

# NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

OCTOBER, 1948



Miss Mildred Hendrickson of the Fargo office, who prevents Mr. Graves from working himself to death. You will notice that in picking assistants, Mr. Graves is an expert.



**THE WATER-THRUSH**

By  
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is not a thrush but a member of the warbler family. It is a little larger than most of the warblers and has a greenish olive-brown back in which it resembles the thrushes. The under parts are yellowish white with prominent brown streaks. There is also a yellowish line over the eye.

We see them chiefly in migration, arriving in spring about the first week of May. They may be seen in dooryards or more likely in wooded areas along water. In any case their most prominent character is that they walk along the ground, tipping the body up and down. They are shy, and when alarmed, will fly up and disappear quickly through the bushes with a sharp call note.

The first name applied to the bird was New York Warbler, when it was described by the British ornithologist, John Latham, about 1780. One hundred years later, the birds of the western part of America (east to Michigan) were given a separate name as Grinnell's Water-Thrush. The type specimen was from Carbon County, Wyoming. There is also the Louisiana Water-Thrush, a more southern form which barely reaches southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Even this form is recorded as only casual in Florida during winter for the birds go farther south into Mexico, the West Indies and northern South America.

Dr. Roberts reported that they had no definite nesting records for Grinnell's water-thrush in Minnesota but the birds were quite common in the northern evergreen forests and no doubt did nest there. I have seen them in the Turtle Mountains in North Dakota when they should be nesting and one would expect to find them in some places in the Black Hills.

Nests are placed on the ground under a log or stone, often under tree roots or in a bank. The eggs are creamy-white, spotted with shades of brown and are about three-fourths of an inch long. The birds are shy and apparent nests are not easily found. Saunders, in his report on Montana birds, said, "Evidently breeds in dense willow and elder thickets bordering streams that are swampy in character." Mrs. Bailey's report on Glacier National Park has a page and a half on

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the bird but mostly about other birds and the bear which they saw, with only a glimpse of the water-thrush.

Old raspberry canes give shelter to insects and diseases, and should be removed as soon as the berries are picked.—Prairie Farmer.





## NEWSLANTS

By  
Harry Graves



H. A. Graves

North Dakota has another new garden club. It is located at Larimore and has taken the name "Valley Garden Club." The membership is ten; and the temporary officers are as follows: Mrs. Joe Sweeny, president; Mrs. Matt Pozderic, vice president; and Mrs. Earl Wall, Secretary and treasurer. Letters from the club indicate their enthusiasm for things horticultural and we look forward to considerable garden activity in Larimore and vicinity.

Wallner's comment regarding the cutworms caused me to reflect that cutworms collected out of our garden this spring turned out to be excellent pan fish bait. Bluegills seemed to be especially fond of them. Perhaps F. X. can make a little side money out of selling cutworms for this purpose. Incidentally, since we have mentioned cutworms, we have found that by following the advice of the Entomology Department and dusting along the rows in the evening with a 5 per cent DDT dust that we can pretty much bring an end to the cutworm's reign. We also found that DDT dust dusted on the ground around the plants where stock borers were working gave very good control also. It has come then to be more or less a choice of whether you want to dig out worms by hand and keep them for fish bait or use DDT and stop them with poison.

Partly because the old roller on our mower was ineffective and partly because we felt that a larger roller had several advantages, we turned out a four-inch roller out of a piece of 4x4 timber and used it as a replacement on our present lawn mower. This mower is far from new but does a fairly good job of cutting. However, it did cut the grass too short. The old roller was only one and three quarter inch in diameter. We found after we attached this four inch roller that the lawn mower ran much easier and we were able to adjust it to cut grass as high as we wanted it. It has always been our opinion that grass should be cut two or two and a quarter inches high, if possible. Grass must have some green leaf area, if it is to nourish the roots and, as a consequence, become more vigorous. We found also that the mower was much easier to push with the larger roller. For one thing, a larger wheel or roller always runs easier than a small one and secondly,

we are cutting the grass now up where the stems are tender and not nearly so tough to cut as when we previously cut them at about an inch to about an inch and a quarter high.

The North Dakota Society has a new life member. He is Don Wardwell of Fargo. Don is a graduate of the N. D. A. C., and has always been interested in horticulture. He is better known to many of the folks through the northwest as Axel of the Co-op Shoppers, which is heard every day, Monday through Friday, over WDAY at 12:41.

The Cuthbertson sweet peas which we secured this year from the Oscar H. Will Company in a variety of colors are doing very well. Hot weather does not seem to slow down their blooming to any appreciable amount. The long nine to ten inch stems are excellent for arranging bouquets. It is our observation currently that the length of stem does decrease somewhat as the vines become older. Whether this is something to expect each year or not, I can not say, since we are basing most of our observations on two years growing.

There seems to be always something taking the joy out of life. Now we are having a new disease in tomatoes, apparently. It comes in the form of leaf roll early in the season with the most severely rolled leaves falling off as the tomatoes begin to ripen. At this time, however, the disease seems to be stopped and the fruit is ripening up fairly normally. In most gardens this year, too, the set was poor on beans and as our tomatoes begin to ripen, we are having a time with slugs, or snails. It seems that DDT has little effect on this particular creature and they are eating holes in a lot of perfectly good tomatoes.

Early visits to some of our Demonstration Gardens indicate that the strain of Earligold hybrid sweet corn grown in the gardens this year is superior to the strain grown in previous years. We have always felt that Earligold was a pretty good early hybrid but it was outstanding in the gardens planted in the southern part of the state that we have seen. It ripens up at one time which is to be expected of any hybrid corn and it was very free from smut. Nearby varieties were quite severely damaged by smut.

This reminds us that our Golden Midget this year had the worst infestation of smut we have ever seen on sweet corn. Out of three thirty foot rows we scarcely got an ear that was fit to eat. I think for this reason perhaps we will discontinue recommending Midget here in the north. We have too many good hybrids that show remarkable resistance to smut to be bothered with an open pollinated sort that is likely to smut badly.

