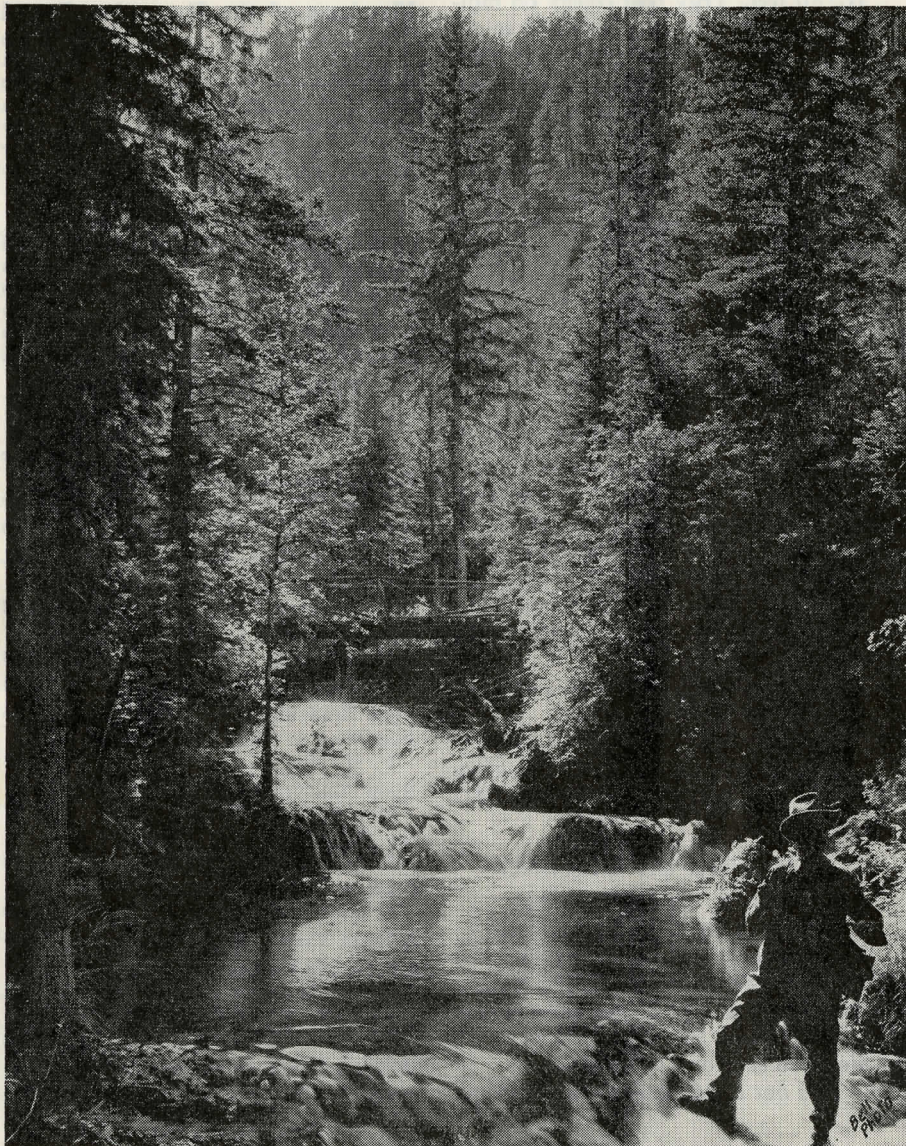


# DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1954



SOUTH DAKOTA  
STATE COLLEGE  
DEC 3 1954  
LINCOLN MEMORIAL  
LIBRARY

Cascades on Black  
Hills mountain stream.

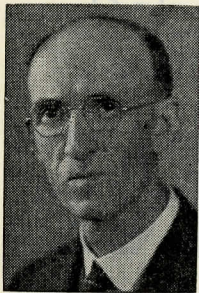
Photo courtesy Chamber of  
Commerce, Rapid City, S. D.



## THE OLD-SQUAW DUCK

by

O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

This is one of the diving ducks that is not likely to be seen in our area but which might occasionally appear. Mr. E. T. Judd reported that another man said he found a dead bird at Devils Lake, North Dakota. Norman Wood mentioned two specimens taken by Mr. Williams at Grafton in 1918 but the species was not in Mr. Williams' list published in 1926. Dr. Roberts recorded it as a common winter visitant on Lake Superior but a rare straggler elsewhere in Minnesota.

Another name is long-tailed duck, from the long, slender tail, much like that of a pintail. The winter plumage of the male is the most striking. The wings are brownish without a speculum but the body, neck and head are white except for a broad stripe down the back and a large brown spot on the lower side of the head.

They are indeed hardy birds to come south for winter to the icy water of Lake Superior. They nest on the arctic coasts of both hemispheres, as far north as 82 degrees, as far south as 60 degrees in Norway and down a ways on the east shore of Hudson's Bay. Audubon found them on the southeast coast of Labrador but in recent times they are only in the northern part of the peninsula.

E. W. Nelson, exploring in Alaska in 1887, reported that this was the first duck to arrive. Early in April they would be found in open places and the temperature might fall to 25 or 30 degrees below zero after that with hard storms. In winter they occur along the Atlantic coast as far as North Carolina and on the Pacific coast to Washington, occasionally farther south.

W. E. Ekblaw observed in northern Greenland that the birds began to appear in early June. Until inland pools were open they were found especially along the shore where the tides open the ice, and water from the land has-

tens melting. Later each little pond had a pair or more of the ducks. Nests were placed in the grass near the water or among rocks at some distance. Mr. Bent says the number of eggs is usually 5 to 7 and that only one brood is raised though the long season gives opportunity for second attempts if nests are destroyed.

The old-squaw is a diver and apparently a very accomplished one. Dr. Breckenridge became interested in the regularity of their movements on Lake Superior and found that they remained under water one minute and 20 seconds and then above water for 40 seconds. This was on a flock of about 50 birds that kept close together and dived together.

There are records of their being caught in fish nets at depths of as much as 180 feet. They feed chiefly on mollusks and other animal life and so are not rated highly as game but their rapid and erratic flight has made them tempting targets. Mr. Bent says they are noisy and garrulous at all seasons and that this is the reason for the name of old-squaw and various others that have been applied to the birds locally.

## POEMS

by

MARY LOUISE KINYON

### PASSING MOOD

*Out on the lone Dakota prairie  
As the lambent glow of sunset dies.  
The pale gray shades of twilight  
Softly tint the darkening skies.  
The prairie looks drab and dreary  
In this half light—sort of erie.  
My thoughts go winging to days gone by  
I'm weary now—I heave a sigh  
Life is over—much to soon  
Then I glimpse the harvest moon  
The world will soon be bathed in glory  
God's in heaven, so why should I worry.*

### MORNING OR EVENING

*A sign-post at the break of day  
Always seems to point the way  
To adventure and far off places  
Makes me want to kick the traces.  
But the same post at the close of day  
Only seems to point the way  
Home to comforts we all know  
Can not be equaled where ere we go.*

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1954

VOL. 27

NOS. 11 AND 12

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

J. M. Atkinson, President.....Rapid City  
Dr. S. A. McCrory, V. Pres.....Brookings  
W. A. Simmons, Secretary.....Sioux Falls  
H. N. Dybvig, Treasurer.....Dell Rapids  
Mrs. R. G. Ferris, Librarian.....S. Falls

### Members of the Executive Board

C. I. Keck, 5 years.....Sioux Falls  
R. Rulon, 4 years.....Yankton  
H. R. Woodward, 3 years.....Pierre  
Mrs. D. S. Baughman, 2 years.....Madison  
A. R. Schamber, 1 year.....Rapid City  
Mrs. E. M. Kindred.....Miller  
Mrs. V. Tompkins.....Highmore

### 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 Old-Squaw Duck.	
O. A. Stevens .....	130
Poems. Mary Louise Kinyon.....	130
Newsletters. H. A. Graves.....	131
Garden Club Gleanings.	
Mrs. Verne Tompkins.....	132
Manitoba News Letter.	
W. R. Leslie .....	133
New Roses. Conrad-Pyle Co. ....	134
Book Reviews. Mrs. R. G. Ferris.....	135
Best Way to Plant a Rose Bush.	
P. H. Wright .....	136
Keep America Beautiful.	
Mrs. G. R. McArthur .....	137
My Experience in Horticulture.	
R. L. Wodarz .....	138
Fruit and Vegetable Notes.	
F. X. Wallner .....	139
African Violets. Prairie Farmer .....	140
Secretary's Corner.	
W. A. Simmons .....	141
President's Message.	
Mrs. Earl Kindred .....	142
Helping Seeds to Germinate.....	143
Index to Volume 27, 1954.....	144

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE



## NEWSLANTS

by

HARRY A. GRAVES



Graves

"Flowers of The Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park" is the title of a recent bulletin. It is authored by our Dr. O. A. Stevens. There are 16 pages and 10 illustrations. For western North Dakota,

especially, it is a good replacement for "Wild Flowers of North Dakota" which has long been out of print. This new publication has been published by the Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association, Medora, North Dakota.

A. L. Truax of Crosby, who has written many informative articles for Dakota Horticulture has returned from a summer in England. We are hoping Allan will pass on to the rest of us some of his observations. Mr. Truax is a keen observer and has the knack of putting down on paper good word pictures of what he sees.

