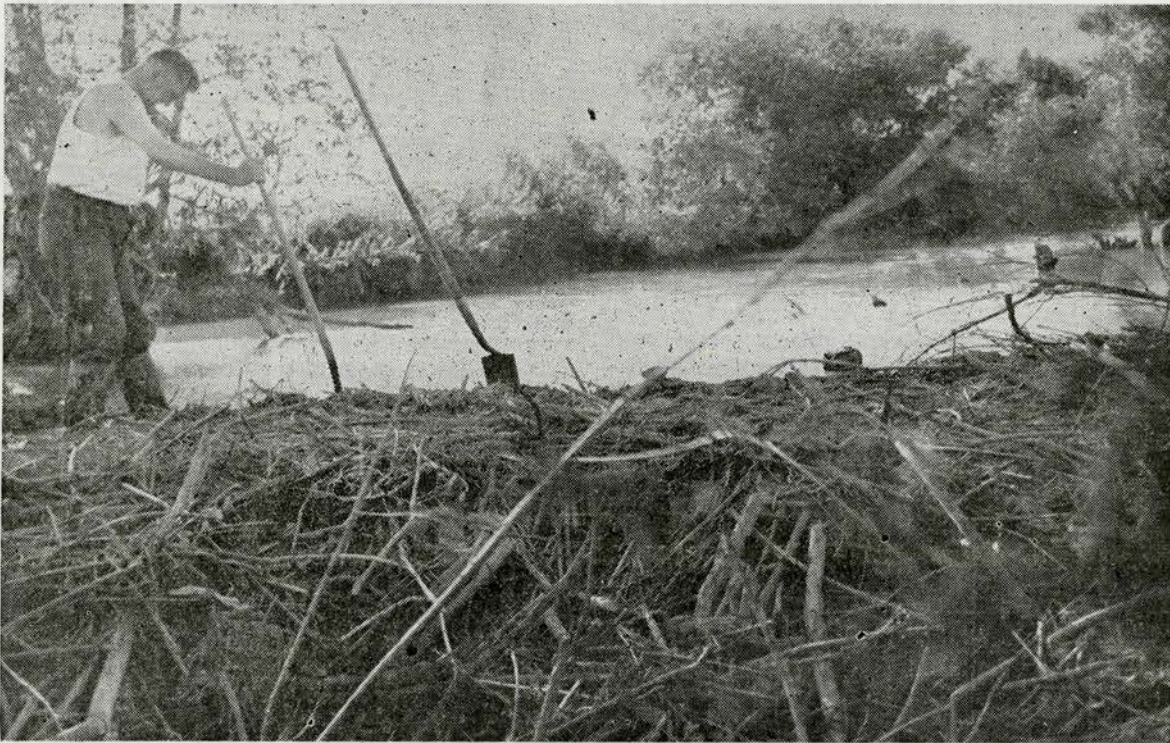


NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

APRIL, 1948



Rev. J. F. C. Green of McKeepsport, Pa., attempting to undue the work of beavers, on a Montana ranch. In spite of the hard work involved, it is said he never once mentioned the name of the structure.

THE HERMIT THRUSH

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is one of the most noted American songsters. It is not one to be heard about our doors, nor even in the woods or fields at will. It is hardly even common in our region, though about the middle of April one may expect to see a few individuals on their way north. The eastern birds winter from the Ohio Valley south to Florida and Texas. They nest as far north as Yukon and south in suitable locations into Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In recent years six forms have been recognized from the Pacific Coast region. The first scientific description of the bird was in 1811 by a Russian naturalist, Peter Pallas, and his specimens came from Kodiak Island, Alaska. The western forms mostly range into Mexico in winter. Alexander Wilson states that George Edwards had an earlier specimen received from William Bertram, but confused it with the wood thrush. Wilson himself did not recognize the very similar olive-backed and gray-cheeked thrushes (see June 1932 issue). The hermit thrush is rather easily distinguished from these by its decidedly reddish-brown tail.

Wilson wrote, "The dark solitary cane and myrtle swamps of the southern states are the favorite haunts of this silent and recluse species." A recent writer, Howell, on the birds of Florida, states, "These thrushes inhabit hammocks and the borders of wooded swamps. While not particularly shy, the birds are so quiet and retiring in disposition that they attract little attention."

Wilson was apparently the first writer to use the name hermit thrush. The best reference I have on this point is an article by Spencer Trotter which was reprinted in the Smithsonian Report for 1909 from the Auk for October, 1909. In this he traces the early history of many of our bird names. The line quoted above well indicates the reason for "hermit." Wilson had noted accurately the habits of the bird, that it was rarely seen for a time in spring in Pennsylvania, again late in fall and wintered in the southern states.

Dr. Thomas S. Roberts noted on June 18, 1902, that the hermit thrush was a very common bird in Itasca State Park in Minnesota, its song heard almost any time but especially in the morning and evening. On June 26, he found a nest well concealed on a bank above the edge of a sphagnum

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bog. He noted that the song was heard only occasionally by July 27 and not at all after August 1. Probably it was a hermit thrush's nest which a party of us found in the park about May 20 one year. This one was on the ground under a fallen branch. The eggs are greenish blue like those of a robin. Nests are sometimes built in trees several feet above the ground.

The song of the hermit thrush probably would not attract attention in our yards and fields. It

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NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



H. A. Graves

A recent news release tells of the John Cook medal being awarded to the Floribunda rose, Goldilocks. This yellow rose is an origination of the Jackson & Perkins Company of Newark, New York, and is one of the best Floribundas that we have tried here at Fargo. Goldilocks is a yellow rose with rather small blooms. They are somewhat pinkish in the bud and opening out and fading to a pale yellow, if left in the full sun. However, if taken in the bud and opened indoors, they remain a rich yellow color. With us it was a very consistent bloomer, blooming practically all summer and bearing several blooms at any one time. We brought it through two or three winters without difficulty and like it about the best of any of the roses we grow.

Speaking of roses reminds us of a visit we had on the train recently with a Mr. E. C. Kopp of Aurora, Illinois. He has tried many of the Jackson & Perkins roses and likes them very much. He has Penocchio grafted on a special multiflora root and stem. The result is a beautiful tree rose. You can see an illustration of these roses on the inside cover of the February, 1948 "Flower Grower." No doubt, this type of rose would be a one year proposition here in North Dakota, unless some very elaborate plans were made for its winter protection. Mr. Kopp, however, thinks that they are just beautiful and has kodachrome pictures to back him up. One meets some very interesting people as he travels around on trains. Mr. Kopp, strange as it may appear, is a neckwear salesman, but spends all his spare time at home in his yard growing flowers and ornamentals of various kinds, as well as a large vegetable garden.

The Freedom Garden Program is receiving a great deal of attention again this year. This is merely the Victory Garden program converted to peace time activity. The problem, however, is quite different now from the problem we had during the war. At that time the major emphasis was on getting people interested in growing gardens. Now, the interest is there but the suitable garden plots are not. In the larger towns and cities there is a serious shortage of lots. We are going to be very much aware of that by the time

this issue of the magazine gets into print. Even now with two or three feet of snow on the ground people are beginning to call up various centers inquiring about the possibility of securing a lot. Some sixty or seventy garden plots scattered throughout the city of Fargo have been sold for building purposes. Some of the community plots have been taken over also. This is pretty much the picture the country over, and there is going to be a mad scramble for garden space come May 1st.

