

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JANUARY, 1954



Wild Mountain Goats in Custer State Park, Black Hills of South Dakota.

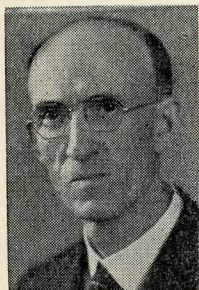
Picture Loaned by Mr. J. M. Atkinson, Rapid City.

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Vol. 27

THE BLACK VULTURE

by

O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

The claim of this by North Dakota rests upon a report by Geo. A. Boardman that he saw a flock near Sanborn County in 1880 and shot one to make sure of its identity. There seems to be no record of the specimen having been preserved and unless it can be found the record is open to question. It is not mentioned in the account in Bent's Life Histories.

That volume states that the usual range extends north to southeastern Kansas and about the Ohio River but there are single records for Colorado and Nebraska and others from Michigan and the New England states. There is only one record for Iowa, none for Minnesota. In general the birds are common in the warmer regions and range south to Argentina. They are not regularly migratory to any extent.

A young turkey vulture (see Jan., 1938, issue) could easily be mistaken for a black vulture. The latter has a short, square-cut tail, the turkey vulture a longer, somewhat rounded tail. The black vultures are not as graceful on the wing as a rule. They are rather clumsy on the ground, walking or hopping with some aid from their wings. Where dead animals are frequent around towns they become "semi-domesticated."

One writer describes how he was lying in the ground and was startled by the shadow of a vulture passing over him. He was told that the birds do this to see whether an animal is really dead. The man had his doubts that they would intentionally hit him with a shadow. They are gregarious and gather in roosts for the night. One recent writer mentioned 200 birds in a roost in northern Florida. Audubon reported several thousand near Charleston, South Carolina.

No nest is made but the eggs are laid on the ground or in some sort of cavity, often in a hollow stump. Usually the nest is close to the ground. Some in hollow stumps or trees were

several feet below the opening. One was recorded about sixty feet above the ground in a hollow place in a large cottonwood tree.

The usual number of eggs is two. They are about three inches long, creamy or grayish green, usually with some large brown spots at the larger end. The common incubation period seems to be about 28 to 30 days. Both male and female are said to take part. One observer reported that the young remained at the nest from 67 to 74 days.

NIGHTMARE

by

MARY LOUISE KINYON

*'Twas the night before Christmas
And all through the house
Not a creature was stirring,
Well maybe a mouse;
I sat there dreaming
In the fireside glow
Of all the white Christmases
Of long, long ago.*

*I remembered the years
We believed in St. Nick.
Then on to the years,
When we'd hint quite a bit.
I thought of the dinners,
Turkeys and pies
When suddenly a noise
Made me open my eyes.*

*It was loud and it bobbed
No, No,—not bobbed
It really just gobbled.
In front of me then
As big as a kite;
So big in fact
That it gave me a fright.*

*Stood the ghosts of the turkeys
We'd eaten at dinners
Their eyes fixed on me
In cold frozen glimmers.
Then up spoke a voice.
It gave me a start;
Well what do you know
These turkeys are smart.*

*Now see what you've done
When you had your fun.
My friends you have eaten
Are not here in greeting.
My eyes left the turkeys
And looked at this wraith
He had a beard white as snow
He was pale as a sheet.*

JANUARY, 1954

VOL. 27

No. 1

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Sioux Falls, So. Dakota, under the act of August 24, 1912.

Membership in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society is \$1.50 per year. The subscription rate for affiliated organizations is 75 cents per year.

Published monthly, except August, December and March, at Sioux Falls, S. D., by the Horticultural Societies of the Dakotas. Address all communications to W. A. Simmons, Courthouse, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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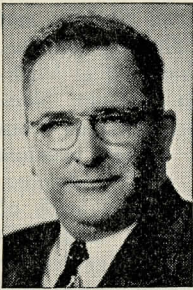
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DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

NEWSLANTS

by

HARRY A. GRAVES



Graves

Reports from several sources seem to indicate that, at long last, a control for fire-blight is enroute. It may have arrived already. Thirty parts per million of streptomycin sulphate controlled fire-blight in the orchards at the University of Delaware last year. Some reports have it that three sprays per season will do the job. Iowa State College at Ames, has a free circular, "P D-11, Fireblight of Apples and Pears."

M. J. Tinline, superintendent of the International Peace Garden has prepared a History and Progress report of the Garden up till now. I expect to have a few copies of this report for distribution soon. If you would like to be brought up-to-date on the development of the International Peace Garden, drop me a note.

Since mid-November, I have been going through magazines, catalogs, and miscellaneous publications that have been accumulating on my desk during the busy summer months. One item that I clipped from the Minnesota Horticulturist, and have just re-read, was a brief biography of Archie M. Brand, written by his pastor, Rev. A. L. Rustad. I may have mentioned his passing before but I was short of pertinent information previously. I am sure Editor Hunt, of the Minnesota Horticulturist, will pardon my lifting out a few high-lights from this article by Rev. Rustad. You will be interested to know some of these interesting facts about this man who was known widely for his work with horticultural plants—especially Peonies and Lilacs. Archie M. Brand was born in 1871 in Faribault, Minnesota. He held a Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Minnesota. He set out to practice law but horticulture and his father—a nurseryman—called him during the busy season and in 1899 he joined his father as a partner in the nursery business. As a result of his decision to forsake law for

horticulture, Faribault, Minnesota, has been known as the peony capital of the world for nearly fifty years. A. M. Brand was the originator of many peony varieties. One of them he named Hansina Brand, for his wife. This variety won a gold medal at the National Peony Show in Chicago. The following quote, taken verbatim from Rev. Rustad's words is a fine tribute: "Widely known for his achievements as a horticulturist, he was loved by his home-town folks because of his character and life which were as humble, modest and winsome as the flowers among which he lived."

This is a fine tribute. I shall never forget his appearance before the North Dakota Horticultural Society in 1940. He held his audience spellbound for one hour and fifteen minutes—just before the noon hour—and I did not see a sign of anyone glancing at their watch.

From the American Fruit Grower we learn that World Production of Apples is up—from 514 million bushels in 1951-1952 to an estimated 676 million bushels in 1952-1953. Most of the increase occurred in Western Europe and Japan which doesn't seem to have done much to keep the price of our domestic apples down where John Q can afford many of them!

Dr. A. F. Yeager along with two other scientists has received a certificate of merit from the Vegetable Growers Association of America. The award was for his work in plant breeding and was presented December 3, in St. Louis.

Looks as though we will have to plant the all-American Zinnia, "Blaze" or die of curiosity. It is getting plenty of press notices. Since we can grow Zinnias better than most things we plan to have it along with two other good things—also Zinnias, Persian Carpet and Peppermint Stick.

We got a real jolt in late November when we learned that Mrs. M. B. Kanowski had resigned as superintendent of Parks for Grand Forks. She took over the position from her husband Max when he passed away in 1933 and has done an outstanding job of park work since. She was the first woman park superintendent in the United States and also the first woman president of a State Horticultural Society in the United States. (She was president of the North Dakota Society

in 1939.) In addition to her parks work, she gave a lot of energy to promoting projects for the public good, such as—gardens in Grand Forks during the Victory Garden Program, the North Dakota Peony Society and in recent years had a radio show over a Grand Forks station entitled, "Planters Page Garden Club." My membership in this club is under the glass on my desk as I write. She also raised two fine sons. Where ever she decides to cast her lot, we hope it isn't too far away. The Upper Midwest can ill afford to lose folks like Frances Kanowski.

Editor George Kelly of The Green Thumb (Colorado) has taken a hard look at questionable horticultural advertising. Roses and tulips came in for his special scrutiny. Especially roses guaranteed to grow fifteen feet in one season with hundreds of blooms all summer long and tulips—100 bulbs for \$1.98. The average bloom from 100 bulbs in one of these "deals" was six! We know just what George is talking about. It seems that some of the Medicine Men who once sold hair tonic have become horticulturists "for a day." Let's hope the American Association of Nurserymen catches up with these birds sooner or later—we hope it is sooner! We are glad none of this horticultural hocus-pocus has been staged by our own nurserymen. We better stick to them.

