

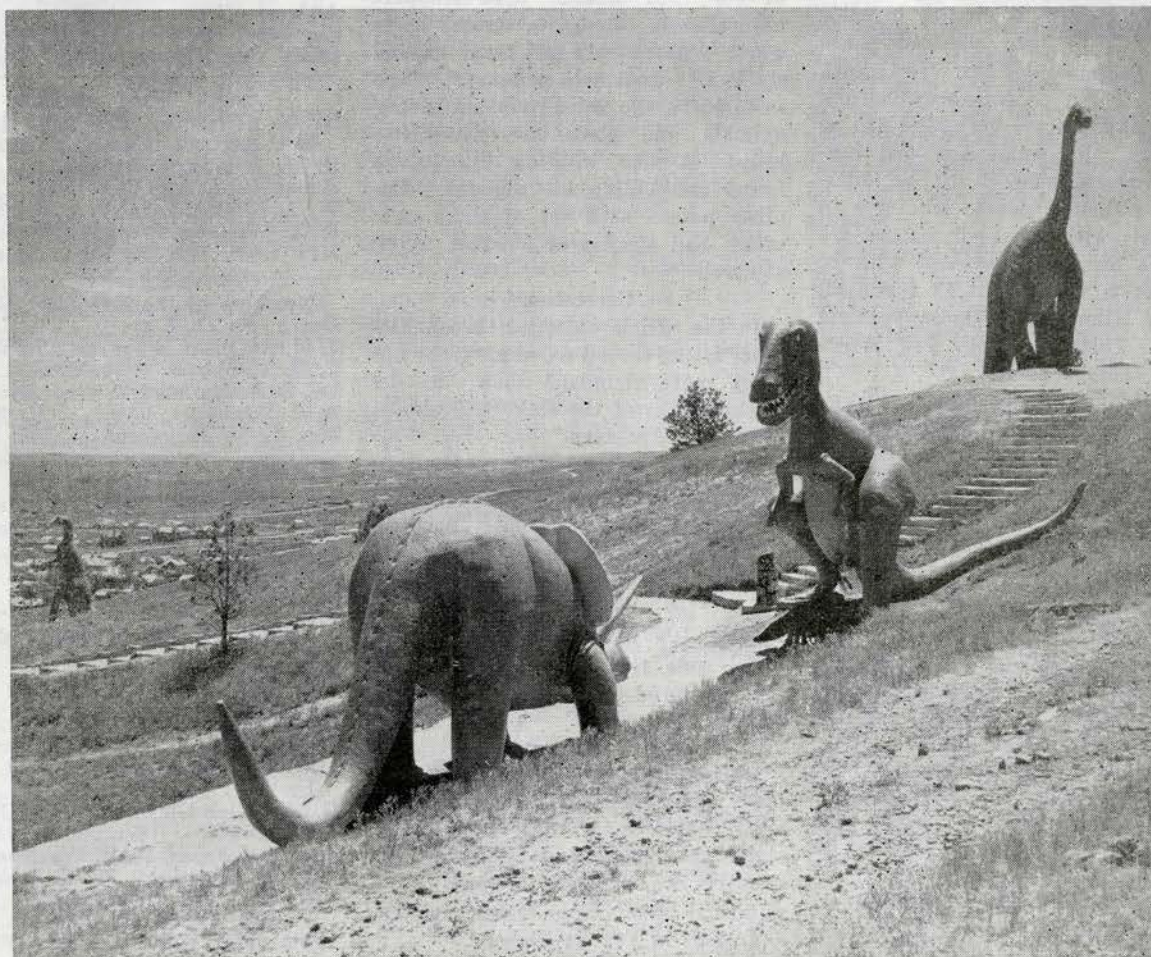
VOLUME XXII

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# NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

DECEMBER, 1949



—Courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce, Rapid City

Charter members of the first Rapid City Garden club.





## THE SAW-WHET OWL

By

O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

The screech owl (see Feb. 1933 issue) is the familiar small, brown or gray owl but here is one still smaller than the screech owl. It is in fact smaller than a robin. It is similar in color to the red phase of the screech owl, more brownish and less streaked on the back, and has no ear tufts. Its small size and nocturnal habits cause it to be little known, although people who live in the woods with an ear to nature are likely to become acquainted with it. Dr. Roberts reported it as found all through Minnesota, including prairie groves. There are very few North Dakota records of it.

We are often surprised to learn how early some such elusive animals had come to man's attention. This bird has also been known as Acadian owl and was first described by John Latham about 1790 from a specimen secured in Nova Scotia. It has a wide distribution, covering a large part of North America.

One might readily suspect that its name came from sounds made by the bird. It is said to make few sounds except at the mating season. William Brewsters in Maine said the saw filing notes could be heard everywhere in the forest in February and March, reaching their height in March and usually ceasing in April. Its calls are sometimes described as soft and musical. Ernest Thompson Seton tells of mistaking them for the dripping of water.

These little owls are said to be quite fearless. One story is of a bird coming into a campfire circle as if it wished to join the party and frequently they came into the tent at night. The flight of the bird is de-

scribed as more like that of a woodpecker than like other owls. Dr. A. K. Fisher said he once shot one supposing it to be a woodcock.

Nests are of course placed in hollow limbs, often in an old woodpecker hole and the eggs are rounded, white, nearly an inch long. They are usually 5 or 6 in number. Incubation is thought to last three weeks, possibly as much as four, which seems a rather long time for a bird of this size.

This little owl is largely beneficial in its food habits. One trapper-naturalist in Minnesota wrote "he is worth a dozen cats and traps around stacks of wheat or a granary." Mice seem to be the chief item but larger animals and birds are sometimes killed. A man in New Hampshire found one killing his pigeons. Another person shot one of these owls which had swallowed a whole flying squirrel.

### Correction

In the article on wood thrush, October issue, second column, "trees not much more abundant than in the western part of the Dakotas," should have read, "eastern."

We're gonna have National Baby Week, but what this country needs is a Stop Babyin' Everybody Week.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

Well, it's no trouble now to tell which side the bread you ain't got ain't buttered on.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

Doctors tell us that chewin' gum don't quiet the nerves and fish ain't really brain food. But look what shape the nerves and brains of this country are in after a spell of no gum and blame little canned salmon.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

One of the questions asked of the Prairie Farmer was, "Can you tell me the best time to top an elm tree?" The wise answer was "Never. The spreading, vase-like form of the elm tree is one of its greatest attractions."

Vol. XXII December, 1949 No. 12

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## NEWSLANTS

By  
Harry A. Graves



**H. A. Graves** R. L. Wodarz, who faithfully reports each year on behavior of fruits for southeastern North Dakota, reports a fine crop for 1949. All varieties matured ahead of schedule this season in the Wodarz orchard. Haralsons, not usually prime until about Christmas, were ready out of hand on November 1. Haralsons, by the way, are fine dessert apples, if you favor a crisp, juicy apple of the Winesap type. Wodarz had about 50 bushels of marketable Haralsons this season. He finds a ready local market for them. He must have had almost 50 bushels of Dolgos also. Dolgos, however, do not move so readily, partly perhaps because a bushel of Dolgos goes a long way and partly because all people have not yet become acquainted with the Dolgo when processed and applied to the sunny side of a piece of toast. According to W. R. Leslie's Bulletin No. 780, "Tree Fruits Grown in Prairie Orchards," Dolgo was brought from Russia as a seed by Dr. Nels Hansen in 1897 and released by the South Dakota Experiment Station as a variety in 1917. Officially, then, the variety is 32 years old but not well enough known. Some of us—in fact, most of us learn slowly. If you haven't a Dolgo—and I expect most of the readers of this magazine have—better put at least one tree on your 1950 list of things to be planted.

Wodarz—as we have reported before—grows many semi-hardy varieties of apples successfully by top-working. One of these is Milton—a New York variety. After the fashion of McIntosh, it is mild but highly flavored and like McIntosh, very aromatic. It is just the opposite to Haralson in crispness and a fall apple but

delicious out of hand. Wodarz has a hardy seedling of the Wealthy type which is better than Wealthy in many respects. It is known in the Wodarz record as S. R. No. 4.