Interest in Home Beautification continues. We are in the midst of a series of Leader Training meetings on this topic for Homemaker's Clubs in southwestern North Dakota. To a great many people, Home Beautification is a landscape job for the house yard, a foundation planting, or perhaps just a flower border. These are all a part of the whole, it is true, but on farms especially the job goes much deeper. Perhaps the biggest single improvement most farm families could make in the appearance of their farmsteads would be to clean up the mess they now have. Tidyness is a lost cause on so many farms. Scrap drives are long overdue. Farm machines are left where the tractor deserted them. Chickens roost everywhere—even on the porch. A general outdoor house cleaning, parking lots for farm machines, and poultry yards are basic suggestions. Basic principles of landscaping come next and then the flowers and shrubs can enter the picture. An excellent book for anyone interested in the basic principles of landscaping

is "You Can Landscape Your Own Home" by Franc P. Daniels of Long Lake, Minnesota. Franc is an old hand at this landscape business. The book sells for \$1.00 and is the only book of its kind that is worth a hoot to my knowledge.

We made a sortie southward in late October. We had definite stops on our schedule and were fortunate with a couple of exceptions of seeing everyone we set out to see. At South Dakota State College we enjoyed a visit with Dr. McCrory and his staff. Since we were there the day before their famous Hobo Day, conditions were far from normal. Huge yellow mums grown in the college greenhouse were being readied for the event. We met Dr. Jesse Rawson, a newcomer to South Dakota State. He is in charge of Floriculture. He took us through their mum trial ground. Their mums did better than ours this year. They are 200 miles toward the equator! Many familiar names were noted on the variety labels. Marionette, a red orange mum with a small tight head, caught our eye. Red Glow, a tall red that stands up well, was outstanding.

In Yankton, we missed out on the folks at Gurneys. I didn't let them know I was coming because I didn't want to keep them home. Chet Randolph and his charming wife had me to their house for lunch and showed me around the studios of WNAX where Chet is Farm Service Director. I got quite a thrill out of seeing several of the folks in action that we have listened to for so long. Enroute back to Sioux Falls, I stopped at Wallner's Vegetable Market. F. X., himself, was on duty and we had a short chat between customers. I picked up a Butternut squash and a small bag of Grimes Golden apples. The Butternut squash, by the way, was observed in vegetable stands from Ortonville, Minnesota, and southward. This squash is a bit longer seasoned than our Buttercup or Banquet but a good winter squash. Some folks have grown it here with success but it has not generally caught on in North Dakota.

We attempted to contact Editor Simmons while in Sioux Falls but didn't quite catch up with him. Perhaps it is just as well. I am afraid he has had opportunity to lose patience with me in recent months. Anyhow,

had we got to visiting, no telling when we would have broken it up.

Enroute home, we made two stops at Ortonville. First, at Block's Orchards where we picked up some beautiful Haralson apples we had ordered earlier. Louis Block gave us a bonus of a bag of assorted dessert apples in order that we could judge them enroute. He also gave us a Worden Seckel pear to sample that melted in a persons mouth with a minimum of effort. These orchards contain about 1,000 trees which yield 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of apples annually. Louis, who is carrying on since his father's death, is a keen fruit grower who keeps up on the latest spray techniques and sprays many times per season. The apple maggot has been their guest for several years but they get a hot reception from the Blocks. Any apples we have had from Block's Orchards have been maggot free.

Down the road a mile or so, we stopped at Eternal Springs Gardens. These gardens are operated by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Block. Leo was a featured speaker at our annual meeting in Wahpeton in September. They specialize in hardy mums and asters. Unfortunately, a hailstorm in early October had badly damaged their plants and there was little to see. I did learn, however, that they are quitting Little Red Boy, one of the good hardy red asters of a few years back. In its place, they are going to offer Beechwood Challenger, a slightly taller red for 1955. I am to get a few plants to keep company with Lilac Time, which we got from Eternal Springs in 1953. This latter aster is an outstanding garden feature.

Torrential rains beginning in the late afternoon of Oct. 9th and continuing for 36 hours totalled 7.17 inches at the Morton Arboretum, thereby establishing a new local precipitation record. Elsewhere in the Chicago area the total fall ranged from 6 to 10 inches, the most rainfall ever recorded here in any one month. The Arboretum October total was 12.71. Flooding of all low-lying areas of the Arboretum occurred when the DuPage river went out of its banks, blocking roads and washing out several foot bridges.—MORTON ARBORETUM BULLETIN.



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

by

MRS. VERN TOMPKINS  
Highmore, S. D.



Mrs. Tompkins

It is election time in most of the clubs over the state. If your club news is not mentioned in this column, suggest to your secretary that she send reports of your activities to me, at Highmore. This is your column.

Make use of it.

Mrs. Briley sends in the report from the Mobridge club. The September meeting was held in the basement of the library. Mrs. A. W. Davidson reported on the visit of Mr. Woodward and Mrs. Frankenstein, who assisted the park committee with their problems. The club decided to continue their membership in the American Iris Society, and will also take a membership in the American Rose Society for 1955. Mrs. John Hein gave a program on winter arrangements from local materials, stressing the use of the diamond willow, wild grasses, driftwood, and various grains. Members displayed roses, pepper tomatoes, canas, strawflowers, double holly hocks, cocks comb and cocks plume. A walking cane which Richard Jensen had carved from a branch of the diamond willow was also displayed. Mr. Jensen is practically blind, but has done some wonderful carvings. He is a member of the Mobridge club. We hope to have a story about him at some future time. Mrs. Lowry distributed Hicks apples, grown in her yard, to the members.

The peppy Dell Rapids club didn't even stop for breath after all the work of sponsoring that marvelous convention, until they were "up and at it" again, with three big meetings in July. They had a garden tour to the prospective state park area, their annual breakfast at the City Park, and a regular meeting, with Lloyd C. Ayres, State College, as guest speaker. As a direct result of the tour, a resolution expressing approval of the plan to include the Dells and the Rapids in a

state park, was made, and copies sent to the state officials most concerned, including Gov. Sigurd Anderson. Their third flower show of the season was held in August, the theme being "Living with Flowers." Annuals, glads, and dahlias made up the show, which was judged by Mrs. D. S. Baughman, Madison. In August the club was privileged to see the Koda slides of Pacific Hybrid Delphinium, taken in the garden of Mrs. Marjorie Kennard, Brookings, one of the foremost growers of delphinium in the state. Mrs. Kennard has also been successful in bringing to blossom the rare Eremurus an outstanding accomplishment. Bulbs for the home garden was the title of the September program, with Mrs. H. N. Dybvig as leader. She showed the beautiful film "Tulip Time in Holland" (Michigan). A riot of color was presented in this movie filmed during the annual celebration in Michigan, where Dutch descendants are America's foremost growers of tulips. This film may be obtained from the Holland, Michigan, Chamber of Commerce. Thanks to Nita Jorgenson for this fine report. How do you do it, girls (and boys)?

Mrs. R. G. Ferris was elected president of the South Sioux Garden club, and sends in the following report. Their annual flower show was held September 11 and 12, in the school auditorium, with more than 225 entries staged by 39 exhibitors. Classes of arrangements varied from colorful and humorous Hallowe'en displays to the serene Madonnas on the Christmas mantles. Sweepstakes ribbon and award in the arrangement division was won by Mrs. R. G. Ferris, and in the horticulture division by Mrs. Harold Limmer. Thank you, Mrs. Ferris, for this report and the ones enclosed from Valley Springs and Volga.

The Tri-State Garden club held their annual meeting with Mrs. Dewey DeVaul near Larchwood, Iowa. Officers elected were—President, Mrs. Marion Scott; Vice President, Mrs. Roy Sanford; Secretary, Mrs. Dewey DeVaul; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. David Davoux; Treasurer, Mrs. Andrew Torkelson. Roll call topic was "Trees Have Made History," list one. The program was fall garden cleanup—led by Elsie Scott, forcing bulbs for winter bloom, by Inga Hoi-land, and an exchange of fall bulbs

and plants was held by the members and invited guests. Thank you, Mrs. David Davoux.

Mrs. Ross J. Okland, secretary of the Hoe and Hope Garden club, Volga, sends the following report. Nine of their club members visited the Crippled Children's School and Hospital in Sioux Falls on September 24th, taking with them a cash gift. Lloyd Ayres is to help members landscape their yards. Recently a few of the club members enjoyed a visit to Faribault, Minn., admiring the chrysanthemum display at the Lehman Gardens. They also visited the Andrews Nursery to see the rose gardens. Mrs. Oscar Oines, newly elected Federation treasurer, is a member of this club. Thanks, Mrs. Okland. Come again.

The Rural Garden Circle of Crooks, held its regular meeting Thursday evening, September 30th. Roll call was answered by naming the flower enjoyed most this year. The evening's topic was on transplanting fall flowers. Election of officers resulted in the following being elected: Mrs. Clara Orstad, president; Mrs. Cora Otterby, vice president; Mrs. June Ring, secretary, and Alice Tidemann, treasurer. Thank you, Miss Tidemann.

The Sunshine Garden club, Highmore, elected officers at the last meeting results being: President, Bertha Christensen; Vice President, Gertrude Salmon; Secretary, Grace Campbell; Treasurer, Dollie Matre. Ina Tompkins gave a brief report of the regional meeting at Denver. Mrs. Floyd Campbell is responsible for this report.