The Doublerich tomato, distributed for trial last year, appears to be better adapted to general garden conditions in North Dakota than the originators expected. This report from Mrs. H. A. Niewoehner of Russel is typical, "I set, my Doublerich tomatoes in the field June 9 and picked ripe fruit on August 1. Fruit has good size. The Doublerich fruit all ripened in the garden and had the nicest red color when canned or sliced." Mrs. Niewoehner also had Cavalier which she liked very much but which was about ten days later in ripening fruit in her garden last year. She does like the large fruit on Cavalier.

According to the Newsletter of the Iowa Fruit Growers, the largest, one field, apple orchard in the world is owned by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. This orchard has 1,050 acres of apples, in one block—42,000 trees. This block of trees has produced

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MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

by

W. R. LESLIE



Leslie

The writer had the privilege of attending the '53 annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc., from September 6 to 10 inclusive. Among the 20 societies meeting concurrently was the

American Society for Horticultural Science; which this year celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. The A. S. H. S., with a total membership of 1680, was organized September 9, 1903, at Boston, Massachusetts. Fields of work encompassed by the society include pomology, vegetable crops, floriculture, ornamental horticulture, and recently a section on processing. The stated objectives of the society are to further horticultural investigations and teaching, and to promote the science of horticulture. Each year it publishes extensive proceedings of the annual meeting, a publication which has become the principal outlet for reporting results of horticultural experimentation in America. The weekly notes for the next few issues will comment on findings from some papers presented at Madison.

Tree fruit culture session (one of five sessions proceeding at the same time) began with a report, by Dr. J. Wilner, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask., on winter hardiness work conducted co-operatively at that station. Preliminary studies indicate that the time and order of wood maturity of such varieties as Columbia and Heyer No. 12 is approximately the same at different locations on the prairies. This suggests that such traits may be inherited and are not easily altered by differences in climatic conditions or cultural practices. Comparing growth vigor and wood maturity in the seasons of 1951 and 1952 revealed that the more favorable conditions of 1952 encouraged substantially greater shoot growth but did not affect the degree of wood maturity as indicated by water con-

tent. Wilner concludes from additional studies on a number of woody plants that desiccation and winter injury does not occur while temperatures are below freezing but that desiccation and injury occurs during periods with temperatures above freezing, particularly above 41° F. Preliminary experimentation also indicates that desiccating effects of mild spells in winter (chinooks) may result in far greater injury to woody plant than exposure to extreme low temperatures when growing in soils of low moisture content. These findings lend support to the old recommendation to thoroughly water perennial plant materials the last thing before freeze up, especially in seasons of scanty moisture supply.

A paper by Messrs. Higdon, Toenjes and Kenworthy from Michigan State College, East Lansing, reported on soil moisture depletion by various grasses and legumes used in orchard sods. They found that bluegrass, fescue, timothy and redtop grass covers showed less depletion of moisture than sod covers of ladino clover, white dutch clover, alfalfa or quack grass. Bluegrass used less water than the other grasses tested. Mowing of orchard covers lowered soil moisture consumption by the crop, but these workers concluded that mowing of sod covers in orchards could not be depended upon to conserve sufficient quantities of soil moisture to maintain best tree growth and production of orchard trees under Michigan conditions (average rainfall, Lansing for 40 years=30.5 inches). A sod cover of low moisture requirement was deemed essential and of greater value in moisture conservation. In a study in an apple orchard conducted at the University of Illinois there was more available soil moisture for the trees under a culture where a straw mulch was used in combination with a sod cover than where sod cover alone was used.

Growers in peach producing areas of Canada and the United States have been encountering difficulty in re-establishing young peach trees on old peach orchard sites. The cause for failure of these young trees to become established and make satisfactory growth is still very much in doubt. At Morden an apparently similar situation has been experienced in apricot. In one apricot block some tree locations have been planted as much as

three times to young trees on Manchurian apricot rootstocks. Finally, trees were established in those spots by planting a composite tree consisting of a plum rootstock, an intermediate stem piece of Yuxsa or M-800, and then apricot as the fruiting portion. Three papers were presented at Madison dealing with this problem. Non-significant results were obtained from cultural treatments using sawdust mulch, straw mulch, poultry manure, minor elements, or an acid leach of the soil. Soil fumigation with DD prior to planting did give significantly larger trees, and is being investigated further. Dr. R. N. Wensley of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Harrow, Ontario, is devoting considerable time to the study of this problem. Last summer he visited the Morden Station and viewed the local problem on apricot.

While discussing problems of pests on fruit trees an interesting report by O. Curtis and associates from Geneva, N. Y., indicates the seriousness of spider mites on tree performance. Their studies revealed that mites reduce the chlorophyll content of the leaves; often by one-third that of the control or check plant. A great reduction in fruit yield generally occurs the second year, while the yields during the season of heavy mite infestation may not be noticeably lowered. Over a 2-year period they recorded a 13 to 18 per cent reduction in fruit yield. There was also a reduction in the number of fruit buds formed, which in turn reduces the crop. It was noted also that the soluble solids within the fruit was reduced during heavy mite infestations. This condition was probably brought about by another observation that mite injury produced evidence of early defoliation. Their last observation was that heavily mite infested trees failed to absorb hormones, such as those used to prevent fruit drop.

Two very interesting papers by R. N. Goodman of the University of Missouri dealt with a new aspect of fireblight control, using antibiotic sprays. In the greenhouse experiments three antibiotics Streptomycin, Terramycin, and Thiolutin were tested for the control of fireblight in 1-year-old Jonathan apple trees. Streptomycin appeared to be the most effective, while Thiolutin was totally ineffective in prevent-

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DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by

MRS. LEO MONTEITH



Summer is a memory, spring is a hope, so what do good gardeners do now?

(1) It is not too early to start thinking about going to National Convention. South Carolina invites you to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the National Council, headquarters at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach, from April 4 through 8, 1954. While there you can visit Brookgreen Gardens or make a plantation tour along the picturesque Waccamaw River. Post convention tours are possible to historic Charleston with private homes especially opened for the three days and two nights. You may also take a cruise tour to Bermuda for 14 days, April 12-25, 1954, at the cost of \$325.75. Write me for more information.

(2) While you are marking the New Year's calendar check off June 8, 9 and 10 as State Convention at Dell Rapids.

Can Your Club Help?

National Council of State Garden Clubs are anxious to build up their program files. They need sets of slides with written description on gardens, large and small flower shows, flower arrangements and Christmas arrangements. If you have these on hand and will have copies made for National they will be glad to pay for them. They also need club papers of current

interest from different sections of the country, which will be of help and interest to other regions. These should be authentic and headed to indicate such as Camellias for the South; or Hemerocallis for the Midwest.

The following subjects are badly needed: Roses, Bulbs, Azaleas, Lilies, African Violets, Herbs, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Annuals, Shrubs, Camellias and Perennials.

Articles on birds; inspiration articles; good garden club papers. Address all to me for State compilation and approval.

Would you like to learn more about wild flowers? Here are a few illustrated books which will be helpful to you in the identification of wild flowers: "Beginners Guide to Wild Flowers," Ethel Hinckley Hausman; "Wild Flowers of the Northern States and Canada," A. C. Quick.

Two books which will be helpful to you developing your own wild flower corner are "Growing Woodland Plants," Clarence and Eleanor Birdseye, and "Wild Flowers for Your Garden," Helen S. Hull.

If you have never grown wild flowers you will find it a fascinating and worthwhile phase of gardening for you will be assisting in the preservation of our native State Flower, the Pasque.

For those of you who ask "Where can I obtain wild flower plants?" here is a list of growers of native material, which nurseries deal exclusively in wild flowers. The reliable dealers are: Gardens of the Blue Ridge, Ashford, McDowell Co., North Carolina; Exeter Wild Flower Gardens, Exeter, New Hampshire; The Potters of Garryneedule, Baraboo, Wisconsin; Wake Robin Farm, Home, Pennsylvania. Seeds for starting plants (and it's great satisfaction to grow your own) may be obtained fresh each season from: American Perennial Gardens, P. O. Box 37, Garden City, Michigan; and Rex D. Pearce, Moorestown, New Jersey.

Let me share with you this success tip for better garden clubs. If your garden club hasn't been as successful as you think it should have been, you may find that you have planted the wrong seeds. Let me suggest some that you might well plant—seeds that will yield valuable fruits, the amount of which will be in proportion to the

amount of energy the members exert in cultivating the growing plants.