From the opposite end of the Red River Valley comes word from Chris Geir of Bonnie Brook Farm at Edinburg. Chris writes that frost got many of the fruit blossoms in his neck of the woods last spring. He did have some Haralsons and Strawberry crabs left in late October.

In an attempt to answer some of the multiplicity of questions on the Multiflora Rose the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently published a bulletin on this plant that has stirred a few false hopes and considerable wishful thinking in the North. The number of this publication is Leaflet No. 256 and is available for 5c from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. This rose is described as an Asiatic plant long used in this country as an ornamental. It is described as having white flowers in summer and clusters of bright red fruits all winter. Planted at recommended spacing, 1,000 plants will make a hedge 1,000 feet long. It usually grows 4 to 6 feet high and then droops or weeps. It doesn't shade against crops and where hardy, will be a joy forever. North Dakota is not in its recommended planting range. In spite of this many of our semi-hardy floribundas and hybrid teas are grafted on Multiflora Rose.

A recent news release tells of the work of Dr. Lawrence Curtis of the U. of Connecticut with squash seeds that don't wear "overcoats," or the customary hard shell. This brings to mind the work Dr. Yeager was doing at N. D. A. C. making crosses between a southern European pumpkin—I think from Dalmatia—and Buttercup squash. Here these fruits with coatless seeds were referred to as "nude squash." Actually, the cross between this "furriner" and Buttercup was not easy since they were quite far apart botanically. Nor do I know how far Yeager went with this work, after he left North Dako-

ta. Yeager then had invasions of a high quality squash in the Buttercup class with delicious and nutritious seeds that would be a confection for young and old.

Dr. Curtis has achieved yields up to 1400 pounds of nude seed per acre. Curtis is eyeing these seeds as a source of vegetable oil as well as a confection.

We hope none of our members are offended by receiving notice by postal card of the expiration of their annual membership in the North Dakota Society. We especially hope you are not more than slightly disturbed by the Second Notice. This has been found to be the most effective way yet to keep our records up to date and a membership stable—and you folks from missing too many issues of North and South Dakota Horticulture.

"Chemical Weeding of Vegetables," Extension Bulletin 769 from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, is an up-to-date guide for chemical weed control in vegetables—Write for it.

Andy Gundvaldson, the genial hardware man from New Rockford, has not had such good luck with Clematis Jackmanii and as a consequence has switched to the trumpet honeysuckle which he likes very much. It must be a trifle more frost resistant than the Clematis since his vines bore a few blooms still on November 8. I wonder what has become of our once representative membership in New Rockford? We once upon a time had several members there. Now, the only member according to our records is Bill Lies. Even Andy has deserted us, although he does make us feel good by giving us some credit for helping rekindle interests in things horticultural in New Rockford. We hope to gather back a few of these backslid members before long.

Public speakin' contests ain't no novelty here on Squawberry Flat. We've got one goin' on night and day over our 19-party phone line.—Fox-tail in Prairie Farmer.



**GARDEN NOTES**

By

W. E. H. Porter



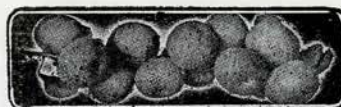
**W. E. H. Porter** actually west of Vancouver and 400 miles south of the Arctic circle, is definitely the land of the midnight sun, where in midsummer you can drive a car all night long without lights. But in midwinter it is still dark at 9:30 a. m. and again by 5 p. m., with of course, severe and more prolonged cold. After all these short sunny days and gorgeous late afternoon sunsets dispel what could otherwise be unbroken gloom. My notes say: Sept. 24th. Sultry at 2 p. m., temp. 84. Canada has produced a new blight resistant potato and is now digging 3 acres of it. It was originated by crossing the immune wild Mexican species with domestic varieties, such as Green Mountain, Katahdin and Cobbler and will be released by the Dept. of Agriculture in 1952, a great discovery of all time. Sept. 28th. Last night's heavy frost said finis to all tender garden produce, in Red River Valley estimated to have cost gardeners over a million dollars damage. During the last 10 days autumn tints on trees and shrubs have been a gorgeous pageant of indescribable beauty. The yellow glow of green ash trees especially so, now brown and withered leaves fall when touched by the lightest breeze and form a crisp, deep carpet underfoot. Oct. 5th. Autumn gales of 25 miles an hour sweep over the prairie in uninterrupted triumph, temp. at sunset is 80. A refreshing green is still to be seen on English thorn, lilacs, weeping willow, buck-

thorn (an almost black green), honey suckle and Chinese elm, also arctic birch and "wooly bears," that hairy black with central orange band larva of tiger moth, are seen scurrying over the ground for winter hibernation. Excepting for that one killing frost, weather is mild again, tho drought continues, Juncoes again flit thru the grove, their somber slate colored plumage in keeping with time of arrival. Altho their stay is short, it is always welcome, as they leave again before arctic conditions prevail. Oct. 8th. With freezing nights and cold days, northern geese and ducks are arriving. Owing to drought, the usual cheerful fall bloom of pansies is absent, however, the deep rooted erodiums are still in flower, the macrodendum might well be called the pansy geranium, a tender house plant this erodium is a fully hardy perennial and should never be moved when planted, owing to its deep tap root. Blooming from early summer right down to freeze up, whereas the pansy geranium, while a beautiful sight on a window sill in spring, with its myriad flowers, blooms only once a year. Manescavi with its large oval rose magenta flowers continues to flower in same manner and the annual self-sowing prostrate cicutarium with its rose bloom, much like the corsicum. These erodiums all have pinnatifid fern-like foliage, they will thrive in yellow clay and should be in every North Dakota garden, for they only need to be planted once. Mrs. Childers aster shows opening buds and late purple crocuses *Colchicum autumnale* gives the illusion of spring. A few lotus clover yellow flowers, strong herbaceous phlox, Delphiniums, blue and white and bright yellow scented foliage of golden feather are about all that remain of our late lamented summer as winter begins to take over. In October issue of "Gardening Illustrated" is an interesting article on the Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) worth commenting on, as its full brother, so to speak, *I. glauca*, is a hardy introduced plant in North Dakota. For many centuries *tinctoria* has been cultivated for its

blue dye, spreading from western Asia and Egypt and alluded to in Domsday Book in A. D. 1086 and has been gradually superseded by tropical indigo which makes a better and stronger blue. The writer states that its cultivation came to an end in the world in Lincolnshire in 1932. His remarks might well describe *glauca* and are worth quoting. He says, "It looked as if my seeds were going to develop into untidy monstrosities like charlock (yellow mustard), a weed as much detestable for its shape as for the tone of its petals, as for everything else. I read more into the history of Woad. I learned more of its long tap root, its greed and its way of exhausting the soil, so that Woad farmers would move from place to place and by this time my Woad plants were beginning to send up their flowering stems, those long shining wireless masts rather succulent and clasped by liquid seeming leaves which seemed to have a hint of blue under their green. The flowering stems multiplied and the flowers opened and the yellow was not the sharp yellow of charnock, no a yellow of intensity and purity, in fact great clouds of yellow which seemed luminous and flowering in May before much else was out. Another thing; they have a scent which goes with the color; it is a clear scent of honey neither very weak nor very strong; every time I walked down the path this honey smell would drift warmly into my consciousness. Week after week thru May and into June the scented clouds remained yellow and refreshing and they provoked the curiosity and admiration of everyone who came into the garden." Here in North Dakota my own species of this type is perennial and has those curious black seeds hanging like grape clusters from midsummer on. It is rampant and successfully resists the encroachments of all gate crashers. I will be glad to donate specimens of this most out of the ordinary plant to any interested visitors. Oct. 11th. Jupiter Pluvius gave us the works with an 18 hour

(Continued on Page 186)





## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By  
W. R. Leslie



W. R. Leslie

The Great Plains horticulturists in their annual meeting in Ontario at the end of August had excellent sessions. The following notes were gleaned from comments passed casually, mostly during tours of inspection.