(Continued on Page 137)



**GARDEN NOTES**

By

W. E. H. Porter



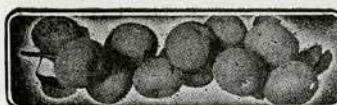
W. E. H. Porter

For us septuagenarians, it is sad to realize that we are again on the threshold of an arctic winter and that the glories and pleasures of the summer garden are but a memory. For, after all, the window garden, even under favorable conditions is but a pitiful imitation of outdoor beauty. Residents of North Island, New Zealand, report a plague of wasps, destroying not only the fruit, but also stinging live stock. This is not the native species *Vespa germanica*, introduced from British Isles. One of my interesting house plants, now on vacation, in garden is the elkhorn plant *Herreroa Neli*, a succulent from South Africa. The elkhorn foliage consists of dense olive-green clustered elkhorns and from summit of each cluster are inch wide double yellow daisies. It is a neat thing and does not sprawl, Rex Pearce has it. I read of an expedition of scientists on July 15th, to study the longest mountain range in the world which rises from floor of Atlantic ocean, stretching from Iceland to Antarctic. The islands of Azores and Ascension are two of the scattered peaks of this submarine range. Radio tells of a tropical island west of Churchill, where tall trees grow; further investigation is being made. Aug. 5th. Coldest spot in Canada is White River, Ont., temp. 33. Of plants purchased last spring, some have failed while others thrive. Of the latter is the apple mint *Mentha rotundifolia*, a strongly scented downy species prettily flecked with white. Also the excellent Dalmatian sage, a variety of *salvia officinalis*; both these plants are spreading amazingly. My gift plant of last fall, a very double rose petunia, by May had got too rank and sprawling so was set out in a sort of home for lost plants, under the weeping birch where it merely survived. About a month ago I replanted it in an open, sunny spot and it obligingly flowers again. How one looks forward to all the season's delicacies from garden, meadow and woodside. With all the rain and cool weather edible fungi are now found. My favorite and about most abundant growing anywhere are inky caps, a fragile affair that crumbles readily and seems to melt when cooked, but oh what a flavor. Little known indeed, us humans have little to brag about as regards knowledge. Instead of devising new

methods of killing one another and engaging in the childish occupation of international mud slinging, it would be better to learn more of the world in which we live. Aug. 9th. Another 18 hour downpour which leaves us here in North Dakota little better off than in England, where much of a bumper crop has to be harvested by hand. Two lilies in my garden brighten the picture; they are princeps, a descendant of regal lily, long white trumpets, purple stained on outside, a sulphur dusted throat with yellow anthers and dark stigma, about 2½ ft. tall and very fragrant. Also the coral red *pumila* coral lily. My silver leaved holly *Ilex aquifolium* is doing very well in a gallon buried pot, under the birch; the new branching has one silver leaf. Aug. 10. At last, it clears from the west and barometer, which had been steadily falling for two days, slowly rises. A few dumps of hay remaining in field, are in a deplorable state. Transplanted a few volunteer seedlings of *Erodium*, a choice dainty cranesbill, pink with dark blotch, perhaps the most showy of all is the rather coarse tall-growing *manescavi*, a dark pink all summer bloomer tall enough to always attract notice, and rank enough to hold its own against any invader, a most valuable trait in a N. D. garden; year old plants have a tap root like an ash tree. During these August nights there is said to be a display of meteor dust, the debris of Tuttle's comet that entered the earth's orbit and exploded 86 years ago. Shut in as I am with trees and lacking ambition to arise from a comfortable bed around midnight, I take it for granted. After a cold wet summer, on July 28th, the temp. in London rose to 93, the hottest July day since 1871. One of best and fully hardy garden plant for any N. D. garden which is all too little known, altho I believe, our S. D. friends are aware of its excellence, is the yellow bedstraw, also called yellow baby's breath. A dense, long stranded mat with linear yew-green foliage which for several weeks in midsummer is almost hidden with myriads of small yellow flowers, forming a golden mist. But best of all is its strong charming fragrance with a distinct mignonette tang. Every so often the clump can be divided, it transplants easily. All the bedstraws are attractive, including our own native boreale, which flowers earlier, which once was so abundant and now, like much of our native flora is vanishing; however *Galium aetonicum* called sea foam, should be avoided. It is very invasive, has no fragrance and a very limited flowering period. Two years ago I purchased from somewhere, probably the Lounsberry Gardens, of Oakford, Ill., a low climbing clematis; after a feeble start it gave up, as I

(Continued on Page 141)





## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By  
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

The Great Plains Group of the American Society for Horticultural Science had a three-day session at Cheyenne, Wyoming, Aug. 12-14. Members assembled from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Four Manitobans rode in the Morden car and accepted the occasion to study native plants and gather seed in the Dakotas,

Wyoming, Montana and in the Cypress Hills in southwest Saskatchewan.

Most of the territory covered has somewhat considerably less rain and apparently greater evaporation than does southern Manitoba. Low precipitation and drying wind prevalence is revealed in the native flora and in tree size, if any, in the region. In trying locations in the hilly or mountainous country trees are usually more numerous and larger on the eastern slope than on the western. At the limit of the range the last of a species may be expected growing in a ravine on the north-eastern side of the slopes.

The chokecherries gathered were the Black Chokecherries (*Prunus virginiana melanocarpa*). Compared to the common Chokecherries the leaves are smaller and thicker, the petioles free of glands, and the fruit black rather than purple. Westerners claim these cherries to be more tasty than our natives. In both species an occasional albino tree is encountered which has yellow or creamy fruits.

Sagebrush is associated with the dry plains area. In Saskatchewan the woody plants were mostly the Silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana*). The leaves are narrow and without dentation. The Big sagebrush (*A. tridentata*) is a more renowned species and was a dominant plant over hundreds of miles of valley land in Montana and southward. It may reach a height of 9 feet. The leaves are usually dented with 3 teeth at the apex. The non-woody *Artemesias* are called Wormwoods. The woody types are mostly mostly branched. It was a common sight to see from one to sixteen Pronghorn antelopes pasturing about the sagebrush.

Some associate shrubs of the sagebrush were Antelopebrush (*Purshia tridentata*), Black Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), the Ill-

scented sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), and the Green-plume Rabbitbrush, (*Chrysothamnus graveolens*). The last is sometimes referred to as the Shrubby Goldenrod. All of these plants have the ability to grow on dry soils.

Plant-hunting in mid-August in Wyoming was very successful. Seeds of many plants were secured. The best treasures were reaped at the Horticultural Field Station at Cheyenne. The superintendent, Dr. A. C. Hildreth, has selected superior strains of native trees, shrubs, vines and plants for many years over the wide territory extending from New Mexico northward into Canada. The result is a diverse collection of beautiful and novel ornamentals and also of native fruits.

Visitors to the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station at Wyoming in mid-August were impressed with many things. Compared with the meeting of the Great Plains Group at Cheyenne eleven years previously, Chlorosis was not much in evidence. It did show in some *Rugosa* roses and spiraeas which bear spike differences.

Comprehensive breeding of bush roses has resulted in large progenies of Austrian Copper x Altai; and Hansa x *rubrifolia*. In the latter cross the first generation is characterized by non-suckering, the small flower size of the pollen parent, and small seed viability from the hybrid plants. It is well to use the parent with double flowers as the mother.

