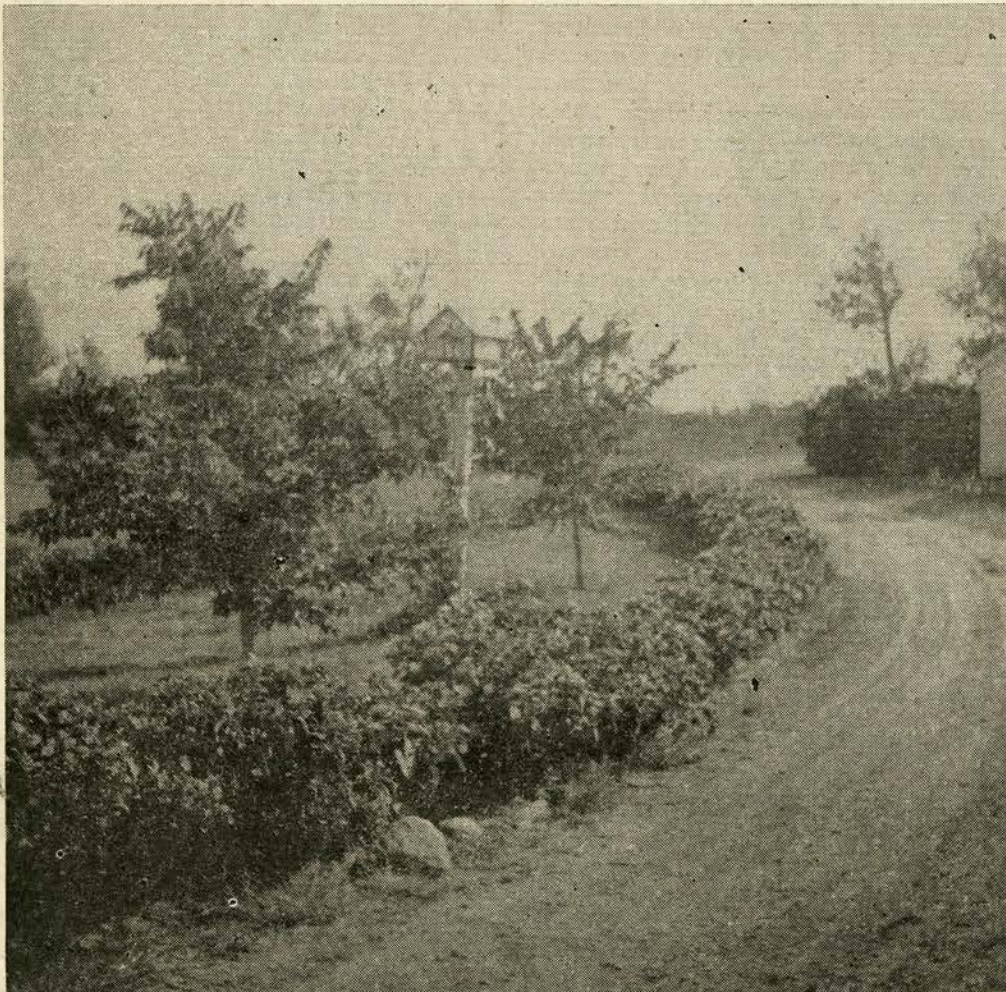


# NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

MARCH, 1947

*South Dakota State  
College Library*



The park and drive at the Earl Cronkhite farm home near De Smet, S. D.





## THE RING-NECKED DUCK

By  
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

These birds have often been overlooked, partly because they are similar to the lesser scaup, partly because they became much less common as the country became settled and ducks were forced out of their original homes. The females are very similar to female redheads but small. The males show white sides as they swim, black backs, breasts and heads. The head is crested and has a purplish sheen.

A narrow brown band encircles the neck. The wing patch is gray, not white as in the scaup.

The species has an interesting history. The first description under the present name appeared in 1809 in a book on British birds and was made from a specimen found in a London market. Alexander Wilson had described it, but thought it to be the tufted duck of Europe.

Bent's discussion of it is brief but interesting. He states that while exploring some wet meadows in Steele County, North Dakota, in 1901, he found the nest of a strange duck. On a second day with Messrs. Job and Bishop, he could not secure the old bird but took the eggs which went to a collection in England. They agreed that it must have been a ring-necked duck.

Mr. Bent credits Dr. Thomas S. Roberts with the first description of the nesting habits, from a nest found near Minneapolis, Minn., in 1876. Dr. Roberts states that it was formerly a common nesting duck in Minnesota but that recent records are few. Nests are usually in clumps of rushes or grasses along the edges of ponds. The eggs are about two and a quarter inches long. Mr. Bent states that in the nest the eggs of scaup ducks (from which ring-necked are indistinguishable) have a distinctive cafe' au lait color (coffee with milk) which fades out in museum specimens.

The ring-necked is one of the diving ducks, belonging to the same group as the redhead, canvasback, scaup, golden-eye and buffle-head. It seems not to prefer to dive to any depth as it feeds chiefly in the shallow water of marshes. They feed upon both plant and animal material. Audubon reported killing a bird which had nearly choked itself on a good sized frog.

The nesting range of this species is the inter-

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ior of North America from western Ontario to central British Columbia, south to northern Iowa and Utah, even into Arizona. Taverner commented that the records in Canada were uncertain because of confusion with the scaup but it seemed to nest in wooded regions north of the prairies. The main area is from northern Wisconsin and Minnesota to northern Alberta (according to Kartright). In winter they range down the Pacific Coast and to some extent on the east coast, chiefly in the lower Ohio and Mississippi valleys.





## GARDEN NOTES

By

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



W. E. H. Porter

We greet this month in a spirit of hope, tho the vagaries of March weather can be very unpleasant, it will soon all be past with the miracle of spring resurrection to be seen everywhere. About the middle of the month is perhaps the only time that the sight and sound of our first returning migratory bird is really welcome, viz. the carrion crow. But in spite of its predatory habits in destruction of eggs, fledgling birds etc., it has its uses as a destroyer of small rodents, grasshoppers, and also as a scavenger with winter's casualties of dead horses, cattle, sheep etc. littered over the prairies. To continue last months jottings: Dec. 29th. Light south wind, clear, 25 below, at 10 A. M. Jan. 4th. a chinook wind roars over the prairie with temp. 37 above, a rise of 67% within 48 hours and the poultry again enjoying the run of the yard. At present one is pleasantly swamped with attractive literature, both Christmas and gardening. I spend hours of enjoyment over the superb illustrations and descriptions in a British magazine COUNTRY LIFE which contains an interesting article on the scourge of the grey squirrel (which we call Turtle Mt. gopher) in County of Hampshire. Shortly after its introduction I noticed it in the park at Bournemouth in 1923, after it had recently been released to amuse the visitors. I remarked to a friend at the time that in America we regarded it as vermin, to be destroyed. He seemed surprised. Now it has spread far and wide, and in Hampshire is regarded as a greater menace than the brown rat. Last year a known 10,000 were killed and probably as many more, but its ravages continue. Once again Thompson & Morgan's catalog from Ipswich, England geets me, a pleasant surprise since it had been suspended since early in the war and the import restrictions limit the customary 4000 offerings, they still list over 200 species and varieties. Now I can replace some of those hardy rarities lost in the disastrous flood, chief of which is *Erodium chrysanthum*, apart from its silver filigree foliage, yellow flowers are out of ordinary with members of geranium family. New to me is a lilac flowering onion, *Allium pilosum*, with white downy foliage and especially appearing are two large pansies, a pure white Snow Queen and

