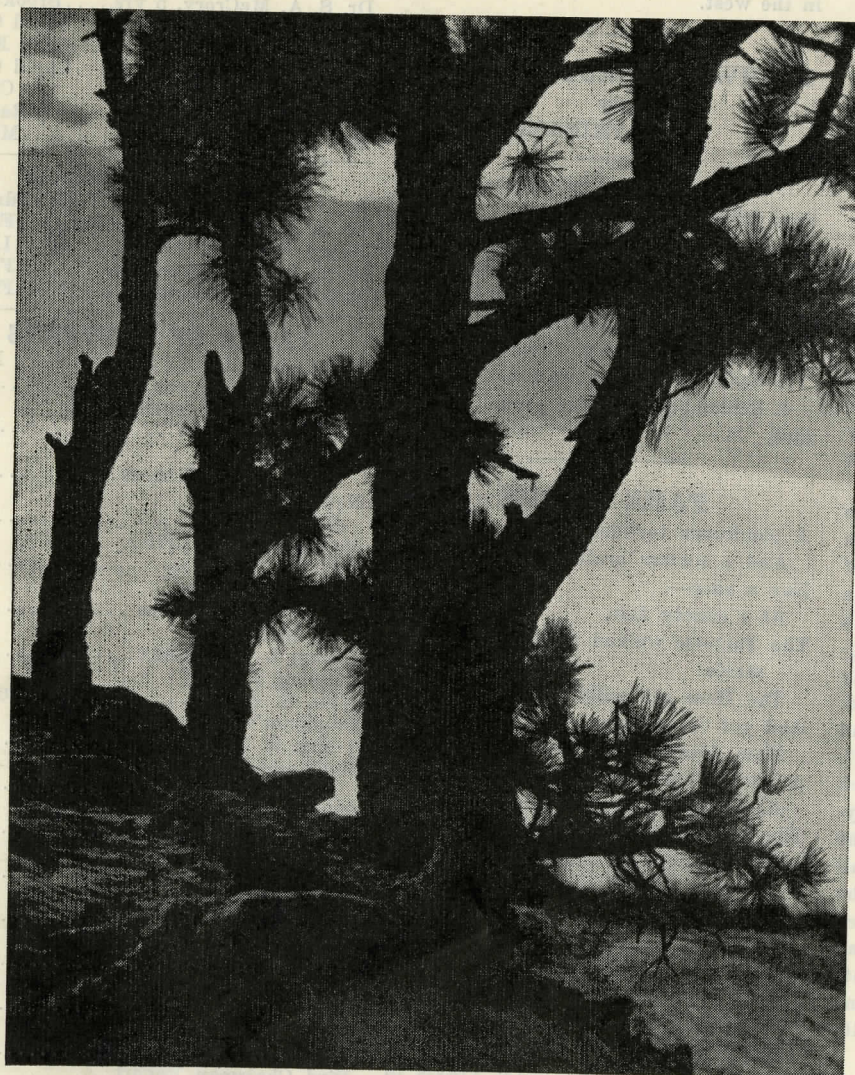


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North and South Dakota HORTICULTURE

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1951



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**Fall Scene in the
Black Hills of
South Dakota.**



*(Courtesy of the
Rapid City Chamber
of Commerce.)*



THE YELLOW RAIL

By
O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

The yellow rail is still more secretive than its relatives which live in our marshes. Dr. F. M. Chapman wrote in his Handbook, "breeds in North Dakota and east-central California and occurs in the breeding season in * * 1."

In other words, nests had been found in only these two places although the species is widely distributed and frequently seen during migration.

Many years ago I chanced to be in Esmond, North Dakota, and to be introduced to Rev. P. B. Peabody, who I was told came there to study the yellow rail. Mr. Bent quoted at length because, "no one has had anywhere nearly as much experience with the nesting habits of this elusive little rail."

Rev. Peabody gave a rather highly colored account of the locality. He seemed to consider that a small stream rising at a high point and trickling down among the stones and grasses, was the chief attraction. He found the nests placed among both coarse and fine grasses but usually neatly built of very fine grass and well covered so that the eggs could not be seen readily.

Summarizing the numbers of eggs he stated that he found five nests with eight eggs, three of nine and three of ten. The eggs are a little more than an inch long, quite pointed, yellowish with brown markings, especially on the larger end. He thought snails probably made up a large part of the bird's food.

Dr. Roberts reported one nest found in Murray County, Minnesota, in 1917. He describes the bird as not much larger than a house sparrow, buffy-yellow, barred with white lines on the back, somewhat resembling a small chicken. He reported ten records of the bird during migration, three of which were birds picked up after they had apparently flown against wires or lights at night. Rev. Peabody described one running as "for all the world like a 10-day-old leghorn chicken."

It is not strange that such a small bird which inhabits marshes and keeps

itself so well hidden should be rarely seen. Rev. Peabody stated that only once did he see one running in the open and only once did he see one leave the nest, though several times he approached very cautiously the place where he had found a nest.

Hunters used to find the birds frequently in the fall. One man stated that he had known of about 50 taken in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, some of them in November after snow had fallen. Another man had found them in a particular meadow near Springfield, Massachusetts and nowhere else in the vicinity.

The species was first described about 1785 from New York. It has been recorded in winter from Gulf States as far north as North Carolina, in California and occasionally farther north in the west.

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

By
J. M. ATKINSON

1. Organize a local committee around local leadership.
2. Establish congenial contacts with state and local highway officials.
3. Plan a program of action (borrow ideas from other states).
4. Give it publicity. Create interest.
5. Seek farmer cooperation.
6. Remember! You are promoting the idea.

FAME OR FUN

A ponderous tortoise
And a scatter brained Hare
Ran a race—
At a county fair.
The Tortoise walked with slow, slow stride
The Hare ran willy-nilly.
And yet the tortoise won this race—
Now doesn't that sound silly?
A lesson here for you—my son.
As lifes exciting race you run
The turtle fame with this race won—
But I'll bet the Hare had lots more Fun.

—MARY LOUISE KINYON.

1941. We were broke, so lived on hamburger for a week.

1951. We lived on hamburger for a week—so we're broke. —Lu Travis in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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South Dakota • HORTICULTURE

NEWSLANTS

By
HARRY A. GRAVES



Graves

It has been a month since we returned from Mother's funeral. After some weeks of discomfort and finally considerable pain, she passed away on July 12 to where there is no more pain or sickness.

Try as I might, I have not been

able to bring myself to write this column that I have prepared monthly for over 14 years. Finally, I came to the conclusion that maybe I could visit with you a little about our Mother, for she left with us some rich memories.

Mother came to Central Pembina County in July of 1881, and for almost 70 years, lived in the same Tongue River Community. She often recalled that they travelled from St. Vincent, Minnesota, to Bathgate in a wagon pulled by oxen. The trip—about 24 miles—took them the better part of two days. We are so glad she could have the convenience of R.E.A. the last months of her life. She lived to see quite an extensive transition—from oxen to R.E.A.—in her 70 years in Dakota.

Mother was a prolific letter writer. I can recall the days when she was active in County Sunday School work when she would post over 30 letters in one day, all written in her very legible hand. She had a host of friends—several of whom she had never met except through the medium of correspondence. In both World Wars, she wrote faithfully to several service men from the community. One of them never stopped by to see her on his return. We knew she was hurt by his oversight, but she said little about it.

Mother kept a close mouth. As a result, she was the confidant of many—how many I wouldn't even guess. An occasional hint dropped now and then told us she knew much more than we once suspected. This character prompted one of her friends to send her a birthday greeting a few years ago bearing this old verse:

"A wise old owl sat in an oak,
The more he saw, the less he spoke.
The less he spoke, the more he heard.
Lord, make us more like this wise old bird."

Mother was startler at first, but we finally convinced her it was a sincere compliment.

Mother was converted and united with the Baptist Church at the age of 10. Once she "put her hand to the plow" she did not once turn back, to our knowledge, in the 67 years she was a member. A neighborhood Union Sunday School was one of her pet projects, and she gave it all she had while her health held out. As the minister so aptly put it, "she did what she could."

Although Mother was plagued with uncertain health for the past 10 years, I often think she enjoyed these years—perhaps more than any other 10-year period in her life. She took a great joy in her grand-daughters and life round about her. She travelled considerably, and she always insisted travel didn't tire her.

Since I have been in this horticultural work, I have been able to establish a great many trees, shrubs, and flowers in her yard. My contribution was only a small part of the whole, however. Frances Kannowski, W. R. Leslie, Mrs. Eli Taillon, R. L. Wodarz, E. C. Hilborn, George Will, Dr. C. I. Nelson and others contributed many species to her planting. She loved every plant. She always felt better when season and weather was such that she could walk about among her plants. If more folks could realize the joy a plant of some sort brings, they would never need to ponder long over what to give.

Her special delight was in her lilacs and peonies. She gave special attention to that rascal of the Peony tribe—the variety Solange, of which she had a vigorous plant. True to character, Solange more often than not chose to misbehave. When it did burst forth, as only Solange can, she was thrilled beyond measure. It was most fitting that her lilacs and peonies put on a grand show for her this spring. This was especially true of Solange, a bouquet of which was in her room almost until the last day she lived.