Four rows of peas: Presence, Promptness, Participation and Perseverance. Three rows of squash (each a different variety): Squash indifference, squash unfair criticism; squash gossip. Five rows of lettuce: Let us obey the rules, constitution and by-laws; let us be loyal to our organization—uphold its principles and objectives; let us be true to obligations, resolutions and policies; let us be faithful to duties and responsibilities; let us love one another. Four rows of turnips: Turn up for meetings; turn up with a smile; turn up with some new ideas; turn up with determination to accomplish something worthwhile.

Happy gardening days ahead in 1954.

NEWSLANTS—

(Continued from page 3)

380,000 bushels in one year but has a potential of a 600,000 bushel crop when the young trees come into heavy bearing. Trees are set 30 x 33 feet.

As a parting shot we conclude with this short poem—author unknown:

*"To live a year, plant a crop,
To live a century, plant a tree,
To live forever, plant an idea."*

Plant Antibiotics

Most plants contain limited amounts of substances (perhaps antibiotics) which may protect them from certain diseases. A recent report from Mr. David Davis, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, indicates that these metabolic plant protectants may be increased so as to control Fusarium when 2, 4-D is added to the soil 10 days before tomato plants are inoculated with Fusarium. The treatment of plants with chemicals to induce production of protectants in the plant opens up an interesting new field of plant research—"Fungi-Grams" from OPI NEWS.

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, what are you waiting for, Autumn?"—THE EARTHWORM.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB PAGE

by

MRS. MILO SHULTZ

State Chairman

131 5th St. N.E., Huron, So. Dakota



Mrs. Shultz

*Greetings to the
Club Presidents:*

Our National president, Mrs. William J. Walters, has as one of her goals, that each club should sponsor a Junior Club. Begin planning now how best to organize the Juniors in

your community. Our Fair City Junior Garden Club won the award for Service to School Children last year.

This is our "story." May we hear from other clubs?

FAIR CITY JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB, 1952

The president, Mrs. E. C. Erickson, appointed Mrs. Milo Shultz, Mrs. Ellis Baltezare and Mrs. E. R. Mathews a Junior Garden Club committee. Early in the year we met with the city recreational director, Duane Shefte, and the city school superintendent, James Slocum, to make plans.

We wished to include the 5th, 6th and 7th grades, and felt that we needed help. Mr. Shefte and Mr. Slocum were both anxious to cooperate, and also the park superintendent, Mr. Kunhart, who ordered seeds at a reduced cost. We ordered bulk zinnia and marigold seeds, the large and small varieties, at a total cost \$11.00. The seeds were packaged and stapled to a sheet of planting instructions and given to all interested children in the three grades.

Early in July the gardens were inspected by playground supervisors, hired by the recreational board. One hundred boys and girls passed inspection, and were given Junior Garden pins, at a cost of \$5.00.

We had a class in flower arranging by Mrs. L. B. Severance. Many children came bringing their own flowers and containers, and quite a few mothers were interested and came too. Mrs. Rose Easton, our club photographer, took colored slides of 12 of the best gardens and gardeners.

At the State Fair the theme of the

Junior booth was "The Zoo." Children brought their flowers in animal containers, or made animal vegetables. We won first prize, a purple ribbon and \$5.00 in cash. First, second and third prizes of 75c, 50c and 25c, were given for best flower arrangements. A total of \$8.75 was given out by our senior club for these expenses at the fair. Our booth attracted much attention from both young and old.

One of the most important things in the world is soil; the most important part of the garden is soil; we cannot produce soil for it is the product of centuries. All living things of the earth return to make soil, soil has looks, color and feel. There are many types of soil worth studying. Like soil one of the most important things in the world are our juniors. They are to be our future horticulturists and research workers in facts regarding growing things. If a child has any desire or inclination toward growing things he should definitely be encouraged to garden with flowers and vegetables. It is a healthful vacation pastime as well as teaching a love of beauty and conservation. With proper supervision juniors can develop a keen love of the out-of-doors throughout the entire year by gardening, bird study, tree and shrub identification, winter scrapbooks and indoor programs and reading lists.

Junior Club Leaders Material Available

1. A good Manual, "Elementary

Lessons in Gardening from the School Gardengram," published by The National Garden Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Price \$1.00.

2. "Junior Gardengraphic" (for leaders), Mrs. W. E. Turner, 3495 5th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla. Price \$1.25.

3. "Program for Teen Age Juniors" (bulletin compiled by Mrs. Adelle Williamson, 31 Roxburg Road, Pittsburgh 21, Pa. Price 50c.)

4. "Junior Activities," bulletin compiled by Mrs. W. W. Dickinson, 2006 Ried Ave., Bluefield, W. Va. Price 10c.

5. "Johnny Grass Seed," 15 page booklet. Write Mr. Robert O. Beatty, Conservation Director, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. North State St., Chicago, Ill. Free.

6. "Button and Spoon Gardens," pamphlet. Price 50c.

"Button Gardens and Diminutive Arrangements." Book price \$3.00. Write for both Mrs. Florence W. Casebolt, 754 Contra Costa Ave., Berkeley 7, California.

7. Write to the National Junior Club President Mrs. Eldon Cronquist at Locust Drive, Country Club, Ashabula, Ohio.

In our travels around this summer, we have come to the conclusion that the best waiters are the customers.—
THE EARTHWORM.

The PIONEER SEED HOUSE

Nursery-Greenhouses of the Northwest

FOUNDED at BISMARCK
in DAKOTA TERRITORY
in 1882

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
MAILED UPON REQUEST

OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. D.

Forest Tree Seedlings Under the Clarke-McNary Act

GAME, FISH AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

Division of Forestry

Pierre, South Dakota

\$4.50 per 100			\$3.50 per 100		
Species	Quantity	Cost	Species	Quantity	Cost
Lilac			Ginnala Maple		
Honeysuckle			Common Sumac		
Cotoneaster			Hardy Crab		
Buffaloberry			Black Cherry		
Black Hills Spruce*			Black Walnut		
Colorado Blue Spruce*					
\$4.00 per 100			\$3.00 per 100		
Redosier Dogwood			American Plum		
Sandcherry			Diamond Willow		
Siberian Almond			Russian Olive		
			Golden Willow		
			Hackberry		
			Silver Cedar		
\$2.50 per 100			\$2.00 per 100		
Caragana			Chinese Elm		
Ponderosa Pine			American Elm		
Redcedar			Boxelder		
			Green Ash		
			Cottonwood		

Name-----P. O. Address-----
 County-----Express Address-----
 Date of order----- Give exact location of farm where trees are to be
 planted-----mi. -----mi. -----mi. -----mi. ----- from-----

*Limit of 100 per order on either or both spruce.

THIS IS YOUR APPLICATION FOR TREES—Send to: State Forester, Pierre
 To: THE STATE FORESTER

Department of Game, Fish and Parks

I hereby make application to purchase the trees and shrubs listed herein, and will plant and care for them according to good forestry practices. I hereby certify that they are not for resale or landscape purposes and that I will protect them from fire, insects, rodents and grazing to the best of my ability.

SIGNATURE-----

- Each variety is available in bundles of 50 or multiples of 50. WE DO NOT BREAK BUNDLES.
- We reserve the right to make substitutions where we are unavoidably short on the species requested. Substitutions will be made in the nearest species available. Money will be refunded on orders or parts of orders that cannot be filled. Trees are shipped PREPAID on INDIVIDUAL ORDERS ONLY. Bulk shipments will be made EXPRESS COLLECT. or can be picked up at Pierre.
- You will be notified of the approximate date of delivery of the trees by mail, usually about the first of April.
- The limitation on Spruce is necessary because of our shortage of this species and the increasing demand for it.
- Please enclose check or money order (DO NOT SEND STAMPS) made payable to STATE FORESTER, GAME, FISH AND PARKS DEPARTMENT, Pierre,

South Dakota, in the amount of \$-----for-----trees.
 PRICES INCLUDE STATE TAX.

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

Initial received-----Receipt number-----Notified
 Date received-----Receipt mailed-----Cash-----Check-----M.O.-----

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

Brief Description of Some of the Trees Available and Their Proper Use in the Belt

- *Black Hills Spruce*, our state tree and beautiful green row for your planting serving also as an excellent snow trap and low cover. Hardy anywhere but will require some extra care. Plant in the first or second row.
- *Colorado Blue Spruce*, plant the same as the Black Hills Spruce.
- *Ponderosa Pine*, native to Black Hills but adaptable elsewhere in the state. Plant on side hills or well drained sites. Slow growing, plant in second row.
- *Eastern Redcedar*, native seed source, hardy over entire state, ideal for snow trap and living snow fence. Use on north and west sides unless you have at least 10 rows in the planting.
- *Silver Cedar*, same as redcedar except for color. Slow growing.