Yakima is one of the hardier plums of very high quality.

Three domestic plums introduced by the Dominion Horticulturist are named after nearby counties. **Nepean** resembles the purple prune-plum Mount Royal in color and season. It is slightly larger but probably a little less hardy. **Carleton** is large and red, ripening shortly after Nepean. **Prescott** is yellow in color. All three may be considered as border-line in hardiness but each is definitely more dependable than Bietz. Callahan Seedling is a good damson of much hardiness.

In the Ottawa varieties of Rosy-bloom crabapples **Cowichan** is very early with fruits which make very good jelly. **Rosseau** is second early. **Makamik**, of mid-season, is one of the most satisfactory, retaining its fruit well. **Sissipuk** is the latest in season of bloom with flowers the darkest red. **Simcoe** has large flowers and bright red fruits. The two redleaf varieties that Ottawa has introduced are **Tomiko** and **Baskatong**. The former has redder foliage and appears the most valuable. These two are considered primarily as "foliage plants." Aside from any beauty in flower and fruit, the attractive red-purplish foliage makes these two hardy crabapples useful in landscape planting from spring to late October.

C. P. Close is the very early summer apple. It soon loses quality. A waggish remark was, "Yes, you have

to pick 'em and run to the house with 'em."

Anis is considered the very hardiest standard apple at Ottawa. As a trunk-portion for topworking it tends to be somewhat dwarfing.

Antonovka is rated as second in hardiness. (At Morden, Moscow Pear Apple is rated as hardier than Anis and Antonovka).

Hibernal when topworked is subject to wreckage when the laden branches upon twisting in heavy winds tend to break.

Atlas, an autumn apple of growing popularity, is a seedling of Winter St. Lawrence. It bears well at Morden.

*Prunus sargentii* is about the hardiest of the Japanese cherries. Being non-suckering it is employed as rootstocks at the Arnold Arboretum.

Pin oak fails on alkaline soils. Red oak is less sensitive.

In breeding *Prestoniae* lilacs, the cross succeeded only when the *villosa* was the female parent. *Reflexa* did not set viable seed to *villosa* pollen. Good early varieties are *Audrey* and *Celia*. Esteemed later ones are *Ursula*, *Virgilia*, *Elinor* and *Jessica*.

Each of the four seasons of the year has its own peculiar features that charm the citizen. However, spring and autumn give greatest exhilaration—spring with its parade of blossoms of many colors, shapes and fragrance; autumn with its masses and garlands of lustrous berries and fruits and with its grand spectacle of mellowing leaves which illumine the landscape with intense scarlet and reds and glittering yellows.

In planning a landscape planting it is well to give thought to inclusion of a few shrubs or trees which will bring a stirring distinctive beauty to the scene in late September and in October. One or two patches of bright foliage perform a keen service in enlivening the grounds while the growing season comes gradually to a halt.

**REDS** are the most arresting of the fall colors but are most effective only when combined with contrasting goldens and yellows. Patches of

greenery in the background enhance all these more eye-catching colors. Fortunately, there is a considerable wealth of adapted materials to choose from when working out color masses which are harmonious in association.

Amur maple is outstanding among large shrubs. There is some diversity in shades but nurserymen are selecting strains which can be depended upon, each autumn, to put on a striking show of scarlet to red. Although very hardy, the Amur maple may be unthrifty when planted on soil which is heavily laden with lime. Its oriental cousin, the Tatarian maple, is larger and coarser in every part but is distinguished most easily by autumn foliage which is yellowish to brown but not red.

The most vivid red on small shrubs is found on the Japanese barberry. Its attraction is enhanced by being gemmed with numerous small red fruits, which are long retained. Other barberries which are arrayed in bright red autumn raiment include the Cutleaf, Truehedge Columberry, and Poirer barberries.

Red autumn foliage is notable on the following natives—pin cherry, nannyberry, smooth sumac, prairie rose, sand cherry, Bartram serviceberry, pembina or American cranberrybush, shining rose, saskatoon, some dogwoods, virginia creeper, blueberry, and a considerable array of herbaceous plants.

Imported subjects carrying red foliage in the fall include—Mongolian oak, red oak, red maple, dwarf winged euonymus, Peking and Hedge cotoneasters, Staghorn sumac, Vanhoutte spirea, Nippon euonymus, Rosabelle spirea and chokecherries (*Aronia*).

The driver is safer when the roads are dry, and the roads are safer when the driver is dry.—Story City Herald.

Roosters seem to be crowin' earlier and louder this season. A rooster is the only critter left in the post-war world that thinks he still has some-thin' to crow about.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.





## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By  
Juanita Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

### National Council Moves

Please note: Your National Council office has been moved to a new location. Address is now Essex House, 160 Central Park South, New York 19, N. Y.

### New Program Material

The past month has been a busy one. General correspondence has been maintained with 18 clubs, with as many as four correspondents from a club; eight clubs have been using our year books and program suggestions; three clubs asked for the use of the year book scoring points; and literature was mailed for lessons on Winter Bouquets, Where and How to Wear Corsages, Ways and Means of Raising Money, Poison Ivy, Lilies, Christmas Ideas and Decorations, Flower Arrangements, and Constitutions; and we contacted several prospective garden club people as well.

On the other side of the ledger we are happy to have received new material to add to our files. Mrs. D. S. Baughman sent us some copies of South Dakota Bird Notes, and a list of program suggestions published by National Council. The latter leaflet lists several sources of free material on conservation offered by private firms which all clubs should make use of. They are: The Lord's Land—Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Soil, Foundation of Health—International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; 'Tis Your Top Soil—American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, O., and Best Conservation Soil Treatment by Dr. Albrecht, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. National Council also lists 30 free slides on the California Redwood Region which should be a valuable addition to any program

calendar. Mrs. G. R. McArthur, Huron, writes that they visited this region on their recent trip west, and that it was a most impressive sight. "It will take months to digest all the scenery we saw." They also took many colored pictures.

We have added to our personal library the following books, many of which are required reading for a good gardener: Annual Flowers by Dorothy Jenkins, The Plant Doctor by Cynthia Wescott, Flower Arrangement for Everyone by Biddle and Blom, Outline of Flower Arrangement by Frances Hannay, Corsages for Milady by Glad Reusch, The First Twenty Years by National Council, What Goes Where You Go by National Council, Gardener's Tribute by Richardson Wright, and Facts and Legends of Flowers by Alfred Carl Hottes. Mrs. F. Briley is the source of information on the latest National Geographic gardening article, Vegetable Travelers, in the August issue. She says a program based on this story created a lively discussion in her club. We are also in receipt of a new magazine. The Garden Forum, which is the official organ of the Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri. In addition to interesting news of the Missouri garden clubs, it also carries choice gardening articles such as the two on African Violets in the last issue. Several state federations publish and sell books and pamphlets, and we are indebted to Mrs. W. Wagner, President of the Federated Garden Clubs of Vermont, for the little booklet entitled Guide to Places of Interest to Gardeners in Vermont. This lists the location, time and specie of all plants in bloom in Vermont.

All of the above books and magazines, as well as hundreds of articles on almost any subject you wish to study may be had for the asking although we do appreciate the postage. Also a prompt return of material borrowed is required now, since more and more clubs are making use of this service. We are missing some articles loaned several months ago.

### Winter Bouquets

Most of the clubs who sent dele-

gates to the Judging School at Sioux Falls have had reports and programs based on the lessons learned there. By far the most popular fall program topic has been the use and arrangement of permanent material for home decoration. At Lyons, Mrs. L. N. Brakke made several flowerless centerpieces using dried weeds, grain, cattails, leaves and grasses. She also made a copy of the arrangement pictured in the National Gardener using only sticks and stones.