Some very commanding strawberries have developed from crossing hardy mountain natives with such commercial varieties as Dorset, Fairfax, Gem and Wayzata. Selections have been increased which winter well under trying exposed conditions without any mulch. One numbered selection is remarkable in transmitting great winter hardiness to its progeny even when crossed with tender commercial sorts.

New bush pumpkins have been bred. These non-trailers promise to be popular with the cottage gardener.

Garden Chrysanthemums in diverse array have been born on the Cheyenne Station. Plants are left in the field and seed saved only from those which winter over. The aim was to achieve more flowers which will continue to bloom after the first early autumn frost. 'Mums were sought which can take hard winters successfully and bloom freely in a short season. Dr. Hildreth stated that by saving seed only from spring survivors, after letting the weatherman work on them for a full year, many had been derived which bloom too early. However, such have special value in the higher mountain areas where growing seasons are abbreviated.



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By

Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

**ABERDEEN GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. Clayton Deitz (Groton), president. A letter from Mrs. J. M. Perkins, vice president of club, explains that their Flowers for Shut-ins project has been carried on for several years. Members call Mrs. J. N. Melin who picks up the flowers, arranges them into bouquets, and then delivers them with the help of the Girl Scouts. The club receives many notes of appreciation from the invalids, old folks,

and their relatives for this fine work.

**BRITTON**—Home Garden Club—Mrs. E. M. Drissen, president. Instead of a flower show, the club put on an iris display over a period of four days, in a downtown store window. Vases were changed every day, and 30 varieties of iris put on exhibition, the important point being that each variety was plainly labeled. Many people were seen taking down the names and have bought new iris because of the display; and each member of the club has bought two or more iris this year. The September meeting follows up with colored slides of iris in local gardens, taken by the president. The club participated in the seed testing project from State College.

**BROOKINGS GARDEN CLUB**—R. A. Cave, president.

**CANTON GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. Al Scholten, president (summer vacation).

**CENTERVILLE GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. P. A. Alexander, president.

**CHANCELLOR GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. F. A. Reck, president.

**DELL RAPIDS GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. W. H. Crisp, president. C. W. Heinson's beautiful colored slides of wild flowers thrilled club members at their August meeting. Monthly activity calling for hats decorated with flowers from the garden made a fashion show parade of flowers with many beautiful hats on display. Their August flower show was the third big flower show put on by the club this summer. A division for junior gardeners and a special class for the Girl Scouts was highly successful. Two of the club members, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dybvig, have been busy judging flower shows all over this section and in western Minnesota, and Mr. Dybvig was superintendent of Horticulture at the State Fair.

**DE SMET**—The Friendly Garden Club—Mrs. Emma Miller, president.

**FLANDREAU**—The Green Fingers Garden Club—Mrs. Jay Bennett, president. Some day we are going to see the home and yard of Mrs. Albert Duncan where this club held their June meeting. We have turned down so many invitations from the club that we are becoming self-conscious about it. Mrs. F. J. Cherney's presentation of Pansies, and Mrs. Hammil's talk on Bird Trademarks were topics we would have enjoyed. A visitor also told a bit about life at an army base in Korea. Elected delegates to the convention are Mrs. Jay Bennett, Mrs. Mary Rahn, Mrs. Hammil and Mrs. S. Gifford.

**HIGHMORE**—Sunshine Garden Club—Mrs. J. T. Sarvis, president. "Our club is very happy over our flower show," says Mrs. Sarvis, and well they may be because this year showed a big increase in the number of exhibits, and 345 guests to see it. The big name connected with these highly successful flower shows each year is that of Mrs. Vern Tompkins, and it is she who pushes much other civic work as well. Her greatest efforts in beautifying the city park are showing happy results this year, too. Mrs. Myron Melbourne was sweepstakes winner in the show with six blue ribbons and four red; while Mrs. John Mewes was close beside her with six firsts and two seconds. Leonard Yager was judge of the show and program speaker, giving suggestions for future exhibits and exhibitors.

**HURLEY**—The Green Thumb Garden Club—Mrs. Lee Thompson, president. No one could ever guess that the comprehensive display of horticultural products put on by this club was their first flower show. Nothing was forgotten; and each of the 14 divisions was so much a complete show in itself that we are taking the space to list them and their chairmen: Window arrangements, house plants, etc., Mrs. Harry Benson; flowers in common household utensils, Mrs. Matt Johnson; flowers in dime store containers, Mrs. Ray Rundell; horticultural exhibits, choice flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables, Mrs. Fred Sorenson; children's exhibits, bouquets, plants, bird houses, garden figures, etc., Mrs. Enoch Breen; garden literature, Mrs. Chas. Sanborn, Jr.; identification of native trees, 50 pieces of wood veneers, live branches, fruit, and products of trees, Mrs. Menholt Christensen; how to have better flowers, scrapbooks, index cards, etc., Mrs. Sarah Thompson; garden tools, Mrs. Howard Thompson; arrangements of flowers to wear, corsages, arm bouquets, and flowers for the hair, Mrs. D. J. Jones; winter bouquets, Mrs. Emil Allen; 4-H



ribbons won in horticultural achievements, Mrs. Francis Nelson; sale table, plants, slips and bulbs for fall planting, Mrs. Edward Joyce. Chairman of it all was Mrs. Thompson, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Vern Halsted and Mrs. Arlin Nelson, Mrs. Lewis Hall as hostesses. When Mrs. Elmer Johnson gave her program on iris she prepared a sheet of questions and gave to each member before the meeting so they could make notes from her talk. Roll call was "I know one iris by name," and description. All papers prepared by these club members will be preserved in a scrap book for future references.

**HURON**—Fair City Garden Club—Mrs. Oscar McFarling, president. A program on glads given by Mrs. McFarling was described as "most delightful and unusual. Never have I seen such large blooms, rich coloring or number of florets on each spike." All of the glads were given as door prizes to members and guests at the close of the program. She illustrated her talk with basket arrangements and gave the advantages and disadvantages of each variety as she displayed it. Bulb Planting and a story of her trip to Quebec was given by Mrs. Carl Metzger. A treat to the club were the Kahinta plums grown by Mrs. Johannson. Mrs. McFarling was also a guest speaker at the Tulare Flower Show, talking on Glads, while Mrs. Johannson discussed garden books for them.

**LYONS GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. L. N. Brakke, president. Did you "Meet the Ladies" of this club when they were interviewed on the program by this name over KISD? It was fun, especially when they thought they were just practicing their club singing before singing it over the "mike." Their big August flower show brought in just double the number of entries they had last year and the "club house was so full they couldn't find another place to set them." The Art of Flower Arrangement by Tatsuo Ishimoto was a gift to the club by Mrs. Brakke.

