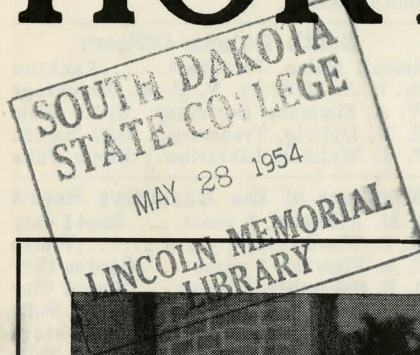


DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

MAY, 1954



Past Presidents of the Dell Rapids Garden Club, left to right: Mrs. Ernest Greening, Mrs. J. H. Dirks, Mrs. W. E. Drummond, Sr., Mrs. A. B. Gillette, Mrs. Edwin Olson, Mrs. W. H. Crisp, and Mrs. H. N. Dybvig.

THE BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER

by
O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

As I probably have mentioned before, there are so many kinds of sandpipers that the average observer finds them confusing. They do not come to our dooryards to be observed but must be sought along the shores of ponds, lakes or other bodies of water. They are not shy as a rule but once an alarm is started they fly off with much noise.

This species is described as resembling a small upland plover. The under parts are buffy and the dark feathers on the back are edged with buff. The yellowish underparts are reported quite conspicuous in flight. The bill is short (3/4 inch) and the bird's habits are even more like those of plovers than the upland plover (which is rated as a sandpiper).

It is one of the rarely seen species. Dr. Roberts thought there was no evidence that it ever had been common in Minnesota. Observers on the Atlantic Coast rarely saw it and it was considered as migrating up the Mississippi Valley region. Mr. Bent saw it but once in Saskatchewan. Elliott Coues never saw it, though he was in North Dakota in 1873 and early writers had reported that many were killed in the early days.

William Rowan of Alberta made a special study of the bird and reported in 1927 that he found just one field where it could be seen in numbers about May 18 each spring. A few would be seen elsewhere in the area. Migration apparently took place at night, the birds pausing only a day for rest and food.

The nesting place is along the Arctic Coast at Point Barrow and eastward. One observer said they used the high and dry banks, not the marshy areas. The brief season over they are off to southern South America for the winter. There the noted British ornithologist, H. W. Hudson, wrote of seeing them going north. For three days he

saw flock after flock of 100 to 300 birds flying past. This was in territory that he knew thoroughly and ordinarily he saw few of them.

Professor Rowan indicates that they are neither as gregarious nor as noisy as other sandpipers. They were not easily seen against the ground and made use of that fact by remaining motionless for the intruder to pass by.

(Continued on page 55)

THESE NEW NECESSITIES

by
MARY LOUISE KINYON

*We must save money, said my spouse.
We'll get a deep freeze in the house.
Then buy our meat at half the price
And have a place to keep it nice.*

*We looked for freezers high and low
The prices seemed to grow and grow.
We found a beauty, you can bet—
And took on ourselves a GREAT
BIG DEBT.*

*The new outlet cost us too
But it seemed the thing to do
Now that our box—was all set
We started out our meat to get.*

*A HALF A COW?—Oh dear no,
I'll take a roast—a steak or so—
A dollar-ten a pound you say?
It maybe cheap but that's not hay.*

*Som ribs—a loin and pork chops too
Several pounds of that lamb stew.
Wrap them up to chuck right in—
You say they should be wrapped in*

*Tin foil—I see—we will have to buy.
Eleven-ninety-five a roll—I sigh
Cartons, bags, wax paper too?
OH, well—I'll stop and get a few.*

*The butcher smiled—I guess he knew
To deep freeze stuff—these boobs
are new.
WE HAVE CUT OUR WISDOM
TEETH.*

*Still—good sports don't sit and
beef.*

*Deep freeze you say?—simply grand.
All this food so close to hand.
How much do we save—don't know
yet.
First we must get out of debt.*

MAY, 1954

VOL. 27

NO. 5

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.

South Dakota Officers

Russell Rulon, President.....Yankton
Dr. S. A. McCrory, V. Pres...Brookings
W. A. Simmons, Secretary...Sioux Falls
H. N. Dybvig, Treasurer...Dell Rapids
F. X. Wallner, Librarian...Sioux Falls

Members of the Executive Board

J. M. Atkinson, 5 years....Rapid City
H. R. Woodward, 4 years.....Pierre
E. A. Fletcher, 3 years....Garden City
A. R. Schamber, 2 years....Rapid City
C. I. Keck, 1 year.....Sioux Falls
Mrs. Leo Monteith.....Brookings
Mrs. R. G. Ferris....Rt. 3, Sioux Falls

North Dakota Officers

C. L. Jensen, President.....Esmond
Stanley Bale, 1st V. P.....Mandan
W. R. Page, 2nd V. P.....Grand Forks
H. A. Graves, Secretary..... Fargo
E. L. Shaw, Treasurer..... Fargo

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Buff-Breasted Sandpiper.	
O. A. Stevens	50
These New Necessities.	
Mary Louise Kinyon.....	50
Newsletters. H. A. Graves.....	51
National Council's Meeting.	
Mrs. D. S. Baughman.....	52
Manitoba News Letter.	
W. R. Leslie.....	53
Welcome to Dell Rapids.	
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen.....	54
Experience in Horticulture.	
R. L. Wodarz.....	55
Garden Gleanings. Mrs. R. G. Ferris.....	56
Soil Testing. Fran Bracy.....	57
To a Meadow Lark.	
Miss Alice Platt.....	57
President's Message.	
Mrs. Leo Monteith.....	58
Junior Garden Club Projects.	
Lloyd C. Ayres.....	59
Book Reviews. Mrs. R. G. Ferris.....	60
Fruit and Vegetable Notes.	
F. X. Wallner.....	61
Book Reviews. Mrs. L. N. Brakke.....	62
Peony Season in Sioux Falls.	
Mrs. R. G. Ferris.....	62
Secretary's Corner. W. A. Simmons.....	63
The Iris. Mrs. Carl Metzger.....	63
John Tackles a Problem.	
Prairie Farmer.....	64

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

NEWSLANTS

by
H. A. GRAVES



Graves

E. C. Moran of Stanford, Montana, but who formerly lived at Medora, North Dakota, paid us a call on April 15. He appears to be as busy as ever. As you perhaps recall he was once a vice president of the North Da-

kota Horticultural Society and was in attendance at several of our meetings.

Moran has spent many years collecting seeds of trees and shrubs on the Northern Great Plains as well as in the Rocky Mountains. He sells this seed to nurseries and government agencies who grow large numbers of trees and shrubs. As a consequence, he is one of the best informed men in the country on species of plants. While at Medora he had two 4-H clubs, which became quite famous for their knowledge of the grasses of the Badlands area.

During the war Moran also collected crude botanicals for a large pharmaceutical firm. This was quite a business when our supply of certain botanicals were cut off from foreign sources.

Bill Kretchmar of Venturia, a retired banker and a very enthusiastic horticulturist, has many interesting things in his yard. One of the things in this garden that impressed me this spring was the vigorous asparagus bed, which he set in 1936 and which is still doing wonderfully well. We perhaps should take time out here and say a word about asparagus; but rather than take up space in the magazine, I want to inform our readers that our leaflet on Asparagus and Rhubarb has recently been re-done and if you will stop in to see your North Dakota County Agent or drop us a line here at NDAC we will see that you get a copy of it.

Bringing up this matter of leaflets reminds us that we have also revised our strawberry and raspberry leaflets and in a few days we should have our general fruit leaflet completely revised

and I believe, under a new title. Any of these leaflets that you would like to have are available from the Information Department at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Word has come to our ears that Charles Walkof, Vegetable Specialist at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden, Manitoba, has recently been awarded his doctor's degree. We officially congratulate Charles on this achievement. Charley is recognized as one of the best informed vegetable specialists in the country and has introduced several varieties from his breeding work carried on the past several years at the Morden Station.

Senator Franklin Page of Hamilton, and I both wish to vouch for the fact that if you will plant Nasturtiums in each hill of cucumbers you will have little or no trouble with cucumber beetles. Neither Franklin nor I believe in this horticultural hocus-pocus when we first heard about it but we have been pretty well convinced that there is something to it. Our observations were made at widely different points and we urged you to try it if you have been having trouble with cucumber beetles. If your cucumbers are planted by the time you read this, stick in a few Nasturtium seeds anyhow, for good luck if for nothing else.

Dr. G. W. Crossman, 73, retired professor of Education and Director of Student Teaching at the University of North Dakota, died recently in a Grand Forks hospital. Dr. Crossman was an interested horticulturist as well as a university professor. In addition he was a very good friend of Fanny Heath, in fact it was Dr. Crossman who took me to the Fanny Heath farm about 15 years ago and led me about the yard telling me many things of interest about it. No doubt many of our readers knew Dr. Crossman, perhaps even met him at Fanny Heath's at some time or other. He had retired from active duty at the university in June of 1952.