EVERGREENS make little growth the first season after planting, but will average much better the following years. They should be protected the first season. Recommendations are for a shingle or burlap sack on the south and/or east side for the first year. Their roots are very delicate. They should never at any time be exposed to the sun. Plant from a bucket of muddy water and cover hurriedly to avoid direct rays of the sun. Tamp into ground firmly and shade them.

THE PREPARATION of the ground is essential in that a good planting bed is desirable. Fall plowing or summer fallowing makes for a good planting area. An improvised snow fence to hold the moisture on the area is recommended. Sufficient moisture is conducive to good tree growth and starting of the young seedlings. Keep the area black at all times. Weeds use much of the moisture necessary to young trees.

WASTE OR UNPRODUCTIVE corners or strips of land on your farm are usually ideally situated for plantings. Make game cover and wind-break plantings from these poor sites.

- *Hackberry*, known for its hardness and durability. Slow grower but permanent hardy anywhere in South Dakota. Good bird food. Plant next to center row in belt.

- *Russian Olive*, tallest shrub, pale

(Continued on page 14)

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

by

MRS. R. G. FERRIS
Route 3, Sioux Falls

It's that time of year when one finds himself leafing through seed catalogues with an eye toward adventure in planting. Soon it will be the time of overalls and old straw hats, of trowels and rakes. For out of this soil will rise a rainbow of summer flowers. The garden of life, too, if it is planned and planted and tended carefully, can grow into beauty beyond description, bringing joy to all who see it.

Items of Christmas cheer for the hospital were made by the Blossom and Bulb Garden Club of Miller at their December meeting. Miss Patty Faust was honor guest and displayed corsages which she had made. Miss Faust, a polio victim, is sponsored by the club in her corsage work as a part of their garden therapy project. Button gardens, which the group had made at home, were on display. These gardens will be sent to the Crippled Children's Home in Sioux Falls. Madonna arrangements were on display and a quiz program provided further entertainment.

The Rural Garden Circle of Crooks held their annual Holiday party with a supper, program and singing of carols. Secret Pals were revealed by an exchange of gifts, and program booklets for the coming year were distributed.

Mrs. Leslie Patterson of the Kidder Garden Club writes about a program on the construction and suitable planting of rock gardens. Each year they pack a box for some orphanage.

The Viborg Garden Club reports: We are pleased to report our park

project is shaping up for spring plantings. We expect to have Mr. Ayres of Brookings with us at our next meeting. He was here this fall to look the project over and will have blue prints for us the first of the year. We planted 250 tulip bulbs this fall. We as club members are small in number, but co-operation is splendid, we are eager to get things going and hope to have the entire community backing us.

Last month I met with the members of the Tri-State Garden Club of Valley Springs for a program on dried arrangements and a display of tropical foliage. Everyone was interested and eager to discuss the use of dried material in arrangements.

The Andover Garden Club held their December meeting with a program on evergreens. Pine cones, with seeds intact, from Canada were distributed among the members, who will try their green thumbs in forestry this spring. They took baskets of candy and favors to be used Christmas morning for the breakfast tables of the patients of the Good Samaritan Home at Groton.

Mrs. L. N. Brakke, president of the Lyons Garden Club writes, "At our meeting we had many suggestions of 'home grown gifts for Thanksgiving and Christmas' with a display. Also 'garden gimmicks' found in the average home."

A white Madonna framed in a dark blue velvet chapel window with a background of wine magnolia leaves won the judge's nod as the loveliest exhibit in the Guild hall, when members of the Madison Garden Club held their second holiday show.

Despite the snow and travel conditions, a continuous line of interested persons took advantage of getting ideas

for holiday decorations from the 200 exhibits in the show.

Do you know that Webster has a new club with Mrs. Earl Locke, president, and Mrs. Johanna Rabenberg is the elected president of the Selby Garden Club? We welcome you into the Federation.

W. A. Simmons reports from Sioux Falls Club: The Garden Club met in the Y this evening, there being 35 present at least, as several of the men had to go to church to renew their fire insurance, before coming to us in time for the refreshments. Part of the program were pictures taken along the lakes, terminating with scenes at Niagara Falls, the place newly wedded couples go to shake down the married life and to decide who is boss, not that there is any doubt about it in most cases. It was a very pleasant meeting.

South Sioux Falls Garden Club enjoyed a program of slides on perennials by Juanita Jorgensen from Dell Rapids. She discussed the plant material in each picture and answered all questions from the audience; a remarkable person who knows her stuff.

The Dell Rapids Club are already deep in plans for the State Convention; all chairmen appointed and preliminary plans underway. Plan to attend the convention in Dell Rapids, June 8, 9, and 10.

There is no wholly satisfactory substitute for brains, but silence does pretty well.—THE EARTHWORM.

Limburger cheese producers are urging continuation of federal price control after April 1st at 90 per cent of parity. If they don't get their way, they're in a position to raise a stink about it.—ARGUS-LEADER.

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YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN

by

JOHN A. STORMON
Rolla, North Dakota



Stormon

What is the International Peace Garden?

The Articles of Incorporation of the International Peace Garden, Inc., define the purpose of the corporation as follows: "The purposes for which it is to be

formed are the creation and maintenance of a garden or gardens approximately one-half of each of which shall be situated in the United States of America along the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, and the other approximate half of each of which shall be situated in the Dominion of Canada and contiguous thereto, as a memorial to the peace that has existed between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada."

Its purposes is therefore to commemorate and perpetuate this long standing friendship and pleasant relationship for all time to come by the establishment, development and maintenance of a living garden of flowers, shrubs and trees, located midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, on the longest unfortified boundary line in the world. The place chosen for such memorial garden was but a few miles from the geographical center of the North American continent, and atop the Turtle Mountains of Manitoba and North Dakota.

Such a garden was proposed by Henry J. Moore, gardener, author and member of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, then an employee of the Government of the Province of Ontario, in August, 1929, when addressing a convention of the National Association of Gardeners in the United States, at its annual meeting held that year in the City of Toronto. The association endorsed the suggestion, appointed a committee, and took steps to create such a living garden to commemorate this lofty purpose.

International Peace Garden, Inc., was incorporated under the membership corporation laws of the State of New York in September, 1930, and has continued to carry out that program since that time. A committee consisting of Henry J. Moore of Ontario, and Joseph B. Dunlop of Ohio, was appointed to select the site for the proposed garden. They selected the present site between Manitoba and North Dakota, and at a meeting held in Toronto in December, 1931, their recommendation was approved, and the location officially determined. A cairn of native stone was hurriedly constructed on the border line at the chosen site in the spring of 1932, and this was dedicated July 14th, 1932, in the presence of an estimated 50,000 people, with representatives of Canada, the United States, Manitoba and North Dakota participating.

The Province of Manitoba provided approximately 1,300 acres from the Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve, and the State of North Dakota through purchase provided approximately 888 acres adjacent thereto, which 2188 acres now comprise this monument and memorial garden.

Its development has been somewhat retarded. It was born in the beginning of the depression period, followed by World War II, and the economic disturbances that have more or less unbalanced our economy throughout the world, and made the obtaining of private capital for its development very difficult and almost negligible. We were fortunate however to receive recognition and cooperation from our respective national governments and the State and Province, and as a result, through the untiring efforts of a few citizens of Manitoba and North Dakota, rather limited but satisfactory progress has been made. In the United States we first received aid from the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service during the depression years and until 1941, and very valuable development was obtained as well as cooperation and maintenance from the State of North Dakota. In Canada during this period we received annual grants from the Dominion Government, and cooperation and grants from the Province, which provided much needed and valuable development in the Canadian Section of the garden. During the war years

the development was almost at a standstill, but what we had was maintained.

In recent years we have again had help from our respective national governments, and the State and Province. Canada resumed her annual grants of \$15,000.00. The United States Congress in 1949 appropriated \$25,000 and in 1950 appropriated \$75,000 for development of the United States section. In 1950 substantial new development in the formal area was undertaken on both sides of the line, and this was continued on a larger scale in 1951 and 1952. The formal area is now taking on a beautiful and much worthwhile form, and is worthy of being visited and viewed by the people of the North American Continent. Its development is in accordance with the plans submitted by a committee of the American Society of Landscape Architects, developed by the technical personnel of the National Park Service of the United States, with the approval of the National Parks Service in Canada.