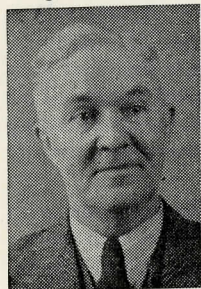
The Home Garden club, Britton, held their October meeting in the beautiful home of Mrs. A. C. Bonham, with each member bringing dry fall arrangements, suitable for mantle, coffee table, dining table, etc. Much interest was created by the friendly criticism, and new points brought out. No prizes given. New officers for 1955 are: President, Mrs. John Miller (re-elected); Vice President, Mrs. Henry Prchal; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Ray Jarret. The club flower, which is also the city flower, is the petunia, the most showy being Fire Chief and Ballerina. This club held a successful plant sale this year. Mrs. J. Parker received the October door prize. Glad to hear from you, Mrs. Jarret.

(Continued on page 139)



## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

by  
W. R. LESLIE



Leslie

The third day of the GREAT PLAINS meeting opened with a tour of the Peninsula Branch Station of the University of Wisconsin, located at Sturgeon Bay in the heart of the sour cherry country. At this Experimental Station, established only four years ago, many investigations, designed to assist the fruit industry in the state, are now in progress. Brief comment on some of these projects follows:

Production and maintenance of virus-free clones of the commoner varieties of sour cherry, plum and strawberry. *Prunus* species used in indexing procedures, or as sour cherry rootstocks are included in the foundation stock of stone fruits. Greenhouse facilities are utilized for the study of stone fruit viruses, in order to get the necessary temperature control. Indexing of strawberry is also done in the greenhouse, using insect transmission technique, because it is quicker and easier than the runner graft method.

Replicated cultural and nutritional sour cherry orchard trials include one cultivation treatment and three sod treatments, namely, mowed, unmowed and mulching. Mulching is done only around the tree, but up to about a foot in depth. Data taken are weekly moisture determinations, annual terminal growth, tree diameters, fruit size and yield. Clean, cultivated plots have winter wheat as winter cover crop.

A well replicated soil moisture study simulates numerous cultural systems. Moisture conditions are determined at depths of 6 and 18 inches by means of resistance blocks.

The use of herbicidal sprays in the control of weeds in apple, cherry, strawberry and raspberry. With the tree fruits, the cumulative effects of annual spraying with certain chemicals for weed control, is being observed. Records include tree growth and yield.

The strawberry weed control work is divided into spray treatment in the planting year and post-harvest treatment. Effects on fruit bud differentiation and fruit deformity are being studied. By careful timing of certain sprays, it is hoped to determine the time of fruit bud differentiation through fruit bud injury.

Ground spray applications after fruit fall for control of curculio in plum and apple. Optimum rates have not been determined yet, but a single application of Aldrin or Dieldrin at 6 lbs. per acre has given perfect control for 3 years. Metacide, also, is giving good control of plum curculio at 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

In conclusion, it was a pleasure and an inspiration to visitors from Canada especially, to associate with the capable and friendly research and extension workers in horticulture, and related subjects in Wisconsin. Probably the most impressive feature of the Wisconsin tour was the evidence of co-operative teamwork, not only within and between departments at the University of Wisconsin, but also in the fields of extension and research at the branch stations.

The Great Plains meetings will be held in South Dakota in 1955.

WOODY ORNAMENTALS have made a gay showing this season. Among the most impressive subjects have been a number of new local developments and recent accessions from other sources.

In early spring the upright form of Russian Almond, with its tendency to sucker but lightly, was a pleasing object. At about the same time the Muckle Plum which is a hybrid, Canada Plum x Russian Almond, was even more impressive with its large salmon scarlet flowers. They were long lasting and retained their brightness until the petals fell.

Among the flowering almonds, four second-generation selections were rated as marked improvements on their mother parent, Prairie Almond. It, in turn, is considered more valuable than its mother, Double-flowering Plum. The new hybrid almonds are rather difficult to propagate as the young shoots are thin and fine-textured. This circumstance may result in nurserymen being obliged to increase their prices when these get into production.

Some seedlings of the single-

flowered Flowering Plum, *Prunus triloba*, had rich rosy pink flowers. This non-suckering, attractive plant appears to be one of the valuable, healthy ornamentals of medium size that is being overlooked. The rounded shrub is considered more comely than the double-flowered form. Moreover, it has the advantage of bearing numerous interesting fruits.

Manchurian Weigela, now called Dropmore Pink Weigela, performed very well. Even more pleasing was a new hybrid bred at Morden by pollinating the Dropmore Pink with the variety Profusion. The bush is symmetrical and relatively dense. The flowers were more crimson than those of the mother.

Another early flowering shrub from the Orient, Korean Golden Bell, *Forsythia ovata*, was the first shrub to bloom freely. The golden flowers decked the whole plant and brought gaiety to the scene while many trees and shrubs were only beginning to put forth their new leaves.

Among other newer woody ornamentals which have been impressive this season, the following deserve mention.

The Redman European Red Elder, developed here, is well received for its deeply cut foliage and yellowish spring bloom. Grown alone, few berries develop. The planting of the variety Moerheim, which also has cutleaf foliage, in association with it is expected to result in a bold showing of berry bunches on both varieties as they cross-pollinate each other. Moerheim is considered to be self-fruitful.

Among the hardy bush roses the following were very showy in June and July—Indian Head, a bright glowing pink, double; Therese Bugnet, full rosy pink, double; Aylsham, semi-double, red, with shiny foliage; and Alice Aldridge, rose red, double. Two of the Morden Experimental Station introductions, Prairie Wren and Prairie Youth roses, were full of attractive bloom. The latter variety is a rampant bush reaching a height of up to seven feet. Prairie Youth takes a short vacation from flowering in late July but in early August it again puts forth at least a scattering of its rich pink double roses. It tends to bear a few flowers well into September.

Toba hawthorn bloomed with  
(Continued on page 135)



## NEW ROSES

from

CONRAD-PYLE COMPANY

Two new Star Roses are being introduced this fall. SUN KING, we are particularly glad to have because it is a light yellow, and there has been a definite need for a better variety in that color. Sun King, under test, proved that it is better.

The other new introduction is RED WONDER, a Floribunda. Since there is no lack of good red Floribundas, this Rose had to be extra-extra, and then some, for us to consider it worth introducing. But there is no doubt about it, it has a number of qualities of distinction that are sure to make it especially popular.

RED WONDER is from a cross of Better Times with an unnamed Polyantha seedling, which no doubt accounts for the fact that it is a large-flowered Floribunda. It has been awarded the Trial Ground Certificate of the National Rose Society of England.

Heretofore, roses developed by G. de Ruiter have been much better known in Europe than here. In England, especially, some of the firm's previous introductions have received high recognition. In this country, probably the best known rose coming from them in the past is Gloria Mundi, a Superba sport that was introduced in 1929. Earlier than that, the firm produced Dolly Varden, a Hybrid Rugosa, introduced by W. Paul in England in 1914.

Gerrit de Ruiter, the present head of the nursery, has become a more active rose hybridizer. He is now a man of about middle age, with several sons and daughters, from teen-age up. At least one son has already started working in the business with him. Their nursery is in Hazerwoude, in the famous Boskoop nursery area between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and they grow not only roses, but Azaleas and many other kinds of nursery stock.

SUN KING is a cross of Peace x Duchess de Talleyrand. Its originator, Francis Meilland, is too well known to need further remarks, except that you might like to know that he was recently honored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, being given their Jackson Dawson gold medal, for his fine work with roses.

## RED WONDER

(A new Floribunda Rose for 1955. Originated by G. de Ruiter of Holland. Introduced by The Conrad-Pyle Co., STAR ROSES, West Grove, Pa. Plant patent pending.)

It is a wonder: a rich red rose with a flashing brilliance! The buds are very dark oxblood-red. Opening blooms are a glowing shade of crimson-carmine that is deep and bright at the same time, with an unusual iridescent quality and admirably unfading. It is dependably free in bloom, coming in large, handsomely arranged clusters. Individual flowers are good sized for a Floribunda, 3 to 3½ inches across, with 25 to 30 petals, velvety on the inside, satiny on the outer surfaces. They are very long lasting, both as cut flowers and on the bush, and the petals drop off cleanly, so that the bushes are always neat, well groomed and full of only fresh looking blooms. They have a pleasant fragrance.

The vigorous plants are bushy, much branched and grow 2½ to 3 feet high. The foliage is leathery, with a slight gloss, and shows good disease resistance. Altogether, this is an excellent showy and charming Floribunda. There are a number of good red kinds, but always room for one more when it is as good as this.

## SUN KING

(A new Hybrid Tea Rose for 1955. Originated by Francis Meilland of France. Introduced by The Conrad-

Pyle Co., STAR ROSES, West Grove, Pa. Plant patent pending.)

Sun King is the first all yellow seedling of Peace to be introduced. The large, long-pointed opening buds show a deep heart of rich chrome-yellow surrounded by a halo of luminous, light yellow petal edges that curl back around the high, furled center. This halo or frosting of light-reflecting petal edges is held throughout the life of the flowers.

The buds open to large blooms with 40 to 50 broad petals, and high centers of a glowing, vivid lemon-yellow. This makes a bright, light, clean-looking flower, the vivid yellow making the light edges look particularly crisp and bright. Sun King plants are tall, 3 feet or more in height, upright, with dark green, leathery leaves that show good disease resistance.

Rose hips have long been used in various foods by the people of European countries and particularly the Scandinavian countries. With increased knowledge of vitamins, it was found that rose hips are one of the best sources for vitamin C and also contain high amounts of carotene or provitamin-A.—IDAHO NEWS LETTER.

He who sows the ground with care and diligence acquires a greater stock of religious merit than he could gain by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.—ZOROASTER.

