground and this has remained well in place. The second week of December sees the soil and upper subsoil well charged with water from late summer rains, and unfrozen due to the covering of snow. The hot, dry weather in early September hastened ripening of wood and tissues on trees and plants. So, again home fruit-growers look forward to "next year" with high hopes.

This year the crops lost completely to the wrecking frost of early May were,—apricots, pears, and those commercial grapes of which the vines were unearthed about the first of May. Most standard apples failed. The following gave a small medium yield,—Haralson, Breakey, Manitoba Spy, Heyer No. 12, Minn. No. 455, Duchess x Winter Rose, Moscow Pear apple, Green Sweet, Cortland and Bode. Most fruitful among the apple-crabs were Piotosh, Morden 352, and Trail. Crab apples in good supply included Florence Dolgo, Alberta, Gertrude and Beauty. Walnuts,

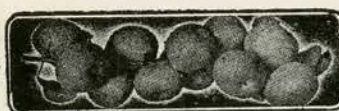
butternuts and hazels were about 10 per cent fruitful.

In 1946 plums came through the spring freeze ordeal better than did apples. La Crescent yielded abundantly. A population of La Crescent seedlings also bore well. Light to medium crops were picked from Mordena, Mansan, Compass, Grenville, Fiebing, Red Wing, Minn. No. 101, Kaga, Toka, Kota, Redcoat and Underwood. Average crops were taken from such cherry-plums as Manor, Opata, Sapa, Sapalta, Opatina, Vanson and Dura.

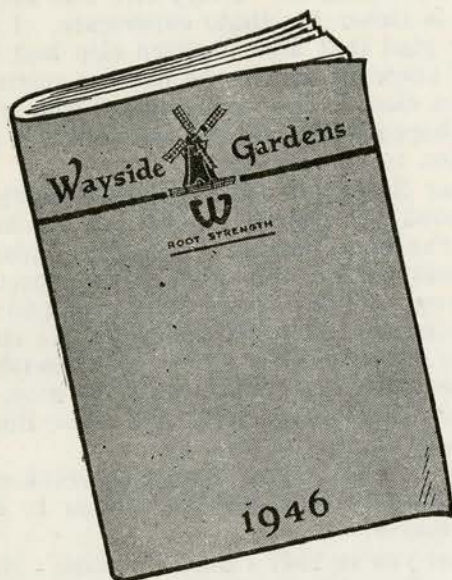
The cause for greatest jubilation in the orchard was the very full crop of sour cherries borne by the Dwarf Bush Cherries, Prunes fruticosa. All adversities of climate seem to be overlooked by these little 4 to 5-foot cherry bushes. Their trouble sometimes is foliage disease. During the passing season leaves were healthy. A large amount of seed was planted in August, so that the valuable small Asiatic immigrant may be tested widely across the prairies. Other sour cherries bore lightly. Manchu, or Nanking, cherries bore sparingly and priority on the fruits was claimed successfully by robins, waxwings and catbirds. Elderberries were plentiful. Mulberries were light.

The vegetable harvest began with a substantial cutting of asparagus tips April 24. Rhubarb was large enough for pulling, as were winter onions, at that date. Gardeners who responded to the early season saw prompt sprouting of seed but less or more heavy thinning out of the soft and sappy seedlings by hard frosts, which darkened the second week of May. Frost resistance varied among the different vegetables. Leaf lettuce was severely frosted around the leaf margins, whereas head lettuce was undamaged. Plants of smooth-seeded peas froze considerably while those of wrinkled-seeded varieties survived practically free of damage.

The late summer and early autumn were kindly to vegetable crops. Most types produced heavy harvests. General pickings of ripe fruits from sweet corn, melons, cucumbers and tomatoes were made to the end of September. Some tomatoes and melons were still prime on the vines on October 6. Late cauliflower and cabbage possessed top quality and large size, due to moist cool weather. The potato crops featured tubers of goodly size and excellent quality. The main crop carrots, beets, parsnips, and turnips were comparable to the best of former years. One field of carrots produced at the rate of 12½ tons per acre. Canning corn averaged 4 tons per acre with



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100 Mentor Ave., MENTOR, OHIO

the fattest field yielding at the rate of 7 tons.