The current program for development of the Peace Garden in accordance with the approved plans, calls for an expenditure of \$200,000 in the United States section, and a like sum in the Canadian section of the Garden. These plans and estimates call for the following expenditures: Informal areas of garden \$100,000; Terrace Garden, balance \$40,000; Sunken Gardens in formal area \$48,000; construction of the Cascade Gardens \$43,000; reflecting Basin and final area around Chapel and Peace Tower \$170,000. It is estimated that the Memorial Chapel as a memorial to the soldier dead of the two nations, where friends and loved ones of those whose great sacrifice we commemorate could seek quiet comfort and spiritual consolation, should cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000; and that the Peace Tower on the boundary line should cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000, when constructed. Such a Memorial Chapel, Tower and Garden would be worthy to commemorate the friendship between the peoples of Canada and the United States.

The International Peace Garden was conceived in 1929, established in 1931, dedicated in 1932, and has now been 21 years in the building, and we are only beginning to visualize the dream of the founders. To complete

(Continued on page 12)

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

by

ALICE H. PLATT

Greetings to all the members of the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs!

I have had the pleasure of meeting a number of you at the past three state conventions, and I know that you are representative of all the members who could not attend. It is wonderful to associate with people interested in the real values in life, such as garden club people are.

When Mrs. Montieth asked me to be your state chairman I wrote her that I feel that no one can take the place of Mrs. Baughman, who has done so much in this capacity since 1949. I shall do my best to serve you, however.

Mrs. Baughman sent me some material including some copies of an address given by Mrs. Mauntel at the National Convention in Biloxi, Miss., entitled "Bird Sanctuaries—Roadside Beautification—Their Relation to Conservation"; some leaflets on duties of a garden club bird chairman; garden therapy, etc. Here I wish to say that I hope you will all read, and use, at least some of the splendid suggestions sent out in an inspiring letter sent out by Miss Mildred Ibach, state garden therapy chairman, to all local clubs recently.

Mrs. Baughman sent lists of information on contests, books and other material for loaning, as well as a list of program material available from the National Council. Much of this is free of charge, but there is a list of illustrated lectures for rent at reasonable fees. This is a very comprehensive list and one could build many years programs from it. I have, too, an assortment of year books dating from 1953 back into the 1940s. Then there is an alphabetically listed pile of pamphlets on National Parks, Monuments and Historic Sites, 136 in all.

I just received a bulletin from Mrs. Craddock, chairman of our National program committee. They suggest that January and February are good months for book reviews, and give a list suitable for review, study and general program use.

So that you all may have it at once, I shall copy the bulletin in part.

January

WORKSHOPS How to Pot a Plant. Each member brings her plant and pot. Committee furnishes soil, fertilizer and teacher.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS: "The New Year's New Plants"; "Houseplants for Winter Bloom"; "It's Fun to Make a Garden" (plans for spring planting); "Beauty in the Bay Window"; "Herbs for Food and Fun."

ARRANGEMENTS: "Shadow Box"; "On Your Own"; "Exhibit of House Plants"; "If Winter Comes, Can Spring Be Far Behind."

ROLL CALL: "Suggestions for improving garden club activities"; "Best Growers for Me"; "Green Foliage I Use"; "Changes I Would Like to Make in My Garden"; "My Soil Problem."

February

WORKSHOP: "Landscape Design" Study led by a professional.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS: "Fragrance in the Garden"; "Shrubs and Trees Suitable for Roadside Beautification"; "Conservation in Your Own Back Yard"; "Planning for Continuous Bloom"; "Flowers of the Nations" (see Flower Grower, May, 1953); "What Is National Council?"

ARRANGEMENTS: "For My Valentine"; "The Cherry Tree Incident"; "Adventures in Table Setting"; "The Container Should Complement the Arrangement" (bring favorite container); "Designs for Everyday Use."

ROLL CALL: "Shrubs for Birds"; "A City Eyesore"; "My Favorite Seed Catalog"; "A Herb I Use and How"; "Seeds for Early Sowing."

My suggestion to you is, don't be afraid to be original! Something that interests you, is very likely to interest someone else. It is well to follow a general plan or course of study as outlined in Mrs. Baughman's article in October "Horticulture," but each club can inject new life into our programs. May the new year be filled with the happiness which comes from striving and achieving, and may you each find peace, pleasure, and profit in your garden. I feel that,

*Who plants a garden, there will find
Strength for body, peace of mind,
Bring food and beauty to mankind.
Who plants a vine, a tree, or shrub
Draws inspiration from above,
Who plants a seed in upturned sod
Goes into partnership with God.*

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER—

(Continued from page 4)

ing fireblight injury following inoculation. Although Streptomycin sprays at 1000 and 500 p.p.m., and containing 1 per cent methyl cellosolve as a cuticle penetrant, provided 50 to 60 per cent control they caused considerable foliage injury. Combinations of Streptomycin and Terramycin at concentrations of 250 and 250 p.p.m. respectively gave similar control but with reduction in foliage injury. However, the addition of 1 per cent carbowax 4000 as a penetrant increased the effectiveness of the spray to 100 per cent.

In field trials on 110 bearing Jonathan trees, a combination spray of Streptomycin and Terramycin at 250 to 250 p.p.m. respectively and 125-250 p.p.m., and Streptomycin alone at 100 p.p.m. were evaluated. All sprays contained 1 per cent each of the penetrants methyl cellosolve and carbowax 4000. The number of applications varied from 4 to 7 given at the balloon stage of development, at 30 to 50 per cent of full bloom, early petal fall, calyx, first, second and third cover periods. Although blight injury was less severe than in the 3 previous years, only one tree out of 43 checks failed to show blight, while 36 trees receiving the antibiotic sprays at either the balloon or 30 to 50 per cent of full petal development, or both, plus the subsequent sprays did not show a single blighted blossom cluster or shoot. The first two sprays appear essential for complete control, since trees failing to receive these applications but receiving the later sprays did develop some blight. The one year's field experiments proved most encouraging, but there are still a number of details to be worked out. Indications are that the antibiotic work systemically and must be applied before shoot blight makes its appearance. Cost per tree appears to be approximately .93c for three applications.

Over-eating often wrecks the health of people who spend their time worrying about TB, cancer and heart disease.—PRIMGHAR BELL.

THE SURE WAY

We'll soon be reading all about how to cut down our income tax, but the sure way still is to earn less.—NEWTON DAILY NEWS.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

GARDEN THERAPY

conducted by

MISS MILDRED IBACH

Those of us who are garden enthusiasts know the fascination and revitalizing power growing things have over our mind and body but there are a great many who have not known this rich and wholesome experience called gardening and who would like to know it, in fact who need to know it desperately. For the discouraged, bedridden patient, the interest demanded by a fast growing bedside plant may spark a very feeble will to live; or the unstable mind of the mental patient or injured self-respect of the cripple may be encouraged along the road to mend by the assurance gained from growing a prize vegetable or flower. Hence, Garden and Horticultural Therapy.

Mrs. John G. Berry of Goldthwaite, Texas, is our national chairman and advises that the Veterans Administration now recognizes Garden Therapy in all veteran hospitals, and member clubs should place veteran hospitals' programs and needs first in their planning. Mrs. Berry presented Garden Therapy to the National Mental Health Society in New York last fall and found them very co-operative and suggests contacting this organization in your community.

Local clubs should:

1. Become acquainted with institutions such as (a) State Hospitals and special schools (b) Military Hospitals (c) Crippled Children's Hospitals (d) orphanages and children's homes (e) Homes for the Aged (f) Homes for Unwed Mothers (g) Lighthouses for the Blind.

2. Take orientation courses under training of the institution.

3. Help and counsel in organizing garden clubs in institutions and aid in arranging programs.

4. Encourage and assist in the growing of cutting gardens where patients may groom and care for plants. These will also supply materials for club members in the institution to use for arrangements and decorations.

5. Plan and make indoor gardens.

6. Teach corsage making. This is an interesting and useful project.

7. In tubercular hospitals where all are bed patients, brackets and shelves

on walls with flower arrangements or growing plants are much enjoyed.

8. Establish libraries and reading centers, contributing gardening magazines and books (a list of available books in enclosed and there are countless others). Films and slides on conservation, wildlife and national parks may be shown.

9. Place song birds, canaries and love birds in hospitals. Patients take great delight in caring for birds. One boy who had not spoken in 5 years commenced to talk when he saw the birds.