I expect some would say that Mother's horizons were not very wide. I am here to testify that she lived a rich, full life. Her home, her church, and her shrubs and flowers fully occu-

pied her time. I doubt if she envied anyone. Cheerful, patient, and of even temper always, you could depend on her to be always considerate. She had "learned to abide" before I ever knew her.

Going through some of her effects after the funeral, we found a poem in her firm handwriting of some years ago. Whether it was original with her or not, matters little. It pretty well expressed her philosophy. In the interest of space, we shall quote only the final verse:

"Life is sweet just because of the friends that we have,
And the things that together we share.

We want to live on, not because of ourselves,

But because of the people who care.
It's giving and doing for somebody else;

On that all life's splendor depends.
And the joy of this world when it's all added up,
Is found in the making of friends."

While we shall miss her terribly, because she played such a prominent part in the life of our small family, none of us could wish her to linger longer and suffer. Our best tribute can only be to try and follow the example she so prayerfully and patiently set. Our reverent prayer should ever be: "Lord, make us more like this wise old bird."

NO LONGER NEEDS HELP

Jimmy's mother had taught him to remember his relatives when he said his prayers. One night he omitted the name of his favorite aunt.

"Jimmy," reminded his mother, "you forgot to say 'God bless Aunt Sophie and make her happy!'"

"I don't have to say that any more," replied Jimmy soberly. "Aunt Sophie's engaged."

—CAPPER'S FARMER

It's been said: "Fortune knocks at every man's door once in life," but in a good many cases the man is in a neighboring saloon and does not hear her.—Mark Twain.

Most common complaint against the old Indian method of sending messages by smoke signals was that everybody could read your mail. —MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By

W. R. LESLIE



W. R. Leslie

Autumn Chores confront the prairie gardener in October. Many plantations and borders may pass thru the winter successfully if not accorded any special pre-winter care. However, the happiest gardener with understanding provides

health assurance to his plants in the form of wraps, mulches or shelters. Some of the considerations recognized at the Morden Experimental Station for plant welfare are reviewed here.

Pruning is delayed until spring. Making large open wounds in such semi-tender subjects as apple trees in late autumn and early winter is liable to result in winter injury. The tree is entering its dormancy and is unable to provide healing by way of actively flowing sap. The base tissue is exposed to the painful drying influence of penetrating wind and frost.

Mulching has two purposes. One is

to keep the ground frozen and the other is to lessen loss of moisture. The important job for the covering, as far as soil temperature is concerned, is to keep it frozen. For that reason mulches are not put on early. Placement is after moderate freezing has begun. Once the ground is frozen, the aim is to keep it locked tight in frost. Alternate freezing and thawing tends to plant heaving. Exposure of the crowns may lead to casualties. Mulches play a useful role in screening the earth surface thus preventing undue loss of soil moisture. It is desirable to avoid the forming of soil cracks which tend to root disrupting as well as desiccation.

Mulches are mostly somewhat porous. Among the things used as litter are evergreen boughs, brush, slough hay, straw free of seeds, corn stalks, sorghum canes, sawdust, moss and leaves. Loose brush screens the surface from part of the sunshine and traps snowfall. Slough or marsh hay is excellent, giving good close protection while lying lightly. Leaves by themselves may pack and form a smothering mat. Such a mass may destroy perennial flowers. Where there is tendency of leaves to become too close, procedure is to first strew brush and then place the leaves through the branchlets.

Mice may take up winter quarters in the mulch litter. If there be danger

from these rodents, precaution is taken by placing some poisoned corn meal, oat meal or cracked grain in containers which will exclude birds and larger animals.

ROSES of the hardy shrub types require little or no preparation for winter. Where there is likelihood of crush from drifting snow, rose bushes benefit from easing the outer branches inward and holding them there with a band of jute bagging. Tender Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual roses are mounded with cones of dry soil in early November to a height of about 10 inches. Pruning is delayed until about the first of May when the soil mulch is removed. Between the mounds of soil may be placed clean straw. Climbing roses, a type which is tender and blooms on second year wood, are taken down from their upright position, laid on the ground and covered with two feet of dry leaves. A board cover or other roof is placed to prevent leaves becoming wet from precipitation.

GRAPES are removed from their wire supports, pruned to desired form, and the vines covered with about 10 inches of dry soil. A special grader blade saves much time where there is a long row of grapes. The prunings are removed to the root cellar to be made into cuttings for plant increase.

(Continued on Page 110)

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THE VERSATILE APPLE

Apple blossoms have inspired writers, lovers, painters, and culinary experts. Apples have been shot off heads (William Tell), have started things (Garden of Eden), and have been a problem for scientists (Sir Isaac Newton).

After apples are yanked, torn, clipped, snapped, or pulled off trees, they may be pared, cored, peeled, fried, smashed, sliced, cubed, grated, chopped, baked, boiled, crushed, roasted, or broiled; and they may be turned into sauce, cider, cobblers, butter, pudding, pancakes, or dumplings, and still retain their identity.

They may be polished and wrapped in fancy paper, or packed in crates, bushels, or barrels. They may be brought to teachers in schools (by pets). Teachers seldom know what to do with the apples, and since she can't do much with one except eat it (which isn't polite), it usually sits on her table tempting the class all day.

But in spite of all this, apples are a modest fruit, blushing furiously if permitted to remain on trees long enough.

ANNETTE VICTORIN

EARLY AMERICAN GARDEN- ING TRADITIONS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

By

MARGARET H. DAVIDSON

PART I

South Dakota is young in statehood. The covered wagons and oxtteams that brot the first white settlers to much of her territory are still within the memory of her living pioneers.

Bisected by the Missouri river, the state is roughly divided into four distinctly separate agricultural areas. The Black Hills region and its adjacent territory in the south west. The great plains to the east and north of the Hills, bounded on the east by the Missouri river. The lake country of the north east, the lowest point in the state. The gently sloping valleys of the James, Vermillion, and Big Sioux rivers, to the east and south east, this is the richest farm land in the state.

The average growing season is 135 days. However while the high plateau of the Black Hills has a growing season of less than 105 days, in the south east it exceeds 145 days. The rainfall has an average of 20 inches for the state, but this too varies from less than 15 inches in the northwest corner to more than 25 inches in the southeast portion. Three fourths of the rainfall comes during the growing season making a crop production equal to that of any regions having a much higher precipitation.

The First Gardeners

The earliest established record of man's habitation is that of the mound builders in the eastern half of the state. These people were Indians and the mounds their burial grounds. For this record it is sufficient to know that the artifacts found in these mounds show no evidence of any agricultural development.

On the contrary the Arikara Indians, who followed them, were the first agriculturists of whom there is a definite record. Their advent into this territory is a moot question, for every year we are forced to push back our estimates of how early these agricultural Indians were living on the plains. As time goes on we learn still more of the habits and customs of these people who lived in permanent earthen lodges and built their villages, large and small along both sides of the Missouri river from

Yankton to the North Dakota boundary. A deep moat surrounded their homes and gardens on the three sides that did not face the waterways. On the islands in the Missouri river are evidences of their gardens too.

Their cultivated food crops included corn in different varieties, (meal, flint and sweetcorn) squashes, pumpkins, several varieties of beans and sunflowers, and a tobacco of their own species.

From nature's bounty they adopted the wild plants to their use, for food and medicine. Highly valued was the tipisina or Indian turnip. Buffaloberry, Juneberry, chokecherry, sandcherry, wild plum, thornapple, sheepberry, wild grapes and even the roseberry were used for food. So were the perennial sunflower tubers, the wild onions were eaten in the spring and the young shoots of the milk weed, also various greens, lambs quarter, pig weed, and nettle. The buffalo bean was dried and ground, grass seeds dried and parched, the berries of the hackberry ground and used for seasoning. The boxelder, native maple of the plains, was tapped in the late winter or early spring and syrup or sugar made from the sap.

Dogbane and nettle fibers furnished the bowstring and fine cordage. Baskets were woven from the inner bark of the boxelder and diamond willow. The latter because of its odd wood formation was put to many ornamental uses. Mats were made from bulrushes. The yucca furnished coarse fiber, but more important, the roots made an excellent sudsy soap.

Beads were made from fruit stones and from the pearly seed of the gromwell, Cattail and milkweed down furnished linings for swaddling cloths of the babies. Wild flower seeds, leaves, and grasses served as scents.

The plants used in medicine form a long list. Prickly pear (cactus) leaves were split and applied locally for infection caused by wounds. Cone flower roots produced a kidney remedy.

The Arikaras had in common with all agricultural peoples a deep instinct for the beauty of nature, perpetuated in their flower and leaf design on pottery and the embroidery they wrought with porcupine quills on tanned animal skins. The quills were dyed with brilliant colors made from sumac, seed of the giant ragweed and pine flowers. The latter made a yellow dye and if

mixed with a certain berry a brilliant scarlet.