It is gratifying to witness the rather astonishing improvement being accomplished by vegetable breeders. Gardeners will profit by securing the latest approved list from their horticultural association before ordering seeds for their 1947 garden. One impressive example at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, is in melons. All of the varieties of muskmelons and watermelons popular in 1930 have been displaced by superior new kinds. A similar situation holds with tomatoes, sweet corn, and some other garden crops. Progress is impressive almost right across the garden patch.

(Continued from Page 2)

bird seized the insect. One report from Alberta states that the birds are fond of egg shells.

In summer, martins are found all over the United States, southern California and northern Mexico. Their winter home is believed to be in the Amazon Valley in Brazil. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., who contributed the very fine article on this bird for Mr. Bent's volumes of life histories, states that some birds arrive in Florida in late January, though early February would be a bet-

ter average. At Charleston, S. C., February 6 was the earliest and February 22 about the rule.

Northward migration, then, begins early but proceeds slowly until April when the birds spread over most of the country. At Fargo the first are likely to appear by April 20, and quite regularly by May 1. Cold periods when insects are scarce, are one of their early difficulties. The sparrows, and now starlings compete for nest boxes. One writer states that screech owls visit the houses and reach in with their feet to pull out the martins (an argument for larger compartments). We hope not many screech owls have this bad habit.

As long as we have record, martins have been recognized as useful birds because they drive away hawks, crows and other undesirable visitors. Sometimes the noise of a too close colony may be objectionable.

One feature, unfamiliar to most of us, is the large collection of birds at certain roosting places in the fall. One of these was at Cape May, N. J., a location more widely known for concentration of migrating hawks. At least 15,000 martins were reported spending the nights in a maple grove.



IRIS GLEANINGS

By

Rev. E. L. Jackson, Akron, Ia.



E. L. Jackson

As I begin my monthly Chats with Iris lovers I should like to take the privilege of wishing for you happy Gardening in 1947 and for Iris Fans in particular a good season of work and bloom . . . I haven't covered any of my Iris Plantings this fall and while I may regret it, yet for once I've had the courage of my convictions . . . I do know that I would be more sure of Bloom from some of my Iris that have too much of Southern Mediter-

anean stock and not enuf hardiness but on the other hand how else can one test for hardiness for I think what the average grower would like is to grow plants that can take it and there are so many of them and one is ever surprised and encouraged at the hardiness of the well bred Modern Iris.

As I look back over my experiece in growing and blooming Iris I am amazed at the improvement that has been made in the past decade. Improvements in many ways but especially in size and color and form. The Modern well bred Iris is so far ahead of the Iris I grew in the early 1930 that there is no comparison. I do think that there have been too many Iris introduced into commerce and that there should be more care taken to avoid this. To their credit the best growers make very few introductions and often err on the part of being too critical. Thru the years I have been helped so much by a few men that I have known who have done much for the Iris grower. I am glad that a number of these are in the midwest and I would Like to Pay tribute to The late Jacob Sass. To Hans Sass of Nebraska and Jake's fine boys who are carrying on a worthy tradition. Then two men have meant a great deal to me, Robert Schreiner of St. Paul upon whom I put the greatest reliance and a personal friend Mr. Paul Cook of Bluffton, Indiana. Anything Paul Cook introduces can be counted on to be tops. He is roted for His Thoroughness. I have known Him only thru correspondence but I have found Him a choice friend, and one can look for good things under his name.

It was at a National Iris show that I first met two men who were great men to known. The first of these seedsmen and the introducor of

Elmohr is J. D. Long of Boulder Colorado. His health has not been good these last few years and ilke many another man in the seed business he has had to Carry Far too heavy a load during the war years. Now a fine Son is taking much of the Burden off his shoulders. Every one who knows J. D. Long is richer for thato experience. I am particularly glad that Mrs. Jackson also had the privilege of knowing him for he has the spirit of one who lives close to the earth and yet who loves folks. His happy smile and contagious spirit are an inspiration to all who know Him.

The other Seedsman from Colorado whom I knew and loved was Darwin Andrews of Boulder. He ranged the high Rockies in search of plants and in the best sense of the words was a collector. He was also one of Gods Finest Gentlemen and we who knew him can't help but believe in life eternal for there was about Him that rare something that one knew that even death could not stop. I am glad that the Nursery under the name Rockmount Nursery is still carrying on. . . .

After all the finest thing about Gardening and a Love of Flowers and growing things is the friends one makes.