Charles Mandigo of Bismarck, one of our life members, feels that he has value received for his life membership and has begun again to pay annual dues. Since my becoming secretary in 1937, I have not urged the life memberships to any extent. Most folks here in the Upper Midwest are too hardy to be accepted on this basis, once they have been a member for 10

years they still have all the rights and privileges of full membership and there is no money coming in. It took me a few years to catch onto this, but once a member of Clan McDonald finds out that annual dues are much more remunerative than life memberships you couldn't expect him to continue to solicit them. Any hints that you find submerged in this paragraph are purely intentional.

Margaret Rusten of Grace City, North Dakota, has a very interesting hobby. In fact it is more than a hobby. It appears that in the very near future Margaret is going to begin to capitalize on this hobby of hers. About two years ago, Margaret built a small greenhouse, about 13 feet square. She heats it with an oil burner space heater. Her cost of operations runs about \$100.00 per year. She has the small greenhouse packed with plants of many kinds, many typical greenhouse plants, such as Calceolarias, Cinerarias and Cyclamens as well as many things not quite so common. Of course she raises a population of double petunias in the spring and a very few vegetable plants. Anyone within driving distance of Grace City should check up on this enterprise of Margaret's, and perhaps carry a few plants away with them when they leave. Margaret will be glad to discuss her enterprise with you and tell you where she got the material and give you the benefit of her experience to date.

Adrian C. Fox, who has been stationed at Lincoln, Nebraska, with the Soil Conservation Service, for the past ten years, has returned to make his headquarters with the State Soil Conservation Office in Bismarck. Adrian is a bachelor and masters graduate from the North Dakota Agricultural College and his name has become synonymous with conservation here in the Upper Midwest. People who read *North Dakota Outdoors* are very familiar with the many illustrated articles that Adrian has written for that magazine the past several years. Adrian has been a member of the North Dakota Horticultural Society for a good long time and always maintains an active interest in things horticultural in his old home state of North Dakota. We are very glad to have Adrian back and hope that he stays with us a good long time.

(Continued on page 59)

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

by

MRS. D. S. BAUGHMAN

Madison

After cancelling an early reservation to the National Council of State Garden Clubs Annual Meeting, I received a very nice train schedule through Mrs. Monteith and decided to go. Leaving Sioux Falls April 1 at 8:25 a.m. and traveling via Chicago and Washington, D. C., I arrived at Florence, S. C., at 5:10 a.m. April 3. The trip as far as Florence was uneventful except for contact with my daughter and granddaughter in Union Station, Washington.

From Florence, I went to Myrtle Beach by bus and was surprised to find that I was still 14 miles from Ocean Forest Hotel where the convention was held. I reached the hotel by cab and found much preparation and bustle. The hotel people had just moved in and were opening up for the convention. It is a summer resort and I learned that they usually do not open up so early in the season. The hotel is located on the beach (Atlantic Ocean). There are homes but no shops of any kind around it.

Convention was wonderful, as the garden club kind always are. Here was Southern hospitality at its best with over 400 South Carolinians registered to welcome you. Convention lists, printed before convention, gave 771 names, but soon after convention started this number soon went over 1,000. Idaho, Rhode Island and Vermont had only one each registered before convention—probably more came in. Idaho is a new "baby" state and was accepted joyfully. Names on the register and with a list from Mrs. Monteith gave South Dakota a real delegation. They are: Clara Beals, Brookings; Mrs. Paul Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Joyce, Hurley; Mrs. Earl Kindred, Miller; Mrs. Lillian Larner, Miss E. Meistrick, Yankton; Mrs. C. W. Moyer, Winner; Mrs. Frank Pech, Mrs. Rhodes, Huron; Mrs. Fred Schwant, Winner, and myself.

Saturday evening I happened to go to the room where the native evergreen exhibit was to be open on Sunday and Monday. I found Mrs. J. T. Buxton, National Bird Chairman, buried in

piles of Spanish moss, wilted branches, books, stuffed birds, tables, potted plants and what not. I gave sympathy and even a little help by guarding precious books while she did errands. Incidentally, I looked over many books and had her comments on them—have the list. I was happy to know that Mrs. Buxton knows our Ruth Habeger, State Bird Chairman. Later, at a banquet when Mrs. Buxton was shining in an evening dress one would not guess that she had ever had dirt under her nails. Next day this room was in perfect order and proved a very popular place—especially for those who wanted to know all the names of any plant.

Sunday evening Southern spirituals were sung by groups of colored singers from very small boys and girls up to glee clubs and choruses. They were enthusiastically received and brought back many times.

Much of Monday was given over to introductions and honoring V.I.P.'s and reports of National Officers. At a banquet that evening we were welcomed to South Carolina by Lt. Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and to Myrtle Beach by Mayor E. A. Williams. "South Carolina Treasures" was featured by a pirate, a huge chest, and very beautiful auburn-haired Mrs. Harrell Wilson, announcer and soloist. When the chest was opened, the treasures were given out by turns of the wheel of fortune which stopped on someone's birthday. All gifts were products of South Carolina and the chest seemed bottomless. There were boxes of stockings (nylon), towels, boxes of candy, nuts, fruits, all kinds of food, beautiful bed spreads and blankets, cases of margarine and many more things. The wheel came tantalizingly close to my birthday but never stopped there. Throughout the convention there were always gifts at luncheon and dinner—a corsage, a potted plant, wrapped bulbs, a towel, bottle of perfume. Once, they announced that we were to take with us the glass which had held our iced tea—a heavy glass with map of South Carolina and details on it. Monday banquet ended with speaker Dr. Archibald Rutledge, poet laureate of South Carolina. He proved to be a very good speaker as well as poet—poems he read were enjoyed.

Tuesday morning was largely work-

shops held at different places—Blue Star Memorial Highway, Conservation, Garden Therapy, Junior Gardening, Program, Publications, Radio and TV—followed by a small flower show in the main assembly room. Several arrangements were judged and point-scored as were also horticulture entries. Questions and discussion followed.

Tuesday evening a lecture "Miracle of the Healing Plant" was given in the ball room by Dr. William Bunney followed by a lecture with colored slides, "See South Carolina."

Wednesday morning a forum, "Men Are Here to Stay"; moderator, Mrs. Lewis M. Hull, past national president. Subject: "The next Twenty-five Years." Speakers: Mr. Paul F. Frese, editor "Popular Gardening" and chairman of horticulture, "What Next in Horticulture." Mr. Paul Shepard, Yale University and chairman of conservation, "Conservation in the Atomic Age." Mr. Hubert B. Owens, University of Georgia and chairman of landscape design, "Trends in Landscape Design." Mr. John R. Whiting, publisher "Flower Grower," "How to Tell the Garden Club Story."

This was very, very good as was evidenced by the close attention given and the vigorous applause when they were through.

Thursday morning, more workshops—Birds, Flower Show School, Garden Centers, Horticulture, Landscape Design, Publicity and Promotion, Roadside Development.

(Continued on page 56)

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE HILLS

By MAE URBANEK



*An Illustrated Book of Poetry
About the Black Hills*



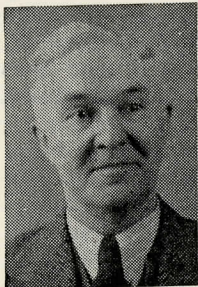
\$1.50 POSTPAID

from

**MAE URBANEK
LUSK, WYO.**

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

by
W. R. LESLIE



Leslie

GRAFTING MAY BE CLASSIFIED

(a) With reference to the position of the graft on the plant.

(b) As to the method in which stock and scion are joined.

Enumerated below are the main classes with regard

to position and the commoner methods used for each:

(1) *Root-grafting*, in which the stock consists of the root only, is performed indoors on 1- or 2-year-old seedlings that are dug the previous fall and stored in a cool, moist cellar. Often called *bench grafting*.

Methods: Whip or whip-and-tongue and splice chiefly. Mention should also be made of two modifications used at Morden to induce rooting of the scion and thereby obtain scion varieties on their own roots. First is the *inverse root-graft* in which the scion is whip grafted on the inverted root of the stock, so that when planted, the scion is attached to the tip of the root instead of the top or crown. Second is actually a *cutting-graft* in which the scion is induced to root as a cutting while it is sustained by a nurse root *side-grafted* into it at point about 1/3 up from the base of the scion.

(2) *Crown-grafting* on the crown or collar of the plant, just at the surface of the ground. Performed on stocks 2 to 4 years old preferably. *Method:* Cleft graft mainly.

(3) *Stem-grafting*, the practice of setting the scions in the trunk of a young tree just below the head formed by the limbs. Applied to trees too large to crown-graft. Actually a form of top-grafting (see below). *Method:* Cleft graft chiefly.

(4) *Top-grafting* in which the tree top is worked over. Subdivided into:

(a) *Top-working* where only the main trunk and scaffold limbs of the tree are retained. Used on mature trees where it is desired to change the fruiting variety. *Methods:* Cleft graft, side graft.