10. Encourage Junior Gardeners and teach them Garden Therapy. They can make corsages, boutonnières, tray favors, dish gardens, button gardens, flower arrangements, etc., for hospitals, institutions for underprivileged, handicapped, correctional schools, orphanages and children's homes.

11. The Denver Sanatorium for tubercular children welcomes used postage stamps. These are sold to stamp companies for re-sale to stamp collectors.

12. A National Garden Therapy Award has been established. Watch your Horticulture Magazine for details.

We wish to make acknowledgment here to H. B. Tukey and Donald P. Watson of Michigan State College from whose article "Gardening Is a Way to Health," appearing in the October, 1953, issue of *Flower Grower*, much of this Therapy procedure has been taken.

Any program of Garden Therapy is necessarily shaped by available facilities and the patients' needs and must of course be in accordance with prescribed medical treatment. It may be indulged in extensively and expensively or intensively and with modest means.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS and development of seedlings interests many patients. Half fill a glass tumbler with seeds of any large rapid growing flower or vegetable. Fill rest of tumbler with paper toweling packing it in tightly. Then fill tumbler with lukewarm water and let stand at room temperature. Have patients observe swelling of seeds and pressure exerted on paper toweling as it is forced up and out of the tumbler.

BULB CULTURE—Use shallow containers with small stones to steady.

Hyacinth, narcissus and crocus bulbs will grow rapidly and produce flowers. Cover lower 2/3 of bulbs and water should be kept at level of stones at all times. For two weeks keep at 60° in darkened room. Then expose to as much sunlight as possible and keep at room temperature.

PROPAGATION of many plants from leaf and stem cutting is easy and commands interest of most patients. Insert cuttings through holes cut in a piece of cardboard cut to fit over a glass tumbler filled with water. Let base of leaf stalks or stems extend about 1/2 inch into water. Roots can be produced on leaf cuttings of African Violets, geraniums and some begonias and on stems of willows, coleus, geraniums and tomatoes; or use a small plastic or glass covered container placing at least one and one-half inches of damp vermiculite in bottom as rooting medium.

PLANT IDENTIFICATION—Some patients are more interested in this than growing. Both common and scientific names may be used. A collection of labelled pot plants serve this purpose best. Common house plants are suitable as also are wildings which are to be had for the digging. Garden clubs and other service groups frequently are happy to contribute to plant collections. There is no limit to interesting seasonal material available throughout the year from greenhouse, garden, field, wood and stream.

HERBS have a particular interest for the blind. An ideal set-up is an outdoor "scented" herb garden planted on sloping terrain so that plants are about waist high. Patients can follow a hand rail with one hand and reach over grass slope to feel and smell foliage of each plant. Labels must of course be in Braille. Herbs can likewise be grown in pots indoors and arranged in a similar way. A National Garden Collection of records and books in Braille named for past president Lorena Spillers has been established to be circulated by the Library of Congress, and state clubs are being asked to contribute sets of records and books. Very fine bird call records have been donated and our Dell Rapids club has contributed a tape recording review of the book, "Old Herbaceous."

CUT FLOWER ARRANGING FOR ARTISTIC PATIENTS—Tools needed include a variety of containers, chicken

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

by

F. X. WALLNER



Wallner

The biggest show on earth is put on annually in Chicago by capitalists in overalls, the farmers and stockmen of two nations, Canada and the United States. This year, the 54th, was the best ever, as the exhibits

were valued at more than 10 million dollars. While the amphitheater at the Stockyards was not air conditioned as it was for the political conventions, the crowds were larger and consisted of the producers of two nations.

A typical Illinois beef farm has about 220 acres, valued at \$12,300. His big business is cattle; last year he sold about \$17,000 worth, sold about \$15,000 worth of grain and he will have about 19 litters of pigs. The cheering was greatest as the 1300 parading 4-H members were leading their stock through the arena. It was the 32nd annual congress, always held at the same time of the International Stock and Grain Show. These farm youngsters are sure looked up to as being the finest of the nation. The 18 year old lass from Texas, winning top honors with her champion steer, was the highlight of the show and a prairie style movie plot is surely in the making. Opening scene—"The old Texas ranch is all dried up and blowing away; about everything but the mortgage; she gives up her college ambition, baby sits, gets 50 cents an hour to help out at home. But in her spare time she does find time to care for and feed a chunky steer, that represents a sort of long shot bid for survival. She wonders how she will ever get him to Chicago, as all prize-winning stock go in special trucks or cars. Time was about up for entries, as a last chance, she jerks the back seat out of the family car, loads her pet of over 1,000 pounds in the back and starts out across the prairie states for Chicago. In the show ring only she with her cheerful smile knew how to make him stand just right for the

judges to think him the best. In the auction ring later, when most youngsters weep in parting with their pets, she kept her cheerful smile, hoping 'Love Star' would bring more than Ohio's State College last year of \$5.00 per pound, even though he might bring as much as another champion from Texas, shown in 1951, by her close friend. This one brought \$10 per pound, but when the bidding went to \$21—\$20,100 she was able to smile cheerfully as she kissed her mooing pet goodbye as she turned to the 1951 Texas winner, now a wooing lad; the girl still smiling in her big Texas hat, \$20,150 check in hand, she rushes over to the '51 winner cooing, 'let's go back home to Texas.' Fiction but true.

For Chicagoland crowds the evening horse show, with its many different acts, is the most interesting part of the show. The first night, three near accidents were avoided by three different drivers of the three team hitches, but the skilled drivers brought them out without severe tangling. The sheep dog, with its driving of sheep and a flock of geese, holds the enormous crowd spellbound during the acts. All in all you get more thrills at an afternoon and evening at the International than any other place unless at one of those Notre Dame football games.

But so far my vacation has not been all fun. An eight-day check-up at a hospital in Chicago and now two weeks later, on a strict diet, I have been rather quiet more so than any time I can remember. Still the doctors tell me my heart, chest, blood test is as good as a 60 year old. But my next milestone is several years beyond that. Snow has finally come to Illinois, Iowa and the Dakotas, but most of the big state of Montana has no snow up to December 20th and no snow in eastern Washington up to Christmas.

The past three years this nation has been the largest customer of Holland bulbs. Britain had been the best customer, but now is second; Sweden is third, and West Germany, fourth. Last year the gardeners of this nation bought 30 million dollars worth of tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and other bulbs and the bill is expected to be still larger this year.

To my friends, sending me Christmas cards, wishing me good luck in my "Fishing," in answer must say I

have not fished in years, in the Dakotas or on the coast, if that is what you mean—the other, I will report on later. Am hoping you had a merry Christmas and will have a happy New Year, and a sane Fourth of July.

INT. PEACE GARDEN—

(Continued from page 9)

the garden according to present plans will take many more years. But when it is completed it will be worthy of the faith, the effort, the sacrifice and the toil that has gone into it, and it will stand a mighty living "memorial to the peace that has existed between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." It will be a mighty monument to the dedication pledge: "To God in His Glory, we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another."

Voting members of International Peace Garden, Inc., consists of persons nominated biennially by the Governor of North Dakota, the Premier of Manitoba, the North Dakota State Historical Society, the Manitoba Associated Boards of Trade, as well as the incorporators and persons, organizations and associations elected to voting membership by the Board of Directors. The corporation is managed by a Board of Directors of 15 persons approximately one-half of which are citizens of the United States and the other one-half citizens of Canada. The annual meeting of the corporation is held in September of each year, usually on the Saturday following Labor Day.

The urgent need of the International Peace Garden is funds with which to continue development in accordance with the approved plans, and to complete the formal area, and funds for the annual maintenance of the area consisting of 2188 acres and for the maintenance of the sections and projects completed. It is hoped that an endowment fund might be raised, the income from which would provide for the annual maintenance.

It has been suggested that the people, the citizens of Canada and the United States, have a duty, an obligation, in connection with this project. For whom was that pledge made and the Peace Garden dedicated? If that

(Continued on page 14)

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

YOUR NATIONAL GARDENER MAGAZINE

by

MRS. G. R. MCARTHUR
Editorial Board of National Gardener



The National Gardener is for you in the National scene what the hometown paper is in your local activity. It brings you valuable information on the national projects and programs advanced by the National Council. Success stories from other states reveal helpful techniques to use in your own club activities, such as flower shows, flower schools, conservation and beautification projects, etc. Feel your kinship with the 300,000 other members of the National Council of State Garden Clubs as you join the national aim and purpose of the many beneficial projects sponsored by the National organization. One dollar for one year or two dollars for three years sent to the National Gardener, Essex House, 160 Central Park South, New York 19, New York, will make available to you the broad and capable knowledge and inspiring guidance of our competent national leaders in the field of gardening.