To each of you in 1947 - Good Growing - New Discoveries - Fine bloom the strength to work and a sense of working together with God to create beauty. Perhaps after all its a good antidote for the bitterness and hatred and suffering of war Years . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

mile-an-hour nor'wester, sun dogs escort the solar orb all day long. Nov. 17th—1. The N. D. electorate has decided that when partaking of a glass of beer it is wicked and therefore prohibited to order a sandwich to go with it. How droll, it's a form of morality that completely baffles me. Nov. 22. Clear, still 10 below zero following a 20-hour blizzard. Two May hatched pullets celebrate the occasion by laying their first eggs. Eggs are now selling locally for 60 cents per doz., the highest since 1919. Nov. 24th. Heralded by more snow our cold wave returns, even bare boughs are a relief against the deathly pallor of unbroken white and the Hansen Siberian rose looks quite cheerful with its bright red hips. Late to leaf out Wayside's thorn retains most of its foliage, some of which is still green. I read lately that the famous Glastonbury thorn which legend says was planted by Joseph Arimithea, transmits its second winter blooming to cuttings propagated therefrom tho seedlings only bloom once in spring.

THE POTTERS ART

By

Laura Taylor Hughes
Wahpeton Pottery Co. Wahpeton, N. D.



The word "pottery" no doubt brings to mind something different to each of us. One may think of a delicate little figure, which has been a cherished heirloom in the family, another may recall a fat Toby jug, a favorite milk pitcher, or an ornamental jardiner.

We have enjoyed seeing and using these articles. That is why we keep them about and why we remember them.

The word pottery may be properly applied to all articles made or formed of baked clay. There is a wide difference in various clays. Some are fine and white, others dark and coarse. There is, therefore, a wide difference in the type of ware which is made from the different clays, but all may properly be called pottery. Pottery may be divided into groups such as stoneware, earthenware and porcelain.

The making of pottery may properly be called an art just as painting and sculpture are arts. Pottery making is known as the ceramic art. It is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most useful arts which we have, and it is an art which is greatly enjoyed by the person who works at it. There is something so marvelous in taking a humble little piece of clay and with a lot of patience, a few simple tools and a potters kiln making something beautiful and useful. In the making of practically all of our home furnishings, the drapery, upholstery, carpets and furniture, most of the work is done by machinery, very little by hand. In the making of pottery it is quite different. Most of the work is hand work. Even in the most modern factories today it is estimated that 70% of the work is hand work. This gives each cup and jug and figure a little individuality of its own, which other manufactured products do not have.

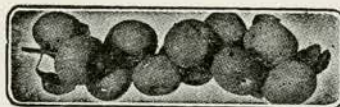
Before we go on with a discussion of the history of pottery and the different methods of manufacture, perhaps, we should have a few more definitions. We know that pottery is made of clay, but what is clay? Clay is the very material of which the earth itself is made. It is stone and rock which have been broken up by wind and weather, by heat and frost until they are reduced to fine particles. The clay is carried by running

water and deposited in river and lake beds where centuries later it is dug up and used for making pottery. Clay which has made a long journey over hills and through rivers before it is deposited, picks up iron from the soil which gives it a reddish color when it is fired. Clay which is deposited near the rock from which it is made is whiter when fired.

Perhaps you would like to know exactly what is meant by baked clay and by firing. After a piece of pottery has been formed it can be very easily dissolved in water again. To make it permanent it must be fired in such intense heat that the clay is fused or welded into one piece. An oven called a pottery kiln is used for this purpose. The heat is so intense that the pottery becomes red hot. When the firing is completed the piece of ware is really permanent. In this state the pottery is called bisque. The surface is somewhat rough like fine sandpaper and it is also porous. To give it a more beautiful color and to make it waterproof the pottery must be glazed.

The material called the glaze is a mixture of minerals which are compounded in such a way that, like glass, they will melt in the fire. The glaze is ground very fine, mixed with water and applied to the bisque. Then the pottery is returned to the kiln. In this second firing the heat melts the glaze and now the pottery is finished. When we look at a piece of pottery we do not see the clay at all unless we turn the piece over and look at the bottom edge. It is the glazed surface we see. The earliest potters did not glaze their pottery, but gradually through the centuries they experimented with mixtures which would make a glaze. The first glazes were very crude, but the potters of every nation worked on patiently trying to improve them, and to get just the colors and finish which they wanted.