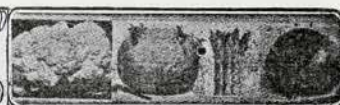
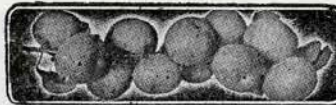
Mrs. Lewis Severance was the leader in a similar study for the Fair City Garden Club, especially stressing the Christmas theme.

From the Community Garden Club at Miller which was organized in July we hear an enthusiastic reception of the program and demonstration on Winter Bouquets, with a similar one for Christmas to follow. Mrs. Mable Crossman is the correspondent.

The Rural Garden Circle spent most of one afternoon out in Mrs. Ernest Ramstead's brooder house having fun with the actual painting of weeds for winter decoration.

At Valley Springs the Tri-State program on the same topic turned into a real festival of harvest beauty from the wayside. Mrs. A. M. Christensen had charge of the lesson assisted by Mrs. Roy Sanford and Mrs. Frank Allen, while each member brought a centerpiece for roll call. The resulting display was so successful that it inspired a lovely poem from the pen of Mrs. Christensen, and three members have written to extol its beauty. Miss Adeline Jenney says, "They spoke in a tone almost of awe at the beauty of the exhibit." In newspaper parlance a "scoop" is obtained by the paper which is first to publish an item of news of importance, so we are indebted to Miss Jenney's generosity in allowing Garden Club Gleanings a scoop over Pasque Petals. Since Miss Jenney is editor of South Dakota's poets' organ, Pasque Petals, she "grabbed" the poem for publication in November. However, she relinquished it when "the muse rapped





again on Esther's shoulder" and she has another poem for this month's Petals. Now we shall all have to subscribe to Pasque Petals if we wish to read more of Mrs. Christensen's poetry, as well as other works of our good South Dakota poets. Miss Jenny also suggests that any poems written by your garden club members be sent to her for publication.

#### Winter Bouquets

By Esther Christensen  
Valley Springs

In autumn sunshine warm I sit  
While juncos in my lilacs flit;  
With color brush and gilt and weeds,  
I burnish leaves and stems and seeds.

These are just weeds, but I can see  
God's glorious, infinite artistry.  
Each seed pod is a jewel case,  
Where each jewel has its special place.

Dear God, I hope it's not amiss  
To add a touch of gold to this.  
A dash of scarlet here and there  
Will but enhance the outlines rare.

And by a cozy, gleaming fire,  
We'll have all winter to admire  
Each lovely intricate design,  
Each graceful curve and flowing line.

#### Sioux Falls in the News

Harry R. Woodward, Jr., State Forester, was guest speaker when the Sioux Falls Council of Garden Clubs held their annual pot luck get-together. Mr. Woodward described the seven state parks and nine beauty spots which may eventually become state parks. He highly approved beautifying the entrances to our cities and thought such work would make very worthwhile projects for our clubs. Fifty guests were present from all the Sioux Falls clubs in addition to visitors from nearby towns, and Mrs. Ross Oviatt from the Wauertown Garden Club. We are still looking for her club to join our federation.

Here is an idea to interest the Juniors. At Sioux Falls Mr. F. X. Wallner, one of the oldest and most earnest advocates of garden clubs, is still at work doing something nice for others. Just before Halloween he

brought to the meeting a large assortment of pumpkins of all sizes which the members were asked to carve into Jack-o-lanterns. The men did the carving while the ladies were asked to act as judges. The lanterns were then given to the Men's Junior Garden Club for their Halloween party.

The larger garden clubs of the state all seem to favor the gentlemen for president and we heartily approve; but it will not seem the same without Mr. Wallner at the head of a club. We have not kept a record of his tenure of office in the two Sioux Falls clubs but he has served many years generously and well. Sioux Falls club has now made D. E. Johnson president, Mrs. Walter Mortenson vice president and Roy Sherwood second vice president, while Mr. Simmons is again the faithful secretary-treasurer.

At South Sioux (we hang our heads in shame for taking our correspondents so much for granted) it is Harold Limmers who is the new president instead of Mrs. Limmers. We feel sure he will make a success of his job because he has already taken the initiative in program preparation for the year. He is one of the few men in the state who have written personally for help with their garden club work. These menfolk give us men presidents in the four largest clubs in the state, Rapid City and Yankton being added to the above.

That "blank space" after the names of some of the clubs in the October roll call helped, and we are now able to have nice reports from two seldom-heard-from groups. Through the new president, Mrs. M. E. Schirmer, we learn about the In and Outdoor Garden Club activities. In addition to Mrs. Schirmer, Mrs. L. G. Schermerhorn was elected vice president and Mrs. L. Warren, secretary-treasurer. Recent meetings had study topics on Bulbs and How to Grow Them, How to Build Good Soil, and Conditioning of Flowers, the latter based on the flower arrangement lessons at the first Judging School. Since birth anniversaries are the most precious and the most personal

day of the year for any individual we like the club's method of distributing cheer to the folks who often have no relatives to remember them. Mrs. Schirmer says, "One of our projects is to send to the Lutheran Old People's Home a flower arrangement or a plant to honor those who have birthdays in that month. We also are trying to build up a library of books belonging to members which can be used by the group. Mrs. Paul Weber has been appointed chairman, and each available book is registered with her." Another project for the group is their "Let's Get Busy" chairman. She is Mrs. W. Howalt. At each meeting she reminds members what is to be done outside in that month. This feature results in many questions and answers on timely topics of practical gardening.

#### Bits and Pieces

We are still receiving good pictures of flowers and flower shoes, the most recent being that of the Huron Garden Club's profusion of entries at the state fair. Club members individually took 15 first awards, eight seconds and 14 thirds. Roll call at a recent meeting taught the members about several new perennials which may be grown in our state. The Court House committee which began landscape work there last summer, has planted 750 tulip bulbs in the flower beds there. These should make a splendid showing next spring.

We are delighted with news from Mrs. Harry Renner of the Friendly Garden Club of DeSmet. The club is continuing their friendly habit of entertaining the club from Iroquois each year. This year they served an elaborate Swedish Smorgasbord at the conclusion of a fine program. New officers are Mrs. Ed Brinkley, Mrs. Glen Van Tassel, Mrs. Harry Renner and Mrs. Vincent Vernon in the usual order, while Mrs. Fred Carmon is librarian. Mrs. Maude Waters, historian, and Mrs. Bertha Krumvieda, publicity director.

Mobridge Garden Club is doing much good work in bringing plant material suitable for their town to the attention of growers outside of

(Continued on Page 188)



## A SCHOOL FARM

By  
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

At a convention last spring I had the opportunity to hear discussed, the program of the Battle Creek, Michigan, public schools for teaching farm, garden, and forestry projects, by V. M. Rogers, the superintendent of the Battle Creek schools.

The school system there has a farm about three miles south of the city, a part of the Willard Trust Fund, operated by the Board of Education in cooperation with the Security National Bank. It was first started as an educational project in 1942 when the need for victory gardens was acute and the following year the schools won first place in the state victory garden project. Since its inception it has been developed in a number of ways. A lodge has been built in the center of the farm, driveways have been constructed, electricity and city water have been provided. The emphasis in its operation has always been an educational one, with the pupils learning the best in farm, garden and forestry practices. The emphasis on the amount of income has always been secondary.

It is interesting to see the way the city children spend a part of a day each week in a form of education that is new and different. It is not an isolated phase of education set apart from the classroom. There is opportunity for science instruction and experiments in the classrooms with different kinds of soils and fertilizers, for the study of conservation, for arithmetic problems pertaining to the farm and garden and in higher grades for projects in canning and food preservation. Reading for information on these problems, writing stories and poems regarding the farm will

correlate the English work with the projects of the farm.

The program at the farm is a co-operative project which varies with different seasons of the year. At the farm, for example, a group of fifth grade students, nearly 500 in all, have been transported by bus and a group from each school works at the farm for part of a day each week. This larger group is divided into small working units which are under the direction of the farm supervisor, his assistant and a classroom teacher. Planting, fertilizing and hoeing keep the boys and girls busy during the spring months, with a field trip being taken now and then to study erosion control and other phases of conservation or to learn to identify various field crops, trees, shrubs and weeds.