Early explorers found these Indians well established and living a peaceful, contented, happy life. The Verendryes in 1743 camped with the Cherry Creek Arikaras near Ft. Pierre. In their journals they describe them as friendly. Later in 1804 the Lewis and Clarke Expedition spent several days at the large Arikara Village at the mouth of Grand river and were hospitably welcomed. They left a record that the Arikaras were friendly and generous, both at that time and on their return trip the following year.

Slowly, a great many surprising things are brought to light concerning these early people of the great plains. That they were soil conservationists, for they planted their gardens in the lee of natural shelter belts, used a tool for tilling the soil fashioned of the shoulder bone of the buffalo, a tool which has its counter part in a newly marketed modern replica. They practiced a diversified farming, their food crops cultivated on the fertile river and creek bottoms, their huge shaggy wild cattle, the buffalo, pastured on the adjacent west river grasslands.

Their diet compares favorably with the best of modern nutrition. The Indian women were experts in preserving and conserving food for the long winter season.

They carried on a lively barter system in trade with other Indian tribes, exchanging food and handicrafts for horses and different wares.

Surprising too are the discoveries of the extent of their settlements and numbers of their population. That they built up a satisfactory design for living there is no doubt. Their experience and knowledge of the soil and climate in relation to agriculture and horticulture must have been gleaned through the hard trial and error of centuries. A loss to future generations in South Dakota and to the world that they had no written language, left no written records.

In 1750 the nomadic and warlike Teton Sioux fleeing before the Chipewas beset this peaceful Arikara Nation in a war of aggression and attrition that was to last for 40 years. With a predatory eye on the rich hunting grounds of the west river, the Sioux maneuvered around the Arikaras and

(Continued on Page 102)

BOOK REVIEW

By

MRS. L. N. BRAKKE



Mrs. Brakke

Pioneer American Gardening. Compiled by Elvénia Slosson, Published by Coward-McCann Inc., New York. 306 pages, price \$3.75.

This book is a collection of stories out of America's horticultural history, contributed by the 41 states

whose 250,000 federated gardeners constitute the National Council of State Garden clubs. Contributors from the seven National Council regions chose their own subjects, what they thought would prove most interesting, from their state. In many cases they had to use traditional material, stories handed down from generation to generation in their own families. From the New England region we have the little herb gardens in Connecticut in 1639, the herbs were used for medicine and culinary purposes. New Hampshire claims the growing of the first Irish potatoes in North America, 1719 and the first sale of vegetable seeds. The rotation of crops by the Indians in Rhode Island in 1636. The heirloom beans, grown by the early settlers of Vermont. From the Central Atlantic region we have the famous roses of Maryland. Peaches, apples and cherries growing wild in New Jersey. New York claims the first commercial nursery, established at Flushing, Long Island, in 1737, carried on for four generations and later named Linnaean Botanic Garden. The Buckeye state, Ohio, claims the maple, oak, chestnut, walnut and other fine trees, day lilies and roses. Eleven states in the South Atlantic region have Alabama with the first horticultural Society in the south in 1847. Florida, the first area within the present United States to be discovered and settled by white man, at St. Augustine in 1565. Citrus fruits were established in Florida in 1579. The Blue Grass state of Kentucky, with their natural caves and beautiful woodland. Georgia the camellia state, has the Cherokee rose as their state flower. Virginia and the Carolinas are famous for their old gar-

dens, rice, cotton and magnolias. From the Central region, Illinois claims the first recorded orchard being planted in 1818, the year of statehood. Indiana horticulture has been traced back as far as prehistoric mound builders. In 1816 the first grafted orchard of apple trees was planted. Iowa is an Indian name meaning "The beautiful land"; first state fair held in 1854.

The story of Iowa corn the past 100 years is a story of progress, the mother state of the original Delicious apple tree. The Tulip gardens of Michigan, the beautiful rose gardens of Arkansas and the many Botanical gardens of Missouri-Oklahoma ranks second in number of wild flowers, Mistletoe their state flower. Old timers all speak of roses, lilies and iris. From the Rocky Mountain region Colorado mentions their first large orchard established in 1867. Kansas is the leading wheat growing state. Apples were the first fruit planted in Montana in 1872. The roots of Nebraska history runs back over 300 years, once called the Great American Desert, some 300 species of native wild flowers grow there. To us in South Dakota of course, the chief interest in the book is in Margaret Davidson's fine piece of writing, so good that she was accorded 11 pages in the book out of a total of 299 pages, while the average of 41 states would be but a trifle over 7 pages. It is intensely interesting and shows a wonderful amount of research. It includes the names of Joe Dailys, Robert Beatty, George Whiting, John S. Robertson and Dr. N. E. Hansen. The latter, the discoverer and introducer of Crested Wheat grass, Durham wheat, hardy alfalfa and originator of many varieties of plums, apples, roses and bush cherries. The covered wagon brought plants, slips, seeds of grain, vegetables, fruits, flowers and trees to Utah. The Pacific coast states of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington, gives us groves of oranges, grapefruit, olives, dates, pear, apples, grapes and others. Washington the Evergreen state, boasts many native wildflower gardens. Hope each and everyone of you can get to read this fine book.

In this time of scanty attire the expression, "I haven't a thing to wear," doesn't strike as melancholy a note as in years gone by. —MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE.

EARLY AMERICAN GARDENING

(Continued from Page 101)

drove the buffalo west, cutting off their source of meat.

So well entrenched and fortified were the defenders that the Sioux raids and forays caused little damage, until they (the Sioux) acquired the white men's guns in the late 18th and early 19th century. Against these the former protection of the moated Arikara Villages crumbled, their bows and arrows were of little avail.

It is small wonder that association of the guns of the Sioux with the white man, engendered in the hitherto peaceful friendly Arikaras, a hatred of all white men. On lone trappers, hunters and settlers fell the wrath of their vengeance. River travel became a hazard.

Abandoning their southern villages and moving ever northward the Arikaras finally made their last stand at the mouth of Grand River in the village where the Lewis and Clarke Expedition had been so warmly welcomed such a few years before.

In 1823, outnumbered by white and Indian foe, outclassed in weapons, their homes and gardens in ruins behind them, their numbers decimated, the remnants of the Arikara Nation fled north to the Mandans. Three years later Dr. George F. Will, of that fine old pioneer family of Nursery and seedsmen of Bismarck, N. D., was to gather and preserve for posterity the heritage from the Arikara gardeners. Fourteen varieties of corn, several of beans, outstanding among the latter, the Great Northern variety, which is the foundation of northern bean crops today.

To Dr. Will, both North and South Dakota are indebted for his work in research done on the agricultural Indians of the plains. Through his efforts have come not only a keener understanding of the habits and attainments of these people but also the material gifts they have left for present and future generations.

Dr. Will says: "Perhaps when we have learned and taken to heart the lessons of ecology, conservation, and adaption which our predecessors undoubtedly learned in a harder way through the centuries, we too shall be able to live with the same peace, happiness, and contentment which they had before white contacts destroyed a good culture."

South Dakota • HORTICULTURE

GROWING FRUITS UNDER IRRIGATION

By

DR. G. F. WILL



Dr. Will

Millions of Dollars could be saved annually in the Dakotas if the fruit juices necessary for a balanced diet were raised in the states.

Dr. George Will, with his father, has had seventy years of experience in North Dakota in fruit growing, and says it can be done. He passed along the results of his experience in the following address over KFYR Radio Station, Bismarek, N. D.

Dr. Will: "One feature of irrigation that is seldom thought about is the extended variety of crops which may be successfully grown with just a little water added to our good soil at critical times. It takes no extensive thought to realize the importance of irrigation with such crops as sugar beets and alfalfa. And, it is equilly plain that

without very cheaply furnished water, it is in most years hardly feasible to grow the common grain crops under irrigation.

We all know what even a little water will do for the Victory Garden, even if it is only the overflow from a coulee or the surplus water from the windmill run over the garden surface.

It is noteworthy that in just about the driest parts of North America, the Pueblo Indians used to dam up the arroyos coulees and held back flood waters and snow water to be spread over their little farms where their crops of corn, beans, squashes and sunflowers never failed. There can then not be much doubt that by adaption of such comparatively inexpensive methods every North Dakota farmer could have an irrigated garden.

The growth of truck crops has been given full attention and we have come to realize that there is a definitely limited market for most of them. I do believe, however, that in most years there would be a profit in growing cabbage and potatoes under irrigation, at least in the western third of our state, and that every year good returns could be realized from onions properly grown for maximum development by the ap-

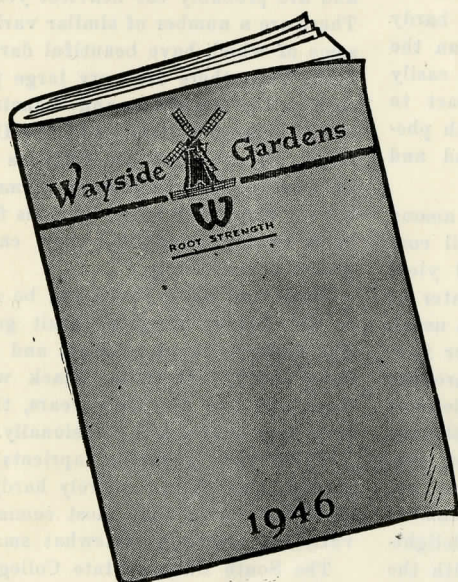
plication of irrigating water at just the proper time.