We have no way of knowing when, or by whom, the earliest pottery was made. You have probably all seen fragments of broken Indian pottery which some one has found. It is dark in color, rough in texture and if it is a piece from the neck of a jar it may have a border of geometric marks. Fragments similar to this have been found in practically every country in the world. These jars crudely made and unglazed were the work of the earliest ceramic artists in each country. I like to think of them as artists for while they lived at a time when life must have been hard and sometimes cruel the pottery gaily decorated their useful little storage jars with a border design. The beginning of decorative art.



FRUIT & VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

The Chrysanthemum show at Garfield park greenhouses in Chicago was really a beautiful show of blooms. Many new, rare varieties were on exhibit; of special interest were the 5 ft. plants that had been pinched back three times, then came back with 900 to 1200 blooms each. Most of these are too late to be grown outside of greenhouses. There were several large plants with over 60 different varieties on one plant. A good outstanding white pon pon is Doty. Lizzie, Roy, J. F. Anderson, John Ball, Gannet King, Dorothy Turner, Wm. Waite and Gypsy are some outstanding good varieties. I think my boy was more interested in the Tropical house where the Bemnia trees and jungle plants are growing, as in the Islands of the Pacific. I spent most of a day at the stock show, but I would have liked another two days as there was much of interest. The best farm exhibit from the west was a North Dakota exhibit put up by N. P. Sebens of Fargo, for the Greater North Dakota Association "North Dakota at a glance" is a 20 page pamphlet with over 100 pictures of the vast resources of the state. The corn exhibit consisted of 16 samples of yellow dent, 2 white dent and 3 flintcorn and a big exhibit of cane seed heads. Indiana had the best exhibit of yellow dent, and no doubt will win the International prize again. Indiana has won it 17 times, Illinois 4 times and Iowa once. Illinois had over 80 exhibits of corn. Most of the exhibits are yellow dent of a certain Hybrid but Tennessee had 10 white samples, 4 flint and no yellow dent. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Michigan and Wisconsin all had good corn exhibits. An outstanding yellow dent from Canada was a surprise to the officials; no doubt it was from lower Ontario just across from Detroit. The stock show was the big attraction, 7 lanes of Black Angus, 6 lanes of White Face and 5 lanes of Shorthorns, from all over the nation and Canada. The 4 H club exhibitors swamped the buildings and more than a thousand fat calves, pets of girls and boys, had to be sold before the show opened. With tears and sad faces they led their pets from the auction ring, receiving \$300 or \$400, but that in most cases does not pay expenses for

the long trip. Swartz Creek Michigan exhibitor claimed to have the oldest herd of Hereford cattle in North America. Some of the best looking stock are white face from the plains of the west. Canada has also some of the best stock. There were also some fine horses and ponies. A booklet from Japan tells all about Sakura, the Japanese cherry, similar to the cherries growing in our National Capital grounds, presented by the Horticulturally minded people of Tokyo, to our nation. The author never says that they came first from China or any other distant land as some in our land seem to think.

It is the national flower and is grown from the southern tip of the Islands to the northern tip of the nation. None of these varieties seem to fruit, so when Domestic, Mountain, weeping or other varieties is mentioned it is always the pink or robust flowering tree. The first date is 794 A. D. when many gardens were planted to these trees. The white flowering tree dates back over 1000 years and is the Mountain variety and grows to a tree several hundred years old. Domestic cherries are single or double, larger bloom, some purple, or yellowish or greenish. Weeping cherry is most beautiful with its drooping branches and beautiful flowers. Fugi is more of a bush or shrub. Clove cherry blooms later, grows in the northeastern district. Four season cherry planted in yards, pink or white. Deep mountain cherry, grows in the northeastern Mountains. A different one grows in the Kurile Islands. Cherry Avenue in Tokyo extends many miles and is a time of national holiday when in full bloom. Many of these trees are hundreds of years old but kept in good condition by constant tender care. Surely some of the Japanese officials in 1912 when they presented us with these beautiful flowers, had a friendly feeling for us and it may still be a token of friendship, similar to our Peace Garden, on the Canadian-North Dakota border. 1946 has been the longest growing season on record in Illinois, 247 days, from March 11th to Nov. 13th. Here in Dakota we are 60 days short in the spring and 10 days in the fall. The shortest season was 138 days 23rd of May to October 8th. The trip to Oregon was interesting as usual. From Seattle to Portland the yards, docks and trains were filled with new cut lumber. The fuel question here is not a problem as there are large amounts of cord wood, stove wood and sawdust all along the route.