a black velvet Monarch, the latter was a selection of my wife's, many years ago and was one of the show things in the garden, but with mixed violas everywyhere, was eventually, to paraphrase Keats "tramped down by hungry generations." Only strict isolation can keep these strains pure. For those interested I should have a few surplus plants this summer. Another item of especial interest is a pink flax, *Linum salsoloides*. Perusing the catalog of Saxton & Wilson, Maplewood, Ore. enthusiasm increases, no delay waiting for seedlings, but postpaid plants coming already to do their stuff this season. Judging from correspondence, Mr. Wilson's interest reaches far beyond the commercial aspect. He really wants others to share his pleasure in this rare and choice selection, many of which are offered for the first time, and unobtainable elsewhere. For example, only a lover of beauty for its own sake could write thus, a description of that member of primrose family *Androsace lanuginosa* Leicht," trailing stems clothed with silvery leaves and terminal umbels of white flowers which have a crimson eye. one of the most beautiful and floriferous, blooming from late spring to midsummer. Allow to trail over a rocky ledge." From my own experience I know what the last sentence conveys, the beauty of that trailing stonecrop *Sedum album* is only fully realized when grown in such a manner. I welcome Mr. Wilson as one of our latest and honored members of North & South Dakota Hort. Society. Hampered as I am with weeds and old age infirmity, last years investment proved so successful and was added to in fall that I am constrained to again avail myself of these enticing opportunities. There is the pink *Delphinium Ruysia* which Bailey lists as a derivative of nudicaule, a hardy variety of the Garnet Penstemon, *Anemonopsis macrophylla*, a sort of 3 ft. tall purple anemone, another rock cress *Arabis albida carminea*, a better variety of rosabella and so on. But why go on, get the catalog and take deep draughts therefrom. On C. W. Wood's page in January FLOWER GROWER he honorably mentions a large shrubby lavender daisy *Erigeron* Dr Lamperg, the originator is an Austrian botanist of some renown who unfortunately disappeared after the Nazi invasion of Austria. It is one of Saxton & Wilson's offerings. Jan. 13th. Our 10 day January thaw of above zero temp., for 3 consecutive days it was 37, terminates, the change came yesterday with heavy driving snow mixed with blowing sand that covered an icy frozen slush. One is inclined to be cynical and say that the thaw came to make room for more snow, tho

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## NEWSLANTS

By  
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

George Soule, Bill Bayley, Frank Sinner and Charles Pollock, all from Fargo and all keen gardeners from at least as far back as the early Victory Garden days have enlisted my help in getting them some certified seed potatoes for their plots. Last year they had Blue Tag Certified Pontiacs and Red Warbas and were well pleased. They want more in 1947. Every gardener in North Dakota should spend an extra dollar or two for some good certified potatoes each year. Most folks would be amazed at the difference.

While discussing potatoes we must mention the Sweepstakes Winning Sample at the State Potato Show held in Park River in February. This was a sample of a new variety, Dakota Chief. It is a red sport of Pontiac and believed by some to be the answer for a while, at least. It is a most beautiful potato of high quality and has tough skin. It was developed by Harry D. Long of Park River who is reported to have had 300 acres of this variety in 1946.

We have an unusually large number of seed and nursery catalogs this year. One comes from the State Nursery at Helena, Montana, where George Johnson, formerly of N. D. A. C. is on the staff. George writes of how they must carry two types of plants. For the west side of the Continental Divide they can be much less hardy than plants to be grown on the eastern slope.

We have two catalogs from companies who specialize in water lilies and other aquatics. These catalogs are well illustrated and carry much helpful information. Name and address of the companies will be furnished upon request.

The Weiser Willing Workers 4-H Club of Kidder County are taking on a project of flowers this year. There are nine girls in the club and the first endeavor planned is the making of a flower scrapbook, using natural color prints from old nursery catalogs. This will enable them to get started in flower identification and should provide an interesting hobby.

Better try a hybrid sweet corn in your garden this year—if you haven't already. Seneca 60, Earligold or North Star are good, early varieties; Kingscrot M-13, and Lincoln, good for mid-season; and Golden Cross Bantam is tops for late. Also,

better get acquainted with Slobolt lettuce and Early Chatham tomatoes.

(Continued from Page 35)

it has shortened the winter and been a relief to breakfast in an unfrozen kitchen. Jan. 14th. Yesterday the barometer dropped to its lowest, with a black sky and rising, moaning wind from the east. Today a raging blizzard from nor west with slowly rising barometer and falling thermometer and tho in the afternoon the sun is breaking thru, the blizzard seems to be intensified, tho here we seem to have missed the full fury of the storm. Radio says hundred of motorists are stranded thruout the state. I read that visitors in Florida are only 50% of normal; well they certainly haven't come to North Dakota. Jan. 21st. Intense cold marked yesterday's blizzard, to face which only for a few seconds resulted in a frostbite. Last night our 8 day clock purchased 9 years ago that rested on a special shelf in the kitchen, stopped for the first time and strangely at 12 midnight; so far it refuses to start again. My first hyacinth is coming into flower a pink. The bulb was set 14 weeks ago. This afternoon it is calm with bright sunshine and quite pleasant.

A California firm will soon introduce a table ribbed with induction coils for cold current cooking. It will operate on radio active principle but with high frequency. No connection is necessary as long as metal touches table top. Hands placed on table top receive no sensation, the metal coffee pot or popcorn popper will start operating immediately. Cost of table, about \$200. Capper's Farmer.

Thru the use of a new bonding chemical, saw-mills can recombine sawdust into wood and wall-board of good quality. The cost of the chemical is less than one-tenth of a cent for each square foot. In many ways the new grainless wood is superior to natural wood. It's resistant to water and termites, and will not rot, warp, swell, or shrink.—Capper's Farmer.

Now on the market is an insulated shopping bag designed by Aeronautical Supplies for use by the housewife in carrying home frozen foods. Fiberglass inner-lining keeps food frozen for 6 hours, permitting the shopper time for other errands before going home. The bag is useful for picnics since it will also keep hot foods hot. It's handy, too, to put things in when you defrost the ice box.—Capper's Farmer.





## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By  
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

Flower notes at this Experimental Station, Morden, as supplied by H. F. Harp, Head Gardener, follow:

Prospects of a favorable season in the flower garden were marred by a series of killing frosts in mid-May. Spring had come early. Plants that normally would have been dominant were in lush growth and consequently they were extremely vulnerable to frost.

In most cases herbaceous plants recovered surprisingly well. Where all top growth was killed new growth made its appearance in a week or so and grew on to make satisfactory, though somewhat dwarfed plants. Some never fully recovered and carried tell-tale scars the remainder of the season.