In reply to some inquiry regarding the vegetables that we are including in our Demonstration Gardens for 1948 and the fact that I promised you back in January that I would include them this spring we are listing herewith the varieties and the amount of each that we are planting:

- 1/4 lb. Beans—Top Notch Golden Wax.
- 1/4 lb. Beans—Tendergreen.
- 1 oz. Beets—Detroit Dark Red.
- 1 pkt. Cabbage—Copenhagen Market.
- 1 pkt. Carrots—Chantenay.
- 1 pkt. Carrots—Coreless.
- 1/2 lb. Sweet Corn—Great Plains Golden Bantam.
- 1/2 lb. Sweet Corn—Earligold Hybrid.
- 1 pkt. Cucumber—Straight Eight.
- 1 pkt. Lettuce—Slobolt.
- 2 pkts. Onion—Southport Yellow Globe.
- 1 pkt. Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
- 1/2 lb. Peas—Lincoln.
- 1/2 lb. Peas—Little Marvel.
- 1 oz. Radish—Giant Butter.
- 1 pkt. Spinach—New Zealand.
- 1 pkt. Squash—Buttercup.
- 1 pkt. Pumpkin—Cheyenne.
- 1 pkt. Swiss Chard—Lucullus.
- 1 pkt. Tomato—Chatham.
- 1 pkt. Tomato—Firesteel.
- 1 pkt. Tomato—High C.

We have grown either this collection or a similar collection for some years now and have found that a collection of this size under average growing conditions is adequate for a family of five people.

From the Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, comes the interesting observation that a fruit grower near Yakima, Washington, used a novel method of pollinating his apple trees in 1946 and '47. The man's name is Mr. Farley and he had considerable success with the shotgun method of pollinating trees. The shotgun shells were loaded with a charge of talc and pollen in lycopodium in place of the regular shot charge. One to three shells are fired at

(Continued on Page 64)

GARDEN NOTES

By
W. E. H. Porter

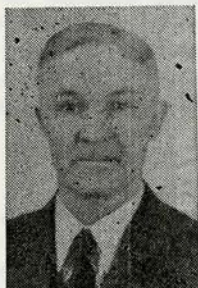
**W. E. H. Porter**

With the advent of April comes a blessed realization of the passing of a long, punishing winter, changing one's outlook to one of undiluted joy. During the past few months consideration of the farm animals, for whose welfare one had assumed responsibility, determined a resolve that failure was impossible, making life a bare struggle for existence when even most incoming mail was unread. Continuing from last month: Feb. 1st. This is a Feb. of many Sundays which can only happen 3 times in a century and won't happen again till 1976. Feb. 3rd. Our nights average -20 to -24, an unending paralyzing, merciless cold which has proved too much for a newly arrived heifer Hereford calf which I especially wanted to raise; it lasted for 3 days and then left for a better land where pain and misery are no more. It was pitiful to see the poor thing try to remain on its legs and cry pitifully every time it fell, it did so want to live, tho I milked the cow and fed it, to no avail. In one of his cynical novels Aldous Huxley has called farming a mixture of cruelty and indecency. Feb. 9th. All of Canada cold, at White River, in western Ontario, -47, also in sunny Alberta deep snow with -15 and a blizzard working up, and even snow in British Columbia. England is planting over a million acres to potatoes, mostly in East Anglia counties of Lincoln, Cambridge and Norfolk, where is found the rich black soil of Fen country. A bounty of £12 \$48 is paid to any one farmer planting 10 acres. Norfolk and Suffolk produce over one-third of England's sugar beet crop, averaging up to 12 tons per acre with sugar contents 15 to 16%. My Cuban lily (*Scilla Peruviana*) has produced a dense cluster of shoots with rigid, strap-like leaves the central one producing a flower stem. A robin is reported in Winnipeg for first time within living memory. Montmorency Falls (300 ft.) in Quebec are frozen solid which has created an alarming water scarcity in city of Quebec. Feb. 12th. A Te Deum is in order; at last our cold spell shows a break with falling barometer, steady south wind and rising temp.; jubilation even affects the radio reporter from Winnipeg, who says "I announce with pleasure the weather report." In a dark corner of barn a loud cracking of bones proclaims that Brownie is busy embalming the

defunct calf, punctuated every so often by a plaintiff moan from the poor cow. In British Isles January has been one of the wettest on record with 6, 7 and even more inches in places; rain fell every day in Guernsey Channel Islands, 30 days near Swansea and southern Ireland, 29 days at Bristol, Exeter and Scilly Isles, with northern and central Ireland, over twice average, greatest record since 1862. Dated Jan. 20th, my English niece writes, "Last night there was a heavy frost for us and a light fall of snow this morning. Now it is sunny and lovely, but we have had such mild spells that the bulbs are already shooting. We have one snowdrop and one crocus almost out and even the tulips are showing above ground. The yellow jasmine is lovely but that is the only thing actually in bloom at the moment. We have just had a small dummy well put up in the garden, it looks quite charming. We are going to plant bluebells round it and we have put shrubs, gorse and heather up against the fence, behind." How these English love their homes! This is a typical English home near London; now if only a nightingale will make that garden its summer home: the neighborhood of London is one of its favorite resorts, I might get her to adopt me. The nightingale is one of earth's treasures that all the wealth of America cannot buy. With 29 days of rain, residents of the "blessed Isles" must have found flower picking difficult. Boston "Horticulture" has an interesting article on the subject. Scilly isles are 40 miles distant from the coast of Cornwall, the flower season is from December to April. First trial consignment of flowers was shipped in a hat box in 1881 and sold for \$5 in Covent Garden, London; up to year of last war more than twelve hundred tons were sold, a hundred million blooms. In Boston "Horticulture" a writer who is gathering data for a monograph on evergreen hollies states that he has seen varieties of English holly growing in southern New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania, also on Long Island specimens ranging up to 20 ft. high, places where they were not supposed to be hardy. I see that the same magazine carries an advertisement from Thompson & Morgan whose catalog is free and lists 2444 different kinds of flower seed, address is Ipswich, England. Feb. 19th. 6 p. m., the worst blizzard of season abates, when as a radio broadcast facetiously put it, a trip to the well for water resembled an arctic expedition. In Alberta and Saskatchewan wind reached a velocity of 50 miles per hour. Whalebacks and arching drifts are packed so hard that hardly a footprint is left, making walking easy. How strange it will seem after all these months, not to be walking on snow.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

Treating vegetable seed is an important factor in controlling plant diseases in the garden. In many cases plant diseases can be traced directly to infected seed.

The disease-producing organism is present either on the surface or inside the seed coat. Bacterial disease organisms are frequently found inside the seed. Fungus diseases more often arise from organisms lodged in

crevices or other rough surfaces of the seed.

Seed purchased from a seed house in some cases has not been treated. Accordingly, the gardener is well advised to do it himself. Most disinfectants used for treating seed yield a poisonous gas on exposure. For this reason government regulations covering working conditions of seed house employees discourage the firms from treating the seed they sell. Wherever seed is treated considerable caution should be used in handling the disinfectant.

Seed treatment actually serves a three-fold purpose. The benefits are: (1) killing the disease producing organism inside or on the seed; (2) the tendency of sterilizing the soil immediately around the newly-planted seed; (3) the apparent stimulation of the young plants which gives them a quick start, so desirable in short growing seasons.