What this country really needs is radio programs so bad the hired help would rather work than listen.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By
H. E. Beebe



H. E. Beebe

Facing Future Fragrant Fair Flourishing Flower Facts

A Happy New Year to Dakota flower growers who plan now what and where to plant. May your gardens surpass, yea, even the gay pictures in the catalogs. One item should be checked right away - as expressed by W. S. Spencer in the Dakota Farmer. I like to look in picture books

At pumpkins big and yellow,
But now I know they only grow
In books to fool a fellow.

Our garden is a patch of weeds,
It's part my fault, I know it;
The Mrs. always plants the seeds
And then wants me to hoe it.
I've always bought the seed that ought
To make a splendid showing;
There is no need to order seed,
If she won't do the hoeing.

The most sure bet at the time you read this-is your Christmas tree - if set in the yard with base well weighted against wind. That tree may be the only spot of green in your block until spring. Some towns gather all the trees and set them around the skating rink. As Seth Parker used to say "That's extry" as then your children have a place to skate.

Maybe a little promoting to the city fathers is necessary like the conversation between a returned G. I. and wife while reading one evening in the Trailer Camp.

Jean- Ed, do you think my eyes are beautiful?

Ed- Uh Huh!

Jean- And do you think my hair is the prettiest you've ever seen?

Ed: You bet it is, honey.

Jean- Don't you think I'm a perfect 36?

Ed: I'll say you are.

Jean- Aren't my lips like rubies?

Ed. Uh Huh!

Jean. Oh, Ed, you say the nicest things.

Here in Hollywood-we appreciate what we get -of pheasants-a lot. Paul Elford kindly sent two dandy cocks and after a meal for special friends, the feathers will please members of the Audobon Club.

The good wife brot a pheasant auto plate from Wessington Springs to brighten up the Ford. Let

us hope that the 1947 pheasant crop will be better protected. South Dakota is known far for its supply of pheasants as in the fall number of "Holiday" and must keep its good reputation for good hunting in 1947 and 1948.

A very fine letter from the author of "Yucca Blooms" - Elma Scheel of Rapid City "How sincerely I want to write worthwhile verse concerning our state. It deserves it! I have delighted in gazing out upon the Pacific from many points, gloried at the Golden Gate, (even painted a picture of it,) and thrilled at "the skyline of New York," but how can I describe the atmosphere of this land? Or how can I paint the hush of a Dakota dusk? When I can do that, perhaps I can write of it as I'd like. The billowing waves of grass, in all the moods and shadows of the day, are as fascinating as the blue-green of the sea. And a Dakota skyline at sunset defies words."

However the many good poems by Dakotans in Pasque Petals are forsaken this time for an unknown author. May the following from the Modern Woodman yield the most mental winter flowers and start an impulse to blossom in 1947-

I Know Something Good About You

Wouldn't this old world be better
If folks we meet would say,
"I know something good about you!"
And then treat us that way?
Wouldn't it be fine and dandy,
If each hand clasp warm and true
Carried with it this assurance,
"I know something good about you!"?
Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If the good that's in us all
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?
Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If we praised the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.
Wouldn't it be great to practice
That fine way of thinking too?
You know something good about me!
I know something good about you!
Happy New Year.

WEED KILLING

Best results in killing weeds with 2.4-D are obtained when the temperature is above 70 degrees, when there is sufficient moisture in the soil to promote rapid plant growth, and when there is no indication of rain which would wash the chemical from newly sprayed plants.



BOOK REVIEW

By

Mrs. Morris Harter, Highmore.



Mrs. M. Harter

Make Your Own Merry Christmas, by Anne Wertsner. Published by M. Barrows & Company, Inc. 114 E. 32nd. St. New York 16, N. W. Price \$2.