The program during the summer months is on a purely voluntary basis and the youngsters can participate only if they so desire. The jobs during the summer include dusting, spraying, hoeing and watering. In the fall the sixth grades who were in the fifth grade during the previous spring carry on the projects which culminate with the harvest. Some of the produce is shared with the boys and girls who have participated. Surplus vegetables are used in the school cafeteria, preserved or sold.

Several years ago a number of evergreens were planted on the farm with the idea that some of them would be used as a part of the permanent landscaping, while others could be utilized as time went on by being moved to the school grounds. The moving from farm to school is often a part of the observance of Arbor Day. Many shrubs are utilized in the same way. These shrubs often are started from cuttings.

There are 10 acres set aside for garden. Several for the nursery, and some 25 are devoted to the growing of grain and hay. Beans, cabbage and potatoes are among the largest items in the garden, yet there are many others of the ordinary garden type.

There is seemingly great value to such experience. Many of the experi-

ences are new and interesting to city youngsters. They learn about the crops and the work involved in producing them. They get a greater respect for manual and farm labor and they learn how to actually work along with others in this type of work. They learn about tools, salaries, costs, seeds, and the animals. They study about contour plowing, strip cropping, permanent orchards, permanent woodlots and terracing.

The cost and expenses of the farm are borne by the Board of Education and the items are included in the annual school budget. The farm supervisor is a certified teacher who works ten months a year on this program. His helper includes a full-time gardener during the growing season who is also a member of the regular school maintenance staff during the rest of the year. The bus driver who takes the children to the farm also assists with the program as does the classroom teacher.

Such a program has great educational advantages and is worthy of considerable study. In fact there are many types of programs for camping and outdoor activities that could be similarly carried on by the schools. If a farm were not available or too expensive, there are many possibilities for recreational areas being established and conservation being taught in a practical way.

## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

(Continued from Page 183)

the club. Their recent project was to distribute about 150 peach seeds from a tree which has proven itself hardy there. Mrs. Briley intrigues us with the promise, "Our year book covers are works of art by Mrs. A. W. Davidson. You will hear more about them later."

We already have at hand the delightful little year book of the Tri-State club compiled by Mrs. Eleeson. It is a decided credit to the group even tho it is their first book.

A pot luck dinner and family get-together featured the Sunshine Garden Club's last meeting, with election

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## BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By  
H. E. Beebe



### Fifty Finds Fairest Flowers

That is the New Year—not the coming birthday of our revered secretary Simmons. The activities of the Garden Club members promise that 1950 will start with more fine flower gardens in the Dakotas than ever before—more flower shows for Juanita to praise—and I trust more home plantings. In the latter might I emphasize the permanent features—lily pools, winding walks, wind breaks and secondly the perennial bushes with colored foliage—Will of Bismarck and most any South Dakota nurseryman of the perennial

variety can advise what will stand the stress of temperature and wind of which Porter seems to gather more than his share.

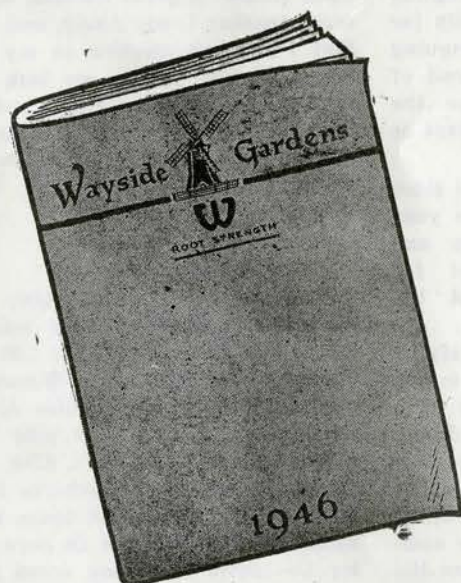
However, I do remember the winter evenings when the chores had been put off—to read Harper's Young People—and I had to take the lantern and get the hay down and horses bedded before any supper. Those who have read "Cheaper by the Dozen" by Galbreth, will get some idea of my meteor like progress across the yard, letting the horses out to drink, cleaning the stalls, to the hay loft to fill the mangers, oats into the feed boxes, old hay out of the manger for bedding and shoeing the horses back in, in the middle of a drink. My father must have been some relation to Galbreth—chains on the mangers so all I had to do was to get the horses in the right stalls—generally they did that—snap the chain into the halter ring and drop the bolt chained to the door into the hasp so the door would not blow open in the night. My prog-

ress around that barn would have given me a job in a Fire Department. The cold and wind that Porter mentions just didn't exist until I had to stop at the back door and sweep the snow and memories off the overshoes.

A couple of months ago Sam Bobber's achievements around Newell brot his name into two national magazines. He writes "Little by little, we are breaking in our sons to take over and we do plan to come to L. A. this winter to visit my father and sisters." Mrs. Beebe and I did plan to spend Christmas with son Ed and family (Elford variety) at 809 South Maple St., in Marshfield, Wisconsin, but there are rumors of a Beebe reunion at my father's birthday—Sandusky, New York, next July so Sam will find a warm welcome at 1847 N. Wilcox Ave., Hollywood 28.

The Society's recognition of Over is most logical. U. S. D. kindly included me in their request for letters honoring him which were bound and  
(Continued on Page 186)

## 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.

All these items, including new roses, peonies, flowering shrubs and many others (most of them illustrated in color) are presented in the most beautiful autumn catalog ever published in America. To be sure of your copy, it is necessary that you include 50c with your request, coins or stamps, to cover postage and handling costs.



**Wayside Gardens**

Mentor, Ohio





## BRINGING THE GARDEN INTO THE HOME

By

Mrs. H. B. Merrit, Huron  
Fair City Garden Club

### Picture Windows

Versatile windows have made possible new rooms. No longer must lace curtains and wall paper define interior horizons; the beauty of gardens, whether mantled in summer green or winter white can be framed in transparent walls. We don't wish to belittle traditional windows; they were made small by our ancestors because big windows made their hard to heat houses even harder to heat. Today, thanks to insulating glass (which cuts window heat loss by half) and better heating plants, there's no practical limit to the amount of windows that can be introduced into our homes. So if you have a handsome garden, open wide your rooms to share its beauty.

Like any other innovation, picture windows are often misused. Many houses have picture windows but nothing to see outside—others have picture windows out of proportion to the rest of the house. A picture window can be of any size or shape—but its dimensions must look well not only in the room from which you see the view, but also from the outside of your house. Your own personal taste and the style of your house will determine whether the window will be a single pane of glass or a combination of several small panes, and what shape your windows should be.

The first requirement of a picture window is that it frame a view—it may be expansive or intimate.

A view thru trees gives an excellent chance to use picture windows because seasonal changes in trees and hourly changes in shadow patterns keep the scene new. A projecting hood, or nearby trees, should shade your picture window from mid-summer sun; or a vine-covered trellis might frame your window—projecting across the top, thereby supplying necessary shade in the autumn, their leaves obligingly will fall to allow

the warming sun to enter.

When outdoor landscapes turn bleak, bare and brown the indoors is likely to catch the dejected mood, unless we gather bits of living green for our windows. Amaryllis, ferns and various house plants planted in a long, earthen trough beneath a picture window are lovely. And vines that are obviously and aggressively alive will always add beauty to any window. They frame windows, giving an illusion of eternal summer, and you may utilize, or discard, your curtains and draperies.

The most robust vines and those with the showiest foliage should form the foundation framework of your window picture, such as grape ivy (which climbs unaided) philodendron, arrowhead, English ivy, or even the common sweet potato vine. These latter vines may be twined about strings—I suggest the heavy, soft, cotton rug yarn in light or dark green.