A special type of top-working coming into very wide use is the practice of *stem-building*, where grafts or buds are placed on the scaffold branches of a young tree selected for its strong crotches and hardy, healthy trunk. *Methods:* Budding, whip, side, and stub grafts.

(b) *Frameworking*, the practice of grafting or budding the ends of the branches so that most of the original framework of the tree is retained. Only the smaller, poorly placed branches and surplus, larger branches are removed. *Methods:* Stub, side, inverted-L. The latter method is a bark method, no cut being made in the wood of the stock.

Time of grafting: Root-grafting is performed in late winter, usually in January and February, and the grafts stored to callus until spring planting. *Grafting* in the orchard and nursery is usually done immediately before, or just after growth is starting in the spring. *Bark grafting* and *spring budding* involve the loosening of the bark and are most conveniently done after growth has begun in the spring, when the bark slips well. *Summer budding* is performed in late summer.

Budding involves the grafting of a single bud, whereas grafting commonly refers to the use of a section of a twig or shoot called a scion usually containing several buds.

Budding or bud grafting is the placing of a single detached bud and its surrounding bark on the cambium of the stock. The bud is taken from the variety chosen for increase and placed upon a seedling rootstock usually, which has been chosen for its hardiness and potential ability to sustain the chosen variety.

The *shield* or *T-method* is most commonly used. In the stock, which is preferably a seedling of about 1/2 inch diameter or less, a T-shaped incision is made low down on the north or northeast side. The downward cut should be about 1-1/2 inches long. Both cuts go through the bark to the wood but not into it. With a twist of the knife where the two cuts meet, the angular flaps of bark are lifted along the vertical cut to form a V-shaped opening.

Having prepared the stock, the bud is removed from the budstick with a sweeping cut, so that the surrounding shield of bark extends about 1/2 inch above and below the bud. Some prefer

to cut from base to tip, others remove the bud with a tip to base stroke. It usually does no harm to have a thin shaving of sap wood attached to the cut surface of the bud.

Grasping the bud shield by the piece of leaf stem left for the purpose, the bud is neatly slipped down under the angular flaps of bark on the stock. The under surface of the shield should make close contact with the previously exposed slippery cambium surface of the stock. It may be necessary to trim the top of the shield even with the horizontal cut on the stock. To ensure good contact and to prevent the bud from drying out, the bud and stock are snugly wrapped with a strip of rubber or wet raffia. If raffia is used, it must be cut after about two weeks. The actual bud is left exposed.

Jones budding is a form of plate budding which is used when the bark of the stock does not slip satisfactorily for shield or T-budding. To prepare the stock, a "plate" or flap of bark about 1-1/4 inches long is loosened from the stock with a downward slicing cut. Care must be taken that the wood of the stock is not cut into, but only the cambium layer is exposed. The flap of bark must be left hinged to the stock at the base of the cut. The upper half of the flap is cut off. Before the bud is removed from the budstick, a bevel cut is made starting about 1/2 inch from the base of the bud and sloping down and away from it. A second cut then removes the bud as for the shield method. The wedge-cut base of the bud, when fitted between stem and flap of the stock gives additional cambium contact and thereby increases the chances of success. The bud shield is trimmed at the top and tied as before.

Summer budded stock is usually pruned to about a 4-inch stub above the bud the following spring. Spring budded stock is cut back at time of budding. The growing shoot from the bud is tied to the stub for support. At one year old, the grafted whip is usually dug and the stub cut off flush at the point of union.

I understand your grandmother is the old-fashioned type who still toils at the spinning wheel. Does she earn much? Well, last night she won \$50 on the red.—THE EARTHWORM.

WELCOME TO DELL RAPIDS

by

MRS. G. M. JORGENSEN



Jorgensen

The Dell Rapids Garden Club, through its president Mrs. Jonas Duea, cordially invites each and every gardener, horticulturist, and plant grower in South Dakota and adjacent states to attend the annual convention to be

held here on June 15, 16 and 17, 1954.

Every provision has been made with regard to giving you the most complete treasury of garden lore, and fellowship contacts possible in the allotted time. Every activity has been dissected and discussed, and delegated to the proper committee with no details left to chance; and each hour has been gauged to the idea of making you happy you came. There will be three days filled with general sessions, coffee breaks, the state flower show, educational exhibits of great variety, and fellowship events you will not want to miss.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, June 15, with entries accepted for the flower show until 10 a.m. for out-of-town exhibitors. All entries arriving after 10 a.m. will be displayed, but not judged. Each club will want to make entries in the flower show if only for the educational value of having them judged by a woman of Mrs. Edgar Irving's discerning ability.

The formal program for the first day consists of a business session; an illustrated talk on "Banking Nature's Resources for the Future," by L. G. Elsinger; and a talk by Mrs. Irving which should attract every flower arranger in the state. Using the entries from the flower show, she will demonstrate "Your Arrangements Judged and Point Scored." During the noon hour the State Horticultural Society will hold a combined luncheon and business session with all members invited to attend, at the New Cafe. Other groups will wish to lunch at various cafes. The banquet at 6:30 that evening will be highlighted by

the presence of Gov. Sigurd Anderson who will be the main speaker, and by the award events for both the Horticulture Society and the Garden Clubs. Mr. Russell Rulon, president of the Horticulture Society, will be the toastmaster.

Wednesday will be another big day beginning at 7:30 a.m. when the Garden Club presidents will give their reports at the President's Breakfast, with Mrs. Leo Monteith, president of the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs, presiding. Entertainment for this event will be by guest garden clubs.

"Lily Adventures," and "Problems Connected with the State Fish, Game and Parks Department" are titles of the two talks at the general session that morning, the latter given by Mr. G. W. Zieman, editor of the Conservation Digest. Another talk by Mrs. Irving, and a lecture on "Plants for Tomorrow's Gardens" by Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer, head of the Experiment Station at North Platte, Nebraska, summarizes the afternoon's session. We are thrilled over plans for the Workshop supper this year, for it will give every department chairman a chance to discuss the work under her, offer suggestions and answer questions. This is NOT the annual report, which will be given during the general sessions, but a Workshop where the problems, ideas, and questions of the club members will be aired. Club members be sure to write down the questions you would like answered so you can discuss them intelligently.

Thursday's tour leader has been changed to Mr. Walter E. Begalka, Assistant State Forester, with Mr. Darwin Ness, District Park Supervisor, in charge of plant identification. Mrs. L. G. Elsinger is in charge of the picnic lunch by courtesy of the garden club, so we know it will be an interesting and carefree occasion.

For State Federation officers and state chairmen there will be a Board meeting and buffet supper on Monday evening, through the courtesy of the three local state chairmen, Mrs. Elsinger, Mrs. W. E. Drummond, Sr., and Mrs. Jorgensen. For the convenience of the guests coming in on Monday for this meeting, the housing chairman, Mrs. Lester Thoreson, will be stationed in the lobby of the Dells Hotel to allocate rooms.

Two paid-in-advance registrations have already been received on April 28, which leaves 248 to follow, to meet our goal of 250 guests at the convention. We hope you will help establish a record in pre-convention registrations, as well as in total attendance records. There is good news in this connection from the general chairman, for the total registration fee has been reduced by a half dollar, making all fellowship events available for the small sum of \$4.50. This includes registration, \$1.00, Park Pavilion; Banquet, \$1.50, Methodist Church; Breakfast, \$1.00, Lutheran Church; Workshop Supper, \$1.00, St. Mary's Hall, and the flower show, picnic lunch, and several coffee breaks by courtesy of the Dell Rapids Garden Club. Remember, Mrs. Hollis Silken-sen and Mrs. James Nesby are registration chairmen; while Mrs. Lester Thoreson and Miss Mary Lyng are housing chairmen to whom you write for rooms. Send only \$4.50 for all above events except rooms. Rooms are \$1.75 per individual bed, or \$1.50 per person in double bed.

Not the least fun of convention-going is the door prize drawings, the flower show prizes, and the "loot" you pick up here and there. Dell Rapids is proud of the many door prizes we are able to give through the courtesy of many merchants; and of the packet of souvenirs which will be given to every registrant, the contents of which will be almost worth the fee charged for the convention. We hope to see you in Dell Rapids June 15, in the little city which is "Small enough to welcome you; big enough to entertain you," and make you happy—we hope.

It will help the flower show chairmen if you also signify the entries you intend to make. Mrs. Joe Flamo and Mrs. Ernest Greening are general chairmen with Miss Mary Lyng head of the registrations. Schedules are being mailed to club presidents, but write for one if you have been missed.

For further information write to Mrs. Jonas Duea, general chairman of the convention.

AWARDS

We are delighted to announce receipt of 20 yearbooks to date. Do get them in so the judges can have time to examine them thoroughly before

(Continued on page 55)

MY EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE

by

R. L. WODARZ
Wyndmere, N. D.



Wodarz

let us take an over-all look at the general situation.

For real success, as advised by experts, we are to summer fallow the piece of ground preliminary to setting out the fruit trees. I find this patch of land should not be enriched very much, as the trees may grow too late in the season, making them subject to winter injury. On rich soil even rather hardy trees may freeze back during an average winter, or worse, should a test winter show up.