# The PIONEER SEED HOUSE

Nursery-Greenhouses of the Northwest

FOUNDED at BISMARCK

in DAKOTA TERRITORY

in 1881

OUR NEW 1955 SPRING CATALOG  
WILL BE READY SOON

OSCAR H. WILL & CO.

BISMARCK, N. D.



## BOOK REVIEWS

by

MRS. R. G. FERRIS

*The Flower Arrangement Calendar*, 1955, by Helen Van Pelt Wilson. M. Barrows & Company, Inc., publishers, 425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Price \$1.00.

Another handsome and useful desk calendar, especially for lady gardeners, with space for day by day appointments or notes. The 64 photographs reflect the work of flower arrangers in the United States, Canada, and Japan. The cover design of primitive African sculpture, red and white gladiolus, tropical leaves and candles is an exotic study of pure design and natural beauty. A perfect "remembrance gift" for your hostess.

*Plant Regulators in Agriculture* by H. B. Tukey. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Price \$5.50.

The latest information on hormones, their action, control, uses in propagation, fruit setting, thinning, breeding and weed control is found in this book. The science of plant regulators was born so suddenly and has grown so rapidly that many people are unable to grasp the significance of plant regulators, what they are, how they work and where they belong in agriculture. It is not a book of formulas and directions, but gives you the understanding of basic principles to fit any situation and environment. Each chapter begins with elementary information and moves on to more involved and advanced phases. You may be satisfied with only the elementary portion of some chapters, but if all the material is mastered in its entirety you will be well informed in the field of plant hormones and have a good understanding of plant regulators. This book is prepared to provide background material for advanced high school and college students, interested people from the business and professional world, and especially county agricultural agents.

*Modern Gardens*, by Peter Shephard.

Published by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 105 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Price \$9.50.

The first book to deal with the modern garden and satisfy the practical needs of the present generation. Characteristic illustrations of contemporary gardens here and abroad, varying in size from a few square feet in back of a suburban house to several square miles of Stockholm's public park development. This book is for the library of the advanced amateur, professional gardeners, and architects. Look for it to be placed on the required reading list of Flower School Judges. From the introduction by the author: "My own view—which I have freely allowed to sway my choice—is that the modern garden should find its inspiration in the contemporary scene; that if it looks backward for a precedent it should turn not to the Renaissance gardens of Europe, in which princes and kings glorified themselves by subjecting nature to a symmetrical pattern, but to the gardens in which from time to time man has come to terms with nature and made her partner to his design. For nature will come, if not as a partner, as a destroyer, crumbling stone and overgrowing all artificiality with moss and fern and ivy. . . . But we should turn to the enclosed courtyard gardens of Southern Spain, modest and private paradises of stone and water and greenness; or to the village greens of England; or to the parks of the English landscape movement; or, above all, to the gardens of China and Japan, which, in a climate not unlike our own (which is the best climate in the world for gardens), achieve a miraculous degree of unity with nature; not, of course, to copy any of these, but to find that common attitude of reverence for and partnership with nature which informs them all."

Mother: "Don't ask so many questions, Betty. Curiosity killed the cat."

Betty: "What did the cat want to know?"—ARGUS-LEADER.

Modesty: The art of encouraging people to find out for themselves how important you are.—ARGUS-LEADER.

## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER—

(Continued from page 133)

abandonment. The double flowers are pale pink in the bud but the color deepens until it becomes a coppery rose. The fruits are lively scarlet and adorn the bush through the winter unless used for lunch by wintering birds. Some sister plants have double flowers from clear white through various shades of salmon rose. Toba is such a desirable bush that it alone has been named.

Silvia mockorange was rated a favorite by visitors. The bush is smaller than most varieties, and having arching habit, it is more comely than most commercial varieties. Twig color is tawny instead of dull grey. The fragrant double flowers are relatively late and have the merit of long lasting.

In barberries, two appear widely adapted and endowed with distinctive merit. Cutleaf barberry, *Berberis cuneifolia*, has finely toothed foliage which becomes highly colored in autumn. Korean barberry, *B. koreana*, is a growthy bush with large leaves and fruits.

## ROSES

Question: What are the qualities on which roses are rated in the All-America selections?

Answer: Novelty, vigor, habit, disease resistance, foliage, floriferousness, bud form, flower form, substance, color opening (color value and harmony in the new flower), color finishing (color and grace while aging and when mature), fragrance, and stem. One-third of all roses sold to home gardeners in the United States today are All-America selections.

## ACCEPTING OLD AGE

BUDDY ARNOLD

Hartley Sentinel

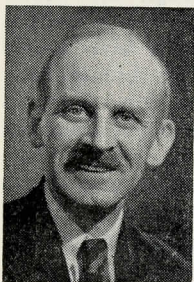
Fear of age is just plain nonsense. I know many old people who put the young folk to shame. They accept old age. They live with their eyes still on the future ahead of them. It matters not how short that future may be, for they are enjoying the last drops from the cup called life. To this type of elder, life still retains that challenge which gives to them a form of eternal youth.



## THE BEST WAY TO PLANT A ROSE BUSH

by

PERCY H. WRIGHT



Wright

In a prairie state like the two Dakotas, no less than in the prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the problem of how best to plant a rose bush is a serious one. The difference probably is that in the prairie states more people know how to do it already, since the days of settlement are farther back in the past. However, a useful purpose will be served by recounting the essentials of the method commonly recommended, and a greater purpose will be served, I hope, by telling of the method which I myself developed over the years, and now always use. Twenty-five years of experience have but deepened by conviction that I was on the right track in the beginning, and that there is no better way in which to plant a rose bush than the one I shall outline. The method could probably be adapted to the transplanting of many other rather difficult subjects for transplanting, such as the Russian almond, the native saskatoon berry, and others.

The principle is a simple one, and is based on the common observation that the bark of roses dries out readily, even when the bush is on the most excellent condition when received, or when it is desired to move it. The roots do not seem to function quickly enough to maintain the moisture supply of the bark before the bark is dried out. Rose bark, if it is mature, is very difficult to decay by placing it in moist or very moist soil. Apricot bark, for instance, is very different. It will rot when brought into contact with the soil, so readily that "healing in" trees of the apricot is a ticklish business. Roses, on the other hand, can safely be buried for winter, the whole plant, provided only that the plant is mature.

The usual recommendation is to mound up the rose bush where it is planted to a height of six inches or

more, and then prune off enough of the remaining stems that mere stubs are left to protrude above the soil, or, perhaps, to prune right to the top of the mound. The disadvantages of this method are that the watering of the plant is not easy after it is covered by a mound, and that the mound must be taken down again. If the soil is not too heavy, and the mound not too high, the rain may safely be left to do the job. If one takes it down himself, he must do it gradually, so as not to expose too much white tissue all at once.

My method is to plant the plant in a recumbent position, in a long, narrow hole that will accommodate most of its length. The bud, or point of union, if the rose bush is a budded one, or the juncture of root and stem, if the bush is an own-rooted one, is placed well below the ground, even as much as six or seven inches. The tips are turned up so as to protrude above the soil, and these are pruned off short if conditions of soil moisture are relatively unfavorable, or left longer if conditions are good. This method is a sort of layering-at-the-time-of-planting, and so much stem is covered by soil that own-roots will develop from them, if the variety is one which makes own roots. There are some that do not, at least not promptly enough to allow one to count upon it taking place quickly. Among these are the Grootendorst roses, Persian yellow, and Heidekind.

The advantage of this method is that, less pruning being required, the plant is not set back so much by loss of material. Another advantage is that the whole operations is completed at the one time, and it is not necessary to come around again to take down a mound. Still another advantage, one which counts a great deal if we wish to propagate the rose as soon as possible, is that the layering is begun immediately. If the bush is many-branched at time of planting, it may be necessary to remove some of the rooted layers within a few years, to prevent the plant from becoming too bushy too soon.

There are, of course, many considerations to take into account if the rose bush is a budded one, including the hardiness of both the rootstock and the named variety. Multiflora, the common understock, is not reliably hardy in a snowless winter, and if

conditions are severe, and it dies out, the named variety above it will perforce have to die too. The commonest cases are Harison's yellow and Persian yellow, both of which are much harder than the Multiflora root. In planting them, and similar varieties budded on stocks less hardy than they themselves are, the rule is to set the point of union deep in the soil, six inches at least. If there is six inches of soil above the tender root tissue, the understock will rarely die out. At Moose Range, where snowfall is usually adequate, I have never known a case of Multiflora dying if planted at this depth.

If both top and root are tender, deep planting is not quite so desirable, for presumably the grower who plants such a variety intends to give winter protection, such as that of a deep mulch, and if he does, naturally the protection will help the stock automatically when it helps the tender top. I do not think many persons realize what a degree of protection can be given to tender plants, bulbs no less than dwarf bushes, by applying a deep mulch of straw. Two feet or more can be applied, if it is available, and this, by the way, is an excellent method of guaranteeing that the Regal lily will come safely through the winter.

At Moose Range, I have found that the best way to plant tender roses, such as Hybrid Teas, is to set the point-of-union at least six inches deep. The winter, which always catches the roses unprepared and in a soft state, will kill them to the ground, and sometimes even several inches below the ground. However, if there is wood of the named variety below this, the rose plant, when it sprouts again, will be the true variety, and not the understock only. Often, growers are disappointed when, as they say, their rose bushes "revert to the wild," on account of the survival of the understock only. If one takes occasion to notice the character of the leaves, particularly the number of leaflets, he will realize that there has been no reversion, but that the bush that takes the place of his cherished rose is merely the wild understock.