The amount of disinfectant required to treat seed is very small. A pound of pea seed takes only as much disinfectant material that is equal in volume to the size of a single pea seed. Small packet quantities of onions, tomatoes, radish seed, etc., require only as much disinfectant as will stay on the tip of a pen knife.

The disinfectants used for most vegetable seeds are ceresan, semesan jr., arasan and spergon. The first of these, ceresan, is used for peas, onions, radish and tomatoes. Semesan jr. is not as harsh as ceresan and hence is recommended for more sensitive seeds such as corn, carrots, cabbage, beets, beans, melons, cucumbers and squash. Arasan has been effective as a general disinfectant for all kinds of vegetable seeds. Spergon is particularly recommended for pea seed. It is not as dangerous to handle as the other materials. However, spergon treated seed cannot be planted on acid soils as the acid reaction tends to neutralize the effect of the disinfectant.

When treating small quantities of seed a tin can is used. The seed and disinfectant are put into a closed can and then thoroughly shaken for 2 or 3 minutes. This can be done a month or two before seeding time. Treating the seed has not been found to affect germination during storage. It is advisable to keep the treated seed in closed paper packets or bags.

The black rot disease of cabbage will overwinter inside the seed coat. The only method of killing the bacteria is by treating the seed with hot water. The seed is placed in a cheesecloth bag, then in hot water at 122° F. for 15 minutes. Rinse the seed in cold water and dry.

March has come, ushering in spring and a new season. Thoughts revert to loyal visitors who consistently come to view and review the plantings of the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba. The class of topmost rating among visiting plantmen is accorded E. C. Hilborn, Valley City, North Dakota, on the basis of enthusiasm, comparison of ideas and experiences as well as exchange of new plants. Mr. Hilborn is a naturalist, athlete, photographer and lecturer, as well as president of the Northwest Nursery Company. His friendship and material cooperation means so much to the staff of this Station that a brief article on our fellow prairie-citizen is given form here.

Mr. Hilborn specialized in Botany at college. Travelling about the empty plains he visualized them becoming transformed into thousands of comfortable, beautiful farmsteads. He set himself the task of helping make his dreams come true. One means was writing many detailed articles for farm journals. The subjects ranged from shelterbelts, through fruit orchards, moisture conservation, protection of plants against winter, and landscape gardening, to autumn coloring. His book, "Amateur's Guide for Landscape Gardening," already in its fourth edition, has brought understanding and practical help to hundreds of persons resolved to bring further adornment to prairie homes.

Mr. Hilborn has been prominent as a nurseryman for many years. In 1931 his fellows placed on his capable shoulders the heavy duties of president of the American Association of Nurserymen. His plantsman's eye is ever hungering for a new distinctive hardy ornamental, or for an improved fruit variety. He has attained notable achievement by his own plant-breeding and his selection of seedlings from choice mother parentage. Prominent among these are three varieties of Rocky Mountain junipers—Silver Globe, Minima, and Grizzly Bear; three named hybrid honey-

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GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

This month we turn most of the Gleanings page over to two prominent South Dakota gardeners, Mrs. Vern Tompkins of Highmore, 2nd vice president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. Oscar McFarling, president of the Fair City Garden Club of Huron. You will be hearing more about these ladies in the future of South Dakota gardening and horticulture, so we are happy to have you make their acquaintance in this way. Mrs. Tompkins is the Rose Lady of Highmore, and one of the chief backers of the Sunshine Garden Club; while Mrs. McFarling's experience in growing glads for the cut-flower trade of the Huron community puts the stamp of authority on advice from her pen.

We welcome the Wednesday Garden Club of Sioux Falls as number 21 on our list of federated clubs. Miss H. Ford is president, Mrs. Edith Inman, vice president, and Mrs. J. L. Severance who holds the combined office of secretary-treasurer. We have enjoyed the contacts with this club in the past, and look to the future with pleasure.

South Dakota garden clubs are responding nobly to the request for Seeds of Peace, but returns for all the state are incomplete at this writing. The supreme effort was made at Dell Rapids where the garden club, with Mrs. W. E. Drummond, Sr., as its untiring chairman, sponsored a house to house campaign and a fund of \$250.00 was sent to National Council.

Besides the Seeds of Peace drive, garden clubs over the state are promoting: Freedom Gardens, Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids; City-wide Plant Sale and club glad sale, Highmore; Rummage sale (netted \$30.00), and candy and food sale. Better Homes and Gardens, Rapid City; Garden Club library with ten books donated by Mrs. Sherman Johnson, caring for cut flowers at the hospital three days per week, and a June Iris Tea (everybody invited). Huron Garden Club: Revision of the horticulture prize list for the State Fair, and Arbor Day and Living Memorial paintings, Fair City Garden Club: Arbor Day, Wednesday Garden Club; an \$18.00 payment on a stove for the Community House, South Sioux Falls Club; and City Park flower bed project, Dell Rapids.

Will there be a year book contest this year?

Yes. We have thus far received only seven entries. Send yours along.

State convention dates are August 10, 11 and 12, and Sioux Falls is planning on making it the best ever. In December, fully nine months before the event, President F. X. Wallner of the Sioux Falls Club appointed chairmen and members of three committees, representing the membership from all three clubs. We commend his foresight.

This and That

By Mrs. Vern Tompkins

By the time this reaches the press we probably will have forgotten the inconveniences of our severe Dakota winter, and will be revelling in the beauty of Nature in spring. Trees and shrubs were full of frost this morning, and, with the sun shining on them we had beauty unexcelled. Still we will be glad when spring comes.

The writer escaped some of the worst of the winter, being in sunny (?) Calif. Where the chill at the beginning and end of the day was so penetrating that clothes just don't keep it out. However, there was no snow to wade through. Of course there was snow in the mountains around L. A. but we had no desire to see it. Why do people go south to get away from the cold and then rush out to see the snow on the mountains? Well, it does, of a truth, look different with all the surrounding color.

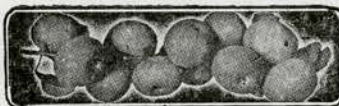
Those eight-foot poinsettias are source of wonderment to me, as well as the camellias, azaleas, the lantana hedges, and innumerable other growing things. The callas were not so nice this year as last, as they were nipped by the frosts. Roses were mostly between seasons, altho we had the pleasure of picking some very beautiful ones in Anaheim. I would like to see the Anaheim park when the cactus gardens are in bloom. Such huge ones, and covered with buds when we saw them. A few early varieties were already blooming.

I did get to do a little gardening in February, though. I pruned, fertilized and dug around the roses at our son's home in L. A. I also set out a few perennials, but it was a little early for some things.

Be that as it may, we were still glad to get back to "Sweet Home, Sweet," borrowing an expression from our youngest awhile ago.

Nursery catalogs are our favorite reading material there days. And were they ever more colorful?

I am wondering how many H. T. roses I will have this spring. They were not hilled up, as we usually do, so if they go through with just a hay mulch, and the snow, I'll tell you all about it. And



if they don't you will no doubt hear me crying all over the place. There just were not enough days in a week last fall.

I am glad to have the biography of John Robertson published in our magazine, as I am sure lots of members, besides myself, will have a better understanding of his work, and how the Robertson memorial award came to be.