On my soil here I never found the several apple trees of the same variety grow with equal vigor. Of course, there is nothing wrong with that. On the other hand, there are small patches of ground where hardy trees would put out only puny growth and some of them would even peeter out. Why I bring this out is that it is absolutely necessary to grow the trees at different locations so as to test its hardiness; a distance of say a couple of rods may make the difference between success and failure. It has come to my attention that an otherwise hardy tree or grafted limb, may do very well for years. The winter following an unusually heavy set of fruit it either was badly hurt or came out of the winter dead. This came forcibly to my mind in 1947 when a grafted limb on a Dolgo, comprising about one fourth of the tree, carried an immense crop. Come spring, the limb was dead clear down to the union. The Dolgo tree did not suffer. Trees of the variety of the limb came along nicely in the spring. Had I picked off three-fourths or even more of those apples when

still very small I am of the opinion that this limb would still be alive.

Up to now, as I see it, the best and safest winter apple to grow in North Dakota is the Haralson. It looks to me that trees of late winter apples are more subject to winter injury than would be summer or early fall apple trees. It is much more difficult for them to get ready for winter. Apples are on the tree till late fall while a summer apple that is picked in August gives the tree a chance to recuperate, to get prepared for winter. Well Haralson is a very hardy tree. The fault it has is that it will overbear, in fact it grows apples in clusters, at times. A wise thing to do would be to thin the fruit to about one apple to 40 leaves. The fruit of the Haralson is of fair size, usually colors well, is somewhat tart, hard when picked but will mellow down by Christmas. If one is apple hungry he will enjoy eating it out of hand through most of the winter and it is wonderful for culinary use.

Haralson and Duchess make a good combination and should have a first place in a North Dakota fruit garden. There are a great number of different apples of much better quality than those above. I tested a number of them from some of the experiment stations. Many of them may be permanent assets for our state if we learn just how to handle them. We may be raising three variety combination trees. One for roots, one for trunk and lower limbs and one for the branches where

the fruiting takes place. Haralson and Duchess do very well growing from the ground up, but some of the fancy quality fruits may have to be grown on top grafts, and we have some experience in this line.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER—

(Continued from page 50)

If some flew up they went only a short distance and when mixed with other species often remained on the ground when the others flew away. But on windy days they were restless and difficult to approach.

Professor Rowan says the spring call note is unlike that of any other wader, somewhat reminiscent of that of the short-billed marsh wren but soft and short. Dr. Wetmore says the species is to be confused with no other shore bird in the field. Sounds simple!

WELCOME TO DELL RAPIDS—

(Continued from page 54)

the last minute rush. There are but two scrapbooks at this date, and no other applications for awards. Please get them in as long before June 1st as possible. That date is the deadline. If you have mislaid the rule sheets which were mailed last August, write for another at once. A postal card will do.

A taxpayer might be referred to as a Government worker with no vacations, no sick leaves and no holidays.

—CAVE CITY PROGRESS.

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.

GARDEN GLEANINGS

by

MRS. R. G. FERRIS

South Dakota has two new garden clubs in the Federation. The Better Row Garden Club of Highmore, with Mrs. Emory Hinkle, president, sent in their dues for eleven members. The Evening Garden Club of Watertown, Mrs. Thurman Potts, president, has also joined the Federation. We will be looking forward to the reports from these clubs and meeting their members at the convention at Dell Rapids in June.

The Groton Garden Club heard Mr. E. K. Farrel, Extension Forester of South Dakota State College, speak on the care of trees. He also demonstrated a home-made cottontail trap which could be used in shelterbelts or orchards. Through the courtesy of Jackson Perkins Rose Gardens, two movies, "Story of Modern Roses" and "Modern Chrysanthemums" were shown.—(Miss Kathleen Dailey, reporting.)

The Tri-State Garden Club of Beaver Creek answered roll call by naming poisonous plants in the garden. Among those named were the Castor Bean seeds, Larkspur and Foxglove foliage and Oleander. Mrs. Marion Scott gave a talk on plants she enjoys in her garden that may be rare and unusual to many gardeners. A plant that may be common to others may be unusual to us, as an example, the Devil's Claw, a nuisance in Texas but a novelty to us. Among the unusual that she enjoys in her garden are, pink and white varieties of *Lychnis*, *Saponaria* or Soapwort, Sweet Sultan for its fragrance, *Dianthus Superbus* White Lace, Skullcap, Buffalo Rose, *Liatris* or Kansas Gayfeather and *Arunus Sylvester*. Mrs. Hoiland gave a talk on rare seeds, how to prepare the soil and care for the new plants as grown in the home. She uses garden loam, leaf mold, charcoal, bonemeal and vermiculite in her soil mixtures and sterilizes the soil in the oven at 320° for 2 hours. Temperature and moisture must be watched carefully. She has collected seeds from all parts of the world and has many plants to prove her success in starting such plants from seed.—(Report by Mrs. Dewey De Vaul, secretary.)

The Lyons Garden Club are study-

ing "Flower Arrangement" and "Garden Design" this year in their club work, and hope to improve their yards and gardens.—(Mrs. L. N. Brakke reporting.)

The Green Fingers Garden Club at Flandreau held their annual luncheon and silent auction of plants, slips, flowers and food. Over \$15.00 was paid into the treasury. With the co-operation of their local Kiwanis Club, the planting of Hopa Crab trees will be their civic beautification project this spring.—(From the report of Mrs. F. J. Cherney.)

The Green Thumb Garden Club of Hurley are deep in plans for a district meeting May 11. Twelve clubs, officers and accredited judges of the state are invited. A flower show, with exhibits judged and point scored will be a part of the program.—(Edna Nelson, second vice president of South Dakota.)

Sioux Falls Garden Club program chairman, Mrs. M. E. O'Connell has arranged an outstanding program for the evening of Thursday, June 10, at the Y. M. C. A. A film on African Violets will be shown and a speaker on this subject will be heard. All clubs of Sioux Falls and surrounding territory are especially invited.—(Mrs. Olaf Gulbrandson, secretary.)

Glenn Schroeder, County Agent, met with the South Sioux Garden Club and presented a program on insects and pest control. A five dollar donation was sent to the National Federation of Garden Club Building Fund.—(Mrs. Eugene Mussler, secretary.)

Mrs. Juanita Jorgensen of the Dell Rapids Garden Club writes, "Planning to entertain the state convention has in no wise interfered with the regular meetings and projects, of which a dozen are listed that are of benefit to the general public. While this is the third time Dell Rapids has entertained the Horticulture Society, the increased membership of the Garden Club Federation has made convention requirements rise accordingly. The general chairmen have been exceptionally active in attending to the many details which make convention-goers happy. We have planned another State Flower Show with the theme, 'Floral Fellowship' carried out in all the arrangement classes. Plans are made for the welcome 'coffee break' twice each day and a free

picnic lunch on Thursday. Then there are the even dozen wonderful prizes to be drawn by lot at three sessions. Well, you just have to be with us in June, for there are so many things to see and do that you will regret every minute you are not here. You will see our Junior Gardeners in action, too, for they are all willing and anxious to help in this big event. Will you come, and help us attain the goal of 250 visitors?"

NATIONAL COUNCIL—

(Continued from page 52)

On this silver anniversary of the National Council, the highlight of the convention was the location of the permanent home. It must be accessible in every way to all parts of the country and be approximately in the center of the population of the country. Several midwest cities had offered sites and campaigned for top place but St. Louis won easily with the offer of a site in the Missouri Botanical Garden, popularly known as the Shaw's Garden. Sixty beautiful colored slides automatically passed in review in the main lobby in the hotel when crowds gathered there, and interesting literature was passed out. The Missouri Botanical Garden comprises 75 acres and contains the largest collection of plant life in the western hemisphere. It is famous the world over for its botanical species and beautiful floral displays. Library and plant collections are best under one roof in the United States. When the vote was taken Missouri Botanical Garden won easily (only delegates voting). Early in the convention the fund for the permanent home had reached \$51,000—watch for post convention reports. A novel idea for fund raising is for a Junior gardener's wing and bricks are sold to donors for \$1.00 each. Name of child or grandchild is written on this brick (paper) and is given to child and child's name is kept on record.

List of contributions by states were read. South Dakota with \$55.00 to our credit was not the lowest but many ranged in the hundreds and a few in the thousands of dollars.

Several tours were arranged for visitors in the afternoons. On the garden and doll collection tour, we saw a beautiful home filled with every kind of doll one could imagine. There were

(Continued on page 61)

WAKE UP YOUR GARDEN BY SOIL TESTING

by
FRAN BRACY

For those big, prize-winning flowers and velvety green lawns you want—test the soil in your garden—be sure that the soil is neither too acid nor too alkaline; that the major plant foods, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are there in the correct proportion, and in a form available to the plant through its root system.

Nitrogen is that element which produces the rich coloring or a healthy plant because it stimulates the above ground growth, phosphorus hastens the root development and increases the resistance to disease, while potash exerts a balancing effect on the other two chemicals.