I hesitate to make a general recommendation that tender roses be planted so deep in areas very far from Moose Range, partly because I read the results

(Continued on page 143)



## KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

by

MRS. G. R. MCARTHUR

*State Roadside Development Chmn. of  
the State Garden Club Federation*



Horticulture and garden club members will be pleased to learn that an imposing list of industry leaders are taking roadside development and beautification seriously enough to organize "Keep America Beautiful" from trash and litter as well as roadside landscaping and improvement.

### INDUSTRY LEADERS NAMED TO BOARD OF KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

Names of sixteen industry leaders who have accepted invitations to serve as directors of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., the new national public service organization for the elimination of litter, were announced today by William C. Stolk of New York City, KAB board chairman and president of the American Can Company. They are: A. G. Atwater, vice president, William Wrigley Jr., Co.; Joseph F. Battle, president, National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Inc.; George H. Coppers, president, National Biscuit Co.; Richard C. Doane, president, International Paper Co.; Edgar J. Forio, vice president, The Coca-Cola Company; H. E. Humphreys, Jr., chairman and president, U. S. Rubber Co.; Harvey C. Knowles, vice president, the Procter & Gamble Co.; Edward V. Lahey, president, U. S. Brewers Foundation, Inc.;

O. Parker McComas, president, Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc.; Joseph H. McConnell, president, Colgate-Palmolive Co.; W. B. Murphy, president, Campbell Soup Co.; Smith L. Rairdon, vice president, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.; Robert B. Schnering, chairman and president, Curtiss Candy Co.; A. A. Stambaugh, chairman, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio; G. J. Ticoulat, vice president, Crown Zellerbach Corp.; Howard R. Walton, president, Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.

In making the initial announcement of KAB board membership, Mr. Stolk emphasized that it is still being expanded and will eventually represent more than thirty of America's leading industries. He said business is participating so generally because the litter problem has reached such proportions that it requires help from everybody to cure it.

KAB represents the first coordinated national effort to eliminate litter from America's highways, parks and beaches. The KAB program will be built around long-range continuing education to create awareness of litter as a responsibility of the individual. The ultimate objective is to change public habits and make littering unpopular as well as illegal.

KAB will be financed by business and industry, including manufacturers of products and packages which careless individuals throw away in public places. It has the support of federal and state agencies which spend more than \$30,000,000 a year picking up this litter on highways alone. The educational program will be backed up by official action to strengthen and enforce existing state laws against people who litter.

In determining KAB policies and programs for litter prevention and control, the board of directors will have the benefit of advice and assistance from an advisory council which already represents more than thirty national organizations, including youth, school, farm, women, conservation, recreation and government groups. They held their initial meeting in New York City, May 26, when they endorsed the KAB program and attended a luncheon meeting with representatives of press, radio and television for the first public announcement of KAB. The advisory council is being expanded further and will ultimately in-

clude more than fifty national public service groups.

With the basic organization of the board of directors and the advisory council well underway, Mr. Stolk said, KAB is now prepared to launch a nationwide campaign to enroll thousands of business firms and trade associations as dues-paying members. At the same time, KAB will enroll local civic groups in the fight against litter as non-paying "associates."

### LIST OF ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING WITH KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

*Education:* Adult Education Association of the U. S. A.; American School Food Service Association; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; National Education Association of the U. S.

*Parks, Beaches, Forests and Recreation Areas:* American Institute of Park Executives, Inc.; Association of State Foresters; Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.; National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior; National Parks Association; National Recreation Association; National Wildlife Federation; Sport Fishing Institute; The Nature Conservancy; American Nature Association; The Wilderness Society.

*Roads:* American Association of State Highway Officials; American Automobile Association; Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce; National Roadside Council.

*Rural:* American Farm Bureau Federation; National Grange.

*Urban:* Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; National Clean Up—Paint Up—Fix Up Bureau; U. S. Department of Commerce; U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

*Women:* Garden Club of America; General Federation of Women's Clubs; National Council of State Garden Clubs; The National Council of Women of the U. S., Inc.

*Youth:* Boy Scouts of America; Boys' Club of America, Inc.; Camp Fire Girls, Inc.; Four-H Club Program, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Future Farmers of America, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Girl Scouts of the U. S. A.

*Veterans:* The American Legion.



## MY EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE

by

R. L. WODARZ



Wodarz

This time my writing will center on the New York Fruit Testing Cooperative Assn. I have been a member of this association for over 20 years; have tested out a number of their fruit trees. Some did fairly well in North Dakota, while others failed. This association issues every fall a catalog of new, as well as older fruit varieties, these to be tested out through much of the United States. I would caution, though that there is but a few of them that possibly would feel at home in this state. The bulk of them are for milder climates.

When it comes to apples, you would not want the trees as they may be on tender roots and may go out the first hard winter, especially if there is not much snow on the ground. You would want the scion wood. By now many of our North Dakota horticultural members know how to graft by the actual doing of it, and others have had it demonstrated. So in case one would not quite be sure of it, some kind friend would do it for him. In this year's catalog we find the parentage of the different fruits, so this gives us a hint of whether a variety might possibly fit our climate. There are some Russian apples that have been used in crossing of quality fruits. Any-

thing crossed with a Zusoff, which is of Russian origin should give us partial winter hardiness if not more. Kendall is the progeny of this cross and is hardy in this region. Other hardy varieties like Yellow Transparent, Crimson Beauty, Melba, Early McIntosh, used as one or the other parent should be tried out. Deacon Jones x Delicious crosses could also be tried out, they may be somewhat tender, but will do till some test winter looms up. So, if not permanent, you may have some seed of those to plant.

I have done this successfully with Orleans and Medina. Another caution, some sorts even somewhat hardy need a long growing season to bring out good quality. Our season for apples really starts with the blossoming of the fruit which usually is the 20th of May and the average close is the middle of October. There is a number of other fruits listed in the catalog, which with a few exceptions are not meant for us.

Some semi-hardy plums like the Stanley, might possibly make it. I tried this one out and find that the tree has plenty of hardiness but the fruit buds are tender. So we expect fruit from the Stanley only following mild winters; this is an European blue plum. There are some Minnesota hardy plums listed and they should be hardy here. Another European plum is the Krikon, a damson plum and I see that it is not listed in this catalog. The case with this is the same as with Stanley; the fruit buds can't stand a hard winter. I am pretty well acquainted with damson plums as during my childhood years, we kids would frequent our uncle, the miller. He had a mill with that big wooden water wheel, and a good sized mill pond.

The aunt would take us out back of the living house where there were a number of those plum trees fairly black with the fruit and in my mind I still see her shaking those trees.

We also find a number of varieties of grapes listed, which very likely are not meant for us. Their currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries I have not tried out. Some might possibly make good. Such as blackberries are not meant for us. The Adams elderberries seem to feel perfectly at home so far. The berries of this are larger than those of our elderberries but whether this shrub is worth very much I don't know.

But I remember when I was still very small I heard an educated, likeable man say that whenever we pass by an elderberry bush we should take our hats off. It's a puzzle what he meant. If you are interested in fruit raising as a hobby or otherwise, I am sure you will send them a dollar bill and join the association. You will get your catalog, and believe me, you will get the stuff true to name. Very likely I am the only member in North Dakota. Surely there should be many more. Geneva, N. Y. is the address of the N. Y. State Fruit Testing Association.

### RHUBARB AND TEETH

The new discovery that rhubarb protects teeth against erosion by acids may put this springtime pie and sauce favorite into year-round use, the New York State Experiment Station reports. The discovery was made by Dr. C. M. McCay of the Animal Nutrition Laboratory, Ithaca, New York, who reports that rhubarb juice mixed with lemon juice will prevent the acid in lemon juice from dissolving the surface of teeth.

**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

October 29th. The last two mornings it has been frosty, but otherwise the entire month has been ideal for harvesting our crops, a little wet at times, but better than so dry its impossible to dig potatoes and root crops. Potatoes were out a few days after the 10th, which is the date potatoes should be out to be safe, but the past few years we have had no bad storms or freezing weather that causes big loss with potatoes and vegetable crops. Most all our customers know we have had a good crop, as we have never retailed and wholesaled a better crop of potatoes.

Apples were a complete failure in our state and even eastern states claim to have only about some half crop and most of the eastern apples, that are brought out here are number 2 grade. Then Hazel hurricane shook the bulk of the crop off the trees in a large section of the east, ruining the crop. Even those we received were selling for \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. One lot of Grimes Golden was U. S. No. 1, but small, 2 inch size. Illinois Delicious were large and fair color but all were No. 2. Also the Jonathan were No. 2 grade. Three lots of Patton Greening from Madison sold well, also a few Canadian varieties from the northern part of the county were good but the few we got from the old Kincaid orchard east of us were of very poor grade. The parsnips are all in and of extra good grade, but some are a little large. Last year they were too small to harvest. In fact we have not had parsnips the past four years, till now.

Carrots are a big crop and the best grade we have had for many years. Turnips are also of good grade and quality; some a little large but sweet and tender. It takes sales talk to convince people that they are sweet and tender, not strong and bitter like tur-

nips grown in the spring, and summer months.

We still have not got the proper pumpkin. The Orange Winter Luxury pumpkin that I brought from Oregon is good shape and size but has poor color and a netting that does not appeal to the public. Right up to the last day, Sunday, the 31st, people want pumpkins but they want larger ones than we have. Last year we had plenty of large ones left over, because most of them were lop-sided and poor shape.