Gladiolus

By Mrs. Oscar McFarling

Why not try your hand at some gladiolus this year? Be sure to buy young clean bulbs, free from disease and insects. After gladiolus bulbs attain their natural growth, they do not continue to improve with age, but become less valuable.

Glad's like sun most of the day. Rotate your plantings—the fungus which causes "hard rot" in the bulbs is known to live in the soil at least four years. Soil that will produce good tomatoes and sweet corn will grow good glads. Don't plant bulbs in contact with manure. Well-rotted manure turned under in the fall will not damage bulbs planted in the spring, or manure may be used as a top dressing after bulbs have been planted. If you use commercial fertilizer, set bulbs in trench, fill with half the soil, spread fertilizer uniformly in row—a handful to several feet of row, and cover with remaining soil. If an application is made later, place it close to row, without allowing fertilizer to touch plants.

Dip all bulbs before planting for disease and thrips control. Lysol is effective against thrips. Use one teaspoon per quart of water and soak bulbs for three hours. New improved Ceresan requires only 15 minutes (more than 25 minutes is harmful). The formula is 1 oz. of new improved Ceresan, 2 tablespoons Dreft and 3 gallons of water. Use a non-metallic container. It is important to plant immediately after dipping.

Planting may be started in the spring when you begin planting lettuce, radishes and peas, and may be continued until July. Early planting gives best blooms in South Dakota. Plant large bulbs from four to six inches deep and small bulbs from two to three inches deep. Those planted deeply will stand up better in windy weather and roots will be placed where it is moist. Large bulbs should be planted six to eight inches apart in rows, and small bulbs two or three inches apart.

Give shallow cultivation, not over two inches, so as not to disturb feeder roots. Gladiolus like plenty of water during the time the spikes are forming. If rainfall is insufficient, give them a thorough weekly watering. Light sprinkling does more harm than good as it brings the roots to the surface.

The gladiolus thrips is the most serious insect

pest. It is a slender black insect about 1/16 inch long; the young larvae being lemon yellow to orange in color. They are most abundant during hot dry weather. Thrips feeding in the flower buds result in distortion of the blossoms—and sometimes results in the flowers not opening at all. The presence of thrips can be detected before flower buds appear by small grayish white spots on the leaves which later dry out and turn brown. The spots are caused by the thrips sucking out the plant juices. We use wettable DDT and begin spraying when the plants are six inches high and repeat every week or ten days to control thrips. A 5% DDT dust is also effective.

The blooms should be cut in the morning when only one or two florets are open. Leave at least four and preferably five leaves on the plant to mature the new bulb. Cut on a slant with a sharp knife. If you trim the stem a quarter inch or more each day to prevent the pores from sealing and change to fresh water daily, spikes will last for a week or more as cut flowers and will open out to the tip. The tips make beautiful corsages and floating arrangements.

Spraying may be discontinued after blooming unless thrips are present. Bulbs should always be dug before foliage becomes yellow or brown. When the soil is dry is the best time to dig as cleaning is much easier. Loosen with spading fork and lift by foliage. Cut tops off close to bulbs and burn tops as soon as they are dry. Remove the bulbs to a warm dry place but avoid direct sun. If they are put in paper bags, open bags to allow bulbs to dry. In three to five weeks, depending on temperature, you may begin cleaning bulbs. Bulbs are dry enough for cleaning when the old bulb may be easily broken away from the base of the new bulb. Leave husks on as protection. If you wish to save bulblets, place them in separate, labeled paper bags. We dust our bulbs and bulblets with a 1 to 10% DDT powder to eliminate any thrips. Sufficient dust should be used to coat the bulbs. Put about 2 tablespoons DDT and 100 bulbs in a paper bag and shake them to cover thoroughly. Allow the bulbs to remain in a warm place about three weeks longer to thoroughly dry them, then place in winter storage. The ideal storage is at a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees. However, the bulbs must not be allowed to freeze. If any bulbs show sign of disease, they should be destroyed immediately.

Gladiolus do not change color, except for the very rare "sports," perhaps one in several hundred thousand. Often people tell us they had several colors one year, and in a couple of years have only one or two colors left.

JOHN ROBERTSON—A Biography (Part IV)

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

A fire swept over the Robertson Memorial Park in October, 1943 leaving nothing but the charred remains of most of the trees. Most of these trees had been contributed by the Gates Nursery of Rapid City and by H. N. Dybvig of Colton. Some had been purchased from Marshall Nurseries at Arlington, Nebraska and from the Porter-Walton Nursery at Salt Lake

City, Utah. However, much has been done since that time and more will be done. The Society has done considerable also and spent some money.

The question may come to many about the origin of the park. The idea for establishing it dates from the meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society at Vermillion on January 16, 1935. The Fall River County Commissioners bought the land for the Society. It was a portion of the land of the Edward Hemminger estate. John Robertson told me he made final payment on the land himself because he knew the Society had need for all the money it had. The land was deeded to the South Dakota Horticultural Society and the original quitclaim deed was turned back to the county auditor of Fall River County and it is still held in that office. The description of the area as recorded in the Register of Deeds office is:

"A tract of land known as the Robertson Memorial Park more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of Section 20, Township 7 South Range 5 East B. H. M. North 44 degrees 44 minutes east 469 feet to the Southwest corner of the proposed Park, thence North 89 degrees 29 minutes east parallel with the section line 416.7 feet, thence North 31 minutes west 235.9 feet, thence North 44 degrees 14 minutes west 594.1 feet, thence south 665.5 feet to the plan of beginning, containing 4.29 acres, more or less, being a part of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, Township 7, South Range 5, East B. H. M."

This description of property might be meaningless in this biography, yet someone might want to know what it is. The main thing, I suppose, is the fact that the Robertson Memorial Park contains approximately 4.29 acres of land and that the title lies with the Society and the deed is in the County Auditor's office at Hot Springs.

Mr. Robertson had deeded his fruit farm previously and in the terms of his will had named H. R. Woodward the executor of same. Since he had two brothers, James Robertson and William Robertson, both living at that time in Nebraska, he bequeathed to them the bulk of his cash assets. A small balance was to be set up as a Trust Fund to be administered by the executor of his estate.

"My primary object," he said in his will, "is to make my orchard and past life work of benefit to mankind through practical and scientific research, and I authorize my Trustee to spend money from said trust fund to assist in development along this line."

Since there was some money accumulating through interest on this fund which is invested in government bonds, his trustee saw a possibility of keeping Robertson's name alive through the years by giving a medal each year for outstanding accomplishment in the field of plant science. This could be done without touching the principal and using only the interest. Whereupon in early 1946, the judge of the Circuit Court, Judge Turner M. Rudesill of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, was petitioned and he granted such request. The medal was designed by myself and through the assistance of Mr. Henry N. Dybvig, who went to a manufacturing jeweler, the Josten Manufacturing Company at Owatonna, Minnesota, to get the die made. The die was struck and is now kept in the vaults of the company there. A committee of three members of the South Dakota Horticultural Society is to be named by the president of the Society each year to select the recipient of the award.

It is hoped that this award can be given each year to someone who has done outstanding work in his field. He may not be a South Dakotan, but anyone anywhere so long as he has done a piece of work that merits distinction. He may not be a horticulturist, but any great work in a practical or scientific phase of plant science. He or she may be an agricultural expert, a flower grower, a forester, a conservationist, a fruit grower, a teacher, a commercial grower, an author, or a government official. In fact there are no limitations so long as his work has been of such a nature as to be of lasting benefit to mankind.