Until recently it was necessary to send soil samples to an experimental laboratory for testing. Today efficient soil testing by amateur gardeners as well as by farmers, nurserymen and florists is possible by the use of modern soil test outfits. You do not have to be a chemist—you just compare the colors obtained in testing with color charts. This comparison tells you what your soil contains and what is needed if the soil is deficient.

Secure a good soil tester, one that contains all of the necessary equipment for testing the acidity and the alkalinity of the soil as well as the three basic nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Such soil test outfits give detailed, easy to follow, directions for each step in making the soil tests. Since soil tests are made from very small amounts of the soil it is important to obtain carefully selected and truly representative samples of the soil.

After making the tests as directed and determining your soil's deficiencies, it is easy and simple to determine the correct amount of plant food needed to bring that soil up to a good growth level which will stimulate plant growth.

The reaction of the soils may be acid, neutral or alkaline. This soil reaction is important for two reasons: first every cultivated plant has a soil reaction preference, some requiring an acid soil, some a neutral soil and some preferring the alkaline condition; and second, strongly acid and strongly alkaline soils are often low in productivity

and may contain substances toxic to plants. All corrections of soil for acidity and alkalinity should be made before correcting the fertility. It is never advisable to spread an alkalizing or acidifying substance on top of the fertilizer as this may throw some of the fertilizer into an insoluble form. Most soil testing instruction books contain a list of plant acidity or alkalinity preferences as well as directions for changing the soil reaction to the acidity or alkalinity preferred by the plant.

If the soil test shows that nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are lower than the good growth level, nutrient chemicals (plant food), should be added to make up the deficiency, the amount to be added being determined by subtracting the amount found in the soil by testing from the good growth level.

Complete plant foods, formulated to contain balanced combinations of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are available under different well known trade names. The food content is always marked on the outside of the bag. These are a great boon for the gardener as they usually contain certain minor but necessary chemical elements such as magnesium, iron, sulphur, manganese and others which are also important to good plant growth. Plant foods containing only a single food element such as nitrogen are also available for use if the tests show only one element to be deficient.

In applying commercial fertilizers, never exceed the manufacturer's recommendations for any one application.

Fall is the best time to correct the acidity or alkalinity of the soil. This gives the weather a chance to break down the acidifying or alkalifying agent and incorporate it into the soil evenly. The soil reaction may be corrected in the Spring also but should be done prior to fertilizing. By testing and correcting the soil reaction twice a year, Fall and Spring, the necessity for making excessive changes in soil reaction at any one time will be avoided. In applying commercial fertilizers to the soil it is best to apply one-half of the recommended amount before spading or plowing. The balance should be well worked into the top surface of the soil about a week before planting. This method of application eliminates local concentrations and

places the fertilizer where it may be utilized by long rooted plants.

The amount of phosphorus and potassium required at the good growth level can be placed in the soil in a single application sufficient to last for the entire growing season. It is advisable, however, to make additional tests during the season to determine whether the fertilizer has remained in a soluble form. Soil that is low in organic matter usually requires additional nitrogen applications during the growing season since it is not possible to add a sufficient amount to last for the entire season in a single application. Therefore test for nitrogen frequently. Watering after fertilizing tends to prevent foliage burn and prevents high concentration of fertilizers around roots.

Here's to more beautiful plants, more luxurious lawns—through soil testing.

TO A MEADOW LARK

by
MISS ALICE H. PLATT
Langford, S. D.

*Pure joy thrills my heart,
When dulcet, sweet, and clear,
Your song, first brave meadowlark,
Falls upon my ear.*

*Sweet singer of the prairies,
When your flute-like voice I hear,
Though snow still lies upon the hills,
I know that spring is near.*

*On frosty, sunny, mornings,
In springtime's gentle rain,
I hear your call—its answer,
Over and again.*

*Perched upon a fence post,
In jaunty yellow vest,
Beneath a tie of neatest black,
Your throat wells happiness.*

*The first song bird to come in spring,
The last to leave in fall,
And such a friendly fellow
That I love you best of all.*

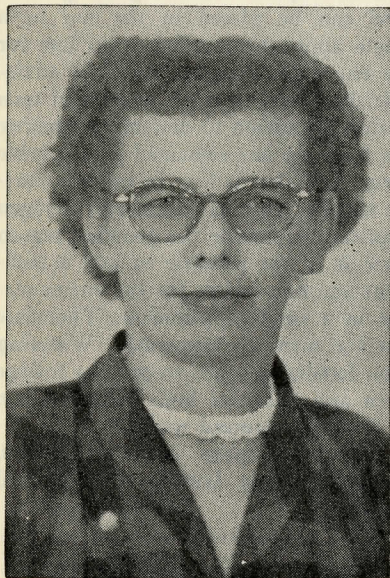
*To the land of far horizons,
To the prairies you belong,
And I ask no sweeter music
Than your liquid, lilting song.*

Liquor kills a lot of people. Staying out late kills a lot of people. Smoking kills a lot of people. What in the world kills all those that live right?

—ARGUS-LEADER.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by
MRS. LEO MONTEITH



A garden is a wonderful place to go when there is something one cannot do anything about that keeps getting mixed into the train of thought.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

Our country is the only major nation which has never selected a national flower. However, if the choice were left to a vote of the people, the rose would win by an overwhelming margin. According to their most recent Gallup poll, Americans favor the rose over all other flowers by 19 to one.

In 1930 a poll conducted by a magazine gave roses first place followed by Columbine, the violet, and goldenrod. The District of Columbia's official emblem is the American Beauty, a world famous name. Actually, American Beauty roses are no longer widely used, since they have been replaced by improved modern varieties.

All-American Rose Selections, an association of the country's leading growers, reports that the popularity of the rose has been increasing steadily during recent years and that Americans order more roses than any other flower.

HAVE YOU ONE OF THESE?

A useful addition to your flower garden library is Farmers Bulletin No. 1711 "Growing Annual Flowering Plants." Single copies are free on request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FLOWER SHOW TIPS

Probably the greatest contribution to the local community any garden club can make is to have a flower show. This project of a garden club is always beneficial to the club as well as the community. A good flower show interests women in garden club activities and at the same time is of educational value, for a standard show illustrates what flowers, fruits and vegetable may be grown in your locality. Specimens of the new varieties, demonstrations of good horticultural practices, and other educational features should be included in every show.

If your club has never had a show, keep the first one simple. That is, just exhibit the best material grown in member's gardens and by all means have your schedule clear. A standard show is one equally divided between specimens and flower show arrangements, thus giving your two classes of members an opportunity.

The size of a show has no relations to its beauty and effectiveness. A small show may be perfect in every detail and a benefit to both the club and city or village.

Here is a different idea: Decorate the store windows of your town or neighborhood with arrangements of flowers or greens as part of your show. Windows can be assigned to individual members or committees and prizes awarded for beauty of design and appropriateness to the store's merchandise. For example, groceries might be dramatized by arrangements of fruits and vegetables backed by pyramids of be-ribboned canned goods, while a jeweler's might feature a miniature wedding scene in an artistic setting of flowers.

This idea could also be used to attract attention of visitors to a fair or similar event. In that case, the windows would be arranged in advance and include colorful announcements of time and place.

There are many types and variations of shows. Home and garden shows, garden shows, arrangements in a home, etc. In fact, no club is too small to exhibit their prize horticultural products, flowers and arrangements in some way.

These shows may be judged and ribbons awarded. Incidentally, aren't we fortunate to have eight fully accredited flower show judges in our state?

WILD FLOWERS

Of interest to wild flower enthusiasts is "Friends of the Wild Flower Garden" society, which puts out a magazine, Editor Martha E. Crone, curator of the wild flower garden in Theodore Worth Park, Minneapolis, Minn. Her address is 3723 Lyndale Ave. N.

Claude A. Barr (Prairie Gem Ranch) Smithwick, S. D., is a good grower as well as a collector of the better kinds of wild flowers that will do exceptionally well in South Dakota.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

"Don't be a Litterbug" as you drive about visiting nature's beauty spots.

EXCERPTS FROM 1953

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Langford Garden Club held a tulip show and a flower show. Their civic project is improving the City park by planting six hopa crabs.

Community Garden Club of Timber Lake, organized in February, 1953, held one flower show and planted 12 hopa crabs.

Selby Garden Club—We welcome one of the newest clubs in the state, organized in September, 1953, with 13 members.

Yankton Garden Club held their annual flower show in August with 265 entries. L. S. Bush from this club is State Flower Show School chairman.

PERMANENT HOME FUND

South Dakota's contribution to the silver anniversary permanent home fund will be collected at convention. Let's have every club represented in our state fund.

HOME GROAN

*I planted a little home garden;
Tomatoes and lettuce and beans,
Some radishes, cucumbers, squashes,
Peas, cabbage, and spinach for greens.*

*I planted a hopeful home garden
To supply all our vegetable needs,
But we're still buying stuff at the market—*

My wife doesn't care to cook weeds!
—S. Omar Barker.