Peonies were a disappointment. Here and there a few fairly good blooms gave at least a measure of satisfaction, and proved again the individuality of varieties. Festiva Maxima, one of the farthest advanced, was undamaged, while other early varieties failed to bloom. Among mid-season and late varieties the same held good.

Iris of the bearded group were patchy. However, at season's end it was pleasing to note a much improved condition of health. The bearded Iris face the winter in robust health and an abundance of bloom is looked for next season.

The variable effect of frost on the lilies was interesting. *Lilium monodelphum*, usually reliable for bright yellow scented blossoms in June, was a ghost of its former self and was unhappy the remainder of the season. *Lilium philadelphicum dauricum* hybrids were killed to the ground and no further growth was made during the season. Examining the bulbs in late summer it was noted that the underground stems were browned to the base. On the brighter side, the "stenographer group" gave abundantly of their showy orange red blooms over a long period. *Lilium centifolium* pushed up to five feet and its stems were well furnished with handsome white trumpets. This is probably the most reliable white lily for prairie gardens. *Lilium Scottiae*, Yellow Amabile, Willmottae and tenuifolium flowered well as did *Lilium Henryi*, which marked the close of the lily season with its distinctive orange flowers in September.

Although the perennial lupins were cut to the ground by the May frost, they started from below ground again and were showy but smaller statured than usual. Plants from spring-sown seed in the greenhouse, planted in the open ground in June, gave a further display of colorful spikes in September.

Some interesting hybrids of *Lythrum Morden* Pink crossed *Lythrum alatum* flowered for the first time. Selections were made for use in future breeding work.

Wm. Godfrey, for many fruitful years Head Gardener at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, has kindly supplied the following descriptive notes on two new hardy rose varieties he produced here by controlled plant breeding.

**PRAIRIE SAILOR:** The parent plant of Prairie Sailor is a cross of Dr. W. Van Fleet and Turkes Rugosa Samling. It is a vigorous plant of pillar or climbing habit with large double cup-shaped flowers. The blooms closely resemble those of the pollen parent in size and form, but are of a deeper pink colouring. The foliage is distinctive and glossy. At Morden it is not hardy. The cross was made in 1929.

This plant was crossed with *Rosa altaica* in 1938, and of the ten seedlings resulting only one survived the first winter. This one flowered in 1940 and suffered little injury during the succeeding years until 1945-46, when an early fall frost apparently was responsible for more severe injury than had previously been experienced. It was named in 1945, before suffering the damage mentioned.

Prairie Sailor is a vigorous plant of upright habit, with reddish coloured bark on the young wood, and foliage that is suggestive of *R. altaica*. The single flowers are deep yellow suffused with coppery pink, and the petals are particularly firm in texture. The unopened buds are bright red and constitute an important feature of the plant's attractiveness. It was named to honour prairie youth who brought glory and fame to Canada's Navy.

**PRAIRIE WREN** rose is a third generation open-pollinated seedling from a combination of Madam Butterfly and Turkes Rugosa Samling crossed with *Rosa altaica*.

It is a shrub rose of *R. altaica* habit and appearance. The large blooms have two rows of petals coloured a pleasing shade of pink, which appear in profusion during the latter part of June. It is quite hardy at Morden.

The cross Mdm. Butterfly x Turkes Samling was made in 1928. This hybrid was crossed with

(Continued on Page 42)



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By  
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen

### More Garden Magic in the Making



**Mrs. Jorgensen** Because we were a bit late with our copy this month we are able to report doubly good garden club news again. Two more new garden clubs have been formed and have asked for formal admittance to the State Federation of Garden Clubs. That will be an increase of nearly one-third since our report to the convention in August, and is a thrilling testimony to the spread of garden interest in the state. Through the initial efforts of Mrs. Sherman Johnson and Mrs. G. F. Vander Stein at Huron, and of Alfred Schamber at Rapid City, new garden clubs were organized at both these places.

Following correspondence with Mrs. Vander Stein she wrote, "Thank you so much for your letter. The suggestions contained therein were just what we want for getting our group organized into a garden club." So on February 8, 1947, the Huron Garden Club was formed, with dues of \$1.30, a very wise provision in that it preserves a full dollar value on each membership for the treasury, and provides for state and national dues besides. A copy of their constitution promptly received contains other good ideas. It is the only such organ we have seen which forces the treasurer to actively participate in every meeting by having him call the roll. He also notifies each member of his dues and collects same besides the usual duties of the office. Article V sharply stresses that "Only persons who are actively engaged in gardening are eligible to become members." Officers of the new club are: Mrs. Sherman Johnson, president; Mrs. G. F. Vander Stein, vice-president; Mrs. Paul Thompson, secretary; Mrs. M. J. Montgomery, treasurer; and Mrs. Cecil Bartholow, historian-librarian.

If present indications are an index the Rapid City Garden Society will be an aggressive organization of real horticulturists, as the preliminary meeting called by Mr. Schamber drew two members of the city commission, the county auditor, the superintendent of city parks and his assistant, the county extension agent and his assistant, Leonard Yager of State College, and others all enthusiastically favoring the project. Temporary officers were named and a committee appointed to

draft a constitution, the latter of which will probably be patterned after Victor Ries' suggested form. This will be the second garden club in Rapid City and will allow for city-wide participation in garden club work as it will be open to anyone in Rapid City and vicinity who is interested in growing things. It will augment the Better Homes and Gardens Club which is necessarily limited to the number of members which can easily be entertained in a home; and it will give some of their members a greater outlet for their capabilities. Mrs. Wm. Kellner, vice-president of the Federation, is a member of this club and has lent her assistance to the formation of the larger group. We shall be looking for more news of the Rapid City Garden Society soon.

### Federation Favours

From the secretary of one of our most prominent clubs comes this question: What is the value of affiliation with the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs? If she doesn't realize what she is receiving for her 30c dues there must be others who do not know how each club and each individual benefits from his membership, so a few questions are in order. Are you, as an individual, receiving your copy of North and South Dakota Horticulture each month? It would cost you \$1.00 per year without your garden club affiliation. Are you borrowing the National Council Bulletin from your garden club president each month? Membership in the National Council is not obtainable without affiliation. Are you reading the very latest gardening books from your Horticultural library? The latest is that grand book on lilies by Allan and Esther MacNeil, and there are dozens of books on every topic at your disposal for a few cents postage. Are you taking advantage of the greatly reduced subscription rates on your magazines? We saved \$5.00 on one recent order alone. Are you making use of the program material and lectures from the National Council? Through the National Council you are identified with the National garden club movement for civic, state and national betterment. Do you read about these movements? Recent issues carried stories about the living memorials, the Blue Star Drive, and the Floral Motor Trails over the nation. We can help with these. Do you read about the various trees, plants, and fruits especially adapted to South Dakota, in your magazine? It is written for and by folks who garden in the northern plains section. You are invited to contribute to the Blizzard Belt Garden Notes. Do you send to your Federation secretary for program helps, year book suggestions, flower show schedules and rules, topics for study, looseleaf articles, The Begonian, etc?