**IROQUOIS GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. Wm. Salter, president. Mrs. Salter has taken the place of Mrs. Wm. Cole who has moved to Chicago. Guest Day at the Iroquois Garden Club was a gala day for both hostess and guests clubs. "The Methodist church parlors took on the appearance of a flower garden on August 3 when the Iroquois Garden Club entertained members of the Friendly DeSmet club." A color scheme of green and yellow, with table decorations, tapers, salt and peps, water glasses, and napkins corresponding to the theme, was augmented by many bouquets of garden flowers decorating the room. "The favors were sheaves of rye, ripened grain, tied with yellow ribbon and a green card tucked in the sheaf,

upon which was written in yellow, Iroquois or De Smet. At each place was a small yellow vase for each guest." The program in charge of Mrs. Clifford Stoneking, included a talk on peonies by Arthur V. Burger, Huron, and two reels of kodachrome by R. S. Cameron. These were the Days of '76 at Deadwood and one which he took at Hol land, Mich., during tulip time.

**SIOUX FALLS GARDEN CLUB**—F. X. Wallner, president. So much of their energy was expended at the convention that picnics have been the order of the meetings ever since, and as usual President Wallner is furnishing the piece d' resistance, watermelon once and sweet corn another time. A picnic to Mr. Heinson's Dakota Paradise Park at Garretson was enjoyed at his invitation on July 18. Early in August the whole club honored Mr. Simmons on his birth date, the instigator and cake-baker for the party being Mrs. Blanche Severance, assisted by Mrs. Keck and Mrs. Tiffin.

**SOUTH SIOUX GARDEN CLUB**—Mrs. James Anderson, president. Rain dampened the guests but not their enthusiasm, when this group met at the lovely suburban home of Mrs. Anderson for their regular June meeting. A talk and display of about 30 varieties of perennials in bloom at that time brought forth swift questions, and quick notes on names of varieties and time of blossoming. A vase of lupine, chaste white and dark blues, grown by Mrs. Harold Limmer was a featured display, while many roses from Mrs. Anderson's garden decorated the room and made it fragrant with the smell of a Dakota June. The club is one of the first to pay their 1949 dues, according to Mr. Simmons.

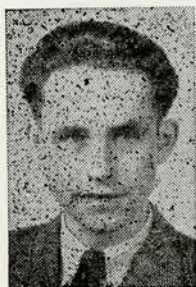
Mrs. Anderson sends us the names of some of those hard working folks who helped to make the convention beautiful and interesting for all who were there; Mrs. Lacey, music and transportation; Mrs. Crandall, her aunt and daughter, Mrs. Limmer and Mrs. Asa Wilson, floral decorations, "it was a joy to work with her"; Mrs. Schnaidt, Mrs. Keck, Mrs. Tiffin, tickets; Dr. Elmen, tour; Mrs. Anderson, program and menu; Mrs. Severance, welcome, "although everyone should be classed on that committee as hostess clubs." She says, "We hope we made you feel welcome. We enjoyed having you all with us and hope the feeling was mutual. As president of South Sioux Club I want to express our pleasure at receiving second place for our year book. Mrs. Chris Pederson, Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Ove Nerison were the committee in charge. We are proud, too, of having one of our members, Mrs. Berry, on the state slate of officers."



**BOOK REVIEW**

By

Dr. L. A. Yager



Dr. L. A. Yager

Chemicals, Humus and the Soil —by Donald P. Hopkins. Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y. 1948. Price \$8.50.

The relationships between fertilizers, humus, soil and crop production are discussed. The writer has attempted to write in the language of lay readers a subject difficult to describe because of so many technical terms. The book is written primarily in defense of the orthodox use of chemical fertilizers as against the new school of organic gardening.

The author reveals statements made by the organic gardening advocates that are misrepresenting. For example, the organics have used examples of chemical fertilizer misuse to back up their statements that the use of all chemical fertilizers is detrimental. The writer also relates what a tremendous task both in labor and securing organic material would be involved if everybody would farm by the methods advocated by the organic school.

Soil scientists have never denied the usefulness and importance of humus in the soil. But the impracticability of supplying enough organic matter as the sole source of plant food elements to meet the soil and plant needs is illustrated. The writer suggests that the use of organic manures supplemented with chemical fertilizers is still the most practical means of filling this need.

The writer claims that the organic school has never presented any reliable evidence for their claims that foods grown on organically supplied soils is any healthier or nutritious than foods grown from soils supplied with chemical fertilizers. The claim that chemical fertilizers, even when properly used, poison the soil has never been proven by the organic advocates.

**BOOK REVIEW**

By

W. A. Simmons

Growth of Plants, Twenty Years Research at Boyce Thompson Institute. By William Crocker, Managing Director. Published by Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. 458 pages. Price \$10.

As could be expected from the attainments of

the author, this book contains a wealth of information, albeit a little difficult for the ordinary layman to assimilate. We would not say that it is necessary for the reader to know more than the author, in order to understand it, but the ordinary reader is well advised to not stray far from a large dictionary, while studying it. It probably will never become a best seller, for though there is much in it regarding soil, there is not enough of the "dirt" that most authors of novels think it necessary to include in their novels, these days. There are many illustrations, some in color, which makes the book more interesting, but for ordinary readers our advice is to regard each chapter as a lesson to be studied, and not left behind till it is clearly understood. If one will go thru the book in that manner, he will have a pretty thorough horticultural education at the end, one that could not be obtained in any other way for anything like the price of the book. If time does not allow such treatment, it would be a good investment to have it in your library, to be referred to when some question comes up, on which you crave light. Its comprehensive index makes this easy and time saving. Also it should be in the library of every college, not only for the use of the students, but also for their instructors.

**JUST PUBLISHED—****Chemicals, Humus and the Soil**

Fertilizers, Manures and Soil Fertility

By DONALD P. HOPKINS, B. Sc., F. R. I. C.

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### NEWSLANTS

(Continued from Page 131)

A new bulletin has come to our desk that may interest some of our readers. It is "Plants of the Holy Scriptures" by Eleanor King. The bulletin costs 25 cents and is available from the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York 58, N. Y. This bulletin should be of interest, not only to horticulturists, but also to ministers and laymen who have use for publications of this kind in the preparation of Sunday School lessons, etc.