CONVENTION TIME

Remember you have a date June 15, 16 and 17 at Dell Rapids. Mrs. Jonas Duea, president, and members of the Dell Rapids Garden Club are busy with arrangements for our biggest and best convention. Be seeing you.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS FOR JUNIOR GARDEN CLUBS

by

LLOYD C. AYRES
Extension Horticulturist



Ayres

The National Junior Vegetable Grower's Association sponsors educational projects for boys and girls of the nation who are interested in growing vegetables, either for home use or market.

The NJVGA was started twenty years ago as a localized organization in the north-eastern states. It now includes all 48 states. Thousands of young people annually participate in its activities.

The projects of NJVGA have the approval and support of leaders in 4-H, FFA, the National Grange, the Vegetable Growers Association of America, and many growers and trade organizations. Its contests are approved by the Contests Committee of the National Association of High School Principals.

The basic objectives of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association are:

1. To interest young people in the vocational and professional fields of vegetable gardening.
2. To promote and sponsor educational programs pertaining to the production, handling and marketing of vegetable crops.
3. To cooperate with other youth organizations in promoting and developing an interest in vegetables by their members through specific educational programs.
4. To encourage young people to become good citizens, participate in community activities and to assume responsibilities of leadership.

The 1954 NJVGA program includes:

1. The Production and Marketing Contest.
2. The National Demonstration Contest.
3. The National Judging, Grading and Identification Contest.
4. The Soil Fertility and Improvement Essay Contest.

5. The Twentieth Annual Convention to be held December 5-9 at Cincinnati this year is the culmination of the year's program.

In addition to the foregoing program of activities the Association prepares and distributes a monthly Newsletter of its activities to members and horticultural leaders.

The NJVGA program should be considered by the Garden Clubs which are sponsoring Junior Garden Clubs. The Production and Marketing Contest, and the Soil Fertility and Improvement Essay Contest will fit very well into the educational phase for the junior members. Any boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 22 may enroll in these two projects. The other two projects have age limits of at least 14 years of age and not over 21.

There are no membership fees. I have been designated the 1954 State NJVGA chairman, and have enrollment cards available for the asking. As soon as the enrollment card is received at the Associations headquarters, the enrollee will be sent the project material and have his or her name placed on the mailing list for the monthly Newsletter.

Full details in regard to the NJVGA or any of the project contests will gladly be sent to those wishing the information.

NEWSLANTS—

(Continued from page 51)

Joe Bozovsky of Lidgerwood, North Dakota, who has recently become a member of the North Dakota Horticultural Society has given us an interesting report on the Doublerich tomato. Joe not only grows many varieties of fruit in his orchard but he grows a considerable garden also. Apparently he is ably assisted by his wife, who also is interested in horticultural things.

He tells me that he grew several varieties of tomatoes in his garden last year and that he had considerable vine blights of one kind or another. It was especially noticeable that the Doublerich variety stood up much better under these vine diseases than did the other tomato varieties. This is an added feather in the cap of the Doublerich variety. We have had very good reports on it as to earliness and yield. All of these added to the fact that it has twice as much Vitamin C

as our standard varieties would indicate, perhaps, we should take a second look at Doublerich.

For some years now we have been having considerable correspondence with a Miss June Lien of Merrifield, North Dakota. June was interested in going to a horticultural school for women and finally wound up attending the Ambler School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Pennsylvania. Ambler is a suburb of Philadelphia. The school is rather small with an enrollment of something less than 100. The students are all girls and there are a couple other courses offered in addition to the one in horticulture. If June is still in the area when we have our annual meeting in the fall, we hope to have her come to Wahpeton and tell us of her experiences at this school that must be rather unique in this country. She is very much sold on the program and the curriculum at the school and we did not have time enough to thoroughly discuss it.

In a recent communication from Dr. A. D. Stoesz, he tells of his transfer from Nebraska to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. We expect that some of you might want to write Dr. Stoesz and as a consequence we are going to list his address, herewith:

Dr. A. D. Stoesz
USDA Soil Conservation Service
South Building
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Stoesz was in the Department of Botany when I was a freshman at the North Dakota Agricultural College. I have a recollection of having him for just one class session, whether he couldn't stand the group, or what, I never found out but he never came back. We have had many fine visits since. We disagree violently on tree spacing and a few other things but that has not been serious enough to cause any rift in our friendship.

Ever since the invention of the fly swatter man has been devising ways and means of alleviating the annoyance caused by various bugs. This practice has spread from those that buzz around his head and make occasional forays upon his person to the elimination of the worms in his apples and the bugs in his barley.—FARM RESEARCH.

BOOK REVIEWS

by

MRS. R. G. FERRIS

COLOR IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT by Adelaide B. Wilson. Color photography by Roche. Published by M. Barrows and Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. Price, \$5.95.

At last, we have a book on color that I can understand. This complex subject is made plain to everyone, and now we can work intelligently with understandable color terms. I hope this book is put on the required reading list for Judging School students. It is in three parts: color, as we know it; through the gift of light, and color as seen with our eyes, language of color, chart making, theories and systems. We learn something about the contributors to the science of color. To Michel Chevreul, we owe the concept of related and contrasted harmonies; to Wilhelm Ostwald, whose equation is the basis for many modern color systems; to Albert H. Munsell, for the H v/c symbol and the Munsell System which has been adopted by the National Bureau of Standards. In part two: color as we use it; has excellent chapters on Harmonies, Monochromatic, Analogous, Direct and Split Complements, Triads, Symbolism and Association, Color and the Principles of Design, and Kinship of Color and Texture. In part three: color, where we find it; the author has taken lessons from Nature's own color harmonies—from flowers, leaves, birds, minerals, and shells, and interpreted them in flower arrangements. You will like the 16 original compositions in full color. The author writes, "This discussion of color as we know it, use it, and

find it is the result of years of actual experience as an arranger and a judge. . . . While I still cannot comprehend some of the scientific disputes on color, I respect these peaks of learning as a Boy Scout venerates the conquest of Mt. Everest."

EASTER IDEA BOOK by Charlotte Adams. Published by M. Barrows and Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. Price, \$3.50.

A delightful book, the first of its kind, to inspire you to make your Easter festival a memorable occasion. In Part I, *Easter Food and Parties*, interesting recipes, menus, decorations, children's parties, centerpieces and favors, and Easter eggs to dye and make are covered in eight chapters. Part II, *Easter Gifts*, gives detailed directions for gifts to sew, knit, or paint from the greeting card to a bunny suit for a child. A chapter about Easter pets and the tremendous effort the ASPCA is making to dissuade people from giving live baby chicks and ducks and bunnies to children as gifts is well written. Easter is a time of live and kindness. Let's make it so for animals, as well as for our young. There is a chapter on Easter plants and their future when left in the hands of "brown-thumbed" people. However, this chapter also gives the proper care of plants most commonly given at Easter. If you are a homemaker, teacher, or someone who enjoys exploring the possibilities of gift-making in the springtime this book will give you information and inspiration for new ideas.

THE BOOK OF ANNUALS by Alfred Carl Hottes. Published by De La

Mare Garden Books, 448 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. Price, \$2.75.

This book of annuals is the most complete work on the subject I have seen, yet brief enough and small in size to make it a handy reference book. Plants are listed under both their botanical and common names. The culture of every annual that has fascinated you in the seed catalogue is discussed. The first part of the book has short chapters devoted to the use of annuals, drawings of color combinations to beautify nooks and corners, borders, and small gardens, ordering seeds, sowing, transplanting, pinching, watering, hotbeds and cold frames, and forcing annuals in the greenhouse. Lists of annuals for every purpose—cut flowers, fragrance, sea shore, rockgardens, hedges, foliage, poor soil, hot dry places, moist places, and shade are given. There are whole chapters on ornamental grasses, vines and everlastings.

Gay end papers dress up the volume, and inside are a number of pages in full color, together with halftone and line cut illustrations, and many reproductions from scratchboard drawings. This book will be your guide through the season of annual bloom, if you are a beginner, a week-end gardener, or one of the most experienced and ambitious gardeners.

We are all manufacturers—making good, making trouble, or making excuses.—ARGUS-LEADER.

Pity the poor clergyman who bought a used car, and then did not have the vocabulary to run it.

—ARGUS-LEADER.

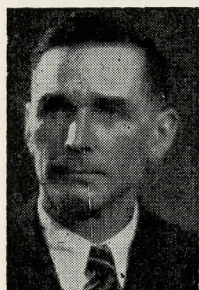
HOME OF *Seeds and Trees That Grow
and Satisfy*

●
Gurney Seed and Nursery Co.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

by
F. X. WALLNER



Wallner

I have made 10 or 12 trips up and down the Columbia gorge this year by train and car and have about decided that iron curtain, to stop that cold that comes from the northeast, during the winter months, should

be in the eastern foot hills just a short distance west of where Wallula was. All winter long the weather man draws that arrow along the Columbia gorge and he tells of the cold wintry blasts, coming down the canyon and they do nothing about it.