November 1st. The weather is true to form today, cold, windy and really raw and uncomfortable outdoors. Am sure glad the boys got everything out of the ground and into the storage cellar for the winter trade. Its my first idle day since early spring. Tomorrow I will vote, then I will begin to pack my grips for the Chicago trip. On the way I will stop at Sioux City and Moberly, Mo. If you do not like my travel trips and the International Stock Show notes just drop the editor Simmons a card protesting. If everything goes as planned I will be in Richland, Washington, for Christmas, Portland and Oregon City for New Years and my birthday. I still have them, then later at the cabin in Twin Lakes, Idaho.

### GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS—

(Continued from page 132)

The Centerville Garden club held their first meeting of the fall at a 1:30 dessert luncheon at the country home of Mrs. Donald McMurchie. Sixteen members were seated at four flower decorated tables. An interesting program was given, by each member telling of her vacation, which took us to Canada, Mexico, our own Black Hills, and other places in the U. S. The afternoon ended by taking a walk through the garden. Sounds like fun. Come again Mrs. McMurchie. P. S.—Thanks for the lovely program book, all hand printed, and so very neat.

The September meeting of the Community Garden club, Miller, was held at the Don Rock home in St. Lawrence. Roll call topic was conservation suggestions, and Mrs. Archie Joy had charge of the lesson on planning and planting. An article was read on "The National Home of the Garden Club Federations" at St. Louis. The

birthday song was sung for Mrs. Stella Crossman, club president, and she was presented a gift from the club. Mrs. Robert Dixson was assisting hostess. Their October meeting was with Mrs. Archie Joy, Mrs. Ella Porter assisting. The program, presented by Hilda Walker and Pearl Lilly, was on "Miniature Gardens," and roll call was answered by giving a poem about flowers or gardens. Mrs. Crossman reported more "Litterbug" material had arrived for schools and to be used on car bumpers. The club plans to plant a shrub in the spring, as a memorial to the late Frank Rockwell, who landscaped the park. Election resulted in the following being the choice of the members: Natalee Bassinger, president; Stella Crossman, vice president; Emma Dixon, secretary and treasurer. Officers will be installed in November, at the Hilda Walker home, with Mary Campbell, installing officer. Mrs. Campbell has installed the officers every year since the club was organized. She is also their very efficient reporter.

I hope you all have a happy Thanksgiving, with much turkey and the fixins'. Sioux Falls Garden club resumed fall activities September 2nd. August 19th the club members were guests of the Everett Raab's, in their beautiful garden for the one picnic of the summer. We have had two very fine speakers, thus far, Mr. Don E. Johnson, local landscaping architect on landscaping and Mrs. A. N. Shafer, who illustrated her subject with colored slides of countryside and gardens. Our present officers have been retained for another year. Mrs. E. W. Ledyard being appointed program chairman. We are looking forward to a good, full year. Mrs. Olaf Gulbrandson was hostess, October 28th, for the annual Hallowe'en party. Community singing, led by Mrs. Everett Raab, with her violin, and games, made up the evening's entertainment. Mrs. Olaf Gulbrandson, secretary.

Quips heard at the Colorado state meeting:

You are getting along in years when the hardest thing to raise in the garden is yourself.

Good gardening is largely a matter of taking pains, mostly in the small of the back.

The best garden club is the hoe handle.



## AFRICAN VIOLETS

from

PRAIRIE FARMER

This article is for the thousands of women, and men too, who would like to raise African violets but who have trouble making them thrive and bloom. Anybody who likes flowers can raise saintpaulia and get generous bloom the year around. African violets are remarkable flowers indeed. They stand the warm, dry atmosphere of a heated home very well. They ask only reasonably good care and plenty of light, but no direct sunlight.

They are easy to propagate by leaf cuttings. Get a leaf from a friend and you are in business. Plant breeders have produced hundreds of varieties, not only the conventional purple, but pure whites, pinks, wine reds, lavenders, in single and double tones, single and double flowers, ruffled edges, different petal shapes, not to mention countless different leaf shapes.

African violets have learned to like civilization. They love fluorescent lighting even better than sunlight, and thereby hangs a most important tip to the violet grower.

You can supplement weak window light with fluorescent tubes dropped to a height of 14 to 24 inches above the plants. They like the longer day which results from leaving the lights on during dark days and into the evening. What is more, by installing fluorescent tubes you can turn the darkest basement into an excellent violet nursery or indoor greenhouse.

### *They Do Well in Basement*

In fact, violets thrive especially well in the even temperature of a basement. Cuttings can be started on basement benches, the "babies" can be grown to maturity, and full-grown plants promoted to living room as they come into full bloom.

Most economical are 40-watt tubes on simple fixtures, hung 12 to 24 inches above the plants, depending on the number of tubes and concentration of light. You can "save" light and electricity by pasting aluminum foil on nearby walls and under shelves to reflect light. Fluorescents give much light for little electricity, so they are inexpensive to run. If you install them in a damp basement be sure to properly wire and ground them.

Saintpaulia enthusiasts are full of ideas about how to succeed. All the more reason why you shouldn't believe all you hear. These four rules of care, presented in the order of their importance, may help you:

**Light.** African violets can't take much direct sunlight, but they do need lots of light. That's why they seem to like a north or northwest window. The greatest single reason for failure to bloom is lack of sufficient light. Fluorescents will save the day for you if you don't have right kind of windows.

**Sanitation.** Get rid of sick plants. Put newly acquired plants in "quarantine" for a month or six weeks before you put them with your other plants. This rule applies to gift plants as well as purchased ones. When you repot plants, sterilize old pots by baking in the oven or boiling in water. Use sterilized soil mixed with clean sand or vermiculite. If you are a beginner, it may pay you to buy the commercial African violet soils that are on the market.

**Watering.** Water thoroughly with tepid water, but do not water too often. Let plants dry out pretty well between waterings. You can water either from the top or from below. It's best to alternate methods. Warm water will not spot leaves, but you may still want to avoid splashing them.

**Soil and Feeding.** Soil in the pots should be loose and crumbly. Peat moss, vermiculite or sand in the potting mixture will help keep it loose. Fertilizing is not as important to blooming as one might think. Add a little complete plant food containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to the watering can once a month or so. As you gain experience you will work out your own system. Use fertilizer sparingly.

If you have never raised a violet, here are the simple rules:

1. Cut a leaf cleanly from the plant. Put water in a small glass, preferably brown glass, cover the top with wax paper or foil and insert the stem through a hole in the paper so that it is immersed in water while the leaf is kept dry.

2. When the stem has grown a batch of roots an inch long, transplant leaf carefully into a small two-

inch pot, using soil or vermiculite. Keep well watered by setting small pots in saucers or muffin tins, or partly burying in a cake pan filled with damp vermiculite or sand.

3. When tiny plants have developed around the foot of the leaf and are about an inch high, separate them carefully and plant them individually in two-inch pots. Use same watering method as with the planted leaf. If the parent leaf is still healthy, you can repot it and raise another "litter."

4. The tiny plants will grow rapidly if moisture and light are right. Here is where fluorescent light is very successful. When the plants are about three inches across, transplant them to three-inch pots. At this stage they will grow like mad and will soon set buds. Under good conditions you should be able to progress from the cut leaf to the first flower in six to eight months. The time varies with the plant variety and also the season. Even saintpaulias seem to grow best in spring.

5. As plants grow, keep the pot "on the small side," although it will be necessary to shift to a bigger pot from time to time. Some violets will bloom almost continuously. However, short periods of rest are natural. If you have fluorescent lights, you can start them blooming again by putting them back under the lights for a time.

## ROUGH GOING

from

CAPPER'S WEEKLY

The young man applied for a job as a clothing store salesman. The store's manager pointed out a suit of a particularly hideous color and design.

"Sell that," he stated, "and you've got a job."

The manager left him on his own for the remainder of the afternoon. About five o'clock pants torn, scratches on his hands and face, but with a big grin.

"Well," he cried triumphantly, "I sold the suit!"

"Congratulations," said the manager, "but I see you met with some sales resistance."

"Oh, no," said the youth. "The customer was easy. My trouble was with his seeing-eye dog!"



## SECRETARY'S CORNER

by

W. A. SIMMONS



Simmons

Sometimes the opening of ones mail is unexpectedly rewarding. This morning a nice letter with that most beautiful 5 cent stamp on it, came from Mrs. H. E. Lys, a faithful life member, living at

Ottawa, Ontario,

Canada, and in it I found a money order for \$10, a most generous donation. She says she reads everyone of our magazines and says: "When Mr. Porter passed I felt that I had lost a personal friend, though I had never met him." She formerly lived at Dauphin and met Dr. Hansen several times when he visited their Dauphin Gardens. Thanks a lot, Mrs. Lys.

The following weather report is contained in one of Dr. O. A. Stevens' botany newsletters, and don't sound too good: "The summer of 1954 was rather unusual but of course, normal weather is an average of many degrees of variation. Low rainfall in July caused crop damage in many parts of the state. August and September rains delayed harvest and caused damage to grain. The summer rainfall was spotted, many places having local flood conditions that Fargo was fortunate enough to miss. The north central part of the state had exceptionally heavy rainfall which severely damaged the durum wheat crop." We hope the man with a hoe won't take it out on the party in power in the November election.