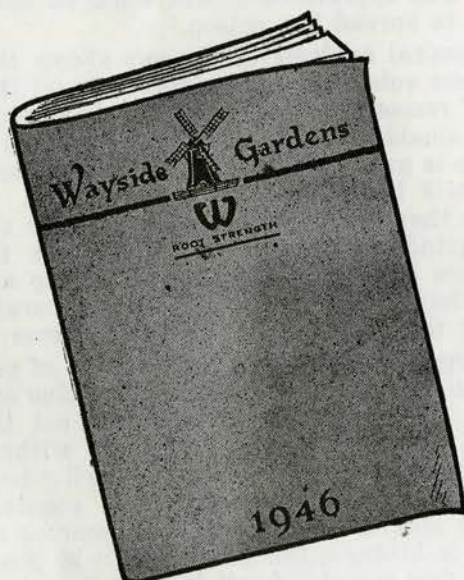
On August 3rd we journeyed to Estevan, Sask. in company with 12 county agents of the north-western counties of N. D. and spent most of the day visiting the Prairie Nurseries, Ltd., at Estevan. T. E. Torgeson is manager of this nursery that owns a plantation of over 600 acres. Perhaps about 400 acres of this is in horticulture crops and where there is a rapid turnover, such as in the case of raspberry plant production, grain crops are included in the rotation.

Prairie Nurseries, Ltd., is located in the Mouse River alley. In Canada this river is known as the Souris, which, I believe, is the French word for mouse. This valley was badly flooded in the spring of 1948 but without too much damage to the horticultural enterprise. Prairie Nurseries

does not care to grow to many varieties of any one crop. As an example, they propagate and sell only the Chief variety of raspberries. They think it is the hardiest berry of good quality that they can grow that far north. The best Junebearing strawberry we saw while in Estevan was the variety British Sovereign, which I believe first made a name for itself in British Columbia. It has better quality but not quite as hardy as the variety Senator Dunlap.

In addition, we visited the large greenhouse enterprise just outside of Estevan which is owned by Walter Feichtemann. Walter came to Canada from Germany in about 1920, and was well trained in the old country in the handling of horticultural plants. He has about 28,000 feet under glass with three acres of perennials outdoors. He also grows about 20 acres in vegetable crops. He expects this year to receive about 3,000 peonies from Holland. His material was all very well grown and he has a brisk business in flowers, selling quantities as far away as Regina. To Ted Torgeson and his assistant manager, Ernie Shannon; to Bob Parsons, their superintendent of nurseries and his assistant, John Koch; and to Walter Feichtemann we want to say thanks for a most interesting day.

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**RHUS TOXICODENDRON—POISON IVY**

By  
H. R. Woodward

**H. R. Woodward**

At this season of the year one is very apt to come in contact with poison ivy no matter where he lives, if he is on a fishing trip, on a hike or berry-picking, especially in moist areas in uncultivated sections. We should all be able to recognize it when we see it. Especially should children be informed as to its appearance and the consequences of contact with it.

I recently had a discussion with a doctor who had been born and raised in Iowa and he was sure it was poison oak. As a matter of fact poison ivy and poison oak are one and the same thing. They may be local names applied or they may be slight variations of the same species. In fact, most of our plants have different names in different sections of the country. In California I noticed a variation of the plant which might very easily be called an oak because its leaves were somewhat oak-like in shape and general appearance. Whatever it may be called, its actions on the skin are always the same. The oil substance on the leaf produces the same chemical reaction on the skin regardless of what name it might be known by in any given locality.

In our state, Dr. Over, in his *Flora of South Dakota*, lists two varieties. One of which is a low single-stemmed shrub and the other a climbing shrub, similar in all other respects. As a matter of fact in woods where there is plenty of moisture and the soil is rich in humus and the season long, it may grow several feet high and it might in its search for light climb a small tree as a vine does.

Poison ivy always presents a very distinguishing characteristic and that is its three leaves. I have never seen an example of this plant that had more than the three leaves arranged in palmate form. In this way one can easily tell it from the common form of woodbine or Virginia Creeper that grows in the same localities. It has the characteristic five leaves together at the axis. Both forms turn a beautiful red in the fall of the year and if one is not well acquainted with them both he is apt to gather the wrong one for decorative purposes. One of our teachers at one time made this serious mistake in gathering red leaves for a banquet table by a person who suffered seri-

ous consequences. An armful of these red leaves are very apt to get near the eyes and face.

In winter time poison ivy usually has clusters of white berries, although there may be many plants which did not bear fruit so one cannot use this as a distinguishing mark. It is usually wise to avoid plants in winter that have the white berries. These berries bear as a rule about as much of the poisonous substance as the leaves do in summer. There are other plants, however, that have white berries such as the snowberry and perhaps one should be able to distinguish between the poison ivy and the snowberry also.

Leaves of poison ivy while three in number always will sometimes have slight variations as to color and smoothness. They are ovate, light green, toothless and without lobes. Some of the lower leaves however may be shallowly notched. They are usually not shining unless they have recently emerged from the bud. In fact, most of them are rather dull in appearance.

The effects of poisoning are usually the same, although this may also vary with different persons. I have had some people tell me they were immune. The poisoning is due to the skin coming in contact with the sap which comes from the plant. Some people do not need to come in contact with the sap, since only the touching of the leaf will cause itching and blisters to form. If the blisters break it will only spread the poison. I have seen people who have had no blisters but swelling became so great as to cause the eyes to be closed. The application of water has no effect other than to spread the poison.

The chemical analysis of the sap shows that the poisonous substance is a non-volatile oil that is the chief reason why water will spread it, since oil is not soluble in water. Rubbing alcohol is used and so is gasoline and if either is used soon enough it will be found to be a preventive. If there is neither of these available, a little sap from the grindellia or gumweed will check the spread. This should be followed with soap and water and then a cold cream applied. Be careful about using the gasoline about a fire however.

As a general rule people are so afraid of poison ivy that they avoid it about their cabins and let it grow and multiply. Some birds eat the berries and spread the seeds seemingly without any harmful effects. It will not do well where the land is cultivated and usually a constant spading will eliminate the pest in a year or so. I succeeded in killing a few patches of it by spading under a few pounds of salt in the area where it was growing. Salt however will kill the other

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## WINTER PROTECTION

By  
Dr. G. F. Will



Dr. G. F. Will

A good many questions are coming in as to how to handle and protect various plants against approaching winter and I shall try to give what little information I have along that line.

The item that seems to interest the most people is the strawberry bed. Strawberries are of varying degrees of hardiness and the hardiest are likely to survive a normal winter without covering but even they are benefited by a light mulch. The best covering for a strawberry bed is straw or coarse hay. Leaves are good but are rather hard to keep in place. Do not cover strawberry plants until the ground around them is frozen an inch or two deep and remove the covering in the spring before the ground is entirely thawed out under it.