The easiest solution to covering bare spaces at the top of the window is to use hanging baskets, or jardinières. They may be swung from brackets like those used for supporting canary cages, shelves, or window draperies. In these try dangling plants, such as St. Bernard's lily (or airplane plant) with its intriguing baby plants swinging at the end of its arching flower stalks; or the strawberry geranium, rosary plant or wandering jew.

Tiers of glass shelves on the sides of your window will complete your framework and corner shelves and wall brackets may be used for spreading the greenery around the room.

Eating is always more satisfying when it is enlivened with music, bright conversation or a view of a lovely garden. Too often our dining rooms turn their backs on some glorious outlook, or just peek at it through undersize windows. Many dining rooms are too small for comfort. Such a room can be given the magical grace of extra space by means of a new window, say in the form of a projecting bay, adding not

only many square feet to the floor but the vast spaciousness of an outdoor view. As long as you have ventilation somewhere, there's no reason why you can't have picture windows in a kitchen, to give you an intimate view of your lawn and flower beds while you work.

Don't forget that the first requirement of a picture window is that it frame a view—a picture—and if you don't have such a view—make one with fencing and plantings, including both the deciduous trees and shrubs and the evergreens for the winter season.

### BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

(Continued from Page 185)

presented at Commencement, May, 1949. Mine contained some flowers of thought (also truthful) and ended up "In Museum work in the Great Northwest, some are under average, some are average, but I maintain you are the only one, who is Over." The last four words were "God Bless You Always."

That applies to many friends in Vermillion—the Jordans with the lovely outlook from the bluff, the Garden Club who made the "Beebe Open House" a great success, my revered teacher Lewis Akely, and more that I can not mention as my wife will read this. So as we look back to the Old Year with its joys and sorrows let us look forward to 1950 with its hopes and ambitions to be realized and say like Tiny Tim, "God Bless Us, Everyone!"

### GARDEN NOTES

(Continued from Page 180)

downpour as unexpected as welcome and a substitute for a 70 to 100 mile an hour gale that swept Minnesota; even in Winnipeg 150 miles distant there was recorded a 46 mile wind with gusts up to 60. Oct. 27th. Our truant Indian summer returns for a flying visit, with a night temp. of 40 instead of 15. For last 10 days winter has come frolicking down from its northern hide-out, having its own sweet horrible way. Here we fortun-

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## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES By

F. X. Wallner



That story about the grasshoppers eating pitchfork handles and fence posts on my page last month, is not my belief. It could be that grasshoppers might eat the green tender bark of a newly set green willow post, but that they have been known to eat pitchfork handles or dry hard wood fence posts, I still do not believe. Tomorrow is Hallowe'en and as I sell the pumpkins I notice the small boys and girls have their way and get a big pumpkin they can hardly carry, while the parents suggest that they take a small one. It seems to me they have more real fun than in my boyhood days. The only fun we had was to remove gates, take buggies and wagons away, tip over out buildings, and I even tipped over a woman's barrel of soft Missouri river water. I felt pretty bad about it when she threatened to box my ears if I did not pay 15 cents for the cost of filling the barrel again. Nov. 11th. My vacation starts today, so I am on my way to Chicago and Skokie. Nov. 12th, having arrived, in late afternoon I notice honey bees and other insects working the late fall asters; wonder if they will find their way home this cloudy cool afternoon. I take notice of this because I think it is late and unusual. The next day I cut roses, what we think may be the last, but there are still buds that may bloom if cold is still further delayed. The Peace rose is the best light yellow and still fine. The best pink a floribunda, is Pinocchio, one of his best hardy of large blooms. The best red left at this late date, Gruss an Teplitz. The climbing rose Blaze is large and thrifty but has no late flowers. Slides of it in full bloom prove it was loaded with blooms,

more so than in the past. The mum show has been going since the 11th, and is more beautiful than any in the past. More than 18,000 potted plants, outstanding were two, one with 65, the other with 75 different kinds grafted on one plant. Then there are 13 specimen plants with about 500 blooms on one plant, each plant being a different type and color. The 12 large hanging baskets with small white and yellow blooms make a beautiful picture. These are not much larger than the original wild plant from the hillsides of China. The guides explain to the groups and children that all these large and beautiful flowers were developed from this small wild flower. Night temperature is kept down to 35 to 40 in the two large show rooms, day time a little higher, more for the public than the flowers; they like to keep it below 55. These are not supposed to be hardy so I have only put down two names as outstanding and good form and other groups were in hopes they would do well with a little protection. Lavera Pon Pon Pink, Karen Johnson yellow Pon Pon. Either of these, if listed in any catalog are worthy of trial. The ornamental peppers I had out home the past season I have seen again and the puzzle of the cherry pepper, while mine out home was the size of walnuts, is solved. It was not the cherry pepper, the birdseye had up to 200 peppers on one plant. The celestial is the small pointed one that I had also. These will all be used more at the Christmas flower show. The lunch hour I spent in the dining room of the girls Industrial school, across the street from the Garfield Park conservatory. This is a noisy place at noon, and it is interesting to see young Americans being fed and taught in this big school for girls and a big share of them are colored girls. I expect to spend more time at the stock show that starts in ten days. Here is something pertinent to our situation from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture:

"Thousands of farm boys who have been serving in the Army in European areas that have been farmed

since long before the discovery of America are glad to get back to where tractors are more common. But many, say reports reaching the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have also given thought to the fact that some of the European farms that have been cropped for thousands of years are more productive and yield more to the acre now than many American soils that have been wasted, washed out, or cropped out in a few decades.

The Ohio Extension Service, for example, cites George Kreidler, Licking County agent, who served in the Po Valley in Italy where peasants normally harvest 60 bushels of wheat to the acre and other crops in proportion after 4,000 years or more of cultivation. Kreidler does not suggest that Ohio farmers adopt peasant ways of working, but thinks they might well realize the value of working manure and crop residues back into the soil, the skillful use of fertilizers, preservation of soil by erosion control, and wise rotation of crops. Italian peasants, he found, made wiser use of hilly land than many American farmers do.

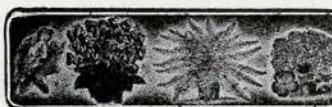
The burden on the land in Europe has forced peasants to adopt a policy of hard work and no waste, Kreidler observes. Necessity drives. American farmers, he suggests, could well borrow the best of these ideas before necessity compels, and adapt them to a better system of farming that will continue to use machines and still preserve and improve the land."

## GARDEN NOTES

(Continued from Page 186)

ately missed that deep snow and road blocking farther west, getting off with only an inch or so, while the garden has eye-refreshing shades of green, little color is left with one exception. The purple fall crocus without even foliage to detract from this one bright spot; these colchicums are so easy to grow and never fail, just plant them once and you always have them. Who in North Dakota can afford to be without them?

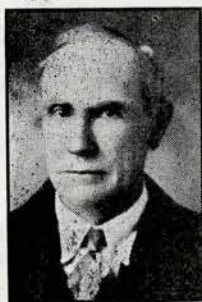




## ROSES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

(Continued)

By A. L. Truax  
Crosby, N. D.



In my last article I listed six "old-fashioned" June-blooming roses that have survived the test of time and climate in North Dakota and will grow for everyone if only the rose beetles are kept down with DDT. However,

most of us are not satisfied with one grand burst of June-July bloom and crave roses all summer long; and since hybrid teas and hybrid perpetuals cannot be relied upon for hardiness, our chief dependence for summer and fall bloom in North Dakota must be placed on the hybrid rugosas. These are crosses between the hardy *Rugosa* rose and the hybrid teas, and their hardiness depends upon the amount of tender tea rose blood that has been infused into them.