But, even under irrigation it is not good to "Put all our eggs in one basket." Proper diversification seems as essential under irrigation as in any other farming program. A few pigs, a cow or two, some alfalfa, will serve to stabilize any kind of farming in the great plains. And, along with diversification in the more familiar directions, there is another addition seldom considered, and that is the growing of fruit.

With an adequate and quickly grown screen of Chinese elm, cottonwood or willow around a properly selected tract of land suitable for irrigation, there is a very extensive list of fruits which it has been demonstrated can be successfully grown in the Northern Plains. Even without irrigation, the Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan, North Dakota, has shown us that it is possible over a period of some thirty years to grow apples, plums, pears and cherries of certain types, also apricots and other fruits to supply enough for the year's home consumption.

Some of our pioneer irrigators have shown that the facility of growing such crops, and the yields obtained are

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Wayside Gardens

MENTOR, OHIO

tremendously greater when water is available at crucial periods. These pioneer irrigators and other fruit growers with especially favorable tracts for growing fruits can also testify to the insatiable demand for fruit among the people of the state, large numbers of whom will drive miles to the home of the growers, and often do their own picking.

During the past twenty-five years there has been a tremendous development in the breeding and originating of fruit varieties suited to the Northern Plains conditions. This work has been well done at the various Canadian experiment stations at Morden, Manitoba; Saskatoon and other stations; also at the Minnesota Fruit Farm, the Great Plains Station at Mandan and the North Dakota Experiment Station, where many of Dr. Yeager's hardy varieties originated. It is therefore possible now to grow most of the hardy fruits which are suited to our conditions.

The woody fruits will do well on practically any bench land, river or creek bottom with a reasonable amount of protection. The bush fruits mostly prefer a rich loam, or in the case of strawberries, a sandy loam.

In many locations, it is possible to set out an orchard of plums, hybrid cherries, apples, crab apples, and to set between the rows currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and the dwarf cherries such as Brooks, Tom Thumb, Black Beauty, etc.

The bush fruits will usually come into bearing, especially under irrigation, the year after they are planted, and will help to defray the cost of overhead while the larger trees are developing—a process that may take three or four years before they come into bearing.

Strawberries can hardly be grown at all with any prospect of fruit yields unless water is available. They require large amounts of moisture from May until the fruit crop has been harvested, and again in the later summer to produce a crop of new plants for the next year's crop. With plenty of moisture and a light covering for winter, this fruit will produce an almost unbelievably large crop, often running into several thousand quarts per acre. The Senator Dunlap June-bearing variety is perhaps the best yielder of all. The crop comes on and is picked by the

first week in July. For family use, perhaps the Everbearing variety gives happier results because they not only produce a fair crop in June but also bear a late crop in August and September. Even for the market, they are often more profitable, on account of this late crop coming when strawberries are generally off the market.

Raspberries also respond most favorably to irrigation and are perhaps the most profitable small fruit of all if properly handled. The very hardy varieties, such as the Ruddy, Durham, and Chief, and Mrs. Heath black raspberry will stand most of our winters with little protection. For the heaviest crops of fruit, it is best to lay them down and cover them winters. The Ruddy is a very heavy producer and will perhaps be the most profitable for the market, as well as being hardiest. This fruit bears on new canes. Old stocks should be cut out after bearing. Another heavy producer of easily marketable fruit is the currant, which thrives under irrigation, is easily picked, always in demand, and with plenty of water is a heavy producer. The best known of the hardy and extra productive varieties is probably the Red Lake, which originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Currants required little care except to cut out old wood every two or three years.

For a long time there were no sorts of cultivated gooseberry varieties which were entirely winter hardy in our climate. Since Dr. Yeager produced the Pixwell, we have a perfectly hardy gooseberry of higher quality than the older sorts and also much more easily picked. This fruit will also react to the stimulation of irrigation with phenomenal yields. It is in demand and can be shipped profitably.

The little bush cherries are among our hardiest fruits and on a soil containing more or less sand will yield with the stimulus of a little water at the proper time even heavier than usual, and with much larger and better flavored fruits. These small bushes produce fruits the full size of a cherry, pleasant to eat from the hand and make delicious jams, jellies and sauce. These, too, should have the older wood cut out every year or so. There are a number of varieties of these hardy and delightful little fruits which thrive with the least attention of any fruit grown. They may be planted about three feet

apart in the rows, with the rows six to eight feet apart, or may be planted between the rows of larger trees if it be deemed advisable.

Then there are the tree fruits for which we wait while the small fruits are bringing in their produce. The principal ones that come to mind are apples, crab apples and plums of various sorts. There are now one or two varieties of pears which seem to be fully as hardy as the hardy varieties of apples, and the fruits of which are delicious though smaller than the commercial varieties.

We all know of the many carloads and big truckloads of apples which come into North Dakota, both from the west and the east every year. But few of us realize that with a fairly widespread system of irrigation over the state it will be possible for North Dakota to produce practically all the apples and crab apples that are needed by its people.

Plums on the average are perhaps even more profitable to grow than apples, as they come into bearing earlier and yield heavier crops. All of these appreciate irrigation and respond to it. It should be remembered though that both plums and apples should be watered mostly in June and July and very little after that. Otherwise the trees are likely to grow too rank and too late in the season, with resultant winter injury.

The hybrid plums such as the Opata are about the size of a very large cherry and are probably the heaviest yielders. There are a number of similar varieties, some of which have beautiful dark red flesh. Then there are very large plums such as the Greenville and Waneta and the Minnesota varieties like the Underwood, all of which are fully as large as most of the California plums and have a very much more delicious flavor. With water available, they can be grown commercially.

These and other items can be added to the Dakota irrigated fruit garden. The hazelnut loves moisture and is entirely hardy otherwise. Black walnut trees will live for many years, though they may winter kill occasionally.

There are genuine apricots now available which are entirely hardy and of better flavor than most commercial varieties, although somewhat smaller.

The South Dakota State College Extension Service suggest that wild or
(Continued on Page 112)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By

MRS. G. M. JORGENSEN



Mrs. Jorgensen

Several important moves were voted upon by the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs with representatives of 28 clubs present in convention assembled at Yankton, August 13-14, 1951.

Dues were increased from 50c to \$1.00 per capita to help cover the costs of our growing organization and leave a little for expenses of the president after this year. Please realize that not one penny has ever been taken from the Federation treasury by a state president for printing, stationery, or traveling expenses in the eight years of our being. The continued growth and good work of the organization must be assured by financial aid to our officers.

For convenience sake, you will continue to pay dues to the Court House in Sioux Falls.

A change in policy was made when all membership chairmen were made members of the Board of Directors of the State Federation of garden clubs, giving all districts a vote on Federation policy. Each director will express the desires of the clubs in her district by her vote.

Your Board of Directors voted to inaugurate a larger system of awards which will probably include ribbons for flower shows and civic achievement in addition to the year book and scrap-book contests of this year; and junior awards which were voted on by the assembly.

National aims as set up by Mrs. Spillers, President of National Council, will be incorporated into our activities for the coming year in addition to continuing our past projects of Blue Star Memorial markers. Plant South Dakota with Hopa Crabs, campaign, and raising funds for the treasury. The national aim include the request that each club in the Federation:

Get one new club

Buy one copy of Pioneer American Gardening

Subscribe three subscriptions to National Gardener

Participate in Garden Therapy.

Since your Board felt that each club would wish to buy at least one copy of Pioneer American Gardening it was voted to purchase 50 copies in order to take advantage of the big discount on quantity orders. Each club should buy a copy for your own or for the library in your town. It is a book anyone would enjoy owning. These books are on hand and may be obtained through your State Ways and Means chairman.

It is not much to ask each garden club in the state to help organize one new club, but what a difference it would make in our total! Ask a few friends to a meeting, call on the membership chairman nearest you, and get the ball rolling.

The Garden Therapy program encompasses the Gardens for the Blind project of last year. Its object is to teach and encourage gardening among the handicapped peoples of our state, especially with a view to awakening gardening interest among the patients of our Veterans' Hospitals.

Continue to send stories of South Dakota gardening to your Traditions chairman for we hope some day to see a complete book of South Dakota Gardening under her authorship. Send orders for National Gardener, \$1.00 per year, to National Council of State Clubs, Essex House, New York 19, N. Y.

These projects may loom large upon the horizon of the smaller clubs, but it is participation in the broader aspects of the Federation which makes your club of value to yourself and to the community. Engage in every extra-curricular activity you can handle. Coming in first is not your object. Participation alone is rewarding and a sense of well-being and happiness follows from knowing that you have been a part of the whole. A busy club is a happy, contented club and is recognized as a valuable civic force in the community.

To those of you who have been wondering about the Horticulture magazine let me say that beginning with the September-October number the magazine will be printed as a bi-monthly publication for the time being. However a number of changes have been recommended by a committee from the Federation and from the Horticulture

Society, and when these are incorporated into the magazine will make it more truly an expression of Federation ideas.