(To be continued in May)

The anti-locust campaign waged this past season in Sardinia for 130 days ended in "real and effective success," according to a message to UNRRA from Agrarian Dept. Inspector Cagliari, of Passino. The campaign served as a stringent test for hexachlorocyclohexane.—AIF News.

BOOK REVIEWS

By
Mrs. Morris Harter



Mrs. M. Harter

Gardening With Shrubs and Small Flowering Trees, by Mary Deputy Lamson. Published by M. Barrows & Co., Inc., 114 E. 32nd St., New York, N. Y. Price \$3.00.

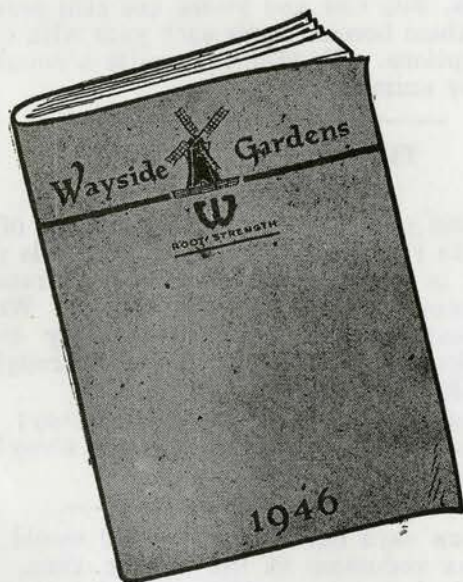
For all year around effect on your grounds the answer is shrubs, and to learn how to pick the right ones for size, color and shape, we recommend reading **Gardening With Shrubs**. You will enjoy Mary Lamson's pleasant way of discussing her favorite subject and she seems to have thought of everything in her effort to write a book that would enable us to select shrubs suitable to our purposes and preferences. After describing shrubs in the first section she takes up the subject of places to plant shrubs, such as borders, around the house, special places and hedges, fences and walls. Her ideas seem to conform with those in **Planting Design**, so the two books make a good pair to study.

The last two sections tell how to study shrubs and how to select and grow them. The chapters in the first of these tell you how to learn from a park or botanical garden; how to visit a nursery; how to learn from nature and how to learn from friends. She ends the chapter on learning from nature by saying, "Our countryside gives us the suggestions for ways of planting and should not be asked to supply the plants too." This section is important for it helps one to pick the right shrubs for the locality. In the last section a chapter called "face lifting the shrub border" should help all those having existing plantings that need correcting. Several excellent lists will be of help in selecting the shrubs you want for color, size and shape.

Planting Design, by Florence Bell Robinson. Published by The Garrard Press, Champaign, Ill. Everyone who does his own landscaping should study this book if he wishes better results from his labor and money. It will show him how to use plantings of the correct shape, texture and color. A building of good architecture may have its effect spoiled by haphazard landscaping, whereas a house of bad architecture can have its defects covered or minimized by locating the right

(Continued on Page 62)

Send for Our New AUTUMN CATALOG



Rare hybrid Auratum Lilies, Royal Dutch Hybrid Amaryllis, Giant Breeder Tulips, fragrant Hyacinths, Pink Daffodils or lovely crocus or snowdrops—all are yours in the world's choicest bulb offerings, at Wayside.

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Wayside Gardens

Mentor, Ohio

BIG GAME IN NORTH DAKOTA

By
Dr. G. F. Will



DR. G. F. WILL

Many years ago I camped one night beside a sheep herder's wagon in the Bad Lands. Soon after the occupant came over to visit and he had quite a tale to tell. He was born in the Veldt country of South Africa and had learned in boyhood to hunt all of the game animals of Africa. In his section he one day became acquainted with another lover of the hunt who had been born in Montana and punched cattle along the Little Missouri. The hunting tales of the Montana man so thrilled the youth of South Africa that he decided to go to the American West and get more hunting of a new and different sort. He had been here several years when he called at our camp, working with cattle, horses and sheep and hunting in season. He said that even though much of the game that he had been told about was gone, he still considered the hunting good and the country interesting. He thought that American hunting must have been fully equal to that in South Africa when white men first invaded the Great Plains. As a portion of our conversation we made a tentative list of the larger mammals who once were regular residents of North Dakota.

Today that list is rather surprising, and I believe that a review of it will give us some new light on Dakota conditions when the pioneers first came.

The largest resident was, of course, the Bison or Buffalo, and the most numerous as well. A hundred years ago this shaggy beast was found in every corner of our state and furnished the principal food supply for the thousands of wandering Indians.

Next in size perhaps would come the Prairie Grizzly Bear. This huge and rather ferocious beast was found along the Missouri, all the way across our state a hundred years ago and was common in the Little Missouri Bad Lands sixty years ago.

The Elk roamed over the hills and bluffs of the Missouri in great numbers and were also numerous along the Little Missouri. There were still some of them hereabouts in the 1870's.

The Big Horn Sheep, a sub-species now extinct, occurred along the Missouri at least to the mouth of the Little Missouri and up that stream. I well remember the description of a big horn

hunt in the Killdeers about 1886, which was given my by Mr. Cuskelly who started a ranch in that section at about that time. Theodore Roosevelt and the Marquis de Mores both killed many Big Horn.

Sixty years ago the beautiful and graceful antelope roamed the prairies of western and central North Dakota by the thousand. They were at one time hunted exclusively for their hides which brought just \$1.00 each. I can just remember seeing one or two on the hills north of the Capitol as a boy. Since then they were very nearly exterminated, but with protection they have made some comeback in recent years, and there are now perhaps a hundred or more in the western part of the state.

Of all the larger game animals the White-tailed Deer is about the only one which has held its own. The Mule Deer once wandered in the more open areas all over the state, and Apple Creek Valley was said to be a wonderful hunting ground for them sixty years ago. Today they are probably more nearly exterminated than the Antelope. All that remains are a few dozen carefully watched and protected individuals in the Bad Lands.

Of the beasts of prey, there is perhaps a greater survival of species though the numbers are much reduced. The White or Buffalo Wolf is almost extinct, and the Mountain Lion is gone entirely from North Dakota though a few have been killed within the last fifty years. The Coyote, Lynx, Bob Cat and Foxes are still here but most of them become rarer each year with one or two exceptions. We still have quite a population of smaller animals.

THE HERMIT THRUSH

(Continued from Page 50)

is part and parcel of the quiet solitude of the woods. In the shaded depths where all is quiet, the song is heard, a leisurely, mellow, resonant song, expressive of an evening stillness. Writers have repeatedly lamented their inability to describe adequately the song. John Burroughs in "Wake—Robin," wrote:

"O spherul, spherul!" he seems to say;
"O holy, holy! Clear away, clear away!
"O clear up, clear up!"

Truman says the bills he vetoed would have meant tax reduction at the wrong time. And here we had the crazy old-fashioned notion that the time to use itch powder is when you itch.—
Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

By
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

I spent the last week in February in Richland, Wash., with son John. A year ago things were quiet and many buildings and homes were being moved away, but since then there has been a big change. Many new buildings and many new homes are being built. One day a contract was let for 1,000 more homes 6 miles north of Richland, and there is material scattered around for miles to build another new town of 20,000 people. There is also a new place about 1/2 mile wide and a mile long, being built just for trailer camps. There is a constant stream of cars every 8 hours from near by Pasco and Kennewick, and trailer camps near by. The plants on the Columbia river, in the restricted area, may also need rebuilding. On the coast there are three industries that keep the people busy all winter, that we do not have in the Dakotas, lumbering, fishing and boating, but out here in central Washington, General Electric is carrying on in a big way for our nation. We spent one day down the Columbia river at the new dam site for the McNary dam, a 50 million dollar a year job for five years, if they are allowed the money every year. This is about 125 miles up the river from the big 82 million dollar dam of Bonneville. It will form a big deep lake where the dangerous rapids are now, and back the water up to Richland. The rock here is all volcanic basalt. We spent most of another day at Sakakawea State Park, this is where Lewis and Clark camped in 1804. The Indian museum contains the largest collection of arrow heads and other stone ornaments. The Snake river is traveled by boat up to Lewiston, Idaho, and no doubt Lewis came down by boat to the Columbia. Another day was spent in Mac's agate shop, and on down to Kennewick and Pasco. Here also is put up only grape juice without any sugar, and here also are large mint and asparagus plantings. Drove on up on the east side of the Columbia where there is being developed a huge irrigation project, just across the Columbia from Richland and the U. S. military reservation. I would like to have 40 acres for onions. The big full day was a trip up to Grand Coulee. Here the gray granite is estimated to be two to three miles deep, so this largest thing ever built by man is on solid foundation and holds back a lake over

150 miles, up into Canada. One wonders could the pressure ever get so great as to cause it to give way. The one million thirty thousand acres to be irrigated are to the southeast as far as 170 miles away. Twelve pumps, each lifting 50 tons of water every second thru and over hill to feeder canal. Dry falls that once was the channel of the Columbia, and contained 40 times as much water as Niagara, may in the future be an attraction. Tunnels and siphons up to 2.3 feet in diameter are numerous in this 400 million dollars project. The Columbia is at its highest in July and August, from the northern and mountain snows, and there is no silt to fill the reservoirs as the waters above Snake river are always clean. The Columbia at its mouth is filled with silt from the Willamette and other streams lower down. The Bureau of Reclamation has 150 dams to irrigate over 3 million acres of desert lands, has created 1 billion taxable property and made homes for 900,000 people. Only 6 of 18 generators are in, but the revenue the first five years was 40 million dollars, and 17,000 more family size farms will be created here. The cities on both sides of the dam are without chimneys as all are electric heated; 113 box cars of cement, used in one day. The 1,650-foot spillway in the center is twice the height of Niagara. There are no fish ladders here and fish that go over the dam are stunned when they reach the lower water and are gathered in by fishermen, in boats. The fish ladder at the new McNary dam will cost more than a million dollars. Made a bus trip from Aberdeen to Waubay to visit Rev. Father Stengel; we talked for more than an hour of old times 60 years ago, and the blizzard of 88 when he and his older brother led a group of school children safely home. I finally told him who I was and we spent a pleasant day. The Sec. of the S. D. Potato Growers Association states that 5,691 acres passed inspection and 884,345 bushels were certified. March 17th. We have transplanted about 8,000 cabbage and 3,000 cauliflower plants the past few days, from seed sown since my return March 1st. The dampening off is not as bad as I at first feared, and nothing like we had last year. Our peppers and eggplant also look better than last year. We also will have some plants come in from the south about May 1st, as these are so much cheaper than our own grown, so we will test them again.

Total rat population in the United States is about equal to our own; in rural areas they outnumber humans. They average 10 young per litter, and have up to 12 litters per year.—AIF News.

April
1948

PASSING COMMENT

By

Mrs. Carolyn G. Nelson, Vermillion



Many Garden Clubs are approaching the date for the election of officers and for making plans for a new club year. It is well to pause and take stock of ourselves, and then make plans for improvement. Ask your members for suggestions for an improved organization and for community and club projects,

so that the end of the next club year in 1949, each Garden Club may point with pride to accomplished achievement.

Garden clubs should be more than social obligations, mutual admiration societies and places to listen to others.

A successful garden club should realize that it has a serious duty to perform: a duty to the community. Great progress has been made in the last few years in the many different phases of flowers and vegetable growing, so there is no reason why any meeting should be dull or lacking in interest.

Some garden clubs are large, some small; both can be successful. Here are a few suggested ways and means of improving and developing well organized and successful garden clubs:

1. Elect a president with vision; one who will forge ahead despite criticism. The president should be selected for his or her ability to get others to cooperate and encourage club members.

2. Have a program committee who will arrange something inspiring for each meeting. Speakers should be so full of their subject that they need not read their talks but tell their story in their own words. If possible, use the club members for programs. A person interested in belonging to a garden club should be interested enough in some phase of the work to be able to present a well-rounded, informative program. Some meetings can be made dignified and impressive, others informal as nature herself.

3. Every member should attend every meeting and be ready to contribute to the discussion. In this way the meetings will never become dull.

4. The accomplished secretary dramatizes the minutes and reads them with enthusiasm and meaning.

5. Keep the dues low so that everyone interested in gardening will join the group. It is wiser to have minimum dues, and if money is needed

for worthwhile projects, accomplish this by a money-raising plan backed by the whole membership.

6. Garden clubs are great levelers of rank. The poor and the rich have an equal ability to love flowers. They both long for green grass and flowers, where one has an estate, the other has only a window box. We have become a gardening nation. We all wear flowers and use them for every occasion in our lives and homes. Plant flowers in public places, along highways and develop large public gardens, so that everyone may gain the soul-satisfying vision of beauty in nature. Be practical in developing these aesthetic lines of endeavor. Cooperate with civic and government authorities, so that the money spent will do the most people the greatest good for many years to come.

7. Report your plans to your state president of the Federation of Garden Clubs, so that your projects can become publicized to other garden clubs in South Dakota. The exchange of first-hand information is one of the most valuable benefits to be gained in any group participation. We want to strengthen our State Federation in 1948, and only by the cooperation of the individual clubs can this be achieved.

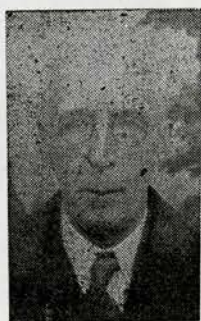
Early in March Mrs. E. T. Michels of Vermillion reported seeing hundreds of waxwings in her row of Russian olive trees. They were distinctive in appearance and were perched in rows on the branches where the outermost birds picked the fruit and passed it on to the next one who either swallowed it or passed it on. There were Bohemian waxwings and cedar waxwings. Often a flock of Bohemian waxwings will join with a band of cedar waxwings in migration. In migration the species seems not to know what to do and are very erratic. Some years large numbers winter throughout the northern states and the next winter none will be seen in this area; instead, they will swing South into Mexico and even into Panama. The Bohemian waxwing nests in the Canadian northwest from southern Alberta to Alaska and in winter wanders irregularly southward and eastward. The cedar waxwing has done a good job of colonizing North America, for it now breeds throughout southern Canada and most of the United States except California. Its only call is a rough buzz or chatter. A flock appears to keep up a constant twittering. Seeing a large flock of waxwings in this territory is a rare sight and a thrilling one.

The spring weather will soon be here, and soon we all will be polishing our garden tools and putting little-used muscles to use. Good gardening to you all!