Everyone likes a home well decorated for the Christmas holidays but we frequently find we don't quite know how to make those wreaths, garlands, candle arrangements, etc., turn out, like the beautiful affairs in the stores for which one pays so much. Making Christmas decorations has been a hobby and source of numerous lectures for Anne Wertsner and her qualifications as an author on the subject are mirrored in this small but well written volume. She tells you which materials may be used and guides you in the proper selection for your own needs. One chapter lists tools and equipment, and some of the others give instructions for trimming the tree; the making of wreaths; hanging decorations; Unique designs for artificial trees; Decorating with candles and Christmas tables and favors. To make the book complete she has a chapter filled with those favorite recipes that help make the Christmas season one to be remembered. The clever drawings by Leonie Hagerty illustrate various points much better than it could be done by words.

(Continued from Page 3)

productive, and they are hardy enough to be grown in all parts of Minnesota. The variety is also completely resistant to cedar rust and under normal conditions is only lightly affected by apple scab and fire blight which should make it of special interest to areas where these two diseases have given some trouble. The season of Chestnut extends from about September 15th to November 15th in Minnesota.

The third variety of fruit to be named by the Minnesota station is the Arrowhead Strawberry which was formerly Minnesota No. 1118. The Arrowhead is a June bearing variety and is being introduced because of its plant characteristics of hardiness, vigor and runner-setting ability; and its fruit qualities of attractiveness, large size and desirability for market freezing and jam making. The Arrowhead quickly forms a wide matted row and is highly resistant to injury. It produces satisfactory crops of fruit of mid-season to me-

dium late range. The berries are large, regular in shape and have a deep but bright color. They have a firmness that enables them to ship well. They are excellent for freezing and they are very good for jam making and they are also good for canning. While the Arrowhead is a June bearing variety, it is a sister seedling of Evermore which is an ever-bearer introduced in 1945. Both of these varieties resulted from a cross between Duluth and Senator Dunlop.

A recent news release tells of the formation of a mid-west Hemerocallis Society. Anyone interested in hemerocallis may join and for further information about membership, you can write to the secretary, Jesse Shambaugh, Clarinda, Iowa.

(Continued from Page 5)

protection of clothing from the clothes moth.

I have not tried to spend much time in the description of the red cedar because it is a fairly well known tree. It grows all over the state and in some places has reached considerable size. I noted some in Turner county approximately a foot in diameter that are probably sixty years old. In the Black Hills they may be older yet smaller because of the fact that they grow on dry hill-sides where the soil is predominately gravel and has a tendency to dry out. There are no doubt many larger trees in other sections of the state.

In considering a state tree, one that is native and grows well in all sections it is well to give serious thought to the red cedar.

I would like to have other trees discussed and it is true that there are many others some of which are more beautiful perhaps than the one I have discussed, but as a typical tree, one that will endure for hundreds of years in good and bad times, which will even grow on the poorest type of alkaline soil and yet will have considerable value both as an ornamental and as a wood lot tree, the South Dakota red cedar appeals to me. The Black Hills spruce is beautiful but it needs an abundance of water. It will not persist everywhere.

Our state tree if adopted should be representative. It should be native to the state. It should appeal to the people in its beauty, its value and it should be easily grown everywhere and under all kinds of conditions. It should be representative of the type of people who live in the state, hardy and persistent.

Clab Huckey, who used to buy himself a new car every year, is still one of our most influential citizens. He's able to get a new tire every year for his 1939 jalopy.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.



NORTH DAKOTA STATE PARKS

By

Dr. Geo. F. Will, Bismarck



DR. G. F. WILL

I have a letter asking about North Dakota State Parks, where they are and of what they consist. I am afraid that many residents do not know that we have a number of very fine State Parks and it is to be hoped that they will be more visited after normal conditions return.

There have been State Parks of an historical nature for a good many years, but there were never any funds for development and the most that the State Historical Society could do

was to inspect them once in a while and to interest local boards in preventing damage and vandalism.

With the coming of the C.C.C. Camps, the National Park Service offered to develop some of our State Parks without cost to the State and the offer was of course accepted. Shortly afterwards a law setting up a State Park Committee affiliated with the Historical Society was passed and that committee has been in charge ever since.

The first development was the Ft. Lincoln State Park some five miles south of Mandan, with which undoubtedly many of you are familiar. This location is the site of an old Mandan Indian village, as well as the point where the army built both an infantry and a cavalry post in the early seventies and from which Custer started his last march to the Little Big Horn. The blockhouses and palisade at the infantry post were rebuilt, stone markers were placed at all important points around the cavalry post parade ground, several Mandan Indian earth lodges were reconstructed over the original ones in the Mandan village. And lastly a fine stone museum building and caretaker's residence was built. At various pleasant locations, picnic shelters, tables, benches, etc., supply visitors with fine opportunities for picnics in beautiful surroundings. The museum has a very excellent collection of objects of both Indian and military interest, together with many dioramas or painted scenes depicting events that occurred in the park area.