Visitors to our village could hardly have missed seeing our big clock in the Courthouse tower, or heard its mellifluous voice as it rang out the hours, telling us when we should be hungry, at noon, and when to reluctantly knock off work at 5 p.m. when we should so much rather remain at our interesting work for several more hours. But in the course of time, like some of the denizens of the building, old age crept up on it and some of our girls were getting thin from not being

reminded when to go out for a coffee break. This, of course, could not be allowed so our county commissioners sent down to the factory, at Ottawa, Ill., and had an expert come here to change the works and bring it up to date. Also they washed its hands and face, putting rouge and face powder on the latter, so it is again a thing of beauty. After the job was finished, the expert told me that his grandfather made the clock and his father installed it, some 50 years ago. I questioned him about his family and was glad to know that he not only had several sons but also two grandsons, so if the clock needs attention in the future, experts will be there to repair it.

Was very glad this morning (Oct. 18th) to have a nice visit with Mr. H. E. Beebe, life member and ex-president, of Hollywood, and his lovely wife. He was here to dedicate a gift to Sioux Falls College, made by his late sister, Mrs. Perisho. Friends were taking him around to see the new growth of our town, and prudently he wore no hat, so as not to lose it when gazing up at our high buildings. He left with me a letter he had received from Mabel E. Sensor, formerly with the DAKOTA FARMER, of Aberdeen, but now living at San Diego, Calif. She wrote from a hospital, where she had endured two operations, but was so far recovered that she was going home in a few days. We hope nothing interferes with her complete recovery.

The time is fast approaching when many magazine subscriptions will expire. Remember that we have a magazine subscription agency, by which we can save you money on subscriptions to any magazines published in the U. S. Send us the name of the magazines desired and we will quote the price we are able to get it for. We are always glad to handle your subscriptions and save you money.

In sending in her magazine article, which appears on another page, Mrs. Tompkins writes: "I've eliminated some of the weeds for good, by having a concrete patio built in the garden. I hope that I was not too foolish in planting grass around it last Monday, just preceding the one-inch rain, followed by snow. I have a border of shrubs and perennials, so my garden, another year should be almost painless. I always have such a lot of florist

business in the spring until after Memorial Day, and that makes me late with my outdoor work. It should be nice for our tourists, even if I don't have time to sit out there. You know we have a two-unit motel, so I manage to keep out of mischief part of the time anyway."

Our president, Mr. J. M. Atkinson writes: "The Rapid City Garden club held our August meeting at a club member's home Southwest of Custer, 65 miles from Rapid City. This enclosed picture shows part of the club in the Olen Reed glad patch, 5000 glads in the field. We ate a picnic supper at the Reed home, with all of the roasting ears we could eat, fresh from the sweet corn field. At the meeting in July we had 13 cakes and only 2 pies. I mentioned that I did not want that to happen again. At this August meeting we had 17 pies and 3 cakes. A suggestion sometimes does help. Henry Dybvig and I met with Gov. Anderson and Mr. Beaty at Pierre, some time ago to have our budget money placed on the docket. At Garden club, last week, some of the members had some words of praise for the DAKOTA HORTICULTURE. I think it is a paper we can all be proud of."

Under date of Nov. 1st, Dr. G. F. Will writes as follows: "Just received my copy of DAKOTA HORTICULTURE a few days ago and certainly appreciate the fine things said about me, in that issue. I have not heard from the medal but presume that it will eventually turn up. I understand that Mr. Dybvig's son-in-law, who lives here in Bismarck, was rather seriously injured in an auto accident a week ago." Query, who is wearing the medal and why has it failed to reach Dr. Will?

Here is a good bed-time story, related to me by Mr. Dybvig and as he did not say anything about it being copyrighted, I am passing it along to you. It was told here by Bishop Eivino, of Norway, when here last summer:

According to the Bishop some women, along with their more lovable qualities, were prone to be somewhat jealous. Some think this is a recent quality they have picked up, but the Bishop thinks it is as old as the race. He told of Adam coming in from a

(Continued on page 143)



## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

by

MRS. EARL KINDRED



Mrs. Kindred

With the whistle of cold winds around our chimneys, we are brought to the realization that the outdoor gardening season has drawn to a close and that we will soon have the leisure to become arm-chair gardeners.

How pleasant to increase our knowledge and appreciation of our gardens and gardening through the many fine gardening books and magazines, and to become better informed on some phase of this hobby in which we are especially interested.

It was my privilege to attend the Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting and the National Council Board Meeting held in the Shirley Savoy Hotel in Denver in October. My only regret was that more of our South Dakota members were unable to be there. In addition to these two meetings I had the unexpected pleasure of attending the Colorado State convention which preceded the others, having driven to Denver with Mr. and Mrs. Vern Tompkins of Highmore and arriving a day early for the regional.

Attendance at a convention of another state, listening to reports of their activities, hearing their problems, may be compared to a measuring stick which points out the strength and weaknesses of our own organization. I came away feeling that it was a day well spent.

Registration for the regional began Tuesday afternoon and slides of wild flowers were shown for those coming in early. The Colorado Federation extended an invitation that afternoon, to all for the tour of lovely Denver gardens and the tea at the interesting home of Mrs. Gano Sentor, state president.

At 9 a.m. Wednesday morning the Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting was formally opened with our capable director Mrs. Edgar Irving presiding. Following this Mrs. Frantz Neham-

mer, Mercer Island, Washington, national chairman of research under flower show schools spoke on "Landscape Features in a Small Flower Show." She stated, "The mind cannot refuse what the eye has accepted" and urged that in planning our flower shows we try to give the feeling of being in a garden or home. She raised the question, "What is your impression as you enter and leave, is it one of shining rows of bottles or cans, or do you have the feeling of having been in a beautiful garden?" She stated that no set plan could be offered for this use of landscape design in flower shows since much depends upon the ability and knowledge of the members.

Mrs. Nehammer stressed the requirements of a standard show and suggested as a means of dispensing with the bottles and cans during the time a show is open to the public, that the horticultural specimens be judged the night before and then placed in a trough or containers covered with half inch wire mesh and filled with water and placed at correct heights just back of a table, if one must be used. This way they could be grouped more nearly as they naturally grow.

After the theme is chosen and she believes that the hall should be chosen even before the theme is, emphasis must be placed upon keeping the show true to theme. As an illustration: If "Mary, Mary quite contrary" should be chosen there would be no place on the schedule for table arrangements as Mary's garden grew in rows and there is no mention in the rhyme of an indoor setting. If the theme chosen should depict a country garden the exhibit of a member who grew beautiful orchids would find no place there. Might be compared to wearing a mink coat over jeans. If an arrangement for a coffee table or mantel is called for, be sure that the entries are placed at the level that they would be placed in actual use. Since window and plant boxes are often used as landscape features why not include them in the schedule. In the artistic section the entries are much more pleasing if in small units rather than in rows.

The speaker voiced an opinion that much is included in lengthy schedules that is not worthy as good horticultural material. She also cautioned against letting the background become

dominant when working out landscape features.

I wish that I might give you her entire address as it was most thought provoking.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports.

At the banquet that evening speakers were our national president, Mrs. William Walters and Mr. Charles Drake from the University of Colorado.

On Thursday morning the first session of the National Council Board meeting was held. We were recessed at 11:45 so that we might have the pleasure of a bus tour to the mountains. This was a delightful experience with the mountains beginning to show their fall coloring. The background of bright blue skies seemed to intensify the colorful display.

The drive up ended at the Tee-Pee Lodge where we had luncheon with trout as the main dish. The original plan had been to have lunch at the Chief Hosea Lodge farther up in the mountains but due to the extremely dry season there had been some trouble with their water system. However after leaving the Tee-Pee we had the pleasure of going up to see Hosea Lodge. Built of native stone it has stood for many years and it proved interesting both inside and out. On our way back to Denver we were shown the magnificent Red Rocks Amphitheatre which seats thousands of spectators, and where sunrise Easter services are held and where many artists perform.

Immediately after our return to the hotel we were entertained at a tea and social hour as guests of Mrs. Walters. In this relaxed and friendly atmosphere, with Mrs. G. C. Spillers presiding we were presented with the plans for National Council's permanent home which is to be located in the Shaw's Botanical Gardens in St. Louis. Mr. William Hedley of St. Louis, an attorney, was present to answer questions pertaining to legal angles. Mr. Fredrick Dunn, the architect, was introduced and presented his plans for the home. He had with him a model of the proposed building and grounds as well as colored sketches. Samples were shown of the beautiful pink marble that will be used for part of the building and the detail of the

(Continued on page 143)



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—

(Continued from page 142)

patio was shown in the sketches. An explanation was given of the sizes and uses of the various rooms. Every state president there wished that in some way the members of her federation might have more first-hand knowledge of the project. It is just possible that large colored sketches may be made available for use at our state meeting.

It is the desire of National Council that each member have a part in building this beautiful home and if just one dollar per member should be given, it would become a reality in the very near future. May I suggest that each club president urge at least one program on this. In the September-October number of the National Gardener will be found some information.

That evening there was a state president's dinner presided over by Mrs. Sentor when a general discussion was had on certain policies among which was the question as to whether Junior Clubs should be required to pay state and national dues. The board later tabled the matter until the spring convention. The balance of that evening and the following day was devoted to national chairman reports and I am sure that much that was reported and the decisions growing from them will be printed in early issues on the National Gardener.

In closing may I quote from a card that came this morning from Mrs. Helen Hussey Champlain, a member of the Advisory Council:  
Dear Mrs. Kindred:

Out of the many blessings that we receive this holiday season, know the joy and satisfaction of sharing. In the spirit of Thanksgiving and Christmas will you please ask each member of each club in your state organization to give a thank offering of one dollar each to the Permanent Home Fund of National Council. Earn a dollar or give one. We need the support of every pair of gardening hands to complete this project by April, 1955. A dollar from every member does it.