SECRETARY'S CORNER

By

W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

We are indebted to our good friend Prof. W. R. Leslie, Morden, Manitoba, Canada, for three very interesting bulletins. "Tree Fruits Grown in Prairie Orchards," "Growing Small Fruits in Prairie Provinces" and "House Plants." The two former are by Mr. Leslie, and all that have met this wonderful gentleman, or who read his articles in our magazine, will know how good and thoro these are. In both he lists every variety that has a chance of getting by in his climate, and unless top-worked, we have nothing to add to his list. He gives the low down on each variety, giving all evidence both for the prosecution and the defense. The bulletin, 85 pages, on house plants is authored by Wm. Godfrey; he gives all general directions for starting and maintaining house plants in the first 16 pages, then goes on to describe the special care needed by individual varieties arranged alphabetically, giving us the results of long years experience with them. All three of these bulletins will be bound, with other good ones into a book, so they will not become lost, but be always accessible. Canada, our great good friend to the north, is fast becoming an exporting nation, but unfortunately one of their chief exports to us at this season, is cold waves. We could wish they would develop some other market for such things. It is highly probable that they feel the same way about our hot winds, which we send them in summer, one of our exports. Here is an interesting release from the Dept. of Agriculture:

"The lilies that brighten Easter in the United States today are far removed from the lilies of the field. Practically all come from American farms now. Not long ago Japanese Easter lilies filled the markets, but in the past few years American growers have increased their plantings and the American varieties now outrank the Japanese in size of flowers and health of plants.

Not only are the American varieties better, but U. S. Dept. of Agriculture scientists have developed improved methods for storing the bulbs before planting so they will bloom luxuriantly and at just the right time. The sooner cool storage treatment is started after bulb digging the better the behavior of the plants grown from them—the more flowers and the better their quality. When

most bulbs were imported this factor was harder to control.

Easter lily breeding in the Dept. goes back to George W. Oliver and David Griffiths, both of them working before World War I. This early work resulted in the famous Croft variety, still one of the finest Easter pot lilies. There are now several other good ones—Creole, Ace and Estate. The Creole is sometimes put out as Floridii and under other names.

When the first research was done there was little interest in the development of an American Easter lily bulb industry and the research was discontinued. But 10 years ago conditions had changed and investigations were resumed under Dr. S. L. Emsweller and expanded with the development of new techniques. Work is under way on the creation of large flowered 'tetraploids' resulting from doubling the chromosome number of the normal Easter lily, which makes larger cells, and this in turn makes larger plants and flowers. This was done by treating the scales of Easter lily bulbs with a drug of a plant origin, colchicine. These new types are not yet available commercially."

According to Wm. C. Hendricks, in "Capper's Farmer," "The armed services of the U. S. are good customers of the farmers. During the fiscal year ending last July 1st, they bot perishable food stuffs valued at \$382,597,000. Those purchases included meats, \$220,700,000; dairy products and poultry, \$109,308,545; fresh fruits, \$14,984,000; fresh vegetables, \$24,794,000; frozen fruits, \$721,743; frozen vegetables, \$6,146,000. During the wartime year 1944-45 expenditures for such perishables totalled \$1,514,000,000. Purchases to supply around 2 million persons are being made at the rate of more than a million dollars per day." In the New Hampshire News Letter, our friend Dr. A. F. Yeager tells of a new high vitamin tomato he has originated: "New Hampshire No. 7 tomato sent out for trial last year has now been named 'High C.' This is a determinate red variety, coming between Chatham and Victor in both earliness and size. Its vitamin C content was nearly double common varieties at Durham last year. Others not yet purified run higher. If you put up tomato juice better try it." We are indebted to Dr. G. F. Will, president of Oscar H. Will & Co., Box 600, Bismarck, N. D., for their very interesting seed catalog. Better send for this catalog, if you haven't already done so, and get the habit of ordering your garden seeds from this most ethical firm who send out nothing but the best and freshest seed.

BEEKEEPING NOTES

By
B. J. Ginsbach



B. J. Ginsbach

It is nice to go to a meeting and see the genuine interest and enthusiasm shown by all present in the proceedings, in the ideas and views expressed and in the discussions on same. In my last article I held forth on a rather rosy and idealistic future for the beekeeper in view of the vital function attributed to bees by our agronomists and the Dept. of Agriculture, in the production of legume seed, fruit and other products of agriculture which require pollination. Altho it has often been said that one cannot over-produce a good article and that the public will beat a path to your door if you can build the best mouse trap, the honey industry, at present is burdened with a large surplus. As a result, different packers of honey, with a sense of panic, are starting to cut one another's prices to move their own honey to the disadvantage of their competitor, with no overall increase in consumption and at present prices of bulk honey to bottlers, is going below the cost of production. To help the situation, the government has been prevailed upon to buy twelve million pounds of honey for export, for relief needs in Europe. This will represent a cost of around a million dollars and would be of considerable help if it were not for the fact that about 20 million pounds of dark, strong-flavored foreign honey is being imported into the country for baking needs. The cost of this program, one million dollars, looks like small potatoes when we read that 60 million dollars was spent to maintain prices on potatoes. The power of the dollars, doled out at Washington, is very great, for good or otherwise and if we wish to prevent being the forgotten industry, as happened after the last war, it is necessary that we become well organized to the extent that we can make our needs known. To assure a healthy and progressive beekeeping industry, for the benefit of Agriculture as a whole, it is necessary that they receive equal, if not special consideration in the allocation of funds for price stabilization. This consideration, I am sure, will be granted if we become organized strongly, and make our needs known. Here is a little additional bee information from the pen of Mr. A. G. Pastian: The queen bee is the slave of the hive. Queens do not lead the swarm, she is driven by worker bees. The queen lays eggs, has no tools

to perform any other duties of the hive. The worker bees gather nectar, secrete wax via wax glands, carries pollen in pollen combs or baskets. She has nurse glands to feed larva, mouth parts to eat with, chew and mold the comb and feed the queen; makes attacks on enemy by air, land or regular runways. The drone has no father. He inherited all his shortcomings from his mother, and he seems unable to mooch his winter board on the strength of sex appeal.

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 57)

planting in the right place. The author wrote this book originally as a text book for students of landscaping architecture, and her style of presenting theories and problems make them easy to understand. The first part of the text discusses design factors such as color, texture and mass. Part two shows how soil, climate, local and individual factors affect one's choice, and part three applies these lessons to plantings about buildings and public plantings. Numerous problems about practical cases make the subject easy to comprehend. Diagrams and photos are used wherever necessary to supplement the text. Planting design is a subject few people know about but it is becoming increasingly important and this book should teach you something about it.

Book Review by Rev. E. L. Jackson

The Iris, an ideal hardy perennial. Written and published by members of the American Iris Society. Assembled and edited by the editorial staff of The Bulletin, Geo. Douglas, Editor; R. S. Sturtevant and S. Y. Caldwell, Associate Editors, 440 Chestnut St., Nashville 10, Tenn. Price \$2.