Another development under the program was that of the Marquis De Mores Chateau at Medora. The Duke of Vallombrosa, son of the Marquis, presented to the state the buildings with some seventy acres of ground, all of the

priceless contents of furniture, books, utensils of all kinds, many brought from France, and has added to the gift at intervals since. The Chateau was restored as near as possible to its original condition, all of the contents were sorted, cataloged and refurbished, and with them the place was again furnished as it had been sixty years ago. In addition to the historical interest the place is a museum of Victorian material combined with the paraphernalia of the western ranch of the same period. A regular custodian lives nearby in the house built for him by the National Park Service, and the place is open to visitors every day.

Up in the Turtle Mountains on the shores of Lake Metigoshe lies the Metigoshe State Park. This was originally a transient camp, so-called under a government set up, was turned over to the state and placed in the hands of the Park Committee. It consists of a section of woodland, a portion of lake shore and a set of buildings which accommodates three or four hundred people. It has been very popular as a location for organized camps, such as those of church organizations, 4-H clubs, etc. There is an excellent custodian and the park is open all through the season.

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SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

In sending in his dues for the coming year Mr. Chas. Collier, of Ipswich, writes: "The moisture content of the soil is the greatest in years at this time of year, so we all have high hopes for 1947." Good news certainly, though the Rapid City Journal says: "It lurks in the memory of old timers, however, that the country can dry up with exceeding speed." Mr. George W. Gurney, Yankton, writes: "I just returned from the Minnesota Nurserymen's Association meeting, had an excellent meeting, and a good program. Dr. Alderman went over a lot of different items, following are some of the notes I took:

"Minnesota No. 101, an excellent plum, will be named at an early date. Minnesota No. 225 early ripening, healthy plum, will be named. Apple No. 790 will no doubt be named at once. Then he mentioned the South Dakota No. 27 plum. A great pollinator and a good fruit, something that was dropped by South Dakota but is being taken up in a strong way by Minnesota, they like it. Minnesota No. 4 pear, hardy, medium sized, annual bearer, recommended for all planters. His new productions in Nanking cherry he mentions No. 63 and No. 64 as the best varieties because they are self-pollinating. Korean cherry he states he thinks No. 60 and No. 20 are the best.

In grapes, he likes the number 78, it is hardy, good quality, about the size of Beta and has to have a Beta grape, however, to grow in with in order to pollinize. A new currant, No. 69, is no doubt better than other varieties sent out.

You have to give it to Dr. Alderman's apples, they certainly have the color and I guess a lot of other things that are necessary to make good apples. He exhibited about seven or eight varieties. There were specimens of the Haralson that looked very similar to the Delicious in color, they were long and a beautiful apple. The Haralson seemed to hold about the first place.

I will have all of these new varieties in our Hutterisch test orchard another year. I think possibly we have most of them now."

Mrs. R. L. Keating of Clark writes: "My husband, son and myself were on a trip east this

summer. The roses grew in profusion and were simply beautiful. In N. Y. City and Long Island they climbed all over everybody's fences and walls. I never saw such lovely roses just growing without any care. As we came west thru the Virginias, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, roses grew wild all along the roadsides. Most were climbing roses, running everywhere on the ground, or climbing a fence if they could find one to climb." Tests in Wisconsin on 30 farms have shown that the first brood of corn borers can be controlled by dusting with 5% DDT. It was found that it is necessary to dust the corn four times, using 35 pounds of DDT. 5% dust at each dusting. Naturally this is expensive, costing \$16 to \$20 per acre, so they feel it would not pay, except on Hybrid seed fields or sweet corn. Most of the dusting was done by planes.

We acknowledge with many thanks, receipt of "The Garden Calendar," by Helen Van Pelt Wilson, from the publisher, M. Barrows & Co., Inc., 114 East 22nd St., New York 16, N. Y. It is a beautiful book with a full page calendar for each week of the year, ending up with the last week of January, 1948. Each calendar page is flanked with an appropriate half tone illustration of flowers or garden scenes for that week.

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