Do—make use of your chairman. Appoint one for every department in your own club and then write to the state chairman for the helps they can give. Do—especially, send in the names of new officers and other news from your club to your State Corresponding secretary. The names of your officers are vital because National Gardener is sent free to all presidents, and they have no other means of knowing when to revise their mailing lists.

These are your officers and chairmen. Clip and save:

President—Mrs. Geo. M. Jorgensen, Dell Rapids

First vice president—Mr. Don Johnson, 519 S. Lyndale, Sioux Falls

Second vice president—Mrs. Francis Nelson, Hurley

Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Earl Kindred, Miller

Recording secretary—Mrs. Leon Jeffreys, 106 St. Joe, Rapid City

Treasurer—Miss Laura Sexauer, 1326 S. 4th, Brookings

Membership Chairmen and Directors:

Dist. 1—Mrs. Ray Jerrett, Britton

Dist. 2—Mrs. Andrew Melham, 721 First St. N. W., Watertown

Dist. 3—Mrs. E. L. Shanahan, 824 13th St. S. W., Huron

Dist. 4—Mrs. Leo Monteith, 320 S. Main, Brookings

Dist. 5—Mrs. Lee Thompson, Hurley

Dist. 6—Mr. O. A. Grossheusch, 1205 Dakota Ave., Yankton

Dist. 7—Mrs. Jake Zilverberg, Highmore

Dist. 8—Mrs. Clayton Dietz, Groton

Dist. 9—Mrs. Edgar Miller, Mobridge

Dist. 10—Mrs. R. K. Morrell, No. 2 Pringle Apt., Pierre

Dist. 11—Mr. A. R. Schamber, 38th and Sunset, Rapid City

Dist. 12—Mrs. Frank McKenzie, Winner.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMARY

Chairmen:

Assistant Editor — Mrs. Clarence Freed, 752 S. Phillips, Sioux Falls

Awards—Mrs. L. N. Brakke, Hartford

Birds—Miss Ruth Habeger, Madison

Blue Star—Mr. H. N. Dybvig, Dell Rapids

Civic Achievement—Mrs. Ethel Dobson

(Continued on Page 109)

FRUIT AND GARDEN NOTES

By

F. X. WALLNER



F. X. Wallner

Sept. 30. These notes have been delayed all summer because of the editor's difficulties with the printer, but it has resulted in a long deserved rest at a very busy time. Now that we have a new printer we don't look for any more delays. Perhaps the main worry of most gardeners up to this time, has been the poor tomato crop, almost a month late, in the first fruits to be gathered, the crop was a big disappointment. The highly praised new hybrid was a failure in that they were too small and even shy bearing. Our own Firesteel and Sioux were a little better and larger, but also poor yield. After the rainy spell in early summer, the ground became baked and hard and blight developed here, as well as most everywhere. Our own Pinks and Best Red were also a very short crop. Our Golden Jubilee turned out to be the Best Red, because I labeled them wrong, when cleaning the seed. Our late, seeded in the field, has yielded us the best fruit, but a few weeks too late, as we have many bushels at this time that must be ripened inside by heat. These were planted on new ground and little blight developed. One man bought 25 bushels, \$50 worth to ripen for the October and November market. Several bushels of garden Huckelberries are left on the vine because the public does not know about

this Wonderberry. We have harvested a nice crop of cantaloupe; a new wilt resistant variety, but the season was short, so much of the crop is still green on the vine. All squashes and vine crops were short crop except the cucumbers. Another year we will plant more Butternut. In our rush of work at the stand, we let a southern apple man unload Missouri Jonathans that were not the best, and we still had a few bushels from the Elsinger orchard that everyone liked much better. The last 100 bushels I sold to a trucker that took them out into the western part of the state. Since then I have been more careful, always looking for and insisting on U. S. No. 1 stamp on each basket. The next lot was also from a Missouri trucker, not the rich red, but good sound apples. Another lot came from Arkansas, also a good grade of U. S. Jonathan 2½ inches, but not the color of the first lot that was so deceiving. Today three weeks later, a big load came in from Illinois, mostly Jonathans, but also a few baskets of the old varieties Grimes Golden and Snow. These were all good color, not a worm in the load, even claimed not a worm in the orchard, so on his return from Mitchell and other places he still had 70 bushels of nice Jonathans left, so we are again in the apple deal for a while. Oct. 15th. According to Secretary Fitch, of Iowa Vegetable Growers, the 10th is the dead line for digging potatoes, but we still have two more days of digging, besides several hundred bushels of carrots and turnips to get in. A new marketing package for carrots is the small plastic or cellophane bag of 3 or 4 carrots, less than 1½ lbs. to retail for 19 to 23 cents, depending on the disposition of the merchant, while our price is 5 cents per lbs., \$1. for a half bushel or

\$2. for 50 pounds. Last year we thought we had too many pie pumpkins for Halloween and not enough of the larger ones, so this year Bob planted all field pumpkins and none of the smaller ones, so we have lost the big sales that was ready for the smaller type, but neither of these is the ideal type for jackolanterns. There will be several bushels of huckelberries left out to freeze, as the sale is limited, only a few have tasted the pie they make. This is a wonderful fruit and so easy to grow and makes a big crop under all conditions. Here is one of the good things from CAPPER'S FARMER.

Use of chemicals by farmers is barely under way compared with what is to come, in the view of agricultural scientists. For example, last year alone 100 new chemical compounds were found which gave promise of importance as regulators of growth in plants. Thousands more of the compounds are to be tested.

Plants have been found recently to be a fertile source of hormone materials for medical uses. It may be possible, in the future, to use plant hormones to stimulate forage growth—or to increase yields and protein content of cereal crops.

Tests are going on which could reveal a way to make plants more resistant to fungi and insect attacks. In both this country and England, researchers are studying a field that may be a tremendous boon to farmers: the possibility that chemical insecticides can be injected right into a plant's growing system to ward off pests!

You can buy enough of the new rat poison warfarin to bait your farm with the \$5. a year it costs you to feed one rat. —PRAIRIE FARMER.

HOME OF *Seeds and Trees That Grow
and Satisfy*

Gurney Seed and Nursery Co.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By

MRS. EARL KINDRED
Corresponding Secretary

The S. D. State Horticulture Society and the S. D. Federation of Garden clubs held their joint annual meeting at Yankton on Aug. 13 and 14, 1951. The convention was presided over by H. N. Dybvig, State Hort. Soc. president and Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen, state president and Mrs. F. Briley, 1st vice president of the S.D.F.G.C. Mrs. Jorgensen had chosen "Pathway to Beauty" as the convention theme and it was ably developed, as the convention progressed. On Monday, Aug. 13, the formal opening took place, at the Congregational church with a welcome to Yankton by Mayor E. A. Crockett. The response was given by Mrs. F. Briley. Mr. H. N. Dybvig then gave his president's address, followed by the secretary's report by W. A. Simmons and the report of the treasurer, F. X. Wallner, Hort. Soc. officers. Mrs. H. B. Merritt, recording secretary, and Mrs. R. Berry, treasurer, reported on their activities as Garden club officers. Mrs. H. B. Crandall, Junior Garden club chairman, conducted a bird hunt for the Junior delegates and at 10:30 three speakers contributed to the convention theme by the following talks, Dr. S. A. McCrory, Horticulture at State College, spoke on "A way to make S. D. highways beautiful," Mrs. G. R. McArthur, Regional Chairman for the Rocky Mountain region presented examples of "What other states have done." Representatives from Rapid City, Brookings, Sioux Falls and Flandreau enumerated the "Dividends our City parks have paid." This was followed by a round table discussion, which brought out how the work is carried on and what it means to a town. This was a short morning as we had to give up nearly a half hour of time to the Hort. Soc. Luncheon on Aug. 13 was served at the V. of W. club room and delegates and guests were entertained by a "hat show," put on by the Tri-State Garden club, Valley Springs. Round table discussion centered around the following: Junior round table, Mrs. H. B. Crandall, leader; Club Projects, Mrs. Leo Monteith, leader; Highway Beautification, Mrs. G. R. McArthur, leader; Conservation, Mrs. L. G. Elsinger, leader; and Ways and Means, headed by