This book, published in Nov., 1947, was beautifully done and is a must have, for all interested in this flower. Heading the many illustrations is a colored photo of Iris Douglasiana, var. Sprite. The introduction is by Richardson Wright. This is followed by a foreword by R. S. Sturtevant, "to all gardeners." This is followed by "The Cast" which lists the individual writers of this book. Briefly these are Geddes Douglas, a traveling salesman, but known in iris circles for his work on breeding, and on Family Trees of Iris. W. M. Kellogg, with whom iris are almost a tradition, as his mother owned and operated "Over the Garden Wall" at West Hartford, Conn. Eric Nies, teacher of botany and breeder and grower of Spurias and other beardless iris. Lena Lathrop, gardener and writer and long prominent in iris circles. Caroline Dorman, who loves the flora of her native Louisiana and writes of the wild flowers of her native state. Dr. Geo. C. Reed, of the Brook-

(Continued on Page 63)

WINDBREAKS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

By
Frank I. Rockwell, State Forester



The excellent photo of Paul Elford's house at Roscoe on the title page of your January number reminds me of my visit at Mr. Elford's home nearly ten years ago. Mr. Elford takes great delight in horticulture and his beautiful grounds must give him great satisfaction.

Dr. Geo. F. Will's article "Importance of Windbreaks" is such a beautiful description, I don't know whether you'd call it a word painting or a poem. At

any rate, to follow it up, there is herewith our announcement of trees which are to be distributed to farmers by the state this season, together with recommendations for the arrangement of the forest plantation so as to produce effective wildlife shelter such as Dr. Will alludes to.

Trees for farm planting are available this year at delivered prices shown in the attached list. We regret that certain of the best species, such as hackberry, boxelder, chokecherry and buffaloberry, are not to be had.

Recommendations: If you wish to establish a forestry plantation which will afford effective protection from cold winds, from drifting snow and for wildlife shelter, we suggest a planting 10 rods or more across, and as long as you wish. Some essentials of a successful long-lasting plantation are:

1. Clean cultivation and weed control. Weedy ground which is clean cultivated for an entire summer before planting will save much hoeing.
2. Tree rows on contours to catch snow and rain water in channels between rows, so as to conserve soil and moisture.
3. Deciduous hardwood trees forming main body of belt spaced about six feet apart in the row.
4. Bushy shrubs on both sides of hardwood belt to prevent windsweep along the ground, pile snow within the trees, conserve and increase moisture supply. Planted two to four feet apart. Shrubs among the trees will also help.
5. Evergreen planting of pine and cedar on the lee side of this tree and shrub belt, where it is protected from the severely cold drying winds and the breakers caused by heavy snow drifts, will beautify the grounds, enhance the protection and provide shelter for birds.

Draw up a planting plan embracing these es-

entials for a really good job.

Information on the details of planting and care, on the characteristics of the species available, and on drawing up plans, may be had from:

Extension circular No. 412—"Attractive Farm Homes—Beautifying the South Dakota Landscape with Trees and Shrubs."

Extension circular No. 397—"Planting Windbreaks to Survive Drouth in South Dakota."

Extension circular No. 356—"Planting and Care of Trees in South Dakota."

Assistance in making plans and copies of these publications may be had from the County Extension Agent in your county, or by writing direct to the Extension Forester at South Dakota State College, Brookings, Mr. E. K. Ferrell.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 53)

suckles—Morrow mother parent to Tatarian pollen—namely—Rosalie with refined rosy bloom, red fruit, fine in foliage and twigs; Cardinal, with brilliant deep red flowers and large fruit borne on a compact bush; and Valencia, having bi-color flowers and masses of orange-colored berries covering a shapely dense bush; a seedling lilac of Ludwig Spaeth type but more comely in bush; a hybrid elm embracing the native and Siberian; five rosybloom crabapple selections, each with fine-textured branches which are clothed with reddish summer leaves; and Valley City, a hardy cherry-plum of robust constitution and dark fruit color.

He is a grand supporter of experimental stations and has played an important role in facilitating the public's acquaintanceship with the better plant introductions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota—yes, and, we gratefully admit, of Morden.

Mr. Hilborn is contributing leadership and punch to prairie horticulture—a field in which there still remains many and varied challenges.

BOOK REVIEW

(Continued from Page 62)

lyn Botanical Garden. He writes of Japanese iris. J. M. Shull, who has written a book, *Rainbow Fragments*. Jesse E. Wills, an insurance executive, a past president of the American Iris Society. T. A. Williams, known to most gardeners as "The old dirt Dobber." He can be heard over CBS Sat. mornings. R. S. Sturtevant, a charter member of the Society. Dr. F. Cook, a flight surgeon in the late war, an advocate of color harmony. Sidney B. Mitchell has written a number of books on the flowers of California. Also Dr. A. H. Sturtevant and F. W. Cassabeer.

NEWSLANTS

(Continued from Page 51)

each tree, each shell containing .004 ounces of pollen. While this sounds like good sport—especially with the pheasant population reduced—it would seem to me that it would be just as practical and a whole lot easier to have a few pollinating trees scattered in the orchard and a few hives of bees to transfer the pollen.

I meant to mention before that the December issue of "The American Fruit Grower" has some very fine illustrations on the pruning of fruit trees. This is an excellent issue and those of you who are interested in securing a copy can perhaps get a print of this issue by writing to the American Fruit Grower, 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio, and enclosing ten cents in coin or stamps. The time was when all the members of our society got "The American Fruit Grower" in exchange for notes furnished their magazine by your secretary. However, this arrangement has been terminated, largely, I think, because we did not have enough fruit information to make it worth while to them. However, we still take the magazine and find many items of interest in it.

Bulletin No. 133, "Annual Flowers" by John V. Watkins, is obtainable from the Agricultural Extension Service at Gainesville, Florida. This is one of the first bulletins of this type that has crossed our desk in recent years and some of our members may be interested in securing a copy.

We also have a new bulletin from the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin No. 145 on "House Plants." This bulletin is written by Wm. Godfrey, recently retired head gardener at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba. Many of our members will remember Mr. Godfrey well. This is a very complete bulletin on house plants and one that should fill a long-felt want in this field.

Misses Clara and Margaret Richards of Fargo transplanted a few plants of celery from their garden just before frost last year. The plants were set in a tub partially filled with earth and watered occasionally. The celery grew all winter, setting on the basement floor in partial light. Stems were green all winter until snow covered the windows after which the celery was blanched to a certain extent. However, quality was excellent and they had all the fresh celery they wanted during the winter. This has been a practice that we have recommended from time to time but because of the fact that far too few people grow celery in their gardens there has been little opportunity to check on the success of such a practice. We have grown celery in our own garden

in recent years and have had no difficulty in raising some very fine plants of the Pascal type without trenching.

We are in receipt of the program of the Beach Garden Club for the year 1948. This has come to our desk through the courtesy of Alice Edkins, Secretary of the Beach Club. The program is very attractively put up and well bound and is the 12th annual program assembled in this way by the Club. Programs, hostesses and program leaders are listed for the entire year.

W. R. Leslie in his Morden Newsletter for March 13, 1948, devotes considerable space to a very fine tribute to horticulturist E. C. Hilborn. No doubt, extracts from this will appear in the Morden Newsletter in the magazine, perhaps, even in this issue and I commend it to your reading. This is a richly deserved tribute to Mr. Hilborn who has devoted a good share of his life to horticultural activities of various kinds.

Russians believe that capitalism is all haywire. Americans believe that communism is plumb loco. And by golly, maybe all of us is right.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

An apartment is a place where you start to turn off the radio and find you are listening to the neighbors.—Wisconsin Horticulture.

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