Currants and gooseberries need little Fall protection though a mulch after the ground is well soaked may prove of benefit to the next year's crop. There are two schools of thought as to Raspberries. One believes that all the old wood should be cut out, then the new canes should be carefully laid down and covered with several inches of dirt. The other and simpler method is to cut out the old wood and leave the young plants untouched. They will probably kill back part way through the winter and should be trimmed back to live wood in early spring. Since it is customary to top raspberries in the spring anyhow not too great a loss is involved if the plants are not covered.

Among the shrubs, little protection is neces-

sary except in the most exposed locations. Winter injury to shrubs is likely to come from dry soil about the roots or exposure to the sun in a windswept location. Few of them need any special protection, but a good soaking late in the fall and a layer of dead leaves or other mulch around them is beneficial.

Roses are an exception to the above rule about shrubs. Only a few roses are really winter hardy in our climate and most of them are benefited by some winter protection. It makes a great deal of difference also whether they are planted in protected spots. All roses benefit from a mulch of leaves or of manure a few inches thick. All of the roses will do better if the old wood is trimmed out and earth is banked up around the stem. The tenderer perpetual bloomers should have the entire top cut back after the old wood is out and should then be banked with enough earth to completely bury the plant.

Flowering perennials of the hardier sorts require no special protection. For most of them, however, a light mulch is beneficial. This should not be applied till there is an inch or two of frost in the ground, otherwise there may be some heating or smothering. Furthermore care should be taken that the root is in a spot where there is enough drainage to keep water from forming in a puddle around it. That condition also results in smothering. Precautions of that type are particularly necessary with Iris which smother rather easily. As a cover for Perennials almost any litter will do fairly well. Straw and coarse hay are very good, especially for lilies, iris and other bulb plants. A dressing of manure is good for most perennials but should not be used around peonies, unless very well rotted and it should then be worked into the ground at a distance of a foot from the crown. It has been our experience that Peonies do just as well with no protec-

(Continued on Page 143)

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**BEEKEEPING NOTES**

By  
A. G. Pastian

The subject of Apiculture has not received much recognition in South Dakota schools. Beekeepers have been inactive at county and state fairs. No products of the apiary were shown at any of the agricultural or horticulture meetings or other agricultural educational programs in the past ten years.

Since VJ Day, International Harvester Co., J. I. Case Co., Allis-Chalmers Co. and others engaged in the manufacture of farm equipment sponsor some form of soil conservation program in cooperation with U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the U. S. Bureau of Biological Service and a number of other service branches dealing with the conservation of soil, water, forests and wildlife, American Nature Association, Washington 6, D. C., National Audubon Society, New York 28, New York, National Wildlife Federation, Washington 5, D. C., the Wilderness Society, Washington 9, D. C., Wildlife Management Institute, Washington 5, D. C., Izaak Walton League of America, Chicago 2, Illinois, and a number of other organizations too numerous to mention are interested in the promotion of protective soil cover to prevent erosion and slow up run-off.

Izaak Walton League Sportsmens Clubs, Soil Conservation personnel, Foresters, Fish and Game Department technicians, highway engineers and other local service clubs are taking an active interest in promotion of planting of grass, legumes, shrubs and trees, to slow up run-off and provide more cover and feed for game. Most of these plants also yield nectar and pollen for bees.

While some farm and other newspapers may give some publicity on the merits of chemical sprays and commercial fertilizers, the plowing up of some legumes to plant a few extra acres of corn, cane, sugar beets or other clean, cultivated row crops, flax or other grains which may reduce the nectar yielding legumes, however, we have thousands of acres of alfalfa and clover in bloom and yielding nectar and no bees to gather the nectar and do cross-pollenization to increase legume seed production.

While the above service organization may not be versed in the art of handling of bees or bee culture, the following service organizations may be of interest to folks interested in Apiculture: The A. T. Root Co., Medine, Ohio; G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wisconsin; American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois; the Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

At this writing, Sept. 11, records show we have above normal rainfall for this section of South Dakota. Alfalfa and sweet clover are in excellent condition for honey flow.

We have a better stand of clovers this season than for the past three year. Young clover plants of the biennial variety are making a good comeback along roadsides and other places; more volunteer clover than was present the past three years.

It may be proper and fitting to review some of the agricultural history. 1900 to 1910, railroad companies, Federal and private real estate men, the homestead law, and other real estate promoters, induced considerable migration of dry land farmers from neighboring states to east and from Europe. Farmers in the Dakotas succeeded fairly well until about 1917; from then on, trouble increased, for yields began to decline. First it was rust, then the rainfall average yields declined. Fair prices for grain induced farmers to continue; soils began to erode; plant scientists solved part of the farmers' problem by crossing and selecting plants that produced grain crops. These improved crops, with their greater root system, drew heavily on soil fertility; continued cropping also reduced large particles of humus to fine dust, which resulted in dust storms during dry weather and mud-laden streams when it rained. Corn and other grain crops that are disease-resisting, chemical sprays to control insects and chemical fertilizers are not the complete answer to weed and soil problems.

A more liberal use or a larger acreage of legumes, grass, trees and shrubs will increase the water holding capacity of soils; legumes which have the power to extract nitrogen from the air and install them in the soil, also add humus to the soil and protects soil from wind and water erosion, yield hay for cattle, sheep, and food and protection for insects and other wildlife as well as playing a part in Nature's sweet shop, and a more balanced ecology between plant and animal life.

While we had an abundance of rainfall and good crop growing weather in 1948, some of the growing cornfields are uneven in height; some grain fields and pastures are infested with undesirable weeds. Pastures can be improved by a more extensive use of legumes and better strains of grass.

A chemist may discover a chemical that kills a weed or an insect which annoys the farmer or the public. These chemicals are often sold by a salesman who knows little about chemistry, less about

(Continued on Page 144)