Mrs. Clifford Stoneking. The afternoon session opened with an interesting and informative talk by Mrs. Edgar Irving, State President, Nebraska Federation of Garden clubs, of Omaha, whose theme was "Flowers in search of a home in S. D.," discussing some of the older ones and many less usually seen in our S. D. gardens but still hardy there. She urged use of the newer and better varieties wherever possible. Mrs. H. B. Crandall spoke ably on Junior Gardeners, telling of their work in the Sioux Falls schools. Miss Ruth Habeger of Madison, assisted by Mrs. Crandall, presented a lecture with slides of many "Birds we can enjoy." Mrs. Farnham, Brookings, in her talk on "My Kitchen Garden," brought out the beauty as well as usefulness of herbs and the more lowly things to be found in that type of garden. At 5 o'clock on Monday we were adjourned to attend the state flower show, held in the city auditorium. This was the first time that a state flower show had been attempted and the 600 and more entries were a surprise and delight to the delegates and visitors. Mrs. Edgar Irving, a nationally accredited judge and president of the Nebraska federation, acted as judge. She stated that for a first show the exhibition was exceptionally good and quality excellent, considering the distance many of the blooms had to be transported. The evening banquet was held at the Masonic Temple with Russell Rulon acting as toastmaster. Honored guests and state officers were introduced and the speaker, Dr. I. E. Weeks, President of the S. D. University, held the undivided attention of his listeners as he reviewed the history of the State Horticultural Society, its growth and achievements and the changes which have come about thru the added interest of organization of garden clubs. He particularly urged the beautification of school grounds, quoting "The human soul absorbs its environment." Drawing the conclusion that some school children must have very warped souls. Another of the highlights of the evening was the honor accorded our president when H. R. Woodward of Hot Springs presented Mrs. Jorgensen with the sixth annual John Robertson Memorial award, a gold medal presented each year at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society to an individual making outstanding contributions to the field of

horticulture in South Dakota during the year. Mr. Woodward also contributed two vocal numbers to the banquet program. At the close of the evening a reception was held honoring Mrs. G. R. McArthur, Rocky Mountain Regional Director of the National Council of State Garden clubs and Mrs. Edgar Edving, president of the Nebraska Federation of Garden clubs. Tuesday activities opened with the Garden club presidents breakfast at the Chas. Gurney hotel, with the following presenting a panel of garden club problems; J. M. Atkinson, Rapid City, highway beautification, how to stimulate interest in the community, Mrs. Ray Jarret, Newark, attendance, Mrs. Roy Sanford, Valley Springs, Judging the small flower show; Mrs. Edgar Irving, Omaha, and how to start beautifying, by Mrs. G. R. McArthur, Huron. After assembling again at the convention hall, three minutes each was allotted the state chairmen for reports. The nominating committee, Mrs. Lewis Severance, Huron, Mrs. Arthur Bjornsen, Yankton, and Mrs. R. C. Ferris, Sioux Falls, and the convention invitation, Mrs. F. K. Jeffreys, Rapid City, Mrs. Ted Lowry, Mobridge, and Mrs. Andrew Melham, Watertown, made their reports. Mrs. G. R. McArthur, Mrs. Jeffreys, Mrs. Crandall and Mrs. Melham gave 5 minute reports on the National convention at Missoula. Mrs. Edgar Irving spoke again on Garden club activities. At 12 o'clock we were guests for luncheon of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Gurney and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Rulon at the Gurney Seed Company's building where a delicious and most bounteous meal was served. All were disappointed that the trip to the Rulon Gardens and the Gurney nursery was impossible because of the heavy rains of the two past nights. Climaxing the program was a lecture and a series of slides of the Lehman Gardens, Fariabault, Minn., presented by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lehman and the first talk of the convention by Mr. Wm. H. Snyder, Horticulturist at State College, whose topic was "Future Pathways to Beauty", in which he stressed the importance of research. Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen was re-elected as president, and the following other officers were elected for the coming year. First Vice President Mr. D. E. Johnson, Sioux Falls, 2nd Vice President Mrs. Francis

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THE SIXTH ROBERTSON AWARD

By
H. R. WOODWARD



H. R. Woodward

At this convention held in our Mother City, it is again my happy privilege and opportunity to make the public presentation of the Robertson Memorial Medal to one who has contributed much to horticulture in our state. No one in the past two decades has done more in a public relations or an aesthetic way to keep alive the spark to beautify our state than the recipient of the Sixth annual award.

I ran across a song a few days ago in my collection, by Guy D'Hardelot called "I know a Lovely Garden." Let us as horticulturists dedicate the sentiment of that song to Mrs. George M. Jorgensen of Dell Rapids.

"I know a lovely garden,
where blooms the sweetest flowers
And there from morn to even,
I pass away the hours."

I shall not continue with that poem because one might think she likes to sit out in her garden and admire the beauties of floral nature without doing a lot of work. She is too active for that, and besides one can't have a garden of any kind without a lot of hard work. She says, "I seem to be a push-over when someone wants me to do anything." But—that's the characteristic of busy people. Generally when anyone wants anything done he goes to the person that already has his hands full and they somehow feel he will get the job done.

Besides the work she does at home she is a writer of garden stories for other publications besides the notes in our own horticultural magazine. Her hometown puts her on the park board and wants her to become a member of the city council.

Although she signs her name Mrs. G. M., she is called Juanita by her friends and intimates. Born as the records reveal at the turn of the Twentieth century at Sioux City, Ia., she finished

high school in 1917 at Rock Rapids and continued study at Drake University, Des Moines and at Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls. She has taught rural schools at Rock Rapids and near Sioux Falls, and in the consolidated school at Humboldt, S. D.

Mrs. Jorgensen's interest in nature and all out-doors began at an early age. She was moved by the spirit of both her father and mother. Her mother told her nature stories and her father was a contributor to the old Shields Magazine on stories of nature.

Her interest in botany and plants was further stimulated by taking work in college under Victor Ries, and from that time she has learned the plant life of the United States. She has toured Old Mexico. She has walked the trails along the snows of Mt. Rainier, she has noted the superb lilies off the beaten trail in the Great Smokies of North Carolina. She has seen the flower garden in the Tetons. She has looked for flowers in the deep hardwoods along the Cedar River in Iowa. She has taken the 12-mile hike along the Garden Wall in Glacier National Park. She knows the woods and plants around the 10,000 lakes in Minnesota. She has noted the natural habitat of the beautiful fringed gentian in the mountain meadows of Yellowstone and the blue columbine of Colorado. She revels in the beauty of the charmed land of the Pacific Northwest, with its abundance of timber resources. She has helped keep South Dakota green and in my own personal opinion, she is South Dakota's greatest woman naturalist.

Mrs. Jorgensen was the moving spirit behind the forming of the Dell Rapids Garden Club in 1932 and helped organize the Federation of Garden Clubs in South Dakota the same year.

If John Robertson were here this evening presenting this gold medal I am sure he would concur with my belief that the establishment of Garden Clubs has been a great thing for South Dakota.

As president of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society when it met in Ipswich on January 25, 1933, John Robertson said in his opening remarks:

"It has pleased me to note the increased number and interest in Garden Clubs, which includes the growing of trees, shrubs, and flowers, as well as vegetables. In affiliating with

these clubs we reach a greater number of young folks than through our own society. We are all in this business because of a love for the work, and a desire to be of service to others."

Mrs. Jorgensen says she has been getting a "worms eye view" of the development and progress of the Federation. To me that means that she has seen it develop from the ground up. It started out with seven clubs in 1943 and had increased to 42 early this year. The membership slogan adopted early a year ago was "51 in 51" (and I understand 45 have been established so far) and the over all slogan is "Plant South Dakota and Keep South Dakota Green."

There has been much accomplished in this short period. Probably the greatest was obtaining the Blue Star Memorial Highway designation. Another has been the Hopa Crab beautification project. Three flower show schools have been held in the state. These schools presented four courses to students which will qualify them on completion to be flower show judges. The formation of Junior Clubs has been encouraged and some of the clubs are doing some outstanding work with the Juniors. And last, but by no means least, a State Flower Show the first to be held, is a part of this convention here this year.

It is always gratifying to know that we have leaders who start something and it is more gratifying to see these leaders carry the thing through and lend personal inspiration at all times rather than drop out of the picture and turn it over to someone else. There are times when progress has seemed slow and discouraging, yet it is particularly gratifying to note that garden clubs have become an important part of our horticultural program.

Times have changed. There was a time when our society was primarily interested in the commercial aspect of fruit growing. But now when an airplane can bring in a load of apples or oranges from Washington or California in a few hours the picture has changed. My neighbor who runs a floral shop and a greenhouse gets orchids from San Francisco and Honolulu.

There was a time when research played a great part. Doctor Hansen played a part in that development, and

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OUR NEW DIRECTOR

By

MRS. G. M. JORGENSEN



Mrs. G. R. McArthur

I was very proud for South Dakota when National Council chose Mrs. Glenne R. McArthur of Huron as Director for the eight states in our Rocky Mountain Region.

The honor of having a Regional Director from our state was augmented by the ease and grace with which she instantly took her place beside the national leaders in garden club work. In my casual acquaintance with her I have found "If you want something well done, ask Peg!" She is graced with all the qualities of leadership, and her instantaneous grasp of responsibilities accruing to a new situation has given her many opportunities for putting them into practice in official capacities in Eastern Star and other organizations. She has a national outlook on world affairs from extensive traveling with her husband, who is president of an electrical corporation and President of Kiwanis, and has taken her place beside him at meetings of international scope.

Mrs. McArthur's record in garden club work is little less than phenomenal for she has leaped from garden club member to one of the highest offices in National Council in only three years. In the summer of 1948 she organized the Fair City Garden Club and served as its first secretary. In 1949 she was elected recording secretary of the State Federation, and the next year was

appointed state chairman of Parks and Monuments; while in June, 1951, she was elected to her present position. We would not be at all surprised to see her continue on up the ladder of fame in garden club work.