Portland could be the rose city, the year round if they stopped that cold, coming down the Columbia, from the Snake river Hells Canyon. The day may be warm and sunny but the cold draft, coming from the east, through Palouse and Snake River canyon unites here and goes on down Columbia, when it should go south this side of the Cascade range.

The plan to hitch a cable to Mt. Hood and anchor it to Mt. Adams would be a big task but that was extreme, the big curtain should go on the new dam, at the Dalles, or at the bridge; the gorge is quite narrow here and is in peak of the mountain range, but as stated first, the smaller curtain at the foothills might do; it would be no such task as the big bridges in San Francisco. Even the first bridge at Tacoma was blown to bits, but the new bridge is holding against all winds and the elements. Some day some engineer will build this curtain.

March 13th—Early this morning John and I are on our way up to Spokane, Washington, 150 miles, then on over to Newport, Idaho, where we came near buying one-third of a section of cut over Jack pine timber land, 174 acres in Idaho but bordering on Washington, for a thousand dollars. Instead, each of us bought a cabin on Twin Lakes, a short distance north of Couer D'Alene, the most

rugged and beautiful lake district of Idaho. Now I must take time off to do some work here.

Between Richland and Spokane is the dry wheat farming of Washington, but much of this is soon to be irrigated, except for the high lands. Palouse Falls state park, a new wonder, is sure worth while to stop and see its wonders in this big canyon.

April 1st—On my way home on the Union Pacific to Omaha; just out of Portland we saw hundreds of people wading in the Sندی river with dip nets, but news, since I got home states that the fishing was disappointing as the smelt suddenly disappeared.

Little snow in eastern Idaho and western Wyoming; the fairly flat lands near the continental divide is where the cattle ranches are located. The pass is hardly wide enough for the railway and the highway; saw train loads of coal on sidings in western Wyoming. The green slopes of the western Cascades has disappeared—all is rocks, sage brush and dust. Autos passing through, need a new paint job and new windshields.

April 30th—I have been home over 3 weeks on the job in the plant house, most of the time and have not even been down to the city. The cold and snow may come tonight, but we hope our 12,000 early cabbage plants, set two days ago will come through without too much damage. I dread to see the nice flats of tomato plants going down to the stores, even before the hardy cabbage plants are safe. Even the early patch of radishes may go, only the onion sets are more sure to stand 28°, or lower weather without the snow. After this I will hold to my fruit and vegetable notes, but I get no kicks, nor praise for either, so perhaps it makes little difference what my topic.

NATIONAL COUNCIL—

(Continued from page 56)

exact replicas of George and Martha Washington and others, large and small, many kinds of material and reproducing many different people.

The plantation tour took us to Arcadia. This house was built in 1794 was restored and enlarged through the years. It is now owned by George Vanderbilt and is a fairyland of terraced areas, specimen cammelias, native shrubs and towering magnolias. At Litchfield were giant oaks hung heavily

with moss surrounded by gardens overlooking Wacamaw River and marshes.

Brookgreen Gardens is one of the most unusual open-air museums in the world. Created to preserve the fauna and flora of the Southwest and exhibit objects of art. Here are several hundred pieces of statuary protected by an open brick wall, forming a series of shallow curves (natural niches for the setting). In 1952 the Museum of small sculpture was built to allow a wider selection.

Reports of the states were given, a region or two at a time, wherever there was room for them, during the convention. Our Rocky Mountain Region was last, and a sickening disappointment for some of us, for South Dakota had no report. I do not yet understand just why. Mrs. Monteith had told me before I left for the convention that our report was taken care of, and up to the last minute I expected it to be given. It was a pity for with about a dozen of us there we surely could have gotten together something interesting about our garden clubs to cover a bit less than 3 minutes—an exchange of telegrams with Mrs. Monteith would have given authorization.

I wore my garden club president's pin proudly, expecting to see them all over the place, but saw only two or three. Mrs. Spillars said, "You'll see four more for I am giving them as presents." Then people began to ask me what it was and where I got it. (It was announced in November-December Gardener.) It seems to me that when visiting anywhere, our pin is an introduction to other garden clubbers—new friends, new interests.

Coming back from convention I visited my daughter, Shirley and her family—left 2 bricks for the granddaughters—saw the bluebirds, cardinals and mocking birds competing for nests in their tiny back yard. I visited with my two sisters and their families in Ohio and had 3 days with son Pat in Chicago. These contacts were, of course, what got me off to the convention.

Next year the national convention will be in Chicago—probably the nearest to us that it will ever be. Let's start planning.

BOOK REVIEWS

by
MRS. L. N. BRAKKE



Mrs. Brakke

THE GARDEN-
ER'S A. B. C.
OF PEST AND
DISEASE by A.
W. Dimock.
Published by
M. Barrows &
Company, Inc.
425 4th Ave.,
New York 16,
New York.
191 pages.
Price, \$2.95.

A down to earth guide from top authority on what to do about the troubles of 100 flowers, shrubs, vegetables and trees. Contains up-to-the-minute dust and spray trade names, so you can go to the store and get what you want by name. Also contains some home-mix sprays you can use for practically everything. This book is meant for all home gardeners. A pants-pocket guide on what ails it and what to do about it.

THE FLOWER-SHOW GUIDE by Anne Wertsner Wood. Published by M. Barrows and Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, New York. 207 pages, price, \$3.00.

In this book you will find complete information on Flower Shows. The duties of the chairman, and all committees; awards and prizes—publicity and rules for schedules and point scales. Special schedules are suggested for each month of the year. Flower shows are for everybody, whether you exhibit or just come to look at the flowers. The real purpose of a flower show is interest to others and the appreciation of beauty through the growth of plants and flowers.

The chapter on Standard Terms for Flower Shows is valuable to the exhibitor as well as the show committee and judges. A book for every garden club.

AMARYLLIS AND HOW TO GROW THEM by Peggie Schulz. Published by M. Barrows and Co., Inc., 425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. 128 pages, price, \$2.95.

If you are a lover of beautiful pot plants, and are interested in Amaryllis, don't fail to get this book to read, as I know you will get loads of valuable information from it. Mrs. Schulz tells how to make the bulbs bloom and repeat bloom, year after year. There are three pages in full color, and 9 black and white photographs of lovely Amaryllis. Some of the chapters cover information on soil-division and multiplication, window garden hybrids—diseases, disorders and pests, and the planting and growing of seeds and bulbs. All information is written from experience in the home of the author. A good book for garden club program material.

THE PEONY SEASON IN SIOUX FALLS

by
MRS. R. G. FERRIS

The 1953 peony season in the Sioux Falls area was one of the considerable confusion among the early, midseason and late varieties.

A record breaking heat during June brought early and late kinds into bloom at the same time. The season was also shortened by at least a week. The quality of the flowers, however, was good. My best blooms were:

Of the white or blush,

Nick Shaylor, a blush white, good form and one of my finest.

Nancy Nicholls, a grand white, with pink suffusion at the center of bloom.

Victory, deep ivory of exquisite form and substance.

Kelways Glorious, white, strong stems. An old reliable.

Elsa Sass, a lovely white, veiled pink.

George W. Peyton, blush, fading white. A late variety of good merit. *Of the reds,*

Kansas, bright red on strong stems, very good show flower and the best red in my garden.

Highlight, a new dark red of pleasing color, form and substance.

I also like *Mons. Martin Cahuzac* and *Ruth Elizabeth*.

Of the Hybrids,

Chocolate Soldier, a black red Jappy bomb type with yellow dots, distinctly different and free from purple.

Golden Glow, a very early, single, orange-red, cup-shaped blooms. A real gem.

Among the Singles and Japs,

Sea Shell, a large pink single that is perfection, and *President Lincoln*, a deep red single of heavy texture are good exhibition flowers.

Isani Gidui, a pure white is always a favorite and, *Mikado*, a good red, is always popular among the Jap varieties.

With me, some varieties such as, *LeCygne*, *Solange*, *Plymouth*, and *Mons. Jules Dessert* are sparse bloomers and not consistent every year, but have wonderful flowers when they come good.

This season I hope to add such new varieties as *Red Charm*, *Laura Magnuson*, *Doris Cooper* and possibly *Ann Cousins* if I can find someone to sell me divisions without mortgaging the old homestead.

The Fiftieth Annual Exhibition of the American Peony Society will be held at the Northwestern National Bank in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 21-22, 1954. Preparations for this show have been going on for many months and it is planned to make it an outstanding one in every respect. If the weather man co-operates, those, who attend, may confidently expect to see an exhibition of the highest quality, and an opportunity to view and compare the finest new varieties grown. Every peony lover or admirer should make it a point to attend the Fiftieth Annual Exhibition of the Society.

EVERY SPADEFUL

W. E. WELLS
in *Red Oak Sun*

It is now rumored that the geiger counter indicates the presenc of uranium in Iowa soil. Geologists are investigating and gardeners are becoming more enthusiastic and will doubtless inspect every spadeful of soil their wives turn over.