If you have completed any fine project, write it up in an interesting article and send it in to Miss Gertrude Smith, editor, we all want to hear about it. If you are NOT cooperating in any of the National projects or activities you are missing a valuable opportunity for self-improvement and knowledge. We urge you to send in at least one subscription to the National

Gardener from your club. However, each member will find excellent reading in each issue and should have a personal copy. Order through our subscription chairman at once, Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

The Twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Council of State Garden Clubs will be held at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, April 4-6th, 1954. Special post-tours will be made to Charleston and surrounding famous gardens. If you are interested get in touch with your STATE president. There will also be another Rocky Mountain Regional tour this year out of Omaha.

It is not too early to begin making plans for flower shows, programs and special events. Following are a few suggestions that may be of some aid for flower shows—Theme and title of arrangements (a) "Feast of the Forest" (native material—"Foliage and/or Fruit of the Forest," "Wildlife of the Forest" depicting history of forest). (b) "Feast of South Dakota" (arrangements dramatizing the seasons) "Spring in the Hills," "Summer at the Lake," "The Glory of Autumn" "Winter Playground." (c) "Feast of Color" (arrangements emphasizing color) "Friendly Group" (analogous colors), "We Three" (triads), "Just we Two," "Wine," "Women," "Song" (emphasizing originality). (d) "Corsages," strictly for the present. "For the First Date," "For An Afternoon Tea," "For a Dinner Party," "For a Baby Gift," "Of Dried Material," "Wedding," "For the Patient." (e) Junior Club Exhibits—"Dish Gardens," "Terrariums," "Miniatures"—Feast of the Wee Ones, "Tidbits" (three inches overall), "Little Memos," "Festive Figures" (made from vegetables and fruits), "Wall Plaques" (made on tray, bark, board, etc., hung on wall), "Feast of Toyland" (table setting for doll party, accessories to scale).

An entirely new flower show idea used in the south is a "Strolling Flower Show" in which arrangements and specimens exhibited are placed in show windows of business houses for the enjoyment of shoppers up and down one street or area. "Let's get acquainted flower show," an exhibit with a hostess for each arrangement to meet the guests and tell about the arrangement and design, is another new idea.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

by

W. A. SIMMONS



Simmons

Dec. 11th—At a meeting today in the office of our top brass, there was present Mrs. Leo Monteith, Mr. Russell Rulon and Mrs. Geo. M. Jorgensen. It was decided to have a 3 day convention with a tour, and the

dates were set at June 8, 9 and 10, at Dell Rapids. A number of good things for the program were decided on and interesting things to see on the tour were discussed. We have always had good meetings in this fine little city and this will certainly be no exception. Better mark these dates on your new calendar and plan to attend. It is planned to have a state flower show. The dates will probably be a little early for the best peonies but should give the iris the best show it has ever had.

A very pleasant surprise greeted me in our mail box a few days ago; a nice letter from our long time friend and fellow life member, Mrs. B. F. Bettelheim, of Spearfish, enclosing a check for \$5. It was a fine Christmas present for the Society. When anything like that happens, I wish I had the power to give the sender another life membership, or indefinitely prolonging their present one.

Another unexpected financial boost came from a \$2 donation from a favorite nephew, Dr. M. Alden Countryman, of Glenview, Ill., and formerly of Sioux Falls.

Here is something interesting, lifted from the pages of Dr. A. N. Pratt's Magazine, TENNESSEE HORTICULTURE:

Science Battles the "Bugs"

There are about 650 major insect pests in the United States and each year sees one or more of them in outbreak stages. Not so many years ago we had only the crudest of weapons to defend ourselves against such pests. There were years that saw thousands of people in our southern states die of yellow fever and malaria—millions of acres of

crops went to insects. In one year, grasshoppers caused a crop loss of over 200 million dollars—and the dollar then was worth—well, we won't go into that. Insects are still with us—but we had less than 500 cases of malaria last year; we've had no yellow fever in the United States since 1910; and today we know how to prevent much of the damage insects once caused to our crops.

Today, we have ways and means of protecting our national economy from most of our worst insect enemies. But the job is not a simple one and the cost may be great. Our modern arsenal of insecticides, including many developed in the last ten years, gives us the upper hand for the first time since man came on this earth. I might add, however, that this period of optimism may be brief in view of the amazing speed with which certain species of insects are acquiring resistance to the chemicals that are the toxic agent in many of our more widely-used insecticides.

For nearly 75 years we fought a losing battle against the gypsy moth in eastern states. Since 1946, we've been winning that fight because of two factors—DDT and the airplane. We know that a single pound of DDT in oil, sprayed over infested forests by means of aircraft, will wipe out the gypsy moth without measurable damage to beneficial insects or other wildlife. The gypsy moth changed the forests and the forest ecology on hundreds of thousands of acres in New England. Cape Cod, for instance, had been defoliated each year for so many years that only scrub trees stand on the Cape today. This single insect threatened our hardwood stands from the Atlantic Coast to Minnesota and the Ozarks. Now control is simple—and the cost is not great. A program to rid New England of this pest would require the treatment of some 20 to 25 million acres and there are many who think the benefits would fully justify the cost.

Huge bands of Mormon crickets threatened agriculture in Nevada a few weeks ago. They were treated to just one meal of rolled wheat flavored with aldrin—and not a live cricket can be found today in treated areas. The amazing part of this operation is the minute quantity of poison that is necessary. The rate of application of this

chemical was 1/10 of an ounce per acre. One-tenth of an ounce of aldrin sprayed on 5 pounds of rolled wheat makes enough bait to kill all the crickets on an acre. There are numerous instances almost as remarkable as this one. Our success today in fighting our insect enemies lies principally in the intelligent use of our newer and more specific insecticides. — From "Down to Earth."

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—

(Continued from page 7)

olive-green color, heavy non-edible fruit, good game food. Plant second or third rows, small shrubs or evergreens on outside.

- *Black Cherry*, wild strain, grows somewhat taller than others, excellent game food. Plant in rows between small shrubs and medium tall trees.

- *Hardy Crab*, from native wild crab and mixed domestic hardy varieties. May be a mixed planting of varieties. Small fruits hang on long after frosts and are considered game food. Use as tall shrub.

- *Cotoneaster*, medium tall dark green foliage, non-edible blue-black berries, good bird food. Hardy anywhere in South Dakota. Plant first or second row.

- *Honeysuckle*, excellent shrub, very tight row showy bush and blossoms and fruit non-edible. Plant first or second row.

- *Caragana*, very hardy and drouth resistant, makes good hedge or shrub row. Plant in first or second row.

- *Buffaloberry*, native of state, pale green foliage, somewhat similar to Russian Olive. Fruit excellent for jelly, slightly thorny, good game cover and food. First, second or third row.

- *Sandcherry*, low growing, matures early, plant outside row, very good for jellies, good for game food. Plant a border around your planting.

- *Ginnala Maple*, or shrub maple. Tall hedge row. Plant on south or east side.

- *Lilac*, the old standby, tall shrub, one of our most drought resisting shrubs, hardy anywhere in the state. Plant in outside row.

- *Willow*, plant on wet or low sites in tree belt, forms dense thicket, good wildlife protection, good for erosion control both from wind and water.

- *American Elm*, white elm. This is our native elm which when kept free from disease and insects is our best liked shade tree. Plant next to tallest trees in belt.

- *Boxelder*, native to South Dakota. Fast cover, resistant to most diseases, affords protection to slower growing trees next to it. Plant between shrub row and taller trees.

- *Green Ash*, another native rapid growing tree in moist soils but hardy in dry weather, heavy durable wood, makes excellent posts and fuel. Plant with boxelder.

- *Chinese Elm*, fastest growing tree, will grow where some others fail, do not plant on low ground susceptible to snow breakage and storm damage. Plant on north of center of belt.

- *Cottonwood*, native and hardy for South Dakota. Seed source in Missouri River. Probably will demand a moisture positive spot in your planting. Do not plant on high ground. Center row.