While personal beauty may not be a necessary adjunct of leaders in public places, it is certainly a lot more fun to listen and look when a speaker is blessed with an attractive face and a well-modulated voice, and such is the case with your director. In spite of her youthful appearances she fondly boasts of a 3-generation family in her son, daughter, and three adorable grandchildren. This is a thumbnail sketch of Mrs. McArthur whom we salute with pride and confidence as our leader.

PRESSIDENT'S SUMMARY

(Continued from Page 105)

lar, Madison; Mrs. Pete Pearson, Lyons
Conservation—Mrs. L. G. Elsinger, Dell Rapids

Flower Shows—Mrs. Arthur Bjornsen, 509 Mulberry, Yankton; Mrs. Lewis Severance, 706 Illinois, Huron

Flower Show Schools—Mr. L. S. Bush, 513 Maple, Yankton; Mrs. H. B. Crandall, 1616 S. 4th, Sioux Falls

Garden Centers—Mrs. Henholt Christensen, Hurley

Garden Therapy—Mrs. Walter Mortensen, 1924 S. Walts, Sioux Falls, Mrs. Oluf Olson, Crooks, Mrs. Wm. Kellner, 232 E. New York, Rapid City

Historian—Mrs. F. Briley, Mobridge
Hopa Crab Planting—Mrs. Nels Trobak, Renner

Horticulture—Mr. Wm. H. Snyder, Extension Horticulturist, State College, Brookings.

Juniors—Mrs. H. B. Crandall, 1616 S. 4th Ave., Sioux Falls

Legislation and Resolutions — Mrs. Carolyn Nelson, 321 E. Main, Vermillion, Mrs. R. K. Morrell, No. 2 Pringle Apt., Pierre, Mrs. Russell Read, Win-
ner,

Membership—Second vice president, Mrs. Francis Nelson, Hurley

Parliamentarian—Mrs. C. J. Gunderson, 321 E. Main, Vermillion

Programs and Lectures—Mrs. D. S. Baughman, Madison

Publications—Mrs. R. G. Ferris, R. 3, Sioux Falls

Publicity—Mrs. U. J. Norgaard, 605 9th St., Brookings; Miss Emma Meistrick, Yankton

Radio—Mrs. J. D. Coon, 1405 S. Duluth, Sioux Falls

Revision of By-laws—Mrs. W. E. Drummond, Dell Rapids; Mrs. M. E. Schirmer, 400 E. 30th, Sioux Falls

Roadside Development—Mr. J. M. Atkinson, 304 E. Chicago, Rapid City; S. A. McCrory, Prof. Horticulture, State College, Brookings; Mr. F. X. Wallner, 2600 S. Minnesota, Sioux Falls

Slides Librarian—Mrs. A. R. Schamber, 38th and Sunset, Rapid City

S. D. Garden Traditions—Mrs. A. W. Davidson, Mobridge

Visiting Gardens—Mrs. Andrew Melham, 721 1st N. W., Watertown

Ways and Means—Mrs. Harry Kennard, 211 6th Ave., Brookings

Youth Education—Mrs. I. R. Trumbower, 311 Forest, Vermillion; Mrs. Milo Schultz, 131 5th St. N.E., Huron

Special Committees:

Convention Invitations — Mrs. Ted Lowry, Mobridge, Mrs. A. C. Bonham, Britton; Mrs. Don McMurchie, Centerville

Editorial Policy—Mrs. W. E. Drummond, Dell Rapids; Mr. M. Atkinson, Rapid City; Mrs. D. S. Baughman, Madison

Nominating—Mrs. Ross Oviatt, 723 1st N. W., Watertown; Mrs. Claude Sherard, Hurley; Mrs. A. J. Jamieson, Miller

S. D. Book Publishing—Mrs. Carolyn Nelson, Vermillion; Mrs. Ray Jerrrett, Britton; Mrs. D. S. Baughman, Madison.

South Dakota was well represented by its officers at the Regional Garden Conference in Boulder, Colo., on Oct. 2. In addition to Mrs. G. R. McArthur, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. Francis Nelson, 2nd vice president, of Hurley, and Mrs. Earl Kindred, corresponding secretary, of Miller, also made the trip to be present at the sessions.

Feature of the meeting was a President's Workshop and discussion of club problems. Following the conference Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Kindred will attend the annual meeting of the Colorado Federation; a meeting of the Board of Directors of National Council at Hot Springs, Ark., on Oct. 6-10; and the annual convention of the Kansas Federation of Garden Clubs on Oct. 18-19. Mrs. Kindred is acting as official representative for the president.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. SIMMONS



W. A. Simmons

In case you was not there, or haven't heard, at the annual meeting at Yankton, the S. D. State Federation of Garden clubs decided to turn the rascals out, the only officer being re-elected being the president. Here are the new officers:

President, Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen, Dell Rapids, first vice president, Mr. D. E. Johnson, Sioux Falls; second vice president, Mrs. Francis Nelson, Hurley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Kindred, Miller; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Flora K. Jeffries, Rapid City; and Treasurer, Miss Laura Sexauer, Brookings.

The Horticultural Society decided to play the same team another year. Be sure and read "Early American Gardening Traditions," the first installment of which appears in this issue. This will be published in six chapters and I am sure you will all enjoy it. Mrs. A. W. Davidson of Mobridge, has done a marvelous job of research, for this series, and it is written as she alone can write it. Mr. Arthur E. Rapp, formerly of Council Bluffs, Ia., writes as follows: "We have been in Denver almost a year and living here agrees with us. We have built ourselves a small house, doing all the work permissible ourselves and it can best be described as being somewhat different from any house we have ever seen, read or heard about. I find enough occupation for an 1874 model, growing perennials for the nursery but I am somewhat puzzled over the vast difference between soils and climate conditions which prevail here as against those of Iowa, to which I am accustomed." I wrote him that I think he is a very smart boy to build his own house, coming from the bumper baby crop of 1874; I hope he is good for 100. A letter from Mr. Graves, under date of Sept. 20th, says in part: "Dr. Yeager was here for two days and a night, last week end and we made the most of him. We had a very nice dinner for him at

the Graver hotel with about 25 of his old pals attending. He showed us some slides and gave us a most interesting talk. I also had some time with him at the Science meetings in Minneapolis, earlier last week. Yeager is still very much the wizard." As the time approaches when we renew most of our magazines and use many for Christmas gifts, don't forget that we maintain a magazine subscription agency, by which we get reduced rates on all magazines published in the U. S. We keep this for the sole purpose of saving money for our members on their magazine subscriptions, so send in your lists and I will quote the price we are able to get them for you. Saving money this way will make the increase in the cost of dues much less painful. Mrs. E. M. Kindred, Miller, wishes the following, included: "Will the club secretaries please send to the corresponding secretary accounts of their activities and projects so that she may compile a column for each issue of the magazine?"

THE SIXTH ROBERTSON AWARD (Continued from Page 108)

there is still much along that line to be done.

Today our minds must not only look to research and the economic side of horticulture, but we must all become civic minded and turn our thoughts toward conservation. If we add here a little and there a little it all amounts to a greener and more beautiful South Dakota. This third phase of horticulture in South Dakota is now upon us. This is the phase where Mrs. Jorgensen has taken the lead. She has inspired more than two thousand others to join with her in her enjoyment of the garden, the flowers, the trees, the shrubs, and the many civic projects which will and is making South Dakota a more delightful place in which to live.

With all this it gives us in South Dakota an inspiration to join with the conservation forces at work in the Nation to train its youth to respect and enjoy its natural beauty and resources. We must conserve them.

I am very happy to make the Sixth annual presentation of the Robertson gold medal in horticulture to Mrs. Juanita Jorgensen of Dell Rapids, and may you all join with me in congratulating her on the great work she is doing.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

(Continued from Page 100)

The cuttings are stored in slightly damp sand.

RASPBERRIES usually pay in larger crops by being bent over and the tops weighted down to the ground with earth or by a pole. The canes form arcs which are not so low as to cause breakage. In the chinook country the whole of the canes and the crown are covered completely with soil to prevent drying out and to preserve dormancy during periods of winter thaws.

STRAWBERRIES are mulched with slough hay or clean straw to a depth of about four inches. At least part of the litter should be strewn the third week of October. A further layer of mulch, applied after the first snowfall, is of significant benefit.

DITCHES are run through the orchard and nursery to guide off snow waters which may collect from mid-winter thaws.

HERBACEOUS BORDERS are covered with brush, augmented by straw, leaves or other litter as befits the needs of the plants involved. Early November is the approved time for this mulching.

HEELING-IN of nursery stock is done in October. The setting should be well drained. Plants are spread out so that every root has contact with fine soil. Air pockets may prove disastrous by favoring moulds. A goodly watering when the trench is half filled in with soil is customary. Filling is completed next day.