Almost the same day this inquiry was received we sent out 113 pieces of information. Mrs. Vander Stein writes, "The information on Colchicine is exactly what I have been looking for.—I copied into my garden book all the articles you sent, including the ones on plant hormones. These last were especially interesting to me."

If the joy a program committee gets out of making a year book is commensurate with the amount of work put into it, some of these committees should be mighty happy people. There is the committee of five South Sioux ladies who divided the work into two parts, the program and the year book committees, and turned out a lovely spatter-work covered booklet filled with cutouts to illustrate each month's topic. Mrs. R. G. Ferris, Mrs. Chris Pedersen, Mrs. H. K. Pratt, Mr. H. E. Mose, Mrs. John Berghorst are the group responsible for it.

Practically alone, Mrs. L. Brakke, of the new Lyons Garden Club, did research work for the year's program titles, selected suitable roll calls to fit into each program, chose appropriate poems from among hundreds of lovely ones, drew cover pictures for the booklet of each member, cut out pictures to use as illustrations, and finally typed the 16-page booklet individually for each member of the club. From this work she evolved a treasure of verse intermingled with a series of serious program material which puts the Lyons Club booklet high up among the year books from old and experienced clubs.

Recalling Victor Ries' comment on his Country Gardeners Program Service, "Seriously, I am having a whale of a lot of fun writing it," the Dell Rapids program committee chorused agreement. Interest ran at high pitch as one idea after another was incorporated into their work, and each meeting was ended with reluctance to proceed to other tasks. After sending a booklet to Prof. Ries he said, "I like some of your ideas, and am using them in one of the future program leaflets."

An honor indirectly bearing on the Federation is that conferred upon H. N. Dybvig, president of the Horticultural Society, when the Little International, State College livestock organization, elected Mr. Dybvig as this year's "outstanding agricultural man in the state." Congratulations to Mr. Dybvig, and to his attractive wife who has constantly helped in the work which has made him widely known among midwest horticulturists. Mr. and Mrs. Dybvig are members of the Dell Rapids club. This club recently enjoyed a travelogue by Judge and Mrs. John T. Medin of Sioux Falls, which was even better than we had been led to expect. Slides to illustrate the scenic won-

ders, both natural and man-made, in our great southwest, made his talk, Along Cactus Trails, one which long be remembered.

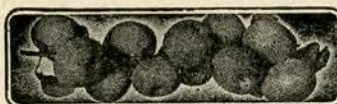
So far as we have heard the Sunshine Garden Club of Highmore is the only garden club which took the lead in sponsoring a city-wide lighting contest at Christmas this year. Three different classes of lighting were judged. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tomter were first with the most beautiful outdoor decoration for homes; the McDonald Market for the best commercial lighting; and Mrs. H. C. Goeken for the most beautiful window decoration in town. Mrs. R. J. Drew says, "Our little town was really beautiful during the holidays for the city dads had the business square again hung with garlands of lights. Mrs. S. A. Moxness of the Northwestern Public Service Co., came out from Huron to judge the contest." That is real community service. For their recent program Mrs. Wesley Walker conducted a House Plant Clinic while Mrs. Gadd had charge of a quiz.

A "free lance" reporter in the Sioux Falls Garden Club who prefers to remain anonymous well expresses the fascination which so many of these garden clubs meetings seem to have for folks. In telling of a successful meeting she says that between 30 and 35 were present and many lingered afterward to visit, "as though it was really hard to leave such a friendly group." She was particularly enthused over this meeting which was a pot luck dinner to welcome their wandering president, F. X. Wallner, but her main object in writing was to let us know that Mr. Simmons has been "holding out" on us as far as his own contributions to the club are concerned. She says, "The very wonderful dinner was climaxed by apple and blueberry pies, the ingredients of the pies being supplied by Mr. Simmons. Pies were made by Mrs. Tiffin and Mrs. Medin, the latter a sister of the judge's wife. Mr. Wallner brought a large package of greenery from which he fashioned winter bouquets for members. I am thrilled with mine. After our business meeting Mr. Wallner gave a very interesting talk on his travels." At another meeting Mr. John Noonan, Sioux Falls, showed some very fine pictures taken in many parts of the country. Since Mr. Wallner had not then returned, Mr. Simmons said, "Mr. C. I. Keck occupied the chair in a manner suggesting where we can get replacements if necessary."

January seems to be a popular month for pot luck suppers with several clubs reporting on them. Among them was Rapid City which also described a program on house plants by Mrs. Leo Houck,

(Continued on Page 42)





## CONSERVATION PLEDGE

By  
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

It was gratifying to note on January 31 that Gov. George Mickelson urged the school children, patriotic, civic and sportsmen's organizations of the state to observe National Conservation Pledge Day, February 5. It is not known the extent to which it was observed this year because it came upon us rather suddenly, but no doubt it will become more important as the years come and go. It is national in scope.

"South Dakota is in full accord with conservation measures and it is glad to join the nation in observing this day," Governor Mickelson said. The pledge is as follows:

I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully defend from waste the natural resources of my country—its soil and minerals, its forests, waters, and wildlife.

There is no doubt but what this pledge will come into wide use in the future. We must be taught the ideas of conservation early in our educational career and for that reason this pledge should become widely used in schools. Opposition to scientific methods of conservation is apt to develop from prejudices, antiquated ideas, and sentimentalism. Commercialism also has played its part in our country in the past.

We are now entering a peace time era. It should be and is an era of construction instead of destruction, an era of building, research and scientific development. We must not continue to carry the practices of the war years into this new era.

The availability of national resources and the ability to use these resources to best advantage, played a major part in the outcome of World War II. We assumed that in order to save our people, our country, and our way of life, these resources were expendable. War means waste and this great waste falls upon the victor and conquered alike. The war has destroyed much of America's natural resources even though all the fighting was away from our shores. The wastes of war have set us back many if not many hundreds of years. Science has not yet told us how long it has taken to form petroleum for example, yet war has made such undue inroads upon our nat-

ural supply of this one item alone that we must turn to conservation if not substitution.

There are many phases of conservation of natural resources which call for prompt action as well as safeguards. These are scientific attempts to save the fertility of the virgin soil and the availability of natural timber, with which must be included a program of reforestation. Other phases must stop the loss of water through runoff and improper drainage and must control the commercializing of our mineral wealth. We must insure adequate protection to wildlife, including all forms of valuable fauna and flora, and in doing so carry on pest control in all of its many ramifications.

Man has been the greatest enemy of wild birds and animals. Wild life undisturbed succeeds even when many natural enemies are present, but let man come in and selfishly take a large toll or destroy the food supply and the disappearance of fish and game is certain. To give wild life a chance, and assure a perpetual supply it is necessary to have laws for its protection. Even laws fail to do what we desire if people do not appreciate their value. To be a conservationist one must not only know the things to be protected but also the laws that give them protection. Only recently it was brought to my attention that very few boys and girls know that eagles are protected by law in this country. A boy had shot one and did not know it was a protected bird until after the deed had been done. Then, in asking a large biology class whether they knew the eagle was a protected bird or not, only four per cent were able to answer in the affirmative.