**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES**

By  
F. X. Wallner



F. X. Wallner

In the September issue of *Horticulture*, in his *Iris Gleanings* article, Rev. E. L. Jackson closes with the remark that he would tell us more about his mums this month. Alas, how little we can know about the future. His passing surprised and pained us all. I got well acquainted with him at the convention; he went with a group that inspected the Cathedral paintings, which interested him very much. He seemed in good health and at the closing hymn at Dybvig's, "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again," I thought of older members that might not be with us at the next annual meeting. We will miss his writings in *Horticulture*, tho the Sec. tells me he still has two unpublished articles of his that will appear in future issues. I don't blame the Secretary for just throwing his onion sets in a trench and covering them, because it is a big job to set them all right side up, but 4 lbs. is little compared to 25 to 50 bushels we set out, and they must be set right side up, as we cannot make a nice bunch with crooked onions. The tomato crop is short at this time, Sept. 18th, and none of the new samples take the place of standard varieties. The Golden Jubilee has shown up best of all and will be more popular in the next few years, as the public becomes better acquainted with its excellence. Our Cobbler and Triumph potatoes are the cleanest, smoothest market potatoes we have ever grown. The Ohios are a little rough and knobby. The Sweet Spanish and Yellow Globe onions are best, but grown on new land, away from the home place. Our hot peppers were a late variety and are turning red at this time. I surely made a mistake in not keeping my own seed of the early type we have had for years. The early types of sweet peppers have yielded many red peppers during August. A neighbor brot in three bushels of nice looking Stokesdale tomatoes but there were many with big spots of brown, or blight. While there are still nice vine-ripened tomatoes on the market at \$1.50 to \$2 for 50 lbs., and the select ones at 10 cents per pound, merchants have the little pound cartoon with 4 small tomatoes at 23 cents. The Tokay grape growers of California will allow only 135 car loads a day to be put on the market, from the start of the season till Oct. 10th. That is supposed to give the

public an even flow of this fruit, no scarcity no glut. After this date the car shipments will be less, to the end of the season. Our Buttercup squash average a little too small this year, but of good quality and color. I have seen a new type, a slate colored squash, with the button almost gone, and good sized. We have not given this the eating test yet. South Dakota is again low of five northern states in potato yield of 95 bu. per acre, Wisconsin 100 bu., Michigan 118 bu., Minnesota 125 bu., and North Dakota 135 bu. Last year these four states were all over 100 bu. per acre, while South Dakota averaged only 80 bu. per acre. The ten year average from 1937 to 1946 of S. D. was only 75 bu., but N. D. was 118 bu. per acre. North Dakota has had the highest average yield all these years of this group of states, but it is gratifying to see the yield going up and S. D. may yet become a good place for the Irish to live. California's average yield this year is 400 bu., Arizona 320, Idaho 245, Washington 270, Oregon 270 and Colorado 240. Most other states average about 100 bu. with some southern states as low as 59 to 72, all below 90. Most states have a better yield than last year and much better than the ten year average. Arizona has jumped from 185 bu. on the ten year average, to 290 last year and 320, this year. Most all late states made gains last month; looks like there will be potatoes to burn, at least to make plenty of alcohol, starch and stock feed.

**GARDEN NOTES**

(Continued from Page 132)

thot, for good; what is my surprise to see this lovely thing, the only clematis in my garden, thriving under a tangle of wild buckwheat with one balloon-like flower bud of deep blue. It answers description of *Clematis integrifolia*. There is a regular plague of common white cabbage butterfly, this European pest first appeared in Quebec in 1860. As no one around here grows cabbage I presume the larva feeds on mustard which is everywhere. Saw a newly emerged specimen of the mourning cloak butterfly, *Aglais antiopa*, a gorgeous thing with wings a dark plum margined with bright blue eyes and edged with cream. Aug. 25th. Hottest day in Toronto in 100 years at 101 and cattle dying in stock yards, while in northwest, 3 inches of snow reported. Round here barley is pretty well harvested; strange bird calls issue from grove telling of fall migration. Twilight iris is in bloom, a queer fan shaped plant carrying a yard high branching flower stem with many rather small fragrant blooms, a sort of blue lavender; picked my first ripe tomato.



## IRIS GLEANINGS

By  
Rev. E. L. Jackson



E. L. Jackson

Late August seems to carry a hint of fall and this is especially so as one comes to the garden and especially to the corner where the Mums will reign supreme for the next two months. I have just come from the Mum plantings and find some there bursting into bloom. I think mine are later for I pinch back the blooms till the middle of July. Had I let them, many of them would be in bloom now but Mums are cool weather plants and the bloom will be all the choicer for pinching them back. I think from the looks of the planting now that September will see many of the earlier varieties in full bloom and October will see the most of them in all their glory.

Just by comparison with Mrs. Knock's patch at Sioux Falls, mine are late but if we have a late fall they will be all the better for this. Today's weather calls for temperatures in the high 90's and that's not good Mum weather. This year has been good for blooming for I have not had to water at all in August. Perhaps my mulch of clean oat straw has had something to do with this. Of the Mums of 1948 the following are beginning to bloom:

Wynchwood, a lovely yellow; Prelude, with its great bronzed buds; Golden Hours, with large yellow buds are giving promise of real beauty in the days just ahead of us. There will not be much bloom on any of these till around the first of September but September and October will be a riot of color and fall color that will harmonize with real fall weather. If it were not for Mums the fall would be barren of color in my garden and one reason why Mums are good fall flowers for the Iris grower is that they lengthen out the period of fall bloom for him in such a way, April, May, June and early July with the Iris season and then Hems to fill in the hot summer months and with the hint of fall in the air comes the companion blooming season of Mums. This means that one skips the hottest summer weather where and when it's so hard to get bloom in the season that is often so hot and difficult for flowers, here in the Northwest. This summer was a good time for Hems and from the time the first blooms opened the patch has not been without bloom till now and today, August 22nd, the leaves are still green and clean looking with no sign of disease

anywhere and with lovely fat seed pods that hold a lot of beauty if they are cared for and planted. Seems to me there are a lot more seed pods than usual. I have not had time to do much with them recently and hope to have a nice seed bed for another year's work. I am sure they will repay any attention I give them this fall and another year.

The new plantings of Iris are in good shape and with a good fall should have a good root system to see them thru the first winter. The patch looks fairly clean but I will go over them again soon to be sure. All of us owe a debt of real gratitude to the Sioux Falls Garden clubs for their work and care for our enjoyment of the state meetings. I think they were of a very high order and I think for me the richest moments were those in which we just visited and talked shop with old friends. I will not soon forget an evening spent in a Sioux Falls home and the gracious supper and afterward a talkfest about the garden and flowers. As I caught the bus for my room I said, "Well, this is the end of a perfect day." And many of us felt that way as we left Sioux Falls after listening to a well arranged program that had something in it for everyone. Thank you, Sioux Falls, for a grand time. You are good hosts. I am hoping that some one mentions the Sioux Falls park department and their Supt. who did so much to make us appreciate the fine plantings and spots of beauty that had before been only hearsay. Many of us will find our ways to the park department to renew old friendships whenever we come this way. I liked the flower bowl at the park and it reminded us of the Iris Bowl in Delaware at the Dupont estate. Congratulations again, Mr. Simmons. Another award well earned and well bestowed. I am glad it went to a layman this year.

## RHUS TOXICODENDRON

(Continued from Page 138)

forms of plants you want to keep growing. Sulphuric acid dropped on the roots when spaded up will kill the plant also.

There is another type of poison plant that reacts similarly, known as poison sumac. It is not found in our section and if here is a rare plant. This is Rhus vernix and is often called poison ash because of the pinnate leaves. The leaves contain from seven to thirteen leaflets arranged opposite each other along a petiole something like the leaf of the ash and particularly the leaves of the sumac that is used for ornamental purposes. The fruit of these plants are also white and remedies for it are the same as those used for poison ivy.





## "TELL YOUR STORY"

By  
State Publicity Chairman,  
Mrs. G. R. McArthur

What is Publicity—Why is it necessary?

"Publicity is defined as information designed to advance the interests of a place, person or cause usually appearing in public print."

There are a few accepted rules to good publicity copy.

1—The three "W's"—What, When, Where. WHAT is the story about? WHERE did it happen? WHEN did it take place?

2—Give accurate facts—grammatically stated—omit long flowery descriptions.

3—Use names of persons involved—the public likes to know WHO is doing things.

4—Watch sentence structure, using good clear descriptive words—the public should get a clear-cut word picture of what happened and how, with the first reading. Anyone can write a story about an event or person—but it requires thought to make it interesting to the reader. This is the prime requisite—if the story is not vivid enough to hold the interest of the reader the entire effort is lost. If one wishes to set forth his own ideas on the subject—write a book—not publicity copy.

Every Garden club should have a publicity chairman, every meeting should be written up. The public is interested and the absent members are interested. It is not good form to include too much of the business meeting unless it involves some project in which the public may participate. Use club member names freely—people usually like to see their name in print and it makes for interest in your club. Write up your programs fully—often it stimulates enough interest in an outsider to seek further information on that subject. Write your copy immediately following the meeting and send newspaper clipping to Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen, Dell Rapids. Let me urge every Garden club to appoint their publicity chairman at once and "Tell Your Story" to the press.

**South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs Officers and Member of the Executive Board**

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Resolutions—Mrs. J. L. Severance, Sioux Falls.

Ways and Means—H. N. Dybvig, Colton.

## WINTER PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 139)

tion at all. This is true of Tulips, also, though a fertilizing mulch may improve the bloom.

Lawns if thoroughly soaked in the fall are not as in need of protection unless in very exposed, wind swept spots where the moisture dries out readily. However, a light dressing of sheep manure put on late, and worked into the soil after the ground thaws, will very much improve the growth.

# The PIONEER SEED HOUSE

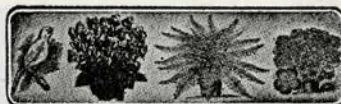
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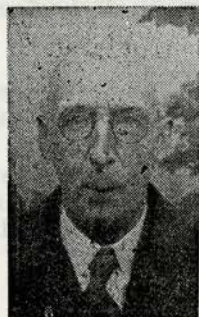




## SECRETARY'S CORNER

By

W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

Under date of Sept. 10th, Mr. J. W. Valentine, Willow Lake, writes as follows: "Had 3 new crabs this year, 1 Gold, 1 Virginia and one, lost track of the name, all green as yet, hard as a rock but very sweet, same size as Gold crab. My orchard suffered terribly last winter, due to deep snow and moles. Had the trees wrapped with building paper. This year will put a tar paper over the building paper. Have replaced about 50 trees this year, and will replace about 50 more this coming spring. Have fall-planted the past 2 years with very good success, only you lose the tree if moles or rabbits are bad. Some of my trees bore very heavy, apples and plums. One of the very nicest plums I've ever seen or raised is named Wis. 25; a larger plum than Underwood or Superior, very small pit, hangs tough on the tree, keeps good and very delicious eating; must get some more of them. Have 5 swarms of bees, production very heavy this year. It will be hard to get rid of, and cheap." An English letter arrived today from the publishers of a garden magazine, whose management aspires to teach me something about horticulture, thru having me subscribe to their magazine. It had a very pretty blue and white stamp of 2½ denomination, but the attractive picture of the king and queen was spoiled by the large cancellation stamp which reads "Save your waste paper for salvage." The price of waste paper in this country is so low that we don't deem it worth baling so it now goes up in smoke. We were very much surprised, as well as saddened at the passing of Rev. E. L. Jackson, our iris authority, on the 11th. Just a month previous he was with us at our annual meeting, apparently in good health. We hope some of his congregation will care for his fine collection of iris and asters, as it would make a fine living memorial for him. According to the account in the Akron paper, sent me by his sister, Mrs. Ethel Daniels, who was with him during his last days, he was born in Livonia, N. Y., in 1887, and was a graduate of West Point. He served on the Mexican border and then in France where he was awarded the Purple Heart, having been gassed and wounded. On his return, he served some time in Walter Reed Hospital, then entered

the Rochester Theological Seminary for his ministerial training. After marriage to Bertha M. Daniels, at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1922, they went to northern Canada, to serve churches at Fairfield, Peace River and Red Deer. In 1929 he accepted a call from Page, N. D., then served 11 years at Bismarck, then at Mitchell and Mobridge, going to Akron in 1945. He died as the result of a heart complication, becoming ill while at work in his garden on Thursday, Sept. 9th and passing away in the hospital the following Saturday afternoon. As could be expected in a state that produces so many fine potatoes, the Idaho News Letter for September contains several interesting articles about this diet staple. "Don't peel that spud" they advise, "the Idaho potato, most famous baked potato in the whole world, still does not compete in food value with the spuds from the same basket that find their way into the boiling pot while still wearing their jackets. Miss Mildred Haberly, extension nutritionist for the U. of Idaho, says that research with boiled and baked, shows that from 2 to 3 times the vitamins B and C in the tubers boiled with the jackets on as compared to the famous baked potatoes." "Of course there is still a wonderful amount of food value in the baked potato, but there is no doubt in the minds of the nutrition scientists that the potato boiled without peeling is way out ahead in vitamins and minerals that make for good food. Either one is far ahead of the fried or mashed potato." Also the popular opinion that potatoes are fattening is exploded. It is the butter or gravy that is eaten on them, that builds up the calory count to the point of danger to one's waist line. A medium sized potato contains only the amount of calories that an apple boasts.

## BEEKEEPING NOTES

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plants and nothing about insects other than that they annoy him or some one else.

While chemists have done an excellent job of discovering ways to kill insects and weeds of certain kinds, let's not be led into the misconception that this or that chemical is the complete answer to our insect, weed and soil fertility problem. Nor can we expect army engineers to solve the flood prevention problem by building of dams and levees.

While we may not see such an undertaking here in South Dakota, the planting of more trees, shrubs, legumes, grass and other cover crops will result in a better use of air, soil and water and increase the production of game, beef, mutton, fish, milk and honey.