INT. PEACE GARDEN—

(Continued from page 12)

pledge was made and dedicated, and made a living symbol for the peoples of these two great nations, then surely these people have a duty and obligation to perform. That duty is to do everything in our power to bring into fulfillment the International Peace Garden. That garden must not be permitted to be wholly constructed by the governments. It must have the love, the toil, the sacrifice and the spirit of freedom of the peoples of these two great nations, in order that it may truly become a great monument to the great purpose for which it is being constructed.

Present officers of International Peace Garden, Inc., are as follows:

President, Donald G. McKenzie, 267 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba; Honorary President, W. V. Udall, Winnipeg; Vice-President, W. R. Leslie, Morden, Manitoba; Honorary Vice-President, Mary C. Allen, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Vice-President, Russell Reid, Bismarck, N. D.; Chairman of Board, John A. Stormon, Rolla, N. D.; Treasurer, Lt. Col. A. J. Robbins, 184 Campbell St., Winnipeg; and, Secretary, Harry A. Graves, State College Station, Fargo, N. D.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JOHN MINDS HIS MANNERS

by

JOHN TURNIPSEED

When I get my corn in I must take a trip up to Chicago where I will pick a bone with the home editor of Prairie Farmer on account of she has been makin' my life miserable lately.

Now I got nothin' against Gladys personal, you understand. She is a very nice lady that is quite able to charm the whiskers off a man. But it is a dirty trick for her to get our wives all stirred up by writin' a piece about mindin' our manners.

Martha clipped the piece out of Prairie Farmer an' pasted it on the mirror where I shave. This is really nothin' new. When Martha married me she figgered she had one of them diamonds in the rough. Well, it so happens I don't take a good polish. I just don't pay enough mind to the ladies, like holdin' doors for them an' such, she says.

If I was too gallant around the ladies she would get mad too, so a man can't win.

Now I figger good manners is how you feel about people an' not how much bowin' an' scrapin' you do. I also figger manners should make sense. Even the architects have got it in their heads finally that a building really isn't beautiful unless it is also useful an' handy.

Now, as the professor says, let us cite an example. I am supposed to open the door for a lady. Well, when the door swings my way then I am perfectly happy to stand an' hold it while the lady sails through. But when the door opens out away from me, I stand plastered against the door frame tryin' my best to hold the door open while the lady takes her good time. I have to pull in my stummick so she kin get past an' mebbe she ain't no slick chick herself an' it is a pretty tight squeeze. Now why ain't it good manners for me to go through ahead of her an' stand behind the door where I am safe out of the way?

But Martha says No, I must do it the hard way. She claims my idea of how to open the door for a lady is to walk through ahead of her in one of them fancy food markets where they have an electric eye. Sure, I says, why should the lady have to open the door

with her shadow? It might put a strain on her.

I also think it is dumb for a man to put a lady in the front seat of a car an' then go all the way around an' get his tail burned by the passin' traffic when he gets in on the other side. What good is a polite husband if he is flat on his back in the hospital? Henry Ford had the right idea about that. On the first Model T he didn't have a door on the left front.

Well, I guess I am wastin' my time talkin' like this. Men don't have no vote in the world of etiquette.

Etiquette an' daylight savin' time is like the Indian who found that his blanket was too short to keep him warm. So he cut a piece off the bottom an' sewed it on the top.

If it makes people feel better, leave us not complain!

GARDEN THERAPY—

(Continued from page 11)

wire or styrafoam or other devices to hold flowers in position. Flower arranging courses for nurses are also possible and may prove valuable.

GREENHOUSING gardening unfortunately requires a greenhouse. Therefore it is not always feasible. Where a greenhouse is available, gardening under glass has been found extremely helpful for certain patients and in winter, it becomes a substitute for outdoor gardening. A greenhouse or bright, sunny window is almost a necessity for experiments in plant nutrition. The simplest procedure is to grow bean plants in clay pots, using pure beach sand for some and rich, garden loam for others.

Experiments with varying light intensities and exposure periods are also fascinating. Common violet, chrysanthemum, California poppy and cineraria can all be used to demonstrate effect of day length on flowering. Violets and mums produce blooms when days are short and when exposed to light for not more than 10 hours straight followed by 14 hours darkness. In summer you artificially provide these short days by covering some pot plants with cardboard boxes at 4 p.m. and uncovering at 8 a.m. Compare flowering results with the bloom of plants left uncovered. During short days of winter you simply reverse procedure and place an electric light over some plants 2 or 3 hours in evening.

Poppy and cineraria behave exactly opposite, flowering when days are long. If proper light treatment is provided it is possible to make a poinsetta flower for July 4.

Willow branches are useful to illustrate phenomenon of polarity. If a dormant branch is placed where it can root, leaves will develop at the top, roots at bottom. If branch is reversed, leafy shoots will grow upwards from bottom and roots downward from top of branch.

The ascent of water in a stem can be demonstrated by adding a vegetable dye to the water in which a white flower is placed and watching the water rise in the stem and spread through the petals. Another experiment is putting carnations "to sleep." Flowers are placed in a cellophane bag and an apple put in with them. The ethylene gas given off from the apple makes petals close.

Local clubs may supply plants, seeds, bulbs and other material for conducting experiments or solicit and distribute surplus seeds and plants from interested local gardeners. Likewise, projects may be carried on with individuals as well as in institutions.

LOSS OF VIGOR IN STRAWBERRIES

by

S. A. MCCRORY

For several years strawberry plants have frequently shown a lack of vigor, made few runners, produced a low yield of poor quality fruit and appeared to suffer from winter injury. In most cases this trouble is now known to be caused by a virus disease for which there is no known cure. The only remedy is to start with disease free plants after all diseased plants in the area have been destroyed.

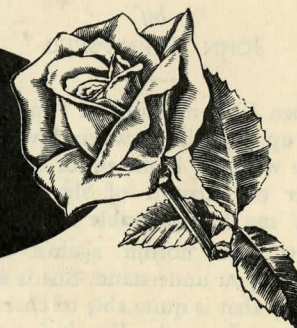
The strawberry virus disease is spread by aphids. Therefore, this insect should be controlled not only on the new planting but on the neighboring plants as well. Parathion dust is a good insecticide for the purpose.

Virus disease free plants have now been found for most of the varieties. These are being grown by commercial growers and will be sold as virus disease free plants. Growers would do well to plant only such stock. The practice of digging plants out of an old planting or that of a neighbor is likely to give poor returns.

Wayside.....



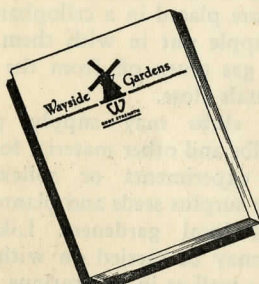
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ROSES IN DECEMBER SOMETIMES SMELL BAD

by

LLOYD C. AYRES
Extension Horticulturist
South Dakota State College



Ayres

What do you do with roses that arrive on December 16? A foot and a half of snow on the level is not an ideal time to be planting roses. How did such a thing happen? It happened because of wide-open advertising over the radio that reaches into every home in America. Would you like an eight-foot living fence to keep the neighbors dog out, or better yet, blue roses? Most everyone is susceptible to this type of advertising. When it is heard from radio stations of long standing, and from which we have learned to accept the truth, it is not

difficult to believe such a thing can happen.

The story behind this matter is a phone call that I received December 19, from a lady asking me that first question. After some conversation, it was established that these particular roses are the ones that have been highly advertised as newly developed blue roses. They had been ordered late in summer for late fall planting. The calendar says fall extends until December 21 and perhaps the company has fulfilled its promise, to send for late fall planting. Anyone living in the Great Plains region knows it is impossible to try and plant out-of-doors at that time of the year.

That brings up the important point. This type of thing catches on and the company sending out the material gets their money first and doesn't worry about when the plant material is sent. They have no interest in the growing conditions prevailing in the area where they send the plants.

It is important to know from whom you are buying. Buy locally and you will be sure they will know what plants can be expected to survive in

your area. When in doubt inquire from your State County Extension and Home Demonstration Agents, and local Garden Club members. They will gladly give you the needed information.

A blue rose, classified as a Crimson Rambler which turned a purplish color, was sold locally as early as 1912. It is reported that this rose has been marketed in the United States since 1909. This rose carried the same plant name as the one advertised today. That being the case, this misleading advertising could well be a case of using the mail to defraud.

It is a pity that such is allowed. However, we are fortunate that action is being taken in this matter so rapidly. It is up to our nurserymen and seedsmen to establish an honest and above-board business. Look around, you will find many that have done, and are doing this. Buy from them, they know the growing conditions in your locality.

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