European countries have passed through the period of having vast natural resources and later experiencing their absence and many such countries can point the way to proper use and care of forests. They learned long ago that forests are profitable investments and therefore treat a woodland much the same as any other crop producing area. Mature trees are cut, and used, smaller trees are protected from injury and seedlings are planted to replace those which have been removed. Thus there is a continuous wood supply for all needs. They get cooperation from all the people. In our country a fag is a colloquial expression for a cigarette, but in European countries fagots and bundles of stick and twigs gathered in a forest by the poor people and peddled in towns to be used for fuel. Nothing is wasted.

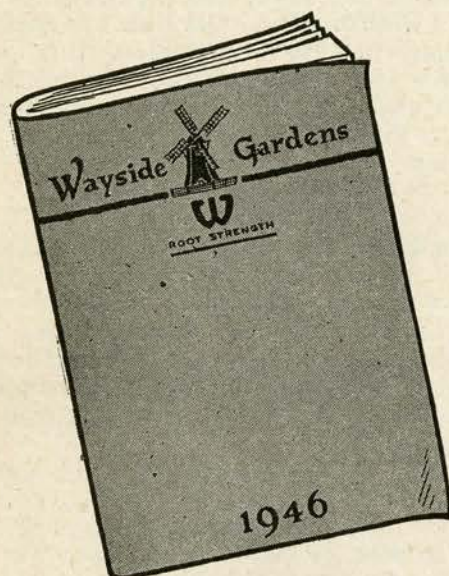
Conservation applies not only to having, but it also has the idea behind it of eliminating all kinds of waste. It means not only having for fu-

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### BOOK REVIEWS

By

Mrs. Morris Harter, Highmore



The Picture Primer of Indoor Gardening. By Margaret O. Goldsmith, illustrated by Harrie Wood. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. Price \$2.

This is a combination picture book and primer to help us in the science and art of indoor gardening. Ivy, Begonias and Geraniums are discussed as ideal plants for amateurs, and one also learns how to choose correct plants for various exposures, and how to propagate house plants. Other chapters tell of plant care and needs; Garden projects by seasons; First aid for plant troubles; Pest control: Dish, table and floor gardens and terrariums. It doesn't seem possible to have so much information in one little book, but after seeing the life-like color illustrations by Harrie Wood one can

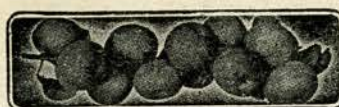
realize how pictures replace words. It would be a nice book to have even if your efforts extend as far only as parsley and leeks in the kitchen window.

The Garden Calendar of 1947, by Helen Van Pelt Wilson. Published by M. Barrows & Co., Inc., 114 E. 22nd St., New York 16, N. Y. Price \$2.00.

Helen Van Pelt Wilson thinks of the nicest things, and what could be nicer than her calendar for day by day record of engagements. The front cover is a photograph of a flower bed at her home and the back cover is a photo of her house. Every other page is headed by a quotation pertaining to horticulture, and then divided into seven dated spaces for engagements. About sixty beautiful photographs of gardens are arranged by seasons thru the book. The last fine pages are for your own Garden notes for another year, blooming dates, attractive plant groupings and miscellaneous memorandums, nice for gifts as well as your own use.

Books is about the past, which was bad. News is about today, which is worse. Ads are about the future, which is wonderful.





## IRIS NOTES

By

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



E. L. Jackson

Last month I promised you that I would tell you something about the ratings given iris in this year's Symposium. I shall rate only those that I have in my own garden at the present time. Whites: Snow Flurry, Snow Carnival, Caroline Burr, Snow Velvet, Alba Superba, Matterhorn

Bright Yellow

Spun Gold

Golden Majesty

Ming Yellow

Treasure Island

Pink and pink effect

Mulberry Rose

China Maid

Angelus

Medium blue

The Admiral

Missouri

Blue Plicata

Los Angeles

Minnie Colquitt

Variegata

Wabash

City of Lincoln

Hybrids

Elmohr

Ormohr

White with yellow markings

Golden Fleece

Fair Elaine

Golden Treasure

Elsa Sass

Artic

Red and red effects

Red Douglas

Christabel

Red Gleam

Red Valor

Light blue and lavender

Great Lakes

Gloriole

Purple

Sable

Deep Velvet

Nightfall

Amoenas

Wabash

Amigo

Blends

Prairie Sunset

Daybreak

Old Parchment

Stardom

Not all of these have bloomed for me for some are 1946 plantings, but many of them have proved themselves so that we know that we can grow them here in the Prairie states. Many of these would have bloomed last year were it not for our late freezes. When this list is published March will be here and life will be beginning again on the Dakota prairies, but we hope that spring does not come as early as it did last year. I wonder if you would like to know what were the best from this list last year. Elsa Sass, Missouri, Sable, Minnie Colquitt, Wabash. Perhaps last year was a good test of those iris that could take even a hard year and still impress one with

their beauty. I was very happy to note that in the first ten to gain recognition that Ola Kala, Prairie Sunset and Blue Shimmer, all originated at the Sass farm. No. 1 Great Lakes is a Canadian introduction and holds first place, while one of my favorites, Sable, was the handiwork of Paul Cook of Bluffton, Ind. Ola Kala has come up from 6th place in 1945 to 2nd place this year. Certainly this is a tribute to the Sass brothers. Be sure and clean out all old growth as soon as the ground is dry and keep your patch clean, for good blooming.

(Continued from Page 37)

R. altaica in 1936. One plant from this combination showed superior qualities in habit, texture and colour of flowers. The hips were also distinctive, being somewhat pear shaped, large, and coloured mahogany red. The open-pollinated seeds from this plant were sown in 1942, and the plants flowered in 1945. Prairie Wren was selected in 1945 and named in 1946.

The hybrid tea Rose Ophelia (of which Madam Butterfly is a sport) is a renowned ancestor of many modern roses of the tender group, and it is of interest to note its influence in improving the quality of the flowers in this progeny.

(Continued from Page 39)

and told of the addition of one new member to bring their club up to an even dozen.

It seems that both the "Margarets" of the Vermillion Garden Club with whom we have corresponded are artists, for our report from Miss M. Logsdon tells of the beautifully appointed table at the last meeting decorated with cut flowers by Miss M. Sletwold and Myrtle Smith and says, "Miss Sletwold uses her fine artistic abilities as always." Miss Logsdon herself makes pheasant feather corsages which are much in demand. At the last meeting program topics were a clever article, "Diggin' In," by Miss Sletwold, a discussion of the newest flowers by Mrs. E. T. Michels, and brief notes on iris and roses by Miss Logsdon.

Though the report from South Sioux Garden Club came too late to be included in that sent to the legislature, we note they came out strongly for the American elm as a state tree, this tree receiving twice as many votes as any other single nominee. The program must have been a fine one for Mr. Monserud was guest speaker, showing slides and giving an interesting talk on trees. Apple pie and ice cream were served by Mrs. James Anderson and Mrs. R. G. Ferris, the hostesses.



## BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By  
H. E. Beebe



H. E. Beebe

### Fragrant March Flowers

The reader says, "How come" March flowers?" but a perusal of the September to March issues of this Family Philanthropic Philosophy for the past five years will give very definite plans altho the fragrance may be drier (joke). If no work has been done maybe a few mental flowers of that might be enjoyed as by Mrs. Sharpe who writes, "Thank you for the November issue which is in my scrapbook

which will be caught up stormy days this winter after the busy days at Pierre." Carelessly the name of the writer, Abbie Cornell of Pierre, was omitted. She wrote, "You should be in South Dakota this year. I have never seen such foliage and flowers." One sure thing—flowers of thought as in Abbie's "Tree Tops and Red Roofs" will not be withered by wintry blasts.

Another flower that can thrive all the twelve months is culture and for an example take J. O. Johnson of Watertown who spends more time in enlightenment (see Webster) than in scrambling after some more dollars. His Christmas card was his bright photo of a Wyoming white columbine. Thank you, J. O., and may nature and you continue to enjoy each other's company a great deal in 1947.

Talking about the six pence of present income being larger than the distant moon—think of the sand dune section of land north of Selby where the native clumps of cottonwood, hackberry and chokecherry are persistently lessened by cattle pasture for a total income to the state school fund of not over \$200.00 each year. This small sample of the Sahara desert could be a great tourist attraction by a very small executive effort of Governor Mickelson and the commissioner of school lands. No new law is necessary. Why not write them?

South Dakota's State Forester, Rockwell, writes: The fact that the sand dunes of Campbell county have contained groves of cottonwood, hackberry and chokecherry since before the advent of white man, and more extensive in past centuries than at present, to me would justify some experimental work to determine their suitability for tree planting. Even though cottonwood plantings might not be permanent, deep-

rooted species such as hackberry, honey locust, bur oak, ponderosa pine and red cedar might. Forests have demonstrated their value as a most important source of raw materials, being a renewable resource. In modern times vast areas of sand dune wastes have been transformed into valuable forest lands in such widely diverse regions as the maritime coast of France and the sandhills of Nebraska, after careful experimentation involving little expenditure. 20,000 acres of pine forest cover the sandhills of Nebraska around Halsey. I doubt if the citizens of Nebraska in that vicinity consider it a waste of funds.

Just to stir up citizens of both Dakotas—here's words from that pioneer Dakotan of Hansboro, W. E. H. Porter: "I find the top of kitchen range just right for a dining room table where things will keep hot while you eat. The garden outdoors and it goes on and I have great horticultural books to enjoy and get dignity of and now the pay-off, 'there is a lot of talk of making a more homelike atmosphere but not enough ambition so most of North Dakota is—' well, I just won't repeat it but the owner of any Dakota farm which does not have a windbreak should have warm ears right now.

Birds do not mind weather and Margie Small tells you of what actors are on the stage each month. If you stop to observe you'll find the "common gray birds" of now are probably juncos whose vests are dark gray and whose outer tail feathers show unexpectedly white in flight, while the "common gray birds" of early April will show black and white stripes on the top of their heads—being white crowned or white throated sparrows.

A Brooklyn boy taken for an outing for the first time exclaimed, "Look Aunty, see the boid."

She replied: "That's a bird—not a boid."

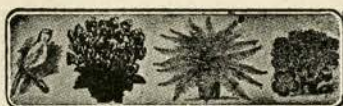
"Well Aunty, it choips like a boid."

Francis Brett Young wrote "February."

"The robin on my lawn  
He was the first to tell  
How in the frozen dawn  
This miracle befell.  
Waking the meadows white  
With hoar, the iron road  
A gleam with splintered light,  
And ice where water flowed.

So in a single night  
Fair February came,  
Bidding my lips to sing  
Or whisper their surprise  
With all the joy of spring  
And morning in their eyes."





## GRASS

By

Dr. Geo. F. Will, Bismarck, N. D.



DR. G. F. WILL

Senator Ingalls once delivered an oration on Grass, one which is often quoted. Nevertheless to most of us grass is just grass, something to cover the land and serve as food for live stock. I think my first real acquaintance with grasses came as a result of an afternoon spent a number of years ago with John Sarvis, who knows more about grass than anyone I know, at the Great Plains Station at Mandan. He was measuring off square yard

areas of a native pasture, counting and identifying the various kinds of grasses and other plants present. Thereafter I paid more attention to these humble dwellers on the prairies and learned to know many of them and their adaptations.

A section of prairie land is much like a large city, its occupants closely crowded together but exhibiting various individualities nevertheless. I found that certain species prefer the better areas, others can stand wet feet while still others thrive on sandy land, and some prefer alkali flats while others do best on the barren hill tops where there is little competition from the ranker growing species. Some persist through every kind of hardship while others wither and disappear when the dry years come, only to return mysteriously with a year or two of wet weather. Almost every acre of native prairie is inhabited by twenty or thirty different species, many of which I do not even know by name. The years of the great drought and those immediately following it told us many new things about the native grasses and presented an extremely interesting study.

Among the better known grasses in this region are the Gramma grass, Needle grass, Feather Bunch grass, Slender and Western wheat, Blue Joint—big and little, Sand grass, Kentuck Blue and several other less common blue grasses, Fox-tail or Squirrel Tail, Reed Canary grass, Wild Rye, Buffalo grass occasionally and Sweet grass. There are many others found in special locations. And last but far from least should be mentioned a plant usually called a grass but really not a grass at all. I refer to the little Curley, grass-like plant responsible usually for the so called bull sod. This plant belongs to the moisture loving family of Sedges. It doubtless was one of the first ground cover plants to take and cover the

bare and coverless land which the glaciers left behind and through the centuries it has so well adapted itself to the changing conditions of land and climate that it is now the hardiest of all the prairie covers. It is the first plant to turn green in the spring and furnishes the first pasturage for live stock. It loves the dry hillsides and hill-tops where often it is almost the only vegetation present. And through the great drought when even the Gramma grass almost disappeared it continued to grow, produce its little yellow flowers in very early spring and defy the heat and drought till the rains came again.

Perhaps you remember those very dry years when thousands of prairie acres seemed to be entirely covered with Pepper grass and Russian thistle, plants seldom seen before on the native prairie. And the rich Gramma grass with its pretty little standards seemed to have disappeared from the land. But most of the grasses were not gone. Through the better years they had liberally sown the surface of the earth with their seeds. And the weeds proceeded to play the part for which doubtless nature had intended them. Under their shade the little seeds rested, protected from the sweeping dust storm, ready to spring to life with the first coming of the rains.

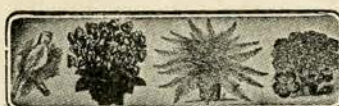
Today most of the apparently entire barren patches are covered with a thick growth of many kinds of grasses, as well as the little Sedge, and in less than ten years the pastures are richer and better than they have been for generations. Surely grass is the great mother of all plains agriculture and the foundation of our civilization. Even as our Indian predecessors depended on the buffalo, fed on the native grass, we too are just as dependent upon it. Some other time we shall consider a little more closely some of the many species.