In 1924, Dr. Niels E. Hansen, eminent plant specialist of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, started a test rose garden on a stony, sandy hill near Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Though the climate of southern South Dakota resembles that of Iowa more than of North Dakota, the results of the tests should be fairly typical for us. Many thousands of roses were planted and no protection was given them after the first two years. In 1928 the results were published in the bulletin, "Hardy Roses for South Dakota." None of the hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, or tea roses were found to be hardy without protection. Persian Yellow, Harison's Yellow, and the following hybrid rugosas were found to be fully hardy: Agnes Emily Carman, Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, F. J. Grootendorst, Belle Poitevine, Sir Thomas Lipton, Hansa, Mrs. Anthony Waterer, the Ames Rose, Roserie de l'Hay, La Melusine, Tetonkaha, and Tegala. Unfortun-

ately, owing to the pardonable craze for hybrid teas, most of these hardy hybrids are no longer catalogued by nurserymen, most of whom have narrowed their lists down to Hansa for red, Belle Poitevine for pink, Sir Thomas Lipton for white, and Agnes for yellow—surely a limited selection. Agnes Emily Carman, Mrs. Anthony Waterer and La Melusine seem to have passed out of existence entirely, and Mme. Charles Frederick Worth and Tegala can be obtained only through the Old Rose Preservation Project of the American Rose Society.

In connection with his project, Dr. Hansen carried on extensive rose-breeding work by crossing native South Dakota roses with the cultivated varieties. He thus produced a large number of hardy hybrid roses, many of which are not in commerce, but can be obtained by members of the American Rose Society through its Old Rose Preservation Project. Dr. Hansen now says that of all the roses he originated in 55 years of rose breeding, the following are the best: Zitkala (*Rosa blanda* x *Amadis*), brilliant velvety red, with red wood, almost thornless Tetonkaha (wild prairie rose x hybrid rugosa) double, 18 to 25 petals, deep, rich pink, very fragrant, profuse bloom; Lilian Gibson (*Rosa blanda* x *Red Star*), large, double, very fragrant, deep rose pink; Sioux Beauty (*Tetonkaha* x *American Beauty*) very double, with 100 petals, fragrant, bright rose with dark crimson center; Alikea (selection of *Rosa gallica grandiflora*) large, double, fragrant, brilliant red with no purple tinge. This last was selected by Dr. Hansen from the Royal Gardens in St. Petersburg, Russia. All these Hansen roses will be found hardy throughout North Dakota. They can usually be obtained through the Carl A. Hansen Nursery, Brookings, S. Dak.

Two hundred miles to the north of us, Mr. F. L. Skinner, proprietor of Skinner's Nursery at Dropmore, Manitoba, has done extensive breeding work with roses, and has produced and continues to produce many fine varieties bred for absolute hardi-

ness in northern Canada. Still farther north, at Moose Range, Saskatchewan, Mr. Percy H. Wright has done notable work along the same line. Prospective North Dakota rose growers should get in touch with these gentlemen, as any roses they offer will be absolutely hardy and on their own roots. Most of our Eastern and Southern nurseries propagate even their hardy roses by budding them on Multiflora stock, which is not reliably hardy in North Dakota. We have no test of a rose's hardiness unless it is grown on its own roots. Besides, unless closely watched, the wild rootstock often sends up shoots that choke out the grafted rose.

Reverting to the hybrid rugosas, only tests will determine their hardiness in different localities. Most of them will bloom intermittently through the summer and fall if kept watered and fertilized through the hot dry summer months, but a few of them, like Agnes, bloom only once. Their principal fault is their tendency to bloom in clusters with short stems which render them unfit for cutting.

In my next article I shall give a list of the roses growing in my garden, with comments on each, in the hope that they may serve as a sort of guide to prospective growers of hardy roses in North Dakota and northern South Dakota. I am in what is probably the most unfavorable part of North Dakota for rose growing, so that what will grow here should grow anywhere in the state.

## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

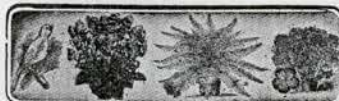
(Continued from Page 183)

of officers resulting in the re-election of Mrs. Zilverberg for president. Serving with her this year are Mrs. Rehr, Mrs. Bertha Christensen and Mrs. Mildred Gadd in the usual order.

Fair City Garden Club will have another fine gardener when young Norman Howard McFarling gets a little bigger, even though he is a husky fellow with three double chins, according to his mother, Mrs. Oscar McFarlings. Congratulations to the McFarlings.

A program on "Trees" for the Good  
(Continued on Page 191)





## SECRETARY'S CORNER

By  
W. A. Simmons



In sending in his dues for the coming year, Mr. Chas. Collier, of Ipswich writes as follows: "We have had a bum year up here, but not a complete failure, as some crops and gardens were fair. I think it has been the hottest and driest summer since the

Civil war but the historians will probably dispute that assertion. Here is the 1949 rainfall: April .45, May 2.60, June 1., July 3.40, August .54, Sept. .99, Oct. 2.23; total 11.21 inches, or about half the rainfall we needed." Mr. Francis L. Block, of the Lake Shore Fruit Farm, Ortonville, Minn., writes: "Had a real nice crop of all the better varieties of apples, pears and plums and most of them were of good size. You can get information as to the different kinds of fruit we are growing from your Dr. S. A. McCrory; he has visited our fruit farm at different times and can tell you more about the doings here than I can tell in a short letter. Have about 800 bushels of good winter apples in our frost proof storage, at present." More about the bears: "The Prairie Farmer" suggests "that we hire them for apple pickers," and goes on to say, "The Wisconsin bears which like honey, have nothing on the Minnesota bears who apparently have a sweet tooth for apples. Orchards on the Arrowhead experiment station near Duluth recently have been invaded by bears who climbed the trees of a certain sweet variety and shook the apples off. Quite a number of broken branches resulted from their activity. It is that that shortages of wild berries in the woods brot them looking for fresh fruit of other kinds." Other things beside football seems to have done well in Oklahoma this year. Mr. M. Hardin, of Geary, Okla., writes:

"Crops here, especially wheat and cotton, have been very good. Raised lots of tomatoes, had 200 varieties under trial. Have had an ideal fall, first frost of season Oct. 29th., adequate moisture, wheat has made rapid growth. Still have peaches on trees." Am told that one of our pioneer nurserymen, Mr. E. A. Gates of Rapid City, has sold his place and is retiring from business. Am sure he has done his full share toward beautifying his part of the state. It is humiliating to find so many that do not read my page; perhaps I wouldn't either if I did not have to correct the proof. In spite of my explanation in the September number, of the raise in rates, decided on at the last annual meeting, I still get remittances from Garden clubs based on the old rates and have to return checks. We had to raise the rates because the National Council doubled their dues, and the State Federation had to have some money also. The raise of 5c on the magazine that costs nearly 7c per copy, just for the printing, is certainly not excessive. The charge for printing 1,800 magazines is now \$120 per month. The Federated Garden clubs of Iowa held their annual meeting at Ames recently and elected the following officers: Mrs. Hazen Pettie of Oskaloosa, president; Mrs. A. E. Anderson of Spencer, and Mrs. Don Bice of Atlantic, vice presidents, and Mina Ackerman, Cedar Rapids, recording secretary. As with us, they met in conjunction with the convention of the Iowa Hort. Society. Here is some interesting news from the Agricultural Dept.:

"The honey pot of the nation is again full to overflowing. A preliminary report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture estimates that nearly 230 million pounds of honey will be harvested from the bee hives of the nation this season, the second largest crop on record. In addition, the 500 billion bees were sufficiently busy during their short lives so that they gathered from the flowers of the fields and trees sufficient nectar to produce an added 500 million pounds of honey or more to take care of their

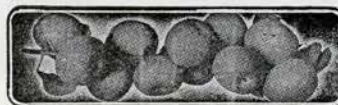
own needs. It takes a lot of honey to feed the baby bees which come along rapidly when individual queens can lay 1,500 eggs a day and keep that job up day after day without even asking for one day off in seven.

Leading areas of production this year are the North Central States, notably Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio and Michigan, which produce light-colored delicately-flavored honey from clover and sweetclover; and the Western area, including California, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho, with a wide range in flavors from aromatic orange and thistle to full-flavored alfalfa and cotton. However, bees are to be found in every county in the country, and the 500,000 beekeepers of the Nation are scattered very widely.