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

(Continued from Page 107)

Nelson, Hurley, Mrs. Earl Kindred, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Flora Jeffries, Rapid City, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Laura Sexauer, Brookings, Treasurer. Mrs. McArthur acted as installing officer. Rapid City Garden club extended an invitation for the 1952 State convention and the invitation was accepted. Mrs. Jorgensen officially closed the convention and all left feeling the two days had been pleasurable and profitable.

GO TO IT

Hiker: "Can I catch the 6:45 train if I cut thru this field of yours?"

Farmer: "If my bull sees you, you might catch the 6:15!"

—CAPPER'S FARMER

South Dakota • HORTICULTURE

1952 YEARBOOK RULES

By

MRS. L. N. BRAKKE

COVER—

Points

Mechanics—distinction, balance, execution and durability.....	4
Identification—club name, town, state and year.....	3
Size—not larger than 4x6 inches.	1
INTERIOR—	
General appearance—good spacing, neatness and legibility.....	3
Club data—when organized and federated, motto, meeting place, date, time, club flower, tree, by-laws, etc.	5
Federation contacts — National and state officers, addresses....	3
Club roster—Club officers, committees, members addresses or phone numbers	3
Supplementary—poems, illustrations, gardening hints, club literature, references, club insignia, etc.	3
ACTIVITIES—	
Study topics—majority meetings pertaining to gardening, nature, birds, conservation, etc.....	25
Meetings—hostess, type of meeting, speaker, demonstration, workshop, or exhibit. At least one open meeting.....	5
Tours or field trips.....	5
State projects—Blue Star highway, Hopa Crab planting, etc....	5
Civic projects—at least one major project of value to club and community	10
Evidence of progress.....	5
Flower shows or exhibits. At least one	15
Youth Education or junior garden club	5
	100
If yearbook contains advertising deduct	10

Scrap Books

Judging points. Rules: Size 10x12 inches. Name of club on cover, first page blank. 1½ inch margin at top, bottom and sides of each page. Judging points: Horticulture 60. This includes your program, clippings you have presented to your club, awards and ribbons won by club members. News Interest 30. (includes local, state and National). Artistic and neatness 10. (color combination and way material

is handled). Three awards will be given on next year's scrapbooks. It was voted at the convention that all awards will be ribbons instead of cash.

STATE FLOWER SHOW

By

MRS. G. M. JORGENSEN

Our first State Flower Show has passed into history. Not only was it our first show in point of time, but it was also first in scope and quality for any time, and I predict it will be difficult to surpass. It showed many and diverse "Pathways to Beauty" which was its theme.

My only regret was that the press of other duties prevented me from taking the time to study the entries and exhibits more thoroughly. I know I missed a lot, but any one of you who had any part of it, as exhibitor or committee worker, is justified in feeling a great pride at helping to stage a show which has prompted better horticulture, conservation and arrangement practices as effectively as the one given at Yankton on August 13 and 14, 1951.

Our thanks go to those of the Yankton Garden Club, to Mr. Bush and his committees, who so bravely sponsored the show in addition to the convention preparations, and spent so many hours in its planning and execution. It was a standard show in every respect, with 126 classes in four competitive sections including juniors, and three sections for commercial exhibits and we were fortunate to have Mrs. Fern Irving, President of the Nebraska Federation of Garden Clubs and Nationally Accredited Flower Show Instructor and Judge, to judge the entries.

So great was the response to the show that over 600 individual specimens and arrangements were brought, and floral arrangements transported 250 miles from home to win firsts and seconds for their owners were an example to encourage future participation in such a show despite the difficulty of distances involved. Nineteen garden clubs from all sections of the state participated in the show. It would be impossible to mention a fraction of the lovely arrangements and horticultural specimens brought for competition and display, but you may see some of them through the medium of koda slides which have been donated to the state slides librarian's collection. These were taken by

young Jim Walters of Yankton, and are fine, clear views which you may be able to identify as your own entries. Write to Mrs. Schamber to borrow them.

In addition there were many individuals and interested concerns which set up exhibits as an educational feature only. Exceptionally interesting was the illuminated, revolving viewer used to show breathtakingly lovely scenes from the garden of Mrs. Russell Read of the year-old Winner Garden Club in the Rosebud Country. Mobridge was represented by a set of lovely slides of wild flowers in South Dakota, taken by Mrs. A. W. Davidson, and the Good Earth Garden Club set up an unusually charming display with shadow box, enlarged photographs of Mrs. Harry Kennard's magnificent delphinium gardens, and her clever home made cut flower receptacle.

Since one picture is worth a hundred words, Madison's tireless program chairman, Mrs. D. S. Baughman, displayed koda snapshots of flower arrangements by various clubs and by Mrs. Anna Hong Rutt at the Flower Show School in June, as well as the complete set of the prize winning yearbooks from National Horticulture's annual contest. An educational exhibit of horticultural value was the iris display by Mrs. Andrew Melham of Watertown. Her entry showed several species (not varieties) of iris with rhizome and pictures of the flowers, the types of fertilizer for each species, and culture. Among other displays was the Blue Star Memorial Highway marker reproduction duplicating a real highway turn-out, set up by Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dybvig, with spruce and native pines from their nursery at Dell Rapids.

The State Weed Board cooperated with an exhibit of 34 varieties of weeds showing stem, foliage and the root system, while the Soil Conservation Service had a table devoted to the conservation theme, and State College displayed various insect and disease damage to plants.

The Junior division with ten classes boasted also a wonderful vegetable garden exhibit from the Garden Gophers junior club at Rapid City almost 400 miles away.

One hundred forty-four entries of specimen glads and 102 entries in 17 arrangement classes proved that competition was keen in all classes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BIRD CHAIRMAN

By
RUTH HABEGER



Miss R. Habeger

This year we have tried to set up a typical bird program here in Madison with the hopes that other clubs of the state would try the same program, or at least parts of it. Our adult program can be obtained from the State Program Chairman, Mrs. D. S. Baughman, Madison, South Dakota. The emphasis, however, was placed on a juvenile bird program. We handled over a hundred children on guided bird hunts in May. An article describing the method we used can be found in the April issue of the North and South Dakota Horticulture magazine. A free moving picture showing was provided for all Junior Garden Club members in April. Adult garden club members furnished the transportation.

A bird forum consisting of three people, a window-watcher, a poet, and a whistler, gave three evening programs to garden clubs in this locality.

We contributed to the annual program of the South Dakota Ornithologists at Vermillion, May 6, 1951.

Our aim for next year is that all State Garden Clubs give more help to all juvenile groups in bird study and conservation. We encourage all Garden Club members to have at least two members belonging to the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, 504 Security Bank Building, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The Bird Notes put out by that organization will give you splendid material for your year's program.

ANIMALS INFECT HUMANS

Over a hundred different types of infection and parasite disease can be spread from animals to human beings. Only 20 of them are important to public health in the United States. Brucellosis heads the list. Q-fever, rabies, swine erysipelas, anthrax, tubercle, and equine encephalomyelitis are some of the others. —PRAIRIE FARMER.

GROWING FRUITS

(Continued from Page 104)

seedling fruits may be used for windbreak rows and hedges and at the same time produce fruit for preserves, jellies and jams for the family table. These hedges may be used to protect the garden, beautify the yard or improve the windbreak, and to collect and control drifting snow.

Although, it appears that the advent of more irrigation should also take us well on the road to self-sufficiency as regards our diet on fruit requirements, that alone would prove to be a benefit worth millions of dollars each year to the citizens of North Dakota.

I guess we are going to have to abandon that old expression, "appetite like a bird." Studies have revealed that in their fledging stage of growth, birds actually consume more than their own weight in food every day. Carried over into the realm of the growing boy, this would mean 2 or 3 lambs or perhaps a whole calf every day. —W. Earl Hall in MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE.

In our public schools today teachers are afraid of the principals; the principals are afraid of the superintendents; the superintendents are afraid of the school boards; the school boards are afraid of the parents; the parents are afraid of the children; and the children are afraid of nobody. —WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE.

GROW HIGHER IF NOT BIGGER

Shopper: "How much are your tomatoes?"

Grocer: "Thirty-five cents."

Shopper: "Did you raise them yourself?"

Grocer: "Yes, they were 30 cents yesterday."

—CAPPER'S FARMER

I believe if we would all decide to give a half dollar's worth more work for the dollar we receive, we would all come pretty near getting back the half dollar we are losing because our dollars are worth only half as much. —Gov. Adams, New Hampshire, in MARYLAND FRUIT GROWER.

An unobtrusive gentleman in the museum was gazing rapturously at a huge oil painting of a shapely girl dressed in only a few strategically arranged leaves. The title of the picture was "Spring". Suddenly the voice of his wife snapped, "Well fat are you waiting for, Autumn?" —THE EARTH-WORM.

WAS IT WORTH IT?

Little Daisy rushed to greet her father when he came home.

"Mustn't hug me," he cautioned. "Daddy has caught a cold and if you hug he, you'll catch it."

Little Daisy studied a minute, then she asked, "Who did you hug, Daddy?"

—CAPPER'S FARMER

The PIONEER SEED HOUSE

Nursery-Greenhouses of the Northwest

FOUNDED at BISMARCK
in DAKOTA TERRITORY
in 1882

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