I s'posed Ford jokes was dead, but I musta sprung a good one when I told the dealer at Scrabbleville I'd be ready to take delivery on my new pick-up by Christmas. For all I know, he's laughin yet.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

Snag Posey says he has spent 20 years and half his money keepin' his cows contented. But it takes more'n that to keep one hired man half way happy.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

Churchill says this'll be a peaceful, happy world if the Japs can be kept under control. He better include half a dozen of my chicken-stealin' neighbors in that.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.





## SECRETARY'S CORNER

By  
W. A. Simmons



**W. A. Simmons** Mrs. Flora Sandoz Kicken, of Ellsworth, Nebr., writes as follows: "Last year was one of those years that makes history, but no fruit. We were so thrilled April 1st, last season, when all Prof. Hansen's apricots burst into bloom, and set fruit for the first time. By the 15th, the plums and cherries were blooming and by May 10th there was a heavy set of fruit on nearly all of the varieties. The apricots were three-fourths of an inch in diameter. We knew it was too early so we cabled stack butts to the windward side of the plots and planned to light brush piles, saved for that purpose. The preceding moisture made firing almost impossible and with the attendant strong wind, the smoke went thru the orchard and over the hills in a narrow gray ribbon, missing all but a few trees, so that project was abandoned. Smudging may be practical in some instances, but not against a small blizzard. After a couple of days all fruit looked cooked, but somehow there was still a nice crop of Wragg cherries in the new orchard and an abundance of Opata and Sapa hybrids, also some No. 155 and No. 340 Minn. cherry plums that turned out to make delicious jelly. Beta grapes promptly put out new buds and matured a 50% crop. Juneberries were especially abundant and delicious. Only a couple of black walnut trees matured nuts. The Superior plums bore a few fruits; besides that all trees were bare. Even the sandcherries in the pastures and many chokecherries were bare. There is a good set of all buds for the coming year." "Gardeners having limited space will welcome the Bush Buttercup squash developed by Dr. A. F. Yeager at the University of New Hampshire. The fruits cluster near the main stem and are comparable in every way to the parent Buttercup variety."—Horticulture Illustrated. In the Jan. 15th issue they publish a picture showing 3 large fruits on a single plant. From this we see that our friend Dr. Yeager is still working for us, as usual, originating things for our gardens. As yet I have discovered no source of seed, but in time we will be able to get it and there should be a large demand for it. Mr. N. Pankiw, of Dufrost, Manitoba, Canada, writes as follows: "I am a fruit breeder, and

much interested in Dr. Hansen's work. I am located about 20 miles north of the boundary line and 14 miles east of the Red River. My earliest crab, named Roman, ripens first week in August, resistant to fire blight, sunscald and winter hardy that can stand -60 to -70. Another crab not named, color red, larger than Dolga, better for preserving and jelly, heavy bearer, tree strong and vigorous, has nice crotches, no sunscald nor fireblight, ripens about the time of Dolga. Third crab is yellow, is aromatic, good for canning, and when canned is firm. Not named yet. Several others are under test, all were raised from seed obtained before the war from the Ukraine. Also have some apples and plums, hardy and good quality." Mrs. H. J. Taylor of Berkeley, Calif., writes as follows: "As a life member I look forward to the monthly issue of the magazine. May I give expression to my hope that South Dakota will have a State Tree? I enjoyed the article on the Red Cedar and I believe it would be the right tree for the state of S. D. I know the tree and I like it." The American Forestry Ass'n claims that we still have 1,600 billion board feet of sawtimber. The yearly drain is estimated at 54 billion board feet, which is only partly offset by an annual sawtimber growth of 36 billion feet. Present growing stocks are deficient in both quality and quantity. Which reminds of the problem given to a boy by his father, to keep him quiet: if a cat falls in a well 60 ft. deep, climbs up 2 ft. every day and slides back 3 ft. every night, how long will it take the cat to get out? The boy worked industriously for an hour when the father looked over and said, "Well, son, have you got the cat out yet?" The boys said, "No, but if you will give me some more paper I will have that cat in hell in another hour." If we are ever to catch up with timber consumption we must do a lot of reforestation, and do it soon. We are indebted to Mr. O. A. Stevens for the acquisition to the library of a most interesting book on the life of Johnny Appleseed. It was particularly interesting to me as in his youth in Huron Co., Ohio, my father ate apples from a tree John Chapman furnished, in his father's orchard. Have recently received the program for the Centennial meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, and was interested in the secretary's cordial invitation to the members to send in their annual dues of \$2 or to take out a life membership for \$25. I couldn't help wondering what our members would think if confronted with such a bill for membership. Some of our members can't even bring themselves to part with the one dollar for annual and \$10 for life membership,



**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES**

By  
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

Portland, Jan. 17.

No activity at Vancouver Kaiser ship yards, but farther up the river, unloading car loads of iron poles when there are plenty of wooden poles. River full of log rafts and all mills full of lumber. Fishing craft all along the Columbia, but after leaving White Salmon it is all rock and desert to Pasco. On this trip I saw clouds being made, as the cold air came down the gorge, meeting the warmer moist air, clouds went up into the valleys and hills.

Two railroads and two highways go up the river gorge. Many tunnels, trestles and bridges on either the Oregon and Washington side. There is a good view of Mt. Hood from the train. The Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs is working on a highway Memorial on many of the favorable strips thruout the state. This is a project our State Federation should take up in 1947. Portland, Jan. 8th. This evening four pretty girls came in bringing presents and a cake, singing "Happy birthday, dear Daddy," so I was reminded of the passing of another mile stone, looking back to about 1880, I cannot recall many of them, still there are several that loom up that were real happy. The Christmas card from the loyal Sioux Falls Garden club, altho two weeks late because of wrong address; thank you all very much and I will try to send you more garden material every week and bring some also. Across the Columbia in Vancouver the gardeners are recalling the time when Gen. Geo. C. Marshall attended their meetings and helped save the oldest apple tree in the northwest. This week another group of horticulturists is backing another project on skyline road of about 5,000 acres for a park. Over 100,000 Christmas trees or \$300,000 worth of Douglas timber was left over in Oregon, and made costly bonfires; 400,000 were for dealers and 75,000 were cut by individuals. I have heard of no "Jack the sniper" out on the Pacific coast, but the long-haired women pile their hair on top of heads, and wear a shawl on their noggen like Mexican women; get close to one and she jumps or screams. I was handling a nice shiny pocket knife on the street car yesterday, and the girls all got up and went to the other end of the car.