In 1949 a much greater appreciation has been evident than formerly of the value of bees in pollination, and thousands of colonies have been placed in or near fields of alfalfa and other legumes for which honeybees are rapidly becoming the principal means of pollination. Although native ground-nesting bees are not quite in the class of the buffalo and the mourning dove in scarcity, clean cultivation along fence rows and the increasing use of insecticides are so rapidly reducing their numbers that they can no longer be depended upon for the efficient pollination which they once performed for the leucum crops. As growers of apples, raspberries, cranberries, cucumbers, and some 50 other crops, become increasingly more aware of the essential place of honeybees in the field of pollination, it is possible that before long beekeepers will receive a greater share of their income as payment for the pollination which their bees perform than from the honey and beeswax which they produce."

Take your choice. You can blow in your money on a long summer vacation trip or you can save it and loan it next fall to kinfolks that blowed in their money on a long summer trip.—  
Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.





## JUNIOR CLUB NOTES

By  
Lona Crandall



Dona Crandall

For several months, Garden club members who are more than just interested in highway beautification in South Dakota, have been laying groundwork for the program, wherever there seemed to be an opportunity to lay groundwork. And in several instances opportunities had to be made.

A recent letter from Governor Mickelson to Elizabeth Crandall, member of the Trowel and Hoe Club, indicates that little if any progress has been made.

The Junior Clubs could rather easily and with great pleasure and satisfaction to themselves now and in years to come, plant small plots according to professional plans, at the

entrance to their home towns. The Highway Commission has been asked to select these plots, so that areas which they might especially not want planted will not be used in the program. During the summer months the club members could hike out to these readily accessible plots and give them whatever care they found needed, have a picnic lunch together, and hike home again. Thus would they maintain close association with their project, and literally grow up with it.

Several Junior Club members have written to the Governor asking for his help, and it would appear to be desirable that other Juniors do likewise. Perhaps if the State officials realized that the Garden Clubs are very serious about this thing, they would find a way to get the Highway Commission to cooperate.

I do not mean to imply that all the members of the Commission are uncooperative. Mr. Foster, in Sioux Falls, was so enthusiastic about the plan for the Junior Clubs that it appeared certain that the ground could be prepared for many of the sites this fall. Opposition and indifference from

members consulted since have revealed no small task before us if we are to accomplish this very worthwhile program.

Planting has been done in the past by individuals and groups without authority to do so being given by the State, and the plantings have in most instances been mowed down or destroyed by snow plows. Any program of highway beautification by the Junior Garden Clubs must have the recognition of the Highway Department so that the clubs may be assured that they will have a reasonable chance of enjoying the results that their work should bring.

Let's get organized, Juniors. Every adult club sponsoring at least one junior club would be a long step forward for South Dakota. Highway and statewide beautification, and conservation programs mean something to the future of the State when they make up the program of a Junior Club.

Junior clubs may join the Federation with the same standing as adult clubs by sending the list of their

(Continued on Page 192)

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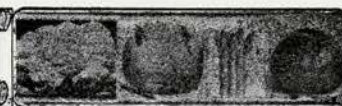
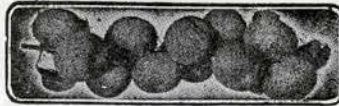
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## TREE PLANTING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

By  
Harry R. Woodward,  
State Forester



A great many South Dakota farmers and ranchers have in recent years taken good advantage of the State Tree Distribution program and purchased trees at less than wholesale prices.

No South Dakota farm need or should be without adequate windbreaks around farm buildings and feedlots. Unproductive or odd pieces of farm land may be planted to trees at very little cost and bother and provide shade and shelter to farm animals, and will bring good returns in fuel and fence posts.

Your Department of Game, Fish and Parks, through the office of the State Forester, has again contracted with South Dakota nurseries for more than a million trees and shrubs for farm distribution next spring. Mr. M. K. Meines, Assistant State Forester in charge of Tree Distribution, urges everyone interested in securing trees to order early. He says the trees and shrubs are all hardy stock, well adapted to soil and climate anywhere in the state.

Trees available are: American elm, Boxelder, Chinese elm, Cottonwood, Green ash, Honeylocust (thornless), Soft Maple, Red cedar, Ponderosa Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Caragana, Chokecherry, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Sandcherry, Russian olive, Shrub maple and Native plum.

The price is \$2.50 per 100, prepaid, and are available only in lots of 100. Trees come to you packed in moss and shipped in special cartons.

Application blanks or information may be obtained by writing to the State Forester's office at Pierre.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission has recently announced the appointment and assignment of the following Assistant State Foresters:

Walter J. Fillmore—In charge of Timber Management.

Gareth C. Moon—In charge of Fire Protection.

M. K. Meines—In Charge of Tree Distribution.

Walter E. Begalka—In charge of Park Development.

Fillmore is a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He is charged with the management of some 150,000 acres of State-owned timberland. He is assisted by Reuben Hoffman, Timber Management Assistant, a graduate of Utah State Agricultural College.

Moon is a native of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and graduated in 1949 from the University of Montana. He has charge of the fire protection on one million acres of State and private lands situated largely in the Black Hills area.

Meines is a Nebraskan who has some twenty years experience in nurseries, including the Bessey Nursery (U. S. F. S.) at Halsey, Neb. Meines has charge of the distribution of shelterbelt and windbreak trees to the farmers of South Dakota, and his responsibilities include all farm forestry activities in the State.

Begalka is a native South Dakotan with many years experience in the growing and propagating of trees in the plains area. He has charge of the planning and development of some seven State parks, nine Recreation Areas, and twenty-three Recreation Development Areas. Begalka's charge includes five Park Development Districts each of which is headed by a District Park Supervisor.

### GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

(Continued from Page 188)

Earth Garden Club of Brookings was vitalied by Mrs. Inga Olson and Marjorie Kennard when they scoured the country gathering all types of pine, hemlock and spruce branches and cones for exhibit and study. In addition each member was asked to

bring a like exhibit. So much discussion was created by the display that a hurry-up call was put in to Ray Clark at the College who rushed over and straightened them out on what constitutes an evergreen. At another meeting the club all pitched in and made terrariums. "More fun" says Aldred.

Mrs. Neva Olson of the Rural Garden Circle reports that Mrs. Ernest Ramstead has been elected president with Mrs. Olga Jensen, Miss Alice Tidemann and Mrs. Tom Barber as sustaining officers; while Miss Inga Tideman is project chairman, Mrs. Orville Orstad, program chairman, and Mrs. Edwin Johnson reporter.

Although we have had no word direct from Brookings Garden Club we hear that president Mrs. D. L. Beals is energetically working to revitalize programs for her club. For a recent meeting she invited the whole Round Table Panel from Huron which presented so much good information at the convention at Highmore, to repeat their panel for her club. We are sure this was a big success.

From Mrs. Wm. Kellner we learn that Rapid City has been highly favored by seeing Kodachrome slides taken by their members in far parts of the world. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ness presented the program on their trip to Norway, displaying a large collection of valuable silver and copper ware purchased while there. Lovely slides of the flowers and trees of Hawaii were shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Marvin Finge. There must be close cooperation between the club and the Rapid City Camera Club because the group is quite slide-conscious. They have selected 25 slides of Black Hills scenery to send to the Region Program Service of National Council.

There is wonderful news of 80 paid members in the Yankton Garden Club with some of the older members yet to bring in their dues. This puts Yankton at the head of the roll of our Federated clubs. Miss Emma Meis-trik says it was all so easy, as they just made a drive during their flower show last summer. Congratulations to them all.





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## JUNIOR CLUB NOTES

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members and officers, with dues to Mr. W. A. Simmons, Court House, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Will Junior Club leaders please contribute material to this column so that readers may know what other clubs are organized, and what they are doing. Send to Mrs. H. B. Crandall, 1616 S. 4th Ave., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

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