Successful gardening does not depend upon a great store of scientific knowledge. It depends upon the ability to remember dozens of little details and upon doing a hundred simple things in the right way, at the right time.—PRAIRIE FARMER.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

SECRETARY'S CORNER

by

W. A. SIMMONS



Simmons

In sending in his dues for four years, Mr. H. E. Sass, Rt. 1, Benson Station, Omaha 4, Nebraska, writes: "Am enclosing check for \$6.00 for four years subscription to *Dakota Horticulture* as I get a great deal of pleasure in reading your bulletins. They concern plants that must be able to take the rugged elements. Spring is finally coming and things are beginning to green up. In spite of the very dry fall of last year and a dry winter, our plants have all come through the winter in good condition. We do not have strawberries but they have been hard hit, not from the winter, but from the drought of last fall. Lawns are also spindly looking and this also is due to the drought of last fall." He also enclosed his price list of their fine originations, which we will be glad to loan to garden clubs.

Here is a letter just received from our friend Dr. A. F. Yeager, of Durham, N. H., a man I will always love for giving us the Buttercup squash. "I note a letter which has been lying on my desk for some time, in which you mention a proposed story about my trip to Central America. Unfortunately that trip has not materialized, for a number of reasons, including the political shake-up in Central America. I hope to be able to make a trip down there in the fall. While I rarely acknowledge receipt of *Dakota Horticulture*, I do read it with interest every time and hope that I may be continued on the mailing list. My daughter, husband, and their four children, who have lived in Liberia during the past two years are en route somewhere across Africa at the present time by car. The last I heard they were in Nigeria and likely now are in the Sahara Desert somewhere. We are anxiously awaiting word of their arrival on the Mediterranean. Dr. Hough, her husband, has been setting up a plant breeding program

in Liberia under U. S. State Department offices. We have received more than 2000 colored slides during their sojourn and are anxiously awaiting their return when they may be interpreted for us." "P. S. A letter says the family arrived at Algiers." Quite a relief, I am sure. How those kids do grow up, making us oldsters feel several hundred years old. The last time I saw her, Miss Yeager was a winsome lass of about 12. Now she has four children. Am very glad to have this tribe increase.

Am very proud of Mrs. Baughman's wonderfully interesting report on the National convention, giving us a distinct scoop on this information. Mrs. Baughman is one in a million, a double life member and always glad to do anything she can for us. After approaching summer, giving us one day when it was 91, really hot here, the weather man back pedalled rapidly, giving us fall weather for a few days, then giving us real winter weather, down to 26 this morning. He seems to be showing his "authority" over us. Many people that seem to like to purchase tomato plants have had them set in their gardens. Fortunately there are still plenty of them on the market, so they can make another setting, as soon as it warms up again.

As our June number may not reach you before our annual meeting, don't miss joining us at Dell Rapids on June 15, 16 and 17th.

THE IRIS

by

MRS. CARL METZGER, *President*
Fair City Garden Club, Huron

A stamp collector once told me, "you don't have to be crazy to collect stamps but it helps." Perhaps garden hobbyists sometimes wonder if they might be a bit "teched" themselves. They do go all out for so many varied and interesting plants in their garden would, and often do ask themselves the question "which one do I like best?" I know I myself am somewhat confused. Sometimes it is the rose, then the dahlia or the delphinium. But the iris crops up so often that I guess that's it. The iris is of the *Iridaceae* family and was named after Iris, the messenger of the Gods on Mt. Olympus.

It seems that June so loved her

little handmaiden Iris that she dressed her in gay colors and gave her a rainbow for a scarf. Iris used this scarf as a rainbow path to descend earthward. First called *Fleus-de-lis* by the French, it became their national flower. In olden days the French placed in the hands of the newly crowned king a *fleur-de-lis*. Later rulers had it inscribed on their septers. Ruskin said that the iris is the flower of chivalry, its leaf a sword, its heart a lily. According to Longfellow it is a flower born in purple to joy and pleasure.

The iris is at home in South Dakota. It thrives in our sunny climate and sandy soil. Most of all it glories in our dry weather. Last spring was abnormally wet and to add insult to injury, when watering the strawberry bed I also watered the adjoining iris. For the first time I had iris with brown spotted leaves and rotting roots, nearly losing two precious varieties. The iris is undemanding but if you will give it a bit of room, cultivation and bone meal now and then, many large and gorgeous flowers will be your reward. Now is the time to evaluate our iris border, what we already have and the varieties we want, or rather need. If the iris lover purchased all the iris he wanted there would be no room for anything else, I fear. Make your additions sometime in July as the success you have next year depends on how much your new plant develops this year. Early, medium-late, late and very late varieties will extend the blooming season to the fullest extent.

Some catalogs will give you information on all this. Later on, I will chat with you concerning many of the 100 best, placing special emphasis on the moderately priced, many rhizomes costing less than fifty cents. The iris is truly the "poor man's orchid."

Rabbits are a serious menace to farmers in Australia. It is estimated that they eat grass that could support 40 million sheep. Weasels, snakes, hawks, fencing and poisons have been used in attempts to control the bunnies without success, but a man-made plague started a few years ago may solve the problem. Exterminators spread myxomatosis virus disease with the aid of mosquitos. Infected rabbits develop cold-like symptoms and die in 10 to 12 days.

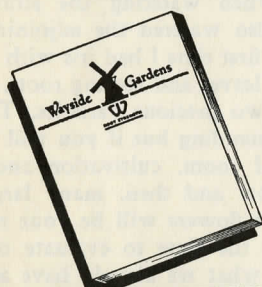
Wayside.....splendid new flowers



Don't let your garden lose its bright appeal—keep it vibrant and beautiful with the many *advanced* garden fashions offered in Wayside Gardens' new Catalog. No other catalog in America features the vast selection of test proven, worthwhile new shrubs, roses, bulbs and hardy "*pedigreed*" root-strength plants.

... and remember, when you order from Wayside Gardens, you are assured of getting only the finest quality, top-notch, "*pedigreed*" stock. This guaranteed superior quality is the deciding factor in garden success, it is your protection against garden failure.

SEND FOR THE WORLD'S FINEST HORTICULTURAL BOOK-CATALOG



Almost 200 pages, with hundreds of flowers illustrated in their natural colors. Thousands of gardeners rely on this book, year after year, as their source book of ideas and the finest worthwhile new plants. Complete cultural instructions for each item. To be sure you get your copy it is necessary that you enclose with your request 50¢, coin or stamps, to cover postage and handling costs.

MENTOR AVE.

MENTOR, OHIO

Wayside Gardens



JOHN TACKLES A BIG PROBLEM

John, says the editor to me, all you have been writing about lately is fat women and politics. It's about time you were earning your keep on the Prairie Farmer staff by doing something useful. Why don't you tackle one of the serious problems of farming, like how to prevent bloat in cattle?

Well Mr. Editor, I says, the world is full of experts with big answers for little questions, so I figger you was payin' me to be dumb for a change. When it comes to big questions, I reckon I am like Tom Spooner. Now Tom didn't get around to marryin' until later in life an' then he married an old maid schoolteacher who they say was kinda sot in her ways. Before they got hitched we asked Tom who was goin' to be boss an' he said we have got it all fixed. I am to decide all the big questions an' she is to decide the little ones.

The Spooners moved over into Iowa an' I didn't see Tom for 20

years or thereabouts. I met him one day in Chicago when we was in with steers, an' so I asked him how did the arrangement with his wife turn out. Fine an' dandy, says Tom, no big questions has come up yet.

But then if you insist I have to do some serious writin', let it not be said that John Turnipseed don't keep up his end of the evener. Now about bloat in cattle, I believe we finally have the answer. It comes from John Woodbury of Plymouth, Ind. He wrote it to Carl Neumann an' Carl give it to me because he says this is my department. Here is what Mr. Woodbury has to say:

"Several years ago a student at the Kansas experiment station invented what is known as a pressure button. Before you turn the cattle out you insert one of these buttons in each cow or steer. The button has a whistle in it, and when the gas begins to raise along the spine of the first cow to bloat, it blows the whistle. The whistle calls the dog who is trained to chase the cattle out of the pasture."

Now I calls that right scientifick an' I will put Mr. Woodbury's name in

for a Ph.D. next time they give them out.

Mebbe some of you faithful readers do not know they measure how smart a professor is, so I will tell you. If he is learnin' agriculture, after four years he is supposed to know enough to tell you how to farm so they give him a degree which is called B.S. an' you know what that is. Well, then mebbe he studies some more an' gets even smarter an' they give him a M.S. which means more of the same. Now a few turns out to be extra smart, so they give them a Ph.D. degree, which means piled higher an' deeper.

Mr. Editor, you will see by now that I am not very smart, but my son Johnny grew up to be a professor so mebbe I coulda been an important man if I hadn't flunked spelling in the sixth grade.—PRAIRIE FARMER.

A news item concerning a near tragedy was reported as follows: "Overcome by gas while taking a bath, the young lady owed her life to the watchfulness of the janitor."—THE EARTHWORM.