Every man with a black overcoat and hat is a suspect. The men out here think the Washington sniper is a saboteur for the master barbers to whip up more business at \$1.25 per head. In the Jan. issue of our magazine, the vice president, Mr. Woodward, brings up the topic "State Tree." Perhaps Mr. Woodward is not aware that there was a long battle of words about this 10 years ago, and as I remember, it finally came down to two trees, the cottonwood and the Black Hills spruce, but it remained a deadlock, and when the public and the clubs could not decide, there was little hope that the legislature would make a wise decision. But I have kept track of conditions and public sentiment, and from what Mr. Woodward writes, I am now opposed to the Black Hills spruce, and more opposed to the cedar. The public that has seen the cedars from Sioux City to Yankton, with their slimy balls of rust, think the cedar is a poor state tree. I think the choice should be between a good type of American elm, ash, hackberry and linden. I think the linden or basswood would be the best, as no insect pest, clean and no other faults, but is not so well known and may not be able to win. The ash has the borer, the hackberry the witches broom, so my choice would be: 1st Linden, 2nd American Elm, 3rd Hackberry, 4th Ash. I opposed Mr. Ford when he included cedar in the shelter belts, but because there would be little fruit planted in the central part, he planted them but we may yet see the bad effects. I saw a big orchard destroyed at Yankton, and surely other apple trees in the S. E. section of the state have suffered, because of the cedars. Back home they have cut down the old grape vine. I may write a book about the vine, dating back to 1915 when we went to East Sioux Falls and brot this little plant home one Sunday; it happened to be one that had plenty of blossoms every spring, but no fruit. It really had grown out of bounds, reaching about 30 ft. south, east and west, but it was always a cool, shady spot on those hot sunny days. Jan. 24th. Today I made a trip to Seattle and met John, and we were to go on up to Victoria, on Vancouver Island, but I did not have papers enough with me to get into Canada so had to be satisfied with a boat ride to Bremerton where the navy has a big base. The return trip was made by plane in one hour, Sunday morning. It was bright and sunny above the clouds, but cloudy and misty below. None of the mountain peaks were visible, but it was a thrilling ride. Jan. 28. A last view of the mountain peaks this sunny afternoon, but Mt. Helens is soon covered with

(Continued on Page 48)



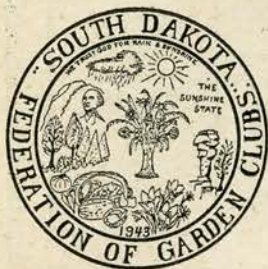


## BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES

### Persistent Flowers

By

W. R. Leslie of the Dominion Experimental  
Station, Morden, Manitoba



Many of the gayest perennial flowers have short innings. Tulips, iris, peonies, lilies, gasplant, lupines, pyrethrums or painted daisies, and many others hold their bright bloom charm but a short time. This characteristic explains in large measure why home gardeners de-

pend upon annual bedding plants, such as petunias, Drummond phlox, verbena, snapdragons and stocks for summer border flower beauty. However, fortunately there are a considerable number of perennials that carry decorative flowers for a number of weeks, or even several months.

Among the perennials that add beauty to the landscape for a relatively long season are—Rosyveil gypsophila, or babysbreath; Johnny-jump-up Viola; Iceland poppy; Morden Pink lythrum or loosetrife; Gaillardia; Caucasian scabiosa; Missouri evening primrose or Ozark sundrops; Perry's White achillea; and Statice latifolia or Pinkball thrift. Moreover there are other long-bloomers of merit, such as some of the newer daylilies or hemerocallis; heliopsis; and rudbeckia.

In the above list the first four mentioned are particularly deserving employment. Rosyveil gypsophila and Morden Pink lythrum are of most general value. Both are useful as cut flowers in the building of table bouquets and are widely adaptable. Johnny-jump-up thrives even against plant competition. An objection made by some growers is laid against its habit of self-seeding and thus spreading about the border. Iceland poppy blooms early and long. It is happiest when weather is coolish and conditions are on the moist side. These conditions are found at Lake Louise, Alberta, where this flower provides such a pleasing array of gay colors throughout the tourist season. Plant breeders have accomplished much in the way of improvement of this hardy flower. Now colors range from yellow to bronze and red, to white. Size has been increased. Some strains carry a second layer of petals.

### Roses

What age plants should be purchased? Two-year old field grown plants are best. The largest plants known as the No. 1 grade usually give the best results.

Are cheap roses offered by nurseries a good investment? Usually not. They are likely to be undersized plants, held too long in storage. As with everything else you usually get what you pay for.

Are southern grown plants as hardy as those grown in the north? In general, yes. Northern grown plants can usually be planted earlier in the fall than those from the south, and therefore have a little better chance of becoming established.

What amount of sunshine do roses require? At least eight hours.

What flowers can be combined with roses in a rose garden? They are most effective when used by themselves, but they can be used with lilies, delphinium, pansies, peonies, iris, tulips, and daffodils.

What is the best time to plant roses? Fall is the best season to plant roses throughout most of the nation. In extremely cold regions where the ground freezes before the plants can be delivered by nurserymen, spring planting is preferred.

What time of day should roses be picked? In the early morning.

Is it best to pick all the flowers? No, unless the plant is large, it is best not to pick more than three or four flowers from a plant at each season.

How does one keep roses from freezing back of the graft? Mounding or hilling soil around the base of the plant is a reliable method.

Is it necessary to prune roses each year? Yes, if the best quality plants and flowers are to be obtained.

How many rose varieties are there? 4,833.

—Margaret Logsdon.

Vermillion Garden Club.

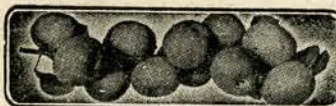
### Calendulas Can Take It

One of my favorite flowers is calendulas. They can "take it." Here we have early and late frosts and for the past several years flood conditions to contend with. Zinnias, marigolds, and nasturtiums will look as though you had sprinkled them with boiling water but calendulas come back as pert as you please. They amaze you with the amount of bloom they give.

—Mrs. Elsa Robison.

Fairmount, N. D.





(Continued from Page 40)

ture generations, but also the proper utilization of what is needed at present and the saving of what is not needed.

About fifteen years ago I was struck by the size and condition of a magnificent old Ponderosa pine tree near my cabin. It was no doubt three hundred years old. The largest and most striking tree of any around. It looked like it was dying. The top was dead but it had a limb or two of green foliage. The thought of cutting it was appalling. But—I watched it die a slow death for fifteen years. Today it is still standing but dead, with its bark peeling off in some places. It will no doubt remain standing for twenty-five years or more if no one cuts it down for firewood. It is unsightly to be sure but that is not the worst thing about it, for underneath its bark are the grubs of thousands of beetles and I have noted smaller trees around it are becoming similarly infested. Something should have been done with that tree long ago in order to save the others near it.

A few years ago when transportation was not what it is today, many people would buy their winter's supply of apples in a barrel and place them in a cave or a vegetable cellar. I remember instances where they used to sort out the partially spoiled apples and prepare them for cooking. In the course of a week or so they would do the same thing and again a third and fourth time and so on into the winter. After awhile the barrel was empty and they never had the benefit of a good apple during the entire winter. This might have been a type of conservation but it certainly was not scientific. It is not the kind of conservation that we must practice today.

The Federal Government is doing a great deal all along the line of conservation yet it is up to the people themselves to actually put all theories of conservation into practice.

The sports magazine, *Outdoor Life*, puts it very aptly when it says,

"America's schools are the most fertile field in which to plant and foster a Conservation Pledge and spread its effect over the nation. For obviously the seed of true conservation must be sown early in the minds of those who hold the future of America."

(Continued from Page 46)

mist and clouds, Mt. Adams shows up bright and clear, also other peaks on the range. Mt. Hood with the 3 ridges shows up best, and is snow covered far down to the timber line. There is generally a cloud hood on top, and often covering top.

## HARRISON'S Fruit Trees

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