Cordially,  
Helen H. Champlain.

Our state chairman of Permanent Home Fund, Mrs. D. S. Baughman, will be happy to forward your contribution to the proper source.

## DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

## SECRETARY'S CORNER—

(Continued from page 141)

hard day's work in the garden, and of Eve's demanding where he had been all the afternoon, and when he explained, she said "Oh I know you have been out with some other woman." Adam explained that this was impossible as she was the only woman in the world. Eve didn't seem entirely satisfied with this, but said nothing more about it at the time. Soon they went to bed, where Adam was soon sound asleep, but in the night he was awakened and found Eve carefully counting his ribs.

Nov. 5th—Election is over and results known, so I presume you all know the names of your legislators. If you do not, drop me a card and I will be glad to supply their names. As this will be the last of our magazines to reach you before the legislative session begins, I want to urge you to contact your legislator and explain to him the importance of the work the Horticultural Society and the Federated Garden Clubs are doing for the state and to urge them to pass the appropriation for them, which will be introduced, at this session.

## THE BEST WAY—

(Continued from page 136)

of a test made at the University of Minnesota, which reported against this method. I cannot guess why, at this distance, but one may be sure that there is a reason.

I hesitate to make this recommendation for the planting of tender roses even in my own area too, for it is not any too successful. What happens is that the tender rose is pruned by winter so severely that it barely comes to blooming at the first of September, at which date the annual cutting down by frost is again not very far off. However, though this method is not very successful. It is the most nearly successful one that I know. The alternative method, of digging up and pitting the bushes every fall, causes such a loss of root tissue that the plants are set back no less severely than by the loss of the top, even when the loss of top extends to several inches below the surface of the ground, and it makes many times as much work. It is quite a problem, this one of making plants whose ancestors were natives of Indo-China,

survive the near-Arctic winters of the northern Great Plains. The ideal method, of course, is to grow the plants in adequate containers, and to bring these into the cellar for winter. But who has a cellar now? Everyone has a basement, and a basement means a furnace, and the presence of a furnace complicates the picture, and not for rose plants only. An outdoor cellar is a worthwhile investment, if we only realized it more often.

## HELPING SEEDS TO GERMINATE

by

CARL O. HUBOI  
In The Earthworm

The weather this spring created unusual problems. The intense heat accompanied by steady winds caused the top soil to become very dry. Occasional rains relieved the situation for short periods but the dry condition prevailed most of the time.

From experience under similar conditions in previous years we learned that seeds such as carrot, parsley and other similar small seeds which have to be planted one-quarter inch under the surface of the parched earth have great difficulty in germinating. Many of these young plants never get a chance to grow but dry up and die. To meet these conditions we used measures designed to conserve the moisture around the seeds and keep the soil from over heating.

To do this we made a shallow trench about 4 inches wide and one-half inch deep, slightly depressed in the center. In the middle of the trench we sowed the seed and with the edge of a piece of board we pressed the seed one-quarter inch into the soil and covered lightly with earth. We then watered the row with a sprinkling can and after a thorough wetting we filled the trench with buckwheat hulls to a depth of one-quarter inch, then covered the rows with boards 6 or 8 inches wide placed lengthwise over the trench. The seeds sprouted in record time and made rapid growth.

We used similar methods to promote the germination of beans and corn except that the boards were omitted and a slightly heavier mulch of buckwheat hulls was used. The seeds were pressed into the soil individually to a depth of one inch and

(Continued on page 144)



Wayside.....



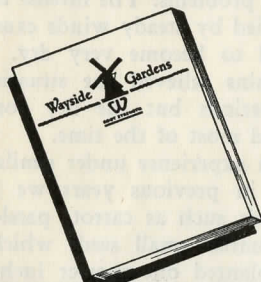
# splendid new flowers



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

## INDEX TO VOLUME 27, 1954

	Page
Ayres, Lloyd C., Roses in Dec.....	16
Ayres, Lloyd C., Vegetable for S. D. ..	25
Ayres, Lloyd C., Spring Care of Lawns .....	43
Ayres, Lloyd C., Junior Garden Club Projects .....	59
Ayres, Lloyd C., Chemical Weed Killers .....	73
Ayres, Lloyd C., A Fair Education ..	90
Baughman, Mrs. D. S., Year Books ..	26
Baughman, Mrs. D. S., National Council Meeting .....	52
Ferris, Mrs. R. G., Book Reviews .....	40, 60, 71, 123, 135
Habeger, Ruth, Book Reviews .....	26
Brakke, Mrs. L. N., Book Reviews .....	23, 62, 84
Bingen, Mrs. F., Ways and Means ..	40
Bush, L. S., Report .....	37
Collins, Paul, Chinkota Elm .....	142
Conrad-Pyle Co., New Roses .....	134
Elliott, R. J., School Ground Planting .....	120
Ferris, Mrs. R. G., Peony Season in Sioux Falls .....	60
Ferris, Mrs. R. G., Garden Club Gleanings .....	8, 22, 36, 56, 75
Division of Forestry, Forest Tree Seedlings .....	7
Kohl, P. A., Growing Roses .....	93
Graves, H. A., New slants .....	3, 31, 47, 51, 78, 91, 98, 115, 131
Habeger, Ruth, Bird Chairman's Page .....	46
Habeger, Ruth, Junior Garden Page ..	68
Habeger, Ruth, Sunflower Project ..	92
Hartmann, C. Richard, Letter From Florida .....	75
Harshbarger, Gretchen, Mums .....	95
Ibach, Mildred, Garden Therapy .....	11, 44
Jorgensen, Mrs. G. M., Dell Rapids Juniors .....	42
Jorgensen, Mrs. G. M., Dell Rapids Welcomes You .....	54
Prairie Farmer, John Tackles a Problem .....	64

Kicken, Mrs. Flora S., Letter From Nebraska .....	28
Kinyon, Mary Louise, Poems .....	2, 18, 46, 50, 66, 82, 98, 114, 130
Leslie, W. R., Manitoba News Letter ..	4, 19, 35, 53, 67, 83, 101, 116, 133
Monteith, Mrs. Leo, President's Message .....	5, 24, 38, 58, 70, 84
Kindred, Mrs. Earl, President's Message .....	102, 117, 142
McArthur, Mrs. G. R., National Garden Magazine .....	13
McArthur, Mrs. G. R., Pioneer American Herbs .....	21
McArthur, Mrs. G. R., Roadside Development .....	119
McArthur, Mrs. G. R., Keep America Beautiful .....	137
Metzger, Mrs. Carl, Perennials for Shade .....	46
Metzger, Mrs. Carl, The Iris .....	63
Metzger, Mrs. Carl, The Garden Club .....	86
Metzger, Mrs. Carl, Iris Parade .....	104
Platt, Alice, Program Suggestions .....	10, 44
Platt, Alice, To a Meadow Lark .....	57
Platt, Alice, Programs .....	72, 100
Platt, Alice, Year Books and Programs .....	125
Pastian, A. G., Nuts and Screwballs ..	108
Resolutions, American Legion .....	128
Ries, Victor H., Garden Advice. Weeds .....	108
Rockwell, E. P., Oriental Poppies .....	95
Rockwell, F. J., Fruits for Northern Minnesota .....	111
Simmons, W. A., Reasons for a Quiet Meeting .....	111
Simmons, W. A., Secretary's Corner .....	13, 29, 41, 63, 76, 92, 110, 127, 141
Stevens, O. A., The Black Vulture ..	2
Stevens, O. A., Great Gray Owl .....	18
Stevens, O. A., The Barred Owl .....	34
Stevens, O. A., Buff-Breasted Sandpiper .....	50
Stevens, O. A., Bullock's Oriole .....	66
Stevens, O. A., Long-Billed Curlew ..	82
Stevens, O. A., The Piping Plover .....	114

Sandpiper .....	114
Stevens, O. A., Red-Backed .....	109
Stevens, O. A., What Is a Tree? .....	109
Stevens, O. A., The Piping Plover ..	114
Stevens, O. A., The Old Squaw Duck .....	130
Stevens, O. A., Plant Migrants .....	29
Storman, John, The Peace Garden ..	9
Shultz, Mrs. Milo, Junior Garden Page .....	6
Foskett, R. L., Siouxann Tomato .....	80
Tompkins, Mrs. Vern, Garden Club Gleanings .....	88, 106, 121, 132
Wallner, F. X., Fruit and Vegetable Notes .....	12, 27, 39, 61, 79, 91, 107, 126, 139
Wodarz, R. L., My Experience in Hort. ....	20, 37, 55, 71, 85, 103, 124, 138
Wright, P. H., Lythrums and Lilies .....	69
Wright, P. H., Spider Mite Control ..	87
Wright, P. H., Old Roses in the Far North .....	105
Wright, P. H., Honeysuckles .....	118
Wright, P. H., Way to Plant a Rose ..	136
Woodward, H. R., 9th Robertson Award .....	77
Woodward, H. R., 10th Robertson Award .....	122
Yager, Dr. Leonard, Garden Peas .....	45
Yager, Dr. Leonard, Your Yard and Garden .....	74, 89

## HELPING SEEDS—

(Continued from page 143)  
germination was accomplished in five days.

When boards or other solid coverings are used on the seed row they must be removed as soon as the seeds are sprouted since light is essential for the growth of young plants. Additional watering and mulching are advisable when needed.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE