

SOUTH DAKOTA  
STATE COLLEGE

MAR 21 1961

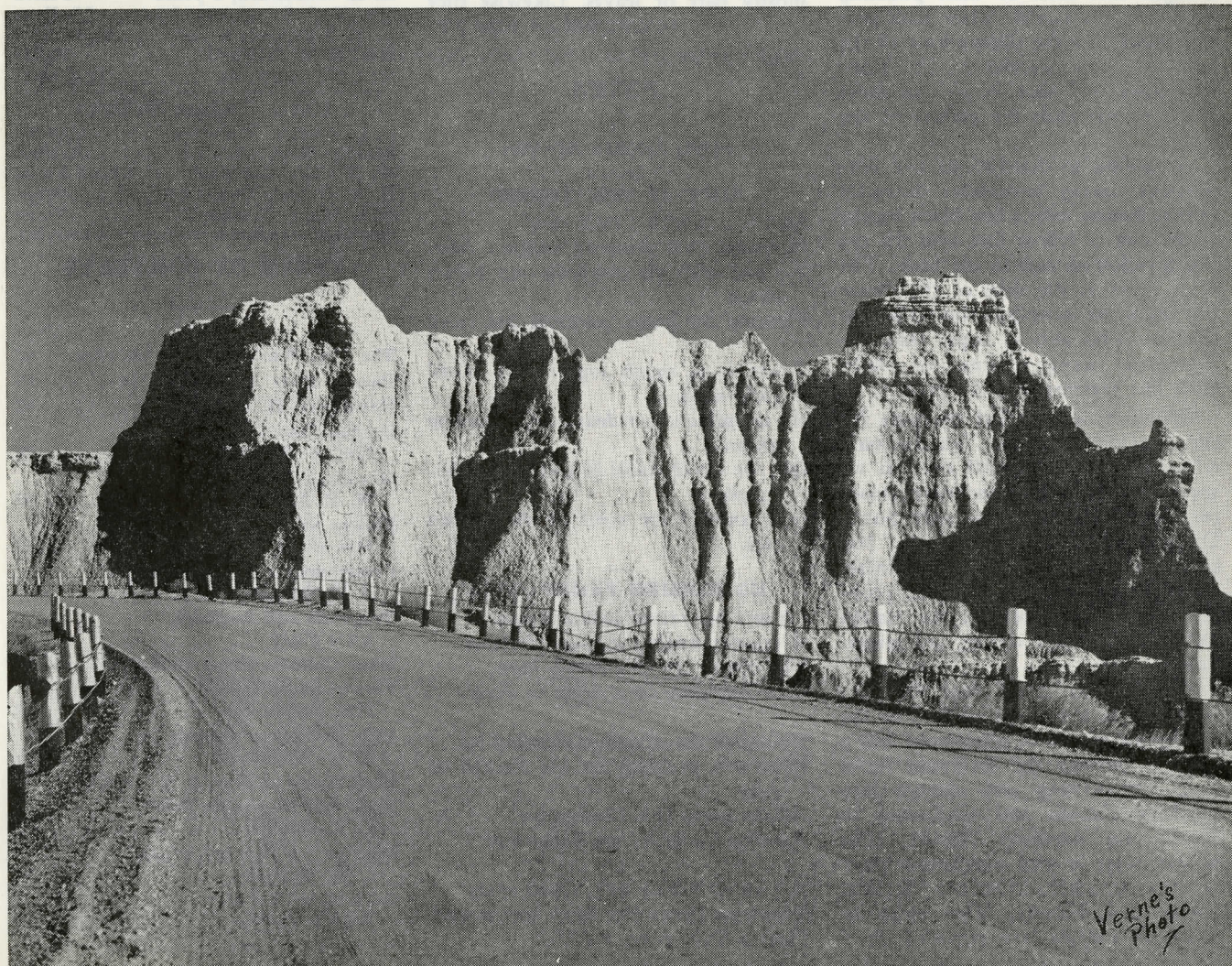
LIBRARY

VOLUME 28

NUMBER 6

# DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

JUNE, 1955



Verne's  
Photo

IN THE BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK, NEAR RAPID CITY, S. D.—Courtesy of L. K. Osdal.

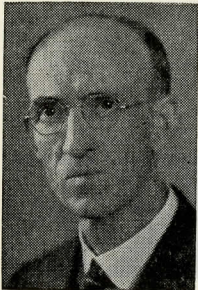
634.05  
N811.63  
V.28 #6



## THE PINE WARBLER

by

O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

This bird is still something of a puzzle to me. I have seen in Minnesota a warbler that I thought was a pine warbler. One of my former banding correspondents used to have a few but I am still skeptical.

Once or twice I have caught a bird that I felt obliged to call pine warbler after much study with the book. The species is not well marked and fall birds are difficult to identify. I have thought that most of these puzzling ones were blackpolls. They look perhaps more like the illustrations of the immature pine warbler in Dr. Roberts' book and that is perhaps more like a myrtle than the picture of the myrtle.

According to descriptions and illustrations, spring birds have distinctly yellow throats with a few black streaks at the side, a yellow line over the eye and a yellowish cast to the back. The black spots at the sides of the throat and the white wing-bars should be distinctive. The bird is larger than the Tennessee, orange-crowned or Nashville but extremes overlap slightly.

Williams did not list the pine for the Grafton area and Wood's only reference was a doubtful one, so we apparently have no conclusive record for North Dakota. The only South Dakota record is questionable. Nebraska reports it rare and Iowa infrequent. Undoubtedly it may and probably does occur rarely in the eastern Dakotas, especially during fall migration.

Dr. Roberts stated that the pine warbler was a summer resident in the coniferous forests of Minnesota and a migrant through the deciduous forest area. The nesting area extends into southern Canada and southward to Texas and northern Florida. The winter range is well northward for a warbler—southern Illinois to Virginia, Texas and Florida. The birds of southern Florida are regarded as a different form and remain there all the

year. Howell states that they are found wherever there is pine forest, but, since they mostly stay in the tops of the trees, are little seen.

Mr. Bent says that in the eastern states the birds are found in open pitch pine woods, seldom in dense white pine where the black-throated green warbler is found. Nests are built well up on the pine branch tips often quite concealed by the needles. Sometimes they are saddled on larger limbs. The nests are well built and usually warmly lined with feathers or other fine material. Four eggs are most common. They are white, greenish or grayish, spotted or lined with brown at the larger end.

In keeping with their northern winter range these birds migrate northward early for warblers. Dr. Roberts noted numbers of them in Minneapolis on May 2, 1906 when trees were still mostly bare of leaves. Likewise they

(Continued on page 70)

## POEMS

by

MARY LOUISE KINYON

### AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

*May is a month I hold dear  
It means that growing season's here.  
To bed with the chickens—up before dawn  
Planting the beans, potatoes and corn.*

*There is so much joy, in the birds' early song*

*As we plow on a dewy bright spring morn.*

*Oh, the world could be such a wonderful place*

*It it weren't for some of the human race.*

### NO PASSING FANCY—THIS

*I love a big round yellow moon,  
A quartet singing a nostalgic tune  
The cheery cry of a lonely loon,  
Lilac fragrance on a night in June.*

*To watch the clouds go floating by,  
Fireworks popping on the Fourth of July.*

*All the camp fires I remember,  
Burning leaves in late September.*

*To watch falling soft, white snow  
Christmas lights that burn and glow.  
Even a little stress and strife,  
You guessed it—I'm in love with life.*

JUNE, 1955

VOL. 28

No. 6

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 Pine Warbler. O. A. Stevens.....	66
Poems. Mary Louise Kinyon.....	66
Newsletters. H. A. Graves .....	67
Garden Club Gleanings.	
Mrs. V. Tompkins .....	68
Manitoba News Letter.	
W. R. Leslie .....	69
Flower Show Talks.	
Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen .....	70
Contributions of Adolph Heyer.	
P. H. Wright .....	71
Programs and Lectures.	
Alice Platt .....	72
Mum Culture. Lloyd C. Ayres .....	73
Flower Show School.	
Mrs. Dagfin Lie .....	74
11th Robertson Award.	
H. R. Woodward .....	75
Book Reviews. Mrs. R. G. Ferris.....	76
Fruit and Vegetable Notes.	
F. X. Wallner .....	77
Flowers for Sun and Shade.	
J. M. Rawson .....	78
John Beats the Heat.	
Prairie Farmer .....	79
Secretary's Corner.	
W. A. Simmons .....	79

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE



## NEWSLANTS

by

HARRY A. GRAVES



Graves

Mrs. Paul Hanson of Englevale, North Dakota, writes that she has grown some Doublerich tomatoes for three seasons and that they have done very well. She likes them for both sauce and juice. One must

keep in mind that Doublerich tomatoes are twice as high in Vitamin C as standard sorts.

Margaret Rusten—good member of the North Dakota Horticultural Society—has just sent in seven new members. Margaret plans to send in additional memberships. Sez Margaret, "It was no chore at all to sign them up. They were eager to become members!" Margaret has a small greenhouse on the Rusten farm near Grace City in Foster County. It really is quite an enterprise per the square foot it occupies. Stop by and see it when convenient.

It was my pleasure to attend a meeting of the Beach Garden Club on May 11. I had planned to show some slides but it was a hot night without a projector raising the temperature, so we just talked flowers, trees, shrubs and gardens. I don't know how the garden club enjoyed it, but I had a good time. Perhaps too many of our meetings have an over formal slant. There perhaps would be a much more productive exchange of ideas with less formality.

Several people including Ben Barrett of Linton, Dr. J. H. Schultz and A. M. Challey of Fargo have complained that the rubber electricians tape they have attempted to use in top-working fruit trees was just plain no good. Have any of you folks had a similar experience? If so, write me. Also tell us what kind of tape to avoid—if you know. We don't!

Just received some Beechwood Challenger fall Asters from Leo and Aleda Block of Eternal Springs Gardens at Ortonville, Minnesota. Beechwood Challenger is reported to be a fit red companion to lilac colored Lilac

Time. We can vouch for Lilac Time as being an eye full if given half a chance.

A reader writes in and asks the best grass for a dry land lawn on the prairie. I still can't see anything better and available than the Fairway Strain of Crested Wheat grass. Two pounds of Fairway Crested wheat and one pound of Kentucky Blue Grass per 1,000 square feet should be a good mix. If the rains come you will find considerable Kentucky Blue showing up between the Crested wheat clumps. We have just finished, about 10 days ago, adding to our asparagus planting. We have about 20 crowns in production now and we have set 24 more. Three, of the four, in our family relish it. It fills a big gap in our fresh vegetable season. Regardless of what you may have read to the contrary, there is still merit in planting asparagus roots in a six inch trench on the Northern Great Plains. In spite of the fact that chance seedlings have been known to spring up and thrive for years without transplanting, some reasons for growing asparagus a few inches below the surface can be listed.

1. Crowns once set at approximately six inches below the surface will stabilize at this depth. This permits an annual vigorous hoeing or discing without injury to the asparagus crowns.

2. Asparagus crowns are not immune to hard freezing on open winters, or alternate freezing and thawing when the soil surface lacks a protective snow cover. Plants set six inches deep are less likely to be injured by these conditions.

3. Asparagus tips should be cut approximately one inch below the surface of the soil. This cannot be done when crowns are grown at the soil surface.

Asparagus crowns are suitable for cutting when they are stout enough to be tender and free from fibers. This stage is not usually reached before the third growing season after crowns are transplanted. In any case, asparagus plants need to have at least two seasons to develop vigorous crowns.

Well established asparagus plants, growing in fertile soil, can be expected to yield approximately one pound, per plant, per season. Twelve to fifteen plants per each member of the family who relishes asparagus should

be a good guide in determining how many plants to set.

Happy Acres at Lakewood Park near Devils Lake is the establishment of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Samuelson. These folks have done a great deal toward encouraging the beautification of this Lakewood Park area. The population of the park area consists of about 80 families. Their slogan is "Children and Old Folks Our Favorites." Their motto: "Flowers for the Living." This year they are sponsoring a windowbox and flower garden contest for the children of Lakewood Park.

Dr. C. F. Patterson, chairman of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Saskatchewan has been sending his newsletters. The March 31 issue tells among other things that the University is in a potato breeding program in search of a blight resisting variety, with nearly netted tubers.

According to the best information I can find, Dr. O. A. Stevens has been writing his bird notes for Dakota Horticulture for 25 years, come next September. Quite an achievement. Few columns are better and more interestingly written. Seems to me this should call for some special recognition. How about it?

Antler, North Dakota, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this summer. Past President Ralph Smith writes that he was teaching a country school 1/2 mile south of Antler that summer 50 years ago, when the first train arrived laying rails.

We are trying the new all American Seminole bean this year. We will know in a few months if we think they should be all American or not. We are comparing them with Topcrop—one of the best, so far. We also plan on a couple of hills of summer squash. We have a mimeographed sheet listing ways of preparing summer squash. Write for it.

Evergreens need more protection this time of year than any other—from burning sun and scorching wind. Protect them with burlap or lath screens.

—Chicago Tribune

You've reached middle age when you know how to take care of yourself—and intend to, one of these days.

—Argus-Leader.



## GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

by

MRS. VERN TOMPKINS



Mrs. Tompkins

Mrs. Clif Rist, Centerville, sends the following report: The Country Garden Club of Centerville met with Mrs. Richard Lindvall for a delicious noon luncheon in the month of March, with eleven members and seven

guests present. New officers are: Mrs. Vernon Anderson, president; Mrs. Robert Holmberg, vice president; Mrs. Ed Vic, secretary and treasurer. The group decided to give \$1.00 each to the National Council Home, at St. Louis. "Seeds for Democracy" discussed and members were to bring a packet or two of seeds to the next meeting. Mrs. Ervin Rist gave an interesting and informative lesson on "House Plants—Care and Culture." Let us hear from you often, Mrs. Rist.

Plans made by the Lawn and Garden Club, Webster, are—A Plant Mart and Bake Sale in May; each member contributing plants, bulbs and baked goods for public sale. To plant Hopa Crabs on the local golf course, and to help other organizations beautify the city park this summer. Thanks to Mrs. Gene Shay for this report.

The Groton Garden Club enjoyed an illustrated lecture on the use of woody ornamentals in landscaping, by Mr. Wm. G. Mackson, assistant professor of Horticulture, State College. A committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of fogging the city for mosquitoes. (Sounds like a good idea to the writer.) In previous years mosquitoes have taken the joy right out of gardening. Members were looking forward to a film "Springtime in Holland." 1955 officers are: President, Mrs. Frank Jiran; vice president, Dick Fuller; secretary, Mrs. Richard Dresback; treasurer, Mrs. Paul Kaufman, and historian-reporter, Miss Kathleen Dailey. Thank you, Miss Dailey.

The Sunshine Garden Club, Highmore, have had lessons on Tennessee, Oregon, Virginia, New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine, and South Dakota, with

roll call topics being "Garden Gimicks," "Bird Helpers," and "New Plants or Garden Aids." A collection was taken for the permanent home of National Council; Seeds for Democracy were collected; meetings were held at the Gertrude Henderson, Mildred Gadd, and Kate Christensen homes. Mrs. Maurice Hartman, chairman of District 7, visited the club in March. The annual plant sale was held in May, with the co-operation of the Pierre Greenhouse, who furnished us potted plants, as well as vegetable and bedding plants, at a nice profit. Members and friends of the club also bring their surplus, and the sale is held in a downtown building two days. It is the big project of the year. Mrs. Floyd Campbell is secretary of this club, and responsible for this report. A "Parade of Tulips" was held the 13th and 14th of May. Boquets were placed in windows of business places.

Carl Starker will be in Highmore August 2nd, with his talk and demonstration. He is being sponsored by the Hyde County Garden Clubs. Tickets will be available at the Federation meeting at Watertown, or may be secured by writing Miss Bertha Christensen, Highmore.

The Pierre Garden Club held their April meeting at the Lincoln School, with thirty-two members present. Roll call topic, "What's New in the Local and National Garden Front." Plans were made for the Blossom Time Tea, to be held in the Legion Hall, all exhibits being made by garden club members, and not competitive. A small admittance fee to be charged the public. The planting done last fall at Mary House reported doing well. The planting chart to be consulted to see what more is needed. The annual flower show will be held August 12, with Mrs. Morrell as general chairman. The theme is "Symphony of Flowers." Mrs. Geo. Kelley, secretary of the Keep South Dakota Green Society gave a most interesting talk on the work of the society and how its work relates to garden club work. Thank you, Mrs. Morrell, for this good report.

The Blossom and Bulb Club, Miller, had Mr. Lloyd Ayres, extension horticulturist from State College, as their guest. He gave an enlightening talk on landscape design, using his flannel-graph to illustrate ideas. Mr. Peterson, also from the college, gave

an instructive talk on "Fruit Trees Designed for South Dakota Weather." Mr. Harlan Dirks, Hand County Extension agent gave the club a fine talk and demonstration on the advisability of testing the soil of your garden and lawn. He showed samples of various types of soil which he tested for the group, and told what fertilizer to use to get best results. This soil testing kit is available to any garden club member for her own use.

The roadside park west of Miller on Highway 14 has been much improved by the State Highway Department. The rubbish has all been cleared away, several new tables and latrines have been added. When the wild plum trees were in bloom, it truly was a place of beauty. The park has already been put to good use by tourists.

The Community Garden Club, Miller, had a program on "Methods of Cutting, and Care of Cut Flowers," presented by Mrs. Don Rock, in March. Two dollars and twenty-five cents was contributed for "Seeds for Democracy." In April roll call was answered with ideas for Clean-up Week. Mrs. Chas. Grey presented the lesson on "Mulching and Plant Feeding." May baskets were made for shut-ins of the town. Two new members were welcomed into the club. Mrs. Burril Collins sends this bit of news.

Mrs. C. E. Brown, Flandreau, sends the list of new officers, and the new year book. Thanks so much for that lovely book. I surely do enjoy all the year books that come my way. New officers in the Green Fingers club are: Mrs. Max Hammil, president; Mrs. Wm. Atkins, vice president; Mrs. Clarence Brown, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Ziegler, librarian; Mrs. F. McFarland, historian, and scrapbook secretary; and Mrs. F. J. Cherney, magazine secretary. Let's hear some more from you. I'm sure your work is interesting.

Mrs. Hartman sends a brief report of the District 7 meeting, in Miller, May 9. Forty club members attended the noon luncheon and meeting. Spring flowers were used on the tables and favors were in shape of carnations. Mrs. Hartman, chairman of District 7, welcomed the group, comprised of representatives from three Hyde county clubs, three Miller clubs, Mrs. R. K. Morrell, chairman District 10, and Mrs. Dean Carmine, chairman of State

(Continued on page 74)



## MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

by

W. R. LESLIE



Leslie

*Northern* woody ornamentals of recent development. Brief notes are here given on some new ornamental plants developed in Prairie Canada which may carry some interest in the central United States. The fol-

lowing were introduced by the Morden Experimental Station:

*Prairie Almond* (*Prunus pedunculata* x *P. triloba* fl. pl.)—a slender-branched dense shrub to 8 feet; narrow leaves; abundance of semi-double pink flowers, having a red centre, succeeded by reddish almonds until October.

*Morden Almond* (Prairie almond x red single-flowered sister plant)—compared to its mother, plant is dwarfish; flowers somewhat larger, more double, much deeper pink; and fruits slightly more showy.

*Toba Hawthorn* (*Crataegus oxyacantha* x *C. succulenta*)—attractive healthy bush to 14 feet; foliage glossy, deeply lobed; flowers double, pale pink becoming rich pink, long lasting; fruits medium size, bright scarlet, persisting into late winter.

*Silvia Mockorange* (*Philadelphus* var. *Glacier* x *P. zeyheri*)—bush smallish, slender branches, arching, tawny bark on young wood; flowers numerous, white, double, durable, sweetly fragrant.

*Almey Crabapple*, second generation (*Malus baccata* x *M. niedzwetzkyana*) of the Rosybloom class. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy, spreading; flowers bright red with white at base of petals, sunworthy; fruits small, oval, angular, scarlet, persisting until late spring.

*Sundog Crabapple*, sister of *Almey*; distinctly columnar, healthy; flowers medium large pink with faint tint of mauve; fruit small clinging until early winter. Formerly under number M la-102.

*Prairie Youth Rose* (Ross Rose x Dr. W. VanFleet x *Turks Rugosa* Samling x *Altai* x *R. pratincola*)—a

stout shrub to 8 feet; stems reddish brown moderately spiny; foliage medium green, healthy; flowers semi-double, a sunworthy bright salmon pink, borne freely in clusters during July and sparingly until October.

*Prairie Wren Rose* (*Madam Butterfly* x *Turks Rugosa* Samling x *Altai*). Bush rose to 4 feet; flowers semi-double, pleasing rich pink but paling with age, in profusion late June through July.

*Coral Lilac* (*Syringa villosa* x *S. reflexa*)—bush broad spreading to 7 feet; flowers clear glistening rich pink, of *Prestoniae* class.

*Redwine Lilac*—sister of *Coral*; bush upright in habit; bloom in narrower long bold spike, late, rich red wine in color, becoming paler.

*Royalty Lilac* (*Syringa josikaea* x *S. reflexa*)—bush vigorous, rounded, floriferous; flowers in large trusses, deep clear purple in the bud, fading with age to violet-purple.

*Freedom Lilac*, a sister of *Coral*—oval bush carrying pale pinkish flowers in such abundance as to clothe the subject.

*Morden Spruce*—a seedling of Colorado spruce. Straight trunk, dense tree with numerous ascending branches which tend to develop branchlets on the upper surface; needles retain their silvery wax covering.

*Morden Elm*—a select native; rapid grower, shapely, tough fibred crotches.

*Redman Elder*—seedling of European Red Elder; leaves deeply lacinate, self-unfruitful.

*Tidy Caragana*—a bud sport of *Caragana microphylla*; healthy bush, fine branches; narrow ferny leaves, retained much longer than *Lorberg*.

*Manito Pembina*—a selection of American Cranberrybush from the wildwoods, fruits unusually large, mild in flavor.

Introduced by other agencies on the Canadian prairies:

*Dropmore Scarlet Trumpet Honey-suckle* (*Lonicera hirsuta* x *L. sempervirens* by F. L. Skinner)—a remarkable vine, adorned with scarlet and orange flowers from June into late autumn. Adapted to trellis, rock garden, perennial border and shrubbery.

*Muckle Plum* (*Prunus nigra* x *P. tenella* by R. M. Muckle)—a dense slow growing bush robed in large salmon-scarlet flowers in early spring.

*Donald Wyman Lilac* (*Syringa villosa* x *S. reflexa* by F. L. S.)—bright

red late lilac which retains its intensity. Large bush.

*Globe Caragana* (out of *Caragana frutex* by F. L. S.)—very dense low bush covered tightly with rich dark green foliage until late autumn.

*Prunus Dropmoreana*—a complex hybrid of *Prunus pennsylvanica*, *P. morello*, and *P. maaki*, which makes a pleasing non-suckering small tree and promises much value as a seedling stock for cherry growers.

*Jumping Pound Cherry*—a pin cherry selection by the Brooks Provincial Horticultural Station from the wildwood. Small weeping bush to 3½ feet.

*Sutherland Caragana*—a narrow columnar selection of *Caragana arborescens* by the Forest Nursery Station, Sutherland, Sask. An accent bush.

*Coronation Triumph Potentilla*—a small bush cinquefoil with silvery leaves and bright yellow flowers by the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head.

*Strathmore Crabapple*—a rosy-bloom seedling of *Hopa* by the Brooks Provincial Horticultural Station. Upright conic tree, slender branches, reddish leaves, red flowers, dark red winter fruits.

*Alysham Rose* (*Rosa nitida* x double *rugosa* by P. H. Wright)—bush rose with glossy foliage and attractive double red, fragrant flowers.

*Therese Bugnet Rose* (Betty Bland x *R. rugosa*)—by Georges Bugnet—bush to 4 feet, red stems, double pink flowers in July and again in September.

*George Will Rose* (*Rosa acicularis* x *R. rugosa* by F. L. S.)—bush to 4 feet, clusters of double pink flowers throughout the summer.

*Golden Buffalobery*—a selection from Western Alberta by the Brooks Provincial Horticultural Station. Clusters of shiny translucent golden berries into deep winter.

*Aurora Sorbaria* (*Sorbaria sorbifolia* x *S. arborea* by F. L. S.)—bush to 7 feet, neat habit, white spikes to 12 inches long in late summer.

The following list gives some of the distinctive ornamentals from the Old World which are esteemed for planting in Manitoba:

*Cherry Prinsepia*—bush to 8 feet, earliest spring foliage, thorns, yellow flowers winter cherries. Valuable cover for upland game birds.

(Continued on page 76)



## FLOWER SHOW TALKS

by

JUANITA JORGENSEN  
Dell Rapids, South Dakota



Jorgensen

Here I am again, this time in the guise of your state flower show chairman. This chairmanship, a newly created one by your president, Mrs. Kindred will act as a clearing house for all information and problems concerning flower shows, as well as headquarters where flower show activity in the state will be summarized. Please feel free to write to me at any time, and do let me know about all the shows you stage.

The most frequent questions regarding shows concerns schedules, judging, and making the entries. Because we tried out a new system of making entries at the state flower show last summer, we shall discuss the last problem first. The new method involves previous preparation, but insures much more rapid, complete, and errorless entries at the last moment when everyone is waiting to place their exhibits at the show.

Instead of writing the name of every entry in an entry book, prepare a large sheet of paper with a column for the names of exhibitors at the left, and a wide space for names of the classes across the top. As a double check write the number of each class in squares across the top of the page, then the name or description below it,

written in vertically to save space. With the classes across the top of the paper and the name of each exhibitor at the side it is a simple matter to draw lines up and down and across, dividing the whole sheet into squares. Thus Mrs. Smith has a square following her name, under every class in one section, say that of the arrangement section. When she brings her entries it is only necessary to make an X in each class she wishes to exhibit. Supposing she has five exhibits, a dinner table arrangement, an arrangement of iris, an analogous, a Hogarth curve, and one in shades of green. You have these names in the column above, so just follow the line of squares and check the ones needed. Mrs. Brown comes in next with a miniature and a coffee table arrangement so she will receive only two X's under the proper name and number.

When all flower show entries are made it is a simple matter to check the number of entries made by each person, as well as the total number in each of your classes. In addition to simplifying the work of the entry committee, this method also makes it much easier for the secretary or the clerk who follows the judges and notes their decisions.

Mrs. R. W. McClintock, of the Williams Bay Garden Club in Wisconsin, who originated the idea, recommends that blue, red and white chalk be used by the secretary to designate the ribbons awarded, but I find it much easier to superimpose first, second and third on the X mark for the entry given the award.

It is best to have a sheet for every division of your show, the Horticulture, Arrangement, Juniors, Sponsored, etc. If you have more than 22 classes in each section an ordinary

typing-size paper will not be large enough. Use the paper sideways, and attach as much more to the right as needed. One sheet will list about 15 exhibitors, so prepare additional sheets and continue the number of exhibitors on successive pages until you are sure you have enough. This method may sound confusing at first glance, but get out a paper and pencil and sketch it out until you understand it; then prepare your pages in spare time long before the show so they will be out of the way when the time comes.

I hope to hear from every garden club in the state this summer.

### THE PINE WARBLER—

(Continued from page 66)

sometimes find insect food scarce and resort to the dried fruits remaining on trees and shrubs. Mr. Bent states, "It is often seen feeding on the ground, probably on grass and weed seeds." This is quite a step from the tops of the pine trees.

Various writers describe these birds as persistent singers but that would be expected chiefly in the early nesting season. A. A. Saunders reported that in New Jersey he found some birds in song the middle of July. Alexander Wilson wrote that the song was a "simple reiterated chirrup, continued for four or five seconds." He noted them frequently on the ground and when distributed, flying up and clinging to the trunks of trees—whence his name pine-creeping warbler. Some writers have compared its song to that of the chipping sparrow.

It has been said: Moderation is a little stream which flows softly, but it freshens everything along its course, Madame Swetchine.—MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE

**HOME OF** *Seeds and Trees That Grow  
and Satisfy*

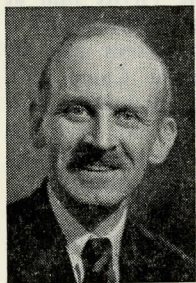
**Gurney Seed and Nursery Co.**

**YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA**



## THE CONTRIBUTION OF ADOLPH HEYER

by  
PERCY H. WRIGHT



Wright

The sum total of plant breeding done in the prairie provinces by private persons is remarkably large. When settlement occurred, those to whom fell the task of "holding down the open spaces" found themselves in an environment completely new to them, and plants brought from the East were not well adapted. "Necessity" is still the "Mother" of invention, whether it is a mechanical device that is being invented, or a plant that is being made to order out of the most promising available materials. Probably after we prairie folk have become better satisfied with the plants we have, we shall take less interest in the development of plants, but, looking back, we can say that the period since about 1930 has been one of intense activity among private plant breeders in our three provinces.

Mr. Adolph Hoyer of Neville, Sask., has a name that, to paraphrase a Christmas song, "will go down in history." Every man or woman who has any interest at all in fruit growing on the prairies knows of his Hoyer 12 apple, and is aware of the superior hardiness which places it in a class by itself for popular planting by prairie orchardists. It may be not much of an apple in some ways, being poor in appearance and spoiling quickly after the date of ripening, but at least it is a real apple, and we can grow it. In fact, our list of adapted apples, as recommended at the moment, consists of Hoyer 12 and nothing else. The next best adapted are "for trial only."

The variety is, of course, not completely hardy in all areas, but it is as hardy as many of our crabs, only a few of these being hardier, and has the merit of bearing on a small tree, so that if injury does occur, the date of bearing comes again very soon. In addition, there is the extremely lucky circumstance that Hoyer 12 happens to

be one of the most resistant of all our adapted varieties to the plague of fire-blight.

Mr. Hoyer was himself an extremely interesting man. He emigrated from Norway early enough to take up a homestead in the Neville district in southwestern Saskatchewan, about the last place where one would expect an immigrant to make a career for himself as a plant breeder. At the banquet held in August, 1949, when he and Mr. John Lloyd of Adanac, Sask., were presented with honorary life memberships by the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Association, pictures were thrown on the screen showing the development of the Hoyer homestead from 1913 to the present day. I, for one, found these pictures extremely inspiring. First came a view of his homesteader's shack, the usual thing, but frame, and not sod like the early homes of so many. Set right out in the open on the bald prairie, it brought back to mind the hardships of the pioneering days—or what we should consider to be hardships now—so well remembered, and so far back.

Then came picture after picture, showing the new house, the planting of trees about the house, and their growth. The latest picture shows the house in as dense a grove of evergreen trees as would be found in a humid area, and the general effect compares well with what Saskatoon people for instance, are accustomed to when they visit the Forestry Nursery at Sutherland. Only, Hoyer has had no funds to do it with, except the profits of a grain farm in a very dry district, and no water flowing from a hose, no advantage at all, in fact, except his gift with plants and his knowledge, gained by experience, of how to make trees grow and thrive in a climate where nature put grass only.

Put this way, his achievement sounds like a miracle, but, of course, there is nothing unnatural about it. Anyone who used his head—and has hoe and his power tillage implements, could do as well. The "secrets" of the success of his trees are not kept to himself, but are there for anyone to see, and to take advantage of. Right here is probably the very finest aspect of the work of Adolph Hoyer, that he has shown what can be done in spite of the hardships of drouth, and that his example is inspiring homemakers

all across the prairie belt to "go and do likewise."

What are his secrets? They can be summarized as three. First, he maintains cultivation, so that the trees get all the moisture that is available, none going to support weed or grass growth. Second, he provides adequate spacing, so that the roots of the trees can spread out laterally and obtain from the surface of the soil the moisture that they would obtain by rooting deep if they had been planted, say, in Ontario, or in our own north country. Cultivation should not be deep in the "along-side the shelterbelt" area, so as not to disturb the roots, as they feed, more than necessary, and, incidentally, to avoid giving the soil the amount of aeration that means loss of moisture. Third, he has chosen to plant only the most drouth-resistant species of tree, which means the evergreens. Most of his plants consist of spruce and pine. They have the advantage of making his place look like an oasis of greenery both summer and winter.

Hoyer himself says that it is more or less accidental that his No. 12 apple has achieved so much more popularity than his other varieties. He has grown many apple seedlings, and has numbered them from one to twenty-four. Of these, he is of the opinion that No. 9 and No. 14 are the hardiest of the lot, and that No. 2 and No. 18 are the best in quality. The chances are that as soon as they get around to it, the nurseries will make available other varieties of Hoyer's that will be as popular as his No. 12 is today.

I find absolutely fascinating a story such as this, of how a man makes something out of next to nothing—except of course, resources of personality which Adolph Hoyer must have had in abundance. His contribution to the welfare of prairie folk is enormous. It is too bad that there is not some more effective means of recognizing such contributions.

Home: Where part of the family waits until the others are through with the car.—ARGUS-LEADER.

Two fellows stopped on the street to pass the time of day. "How's things at home?" inquired one. "Well," replied the other, "the old woman ain't talking to me, and I ain't in no mood to interrupt her."—HORTICULTURAL NEWS (N. J.)



## PROGRAMS AND LECTURES

by

ALICE H. PLATT

Langford, South Dakota



Alice Platt

It is several months since we have talked about programs, so let's. Most of the year-books are made up, I believe, but new clubs are forming. I was pleased last week to receive a request for information from a

new club at Roscoe. Welcome into the federation!

I mentioned in my January column that much of the material in the required course of reading for the flower show schools could be used as a course of study. Since writing that I have read all these books, attended the Webster school and taken the examination, so I can recommend a study of these books even more strongly. They are: "The Woman's Home Companion Garden Book," Wister; "The Complete Art of Flower Arrangement," Rockwell and Grayson; and "How and Why of Better Gardening," Manning. One could build a year's program around any of these and then not cover them all. No doubt many of you can find information on topics already chosen in these books. "The How and Why of Better Gardening" is a condensation of many sciences into understandable language, and the part on gardening is really practical. Mrs. Irving told me that she considers it one of the best she has read. For those interested in flower arrangement, that book is well illustrated and easy to understand; and in the "Woman's Home Companion" book one can find almost any topic. I wish every club member could have heard Mrs. Irving's lecture on "How to Stage a Successful Flower Show." Of course "The Handbook for Flower Shows" put out by National Council contains much of this material in a condensed form, as well as chapters on color, arrangement, point scoring, etc. Every club should own and every member study this valuable book.

The Home Garden Club of Britton, one of the oldest clubs in the state, is

staging an Iris show in cooperation with the American Iris Society in June. This will be a standard show and should help to raise the standard of shows in this section. I was pleased to hear one of our members suggest last evening that we classify tulips at our coming tulip show, such as Darwins, Breeders, Cottage, Peony, Parrot, etc., and give names where known. Heretofore we have just exhibited specimens and arrangements for beauty alone. We're growing up. I remember hearing George Gurney remark during our trip into the Limestone country at the end of the 1952 convention "One thing the garden clubs are doing for the women, they're surely learning their flowers."

I've been trying to find out what lectures can be obtained from State College. Mr. Lloyd Ayres, Extension Horticulturist, was one of the instructors at the flower show school and we learned a lot from him. He lectures generally on subjects related to the growing of fruit he advises me. Small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries and vegetables. He talks on varieties and cultural methods for groups or individual crops, such as apples, cabbage, etc. He also has information to present on landscaping, such as plant material for hedges; shrubs for landscaping; foundation plantings; border plantings; lawns and landscape principles. As to when he is available he says it depends upon the demands from all the counties in the state. His plan of work is prepared one year in advance and the greater share of his meetings are set for definite dates about six months in advance. Occasionally an additional meeting can be scheduled on a two to three weeks notice, if for some reason a previously scheduled meeting has been changed to a different date or cancelled. At present his schedule is full until the latter part of September. Address him at State College, Brookings. May I suggest that you ask him only for well advertised open meetings, and in the smaller communities perhaps two clubs could combine in sponsoring his lecture.

I wrote to Dr. McCrory too, and he says that while the extension service of the college is designed to carry its program to the people, that occasionally some of the professors engaged in teaching or research work are available when the dates do not conflict with their regular work. Most of these have

to be night meetings and necessarily limited to a distance not too far from Brookings. For meetings other than this they try to limit their engagements to the more important meetings.

If Mr. Charles J. Gilbert, state weed supervisor is available (write him at State College) he gives an intensely interesting lecture on weeds and allergies. I heard him at Camp Bob Marshall in 1952. He showed us what weeds are costing us, and gave the latest methods of controlling them as well as help in identifying them.

I hope the dust isn't blowing where you are as it has been here for two weeks. If rain doesn't come soon the crops will be gone, and flowers too. Gusts of wind to sixty-three miles an hour, I just heard from Aberdeen. But we always hope in South Dakota.

I hope to meet a lot of you that I haven't yet at the Watertown convention. Do come, all who can. One gets so much better an idea of the quality and scope of garden club work, we learn, AND we have fun. Be seeing you.

### APPLE MAGGOT CONTROL

A new insecticide called methoxy-chlor or DDT used at the rate of two pounds of the wettable powder to 100 gallons of water has recently been recommended by entomologists at the New York Experiment Station for controlling apple maggot infestation. They report that control of maggots consists of keeping a cover of the spray on the fruit when adult flies are present. They also suggest spraying nearby trees and shrubs for more complete control.

There are some trials going on, using certain chemicals that will slow down insects. Some of these chemicals may prevent cell division and growth; some may slow down metabolism so there is promise that practical use of these chemicals may prevent many larvae or worms from ever reaching adulthood. Laboratory tests with flies have done these things but the next few years should show even more progress.—Dr. A. V. Vierheller.

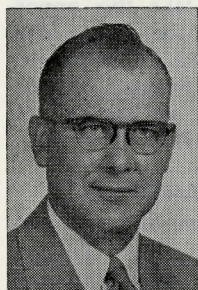
Small towns have more gossips because it's more fun watching a game when you know the players.—CHELAN VALLEY MIRROR (Wash.)



## CHRYSANTHEMUM CULTURE

by

LLOYD C. AYRES  
*Extension Horticulturist*



Ayres

Growing quality chrysanthemums is simple. Any fairly rich soil, that will grow other flowers and vegetable crops will be good for mums, whether it is a loam, sand or clay. If given good culture, a sunny location, a rich soil, and needed moisture, they will bloom at their best.

### *Planting*

Spring is the best planting season. Mums can be planted when all signs of frost are past about mid-May and continue until the latter part of June. The plants will have until fall to develop a good root system and enough top to give abundant bloom.

About a week or ten days before you plant, work into the upper four inches of soil a commercial fertilizer (5-10-5) at half a pound per square yard.

Well started plants grown in 3-inch pots and planted with a ball of earth around the roots are the best. However, old clumps may be divided into individual shoots, and planted.

If cuttings are taken in the spring, let the shoots grow long in a cold frame or greenhouse and use their tips only for propagation.

Select an open, sunny location, that will not be shaded for more than three or four hours a day by buildings, trees or shrubs. Peat moss, leaf mold, rotted barnyard manure or compost worked into the soil will provide an excellent growing conditions.

### *Care in Summer*

The soil about the plants should be regularly loosened in order to aerate the soil, destroy the weeds, and maintain a constant supply of moisture. The best way to water mums is to make a shallow depression about the plant, and let the water run slowly from a hose on the ground. A thorough watering is necessary and is sufficient if done every week or 10 days, even during the driest weather. Don't sprinkle every day. When plants are

sprinkled from overhead you are inviting foliage diseases. Keep the foliage as dry as possible, and these diseases will be kept to a minimum.

On sandy or poor soils, fertilize regularly through the summer. About an eighth of a pound per square yard of commercial fertilizer (5-10-5) applied every two weeks is recommended. On heavier or richer soils perhaps none at all may be needed after planting.

Pinching the terminal shoots once or twice during the season provides sturdier and well-branched plants. Pinching is done with the thumb and forefinger and consists of removing about one-half inch of the soft growing tip of the main shoots. The first pinching should be done when the plants are about 5 inches tall, to induce lateral branches. When these lateral branches are 8 to 10 inches tall, pinch the tips again to induce more branching. Do not pinch after the third week in July, as by then the plants will soon be forming buds.

Spraying or dusting may be necessary to protect the plants from attacks of insects and diseases. The all-purpose garden sprays that contain materials to combat aphids, leaf hoppers, leaf rollers, the stalk borers and fungous diseases may be useful.

### *Care at Blooming Time*

Chrysanthemums are definitely sensitive to light. The length of day determines the blooming time for a given variety. A late-blooming variety will come into blooming two or three weeks earlier than normal, if it is

shaded with a black cloth for a few hours both morning and evening.

### *Care for Winter*

After the tops have been killed by frost, cut the stems off 2 to 3 inches above the crown. After the ground has become frozen and temperatures have stayed low for a week or ten days, it is time to cover the mums. Any light, porous material such as marsh hay or straw can be used for a mulch. The purpose of the mulch is to keep the ground at an even temperature. It is the alternate thawing and freezing that causes winter damage to the mums.

Our biggest mistake in our pursuit of happiness is not knowing when we've got it.—Argus-Leader.

Here's some advice it will pay you to heed: Don't plant more than your wife can weed.—Argus-Leader.

Smart: "Yes, my maiden aunt adores her goldfish so much that she keeps them in her bathtub."

Alec: "What does she do about the fish when she takes a bath?"

Smart: "Oh, I think she blindfolds them." —SUCCESSFUL FARMING

City Lady: "I would like to buy a chicken to take back home with me."

Farmer: "Want a pullet?"

City Lady: "Of course not, I'll take it back with me in this car." —SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

## The PIONEER SEED HOUSE

Nursery-Greenhouses of the Northwest

FOUNDED at BISMARCK  
in DAKOTA TERRITORY  
in 1881

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 1955 CATALOG  
Featuring Hardy, Adapted Northern Varieties

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



## FLOWER SHOW SCHOOL

by

MRS. DAGFIN LIE  
State Chairman

The flower show schools (Course I) held at Webster and Huron the week after Easter were a success in spite of all the conflicting dates, and this being a busy time for us gardeners.

Fifty students registered for the course at Webster. Claremont, Langford, Pierpont, Andover, Britton, Gorton, Selby and Webster were represented. The school at Huron was attended by approximately the same number, with students attending from Brookings, Madison, Highmore, Cavour, Miller, Hurley, Artesian, Halabird and Huron.

Six members from the Huron school and seven members from the Webster school took the examinations. The examination papers and grade cards will be sent back to the students as soon as the school is accredited.

It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Ferne Irving, who is our Rocky Mountain Regional Director, and to see her work in flower arranging. It is nice to know that our own state has someone as capable as Mr. Lloyd C. Ayres, our Extension Horticulturist, who taught Horticulture at both schools.

Plans are already being made for Course II. A definite time and place will be set later. For those who are interested in Course II, here is a brief outline:

### Basic Reading for Course II

"Design in Flower Arrangements" by Arms—Price \$3.50.

"Wild Flowers for Your Garden" by Hall—Price \$4.95.

"Women's Home Companion Garden Book" Chapters 16 and 44—Price \$4.95.

Also, anyone wishing to take the course for credit, should have the "Flower Show Handbook."

If you can borrow this book from your library that will be fine.

This is also to be accompanied by State Conservation lists. These I have ordered for the members who took the examinations. We should know shortly if such a list is available for South Dakota.

Don't forget the 50c color chart that can be ordered through National Council Books. The supply is limited. All of the above books can be ordered

from National Council Books, Box 4298, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

### Course II

Flower Show Practice ..... 1 hr.

Schedule Making

Exact Meaning of Terms Used

Horticulture ..... 3 hrs.

1 hr. lecture—Methods of Growing Exhibition Flowers.

1 hr. lecture—Conservation, Native Plant Material and Its Adaptability to the Garden.

1 hr.—Demonstration in Judging Horticultural Classes.

Flower Arrangement ..... 4 hrs.

1½ hr. lecture—Design, Emphasis on Line and Balance.

1½ hr. lecture—Color, Emphasis on Monochromatic Harmonies, Use of Color Wheel.

1 hr.—Judging of Arrangements, Demonstrating Design, Color, Class Participation.

### Written Examinations on the Third Day

A small flower show will be held in connection with Course II. Judging by point scoring will be part of the examinations.

For those who wish to take the entire course, I would like you to clip out this list of Advanced Reading. The Reading Examination which follows Course V seems a long way off, but dwindles when you take note of the size of this list:

NOTE: This list is to be used as a guide for additional reading to supplement studies in the five Flower Show School Courses, and for judges who are doing advanced work.

"Art of Color and Design," Graves—\$6.50.

"Wild Flower Guide," Wherry—\$3.50.

"Flower Arrangement for Churches," Wilson—\$4.00.

"Pleasures and Problems in Flower Arrangement," Cyphers (Booklet)—\$2.00.

"Complete Book of African Violets," Wilson—\$2.95.

"Roses for Every Garden," Allen—\$3.95.

"New Book of Lilies," De Graaff—\$3.50.

"Beginner's Handbook on Chrysanthemums Culture," N. C. S.—50c.

"Show Handbook," N. C. S. (Booklets)—50c.

"Southern Garden," Lawrence—\$3.00.

NOTE: Other regional books may be substituted as they apply to your studies.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the garden club members who attended for helping to make our school a success. We will be looking forward to having you with us for Course II.

### GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS—

(Continued from page 68)

Legislative. Mrs. Kindred discussed District organization along with state work. Mr. Lloyd Ayers, State College, gave a flannel-graph lecture on landscaping. Slides on the subject were shown. Much thought was given to improvement of farm yards. Question and answer period followed. Coffee was served late in the afternoon.

The Dell Rapids Club makes the front page every issue, with their many enterprises. In April the club sold fifty-six Hopa Crab and Flowering Plum trees to the public, at cost, this being the largest number sold in several years, and will help a great deal toward the beautification of the city. Mrs. J. Jansen was chairman of the project. In April a program on roses was given by Mrs. H. H. Silkenon, using Kodachrome slides of local rose gardens, and color movies of the gardens of the Jackson-Perkins Co., to emphasize her talk. The May meeting was held in the Fountain Room at Fenn's in Sioux Falls, following a tour of all the greenhouses. In conjunction with the plants seen in the greenhouses, many of the same exotic blossoms were shown growing out of doors in Florida last winter, by means of Kodacolor slides taken by the Geo. Jorgensen's. Under the new president, Mrs. Joe Flamo, the club membership has increased almost a third, the list including a new honorary member, and the name of Mr. H. N. Dybvig. The sum of seventy-one dollars donated to the Permanent Home fund puts the club among the hundred percenters.

Sorry, I have to leave out some again. Guess I didn't condense them enough. Keep the letters coming though.

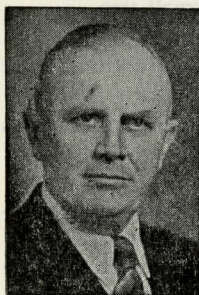
The "Life Begins at 40" idea has one drawback. Most people, at that age, don't look like beginners.—DAILY ARGUS-LEADER



## ELEVENTH ROBERTSON AWARD

by

H. R. WOODWARD, SR.



H. R. Woodward

This is the eleventh award for horticultural achievement given in South Dakota under the present program. It is the first time that one of these Robertson gold medals has gone to one living west of the Missouri

River, and very worthily so.

We bestow this medal this year upon a man who has made horticulture his life's work and profession. He not only plants trees and shrubs and grows flowers but he inspires others to do likewise. He knows that dreams are not enough so he rolls up his sleeves and digs in the soil. Fortunate indeed it is that he planted this spirit in the Rapid City Garden Club in the first place and that spirit has never changed. Along with respect and knowledge and enthusiasm for horticulture and tree planting, he possesses the gifts of a true teacher. You may ask anyone who wants to know the name of this flower or that flower, or who wants to know how to make a Christmas wreath or how to judge a flower display or arrange one and they will all agree that John Atkinson has been able to help them.

His industriousness permeates the whole atmosphere about him and his versatility presents itself in any number of ways. There is little in his field that he cannot or will not do. If he needs to he can plan his own home and can build it. He can go out in the fields and find rocks to build the fireplace and after he finds the rocks he can build the fireplace. After all this is done he can landscape his grounds. His whole family is as enthusiastic about horticulture as he himself and it is interesting and perhaps significant that his daughter holds a master's degree in his chosen field.

John Maurice Atkinson was born on a farm near Pawnee City, Nebraska, October 16, 1895. He comes from a family of horticulturists since his

grandfather left England to seek the opportunities of a New World because he could not fish in his own stream nor cut down an old dead tree, nor replant a new one without permission from Victoria, the queen. He came to Nebraska to become a contemporary, friend and neighbor of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day and builder of Arbor Lodge at Nebraska City. His grandfather planted windbreaks and orchards on seven farms he owned and planted 13,000 forest trees in a single year.

His father started a nursery the year John was born. At this time it was impossible to buy nursery stock that grew true to name so he grew his own stock. When John was six years old his father bought a greenhouse and this gave John ample opportunity to work with flowers. When he was eight he and his father would go to a 10-acre peach orchard at 4 a.m. and pick several baskets of choice, tree-ripened peaches for 8 o'clock delivery from the local grocery stores. The Atkinsons had strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, a vineyard and 40-acres of producing apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. By the time John was ten years of age he spent most of his time in the summer months picking and packing fruits of one kind or another. He learned to love all types of work connected with nursery, greenhouse and orchard. He even stayed out of school for several days at a time to help with the nursery and to help pick pears and apples.

John's first experience with horticultural meetings was when he was twelve years of age. He went with his father to attend the State Horticultural Meeting at Lincoln. He would more frequently have to stay at home to manage the greenhouse while his father was filling speaking engagements on Farmers' Institute programs. His father spoke on home beautification and landscaping homesteads. After graduation from high school John attended the University of Nebraska, School of Agriculture, at Lincoln. His father's death, however forced him to give up his plans for graduation and return home to take over the management of the established 165-acre apple orchard, the greenhouse and the nursery business.

In 1920 John bought out his sister's and brothers' interests in the J. E.

Atkinson Co. and in 1927 built a flower shop and conservatory on Main Street in Pawnee City. By the time another year rolled around adversity beset the fruit and flower business and for the next seven years he had a struggle. Fruit blooms were frozen, no rain and no crops handicapped the farmers and they had no money for trees, fruits and flowers. The drouth set in and continued and trees started to die. Farmers were losing their farms and the depression of the "thirties" manifested itself in a number of ways.

John came to Rapid City and in 1935 started working for the government on a project of shelterbelt planting. He loved the hills and after the completion of this planting moved to Rapid City and was engaged for a year in the lumbering business. In 1939 he started to work for the Rapid City Park Department as a gardener and spent several years helping to plan, plant, prune, and spray and care for the trees, lawns, shrubs and flowers in the parks of Rapid City. The Sunshine Gardens partnership was formed and for two years John was senior partner in the firm. He then sold his interests to Les Keil and Son who still operate the gardens.

John has worked for a Rapid City greenhouse, started and operated a downtown flower shop and is now president of Canyon Lake Heights, Inc. He is back to his first love and real occupation—that of landscape design and planting. John has planted over a section of lawn, which if broken down into 50-foot lots would be an enterprise of considerable magnitude. He has contracted for trees, shrubbery and lawn for 107 houses in one operation and has planted 39,000 trees on one project. At the present time he is engaged in planting and seeding two schools, government buildings and 27 houses around the new Garrison Dam in North Dakota.

John was married in 1919 and Mrs. Atkinson and he have five daughters, three of whom are married and are living away from Rapid City. Beth majored in horticulture and received degrees from Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Fort Collins. She was the recipient of the first horticultural scholarship offered by the National Council of Garden Clubs. Janet is at present a

(Continued on page 76)



## BOOK REVIEWS

by

MRS. R. G. FERRIS

*Tuberous Begonias* by Worth Brown. M. Barrows & Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Drawings by Eldon N. Dye. Price \$3.50.

A complete guide for the amateur and specialist on the classification and culture of begonias. This is the revised edition with 4 brilliant color plates and 67 interesting detailed drawings. Many of these drawings show the practical method of growing "the most beautiful flower in the world" from seed or tuber to flowering staked plants. Growing under fluorescent light with blooms produced 2 to 3 months ahead of normal schedule, growing in lath houses and bedding around the home garden, and their use in florists' work and corsages is discussed. There are also chapters on the care of the dormant tubers, control of pests and diseases, and a month by month cultural reminder. The back of the book has a list of seed houses and specialists where you may obtain your source of tuberous begonias. The author, Worth Brown, has traveled the world over studying and collecting types and species. He and his brother, Allan, are the largest commercial growers of tuberous begonias in the world. Their Brown Bulb Ranch in California has introduced many varieties and is largely responsible for modern tuberous begonias as we know them today. From his lifetime of experience and study Mr. Brown has written this book on begonias for the amateur or specialist. An easily understood, delightful book of 128 pages for the gardener's bookshelf.

☆ ☆

*The Handy Book of Gardening* by Albert E. Wilkinson and Victor A. Tiedjens. New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Price 35 cents. A Signet Key Book.

A complete, practical, authoritative—and inexpensive—book on gardening. A well illustrated little paper cover book giving instruction on growing flowers, vegetables, fruits, house plants, caring for lawns, landscaping and trees. Both authors are

well-known in the field of gardening and believe that gardens are part of a home and should be cultivated not only for attractiveness, but use.

☆ ☆

*The Flowering Cactus*, edited by Raymond Carlson. Photographs by R. C. and Claire Meyer Proctor. Illustrated and designed by George M. Avey. Price \$7.50. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

A magnificent treasury of more than 80 full-color photographs of cactus flowers in our amazing Southwest. The expert photography climaxes fifteen years of study and thousands of miles of travel in the cactus growing country. The fascinating, full-length commentary is a veritable storehouse of information on the cactus and the Southwest where it is found. Included is a detailed map showing just where each species is to be found and the best time of the year to see the plants in bloom. There is a special section on collecting and growing cacti, transplanting, soil mixtures, watering, the orchid hybrids and full instructions on making these flourish in your own home or garden. For the photographer there is a complete chapter on photographing the cactus, lighting problems, exposures, lenses and lens openings—to help you bring the full beauty of the flowering cactus on film. A book of outstanding beauty—a memorable tribute to the beauty of our American Southwest.

### ELEVENTH ROBERTSON—

(Continued from page 75)

student in South Dakota State College, majoring in home economics. The Atkinsons have eight grand-children.

John is active in many local civic activities and in spite of his active business interests, he finds time to be a 4-H leader, Sunday school teacher, sponsor and coach of a twilight baseball club and act in an advisory capacity to the Bennett Memorial Hospital board. He has served as president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs and is now serving as president of the South Dakota Horticultural Society.

It is distinctly an honor to present this gold medal to one who has so richly contributed to the horticultural welfare of Rapid City, to South Dakota and to the great Northwest.

### MANITOBA NEWS LETTER—

(Continued from page 69)

*Amur Chokecherry* (*Prunus maackii*)—healthy specimen tree 30 feet, coppery bark.

*Swedish Basswood* (*Tilia cordata* sp.)—tawny bark, small tree.

*Mongolian Oak* (*Quercus mongolica*)—neat leaves, retained throughout winter.

*Turkestan Euonymus* (*Euonymus nanus turkestanica*)—to 4½ feet, evergreen.

*Swiss Stone Pine* (*Pinus cembra*)—neat, handsome dependable tree.

*Russianolive*—selections from Eastern Steppes—tolerant to saline soils, foliage into winter, silvery winter fruit.

*Threelobe Spirea* (*Spiraea trilobata*)—favorite early white spirea, useful for foundation planting.

*Amorpha brachycarpa*—vase-shaped low shrub of neat habit with attractive late bloom.

*Farrer Bush Cinquefoil* (*Potentilla fruticosa farreri*)—a low bush with small leaves, and deep yellow flowers June into October.

*Tibetan Crabapple* (*Malus transitoria*)—a dwarf tree with glossy deeply lobed leaves and rigid branches; excellent hedge.

*Mongolian Cherry* (*Prunus fruticosa*)—bush 3 to 4 feet, leathery leaves, generous crop of fruit every year; small unclipped hedge.

*Red Amur Tamarisk* (*Tamarix pentandra rubra*)—deep red flowers.

*Golden Plume European Red Elder*—for showy yellow foliage effect.

*Amur Honeysuckle* (*Lonicera maackii*)—graceful large shrub, with flowers and winter fruit in formal arrangement.

*Acanthopanax sessiliflorus*—a stout shrub, 8 feet, rounded with globes of late purple fruits, useful at corners of low buildings.

*Daphne Lilac* (*Syringa microphylla superba*)—small bush, reddish spikes in spring and again in late summer.

*Amur Lilac* (*S. amurensis*) to 20 feet—useful tree for small properties, tawny winter seeds.

*Manchurian Pink Weigela*—the one red species which is reliably hardy.

*Securinega suffruticosa*—an arching shrub to 5 feet, golden in autumn.

*Redstem Willow* (*Salix alba chermesina*)—the most commanding vivid red bark in the winter scene.



## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

by

F. X. WALLNER



Wallner

Arrived back home April 24th and find this more like the banana belt than either Oregon or Washington. In fact the big radish and onion patches were really the first green garden I had seen in all my travels from the west, through six states. Radishes and onions were ready to market May 1st, the earliest in many years and proves that both March and April were milder here than out west.

Speaking of radishes, for over 70 years we have bunched radishes and we thought a nice attractive red bunch, with green tops was an ideal way to market them. But the big chains here, so educated the public that now we must remove the tops and put the little red radishes in a cellophane bag. This means a high priced topper and bag scales, two machines and lot more help to get the little radishes to market in the best possible way. It means having to pull all radishes, even though some are too small, then they go through the topper slowly, if crowded they are not topped properly, then they go through a second time, then cleaned thoroughly and put on a big table where they are hand packed into 8 oz. bags, then sealed and packed 5 dozen to the box.

It takes over three bushels of radishes to make one bushel topped radishes. Most of the time we have an extra nice good package, but the customer is not sure if they are getting our fresh stock or if its from the south, or California and been packaged for weeks. Some times they are so pithy they are not fit to eat, but the store is protected because they are in bags and not in bunches, where they were squeezed, or tested by the customer before they bought them. Then too, it takes more experienced help to get them ready. Many boys and girls earned money after school bunching radishes but few will be sold that way in the future. The whole-

salers gave us warning that our radishes were good but they must be put up the modern way, the way they are the whole year.

Another item that is not put up the modern way is our plants, even though the 100 tomato flat has been on the market for years. I prefer 80 to the flat, makes for better, sturdy plants, but some up-to-date eastern plant growers have sold flats of 12 to a basket, crowding them even more; the customer takes basket as is, but the clerk does not dirty his hands getting out a dozen plants. So there is a change in marketing most everything.

The dry weather up to date has hurt the green onions and they are coming out smaller than last year when we had an extra nice crop. Potatoes have gone up so that number 2's are bringing more than number 1's did, during the winter.

About 1 a.m. this morning Marcelle awakened me and brought into my room a small May Pole decorated with 25 one-dollar bills and silver. A lucky ticket she sold me was really the winning one, the first time ever that I won anything.

The block of fir, driftwood and cones and big box of elk antlers were delivered to my door a few days after I arrived, and it will take all my spare time getting them arranged but even as they are, they are quite an attraction.

One of the interesting items at the Men's Garden Show was the Klippety-Klop windmills, to drive away moles from the garden or lawn. The constant rasping vibrates through the ground and drives them away. The moles push up mounds almost as big as do pocket gophers, here in the Dakotas.

Secretary Fitch of the Iowa Vegetable Growers, has an interesting article in his News Letter, of a former South Dakota bee man of Beresford that went back to Iowa a few years ago to try vegetable growing, because the bees were not bringing in enough money. He tells about Mr. G. E. Roberts buying one pound of hybrid tomato seed—128,000 seeds, would be about 4 cents per seed. They could not expect a plant for each seed, but expect to get 30 cents per plant, or \$2.40 per dozen. But not all people will pay the big difference, when they can get good plants for \$2.00 per flat of 100 plants, or 35 to 50 cents a

dozen. We charge only 50 cents per dozen for hybrid plants, and some get 100 or more here. Our plant sales have been very slow due to the continued dry weather. Then Fitch goes on to say that he wishes he had a moving picture camera to get Mrs. Roberts' actions with her fingers when she transplants all those tomato seedlings into flats. Then he tells of the truckload of 700 25-lb. bags of early onions, sent to Congress by the Texas onion growers, also of the 50-lb. bags of sweet spanish, containing only 29 onions and one bag of 3 lbs. each, one 25-lb. bag with 9 onions. Then he tells of the publicity of the new long white potatoes from California. It is a nice pack and quality is claimed, but not good to eat. He does not like to have the distributors remake the dictionary.

May 26th—Today the big truck brought in a big load of irrigating equipment from the east and before it was unloaded some good rain, 2.13 inches of it, then this May is not the driest in history.

The three seedlings of radishes are gone. Some were bunched but most went out in the 8-oz. bags and the first lot of 10,000 bags are all gone. We have a new leaf lettuce that is really good and far better than any leaf lettuce we have had heretofore and is preferred to head lettuce. We enjoy a bowl of it wilted German style, every day while it is in season. The name is Salad Bowl.

Tomatoes planted to date are two kinds of hybrid, three types of early, and a patch of Rutgers. Most of them held up well during the drought, but now look fine after the rains and irrigation.

---

An immigrant received in the mail an income-tax blank. After studying the spaces for name, address, and other personal facts, he replied: "Already belong to several good organizations, and don't care to join your income tax at this time."—SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

---

Joe: "When I marry someday, it will be to a beautiful girl and a clever, economical housekeeper."

Moe: "No, you can't do that, it would be bigamy."

—SUCCESSFUL FARMING



## FLOWERS FOR SUN AND SHADE

by

JESSE M. RAWSON

Most flowers will do best in full or partial sunlight except for types found naturally in wooded areas. The big problem as I see it is to find plants that will do well in shady areas. Perhaps the first thing to study is the shady area itself. What makes it shady? If it is an old house or other building having a basement the chances are that the soil may not be very good. Nowadays many contractors skin the topsoil back before starting to build a house and either remove the subsoil from the basement excavation or spread it out thinly and after construction is completed replace the surface soil on top. Most older homes however were not built this way as the subsoil usually was spread on top of the topsoil after the work was finished. It would pay the person building a new home and save him many headaches later if he would insist that the topsoil end up on top instead of under 12 or 15 inches of heavy infertile subsoil. If you have this problem you undoubtedly know it or you can find it out by digging a small hole two or three feet deep and studying the profile or face of the cut. If the area is not too extensive it may pay to remove the poor layer and replace with good topsoil. If this is impossible you may be able to loosen it up by working in liberal quantities of organic matter such as peat, compost, or manure. Neither way is cheap but may be necessary.

If the shade is caused by trees or shrubs you may have other problems. The soil may be pretty good physically but if the trees are shallow rooted as many of our trees such as maple and elm are the soil is probably dry and infertile because the trees remove the moisture and nutrients. Most of our annuals and perennials cannot compete successfully with trees and shrubs.

We have several alternatives: first, if we want the flowers badly enough and had been planning to remove the tree anyway but hadn't gotten around to it—have the tree removed. This is drastic but may sometimes improve the property in the long run. It will depend on the kind of tree, its age and condition, how many other trees you

have, etc. Secondly, we may dig a trench between the tree and the beds and by so doing partially root prune the tree. This is at best a temporary expedient but it will help for a couple of years.

I recall a little experiment in a woods in Michigan where two plots were planted to similar plants. Both were under rather heavy shade. The only difference was that a trench was dug around one plot thus root pruning the surrounding trees, then the trench was refilled. Plants that languished and died in the one plot flourished in the other where tree root competition had been eliminated.

There are materials on the market at present advertised for burying in this trench to prevent roots from entering a bed. They may keep the lawn grass from encroaching on the flower beds because grass is relatively shallow rooted. However, unless it is placed to some depth it probably would not keep tree roots from eventually getting into the bed underneath the barrier.

A third possibility is to attempt to water and feed both the trees and the plants. This would be in effect companion cropping. During the summer this may take a great deal of water as large trees have been known to transpire 80 barrels of water daily when moisture was adequate in the soil.

Another factor to consider is the density of the shade. Is it total shade or only partial? The shade under a maple is much heavier than under a locust. Trees such as locust with fine foliage and not too much of it are often used for partial shade. The coffee plantations of Central and South America use a similar tree to provide partial shade for the coffee plants. If the shade is too dense because the branches are too near the ground the solution is obviously to remove a few of the lower branches.

The last phase of shade we shall consider is its duration. Does it last all day, a half day or only a small fraction of each day? Some plants will be benefitted by being shaded during the heat of the day if they are able to obtain adequate light in the morning or afternoon or both.

Under some conditions it may be best to establish a ground cover and not attempt flowers. In this case we might try *Pachysandra* or *Vinca*. While both of these flower, they are not usually grown for their flowers

alone. Often the monotony of a solid ground cover may be broken by naturalizing clumps of bulbs in it, *Narcissus* of various kinds are very satisfactory when used in this way. Tulips may also be used but the bulbs will need to be replaced more often.

Most ferns are shade plants but should be used where water is plentiful as along a brook or where they can be frequently watered. Many spring-flowering bulbs are planted under tree shade because they flower and mature their foliage early in the spring before the trees are in leaf. *Narcissus* under birches is a favorite with the nature photographers. Many of the smaller bulbs such as *Crocus*, *Chionodoxa*, *Galanthus* (Snowdrop), *Leucojum* (Snowflake), *Grape Hyacinth*, *Scilla*, *Fritillaria* and *Trout Lily* (*Erythronium*) can be used in the same manner. As these are mostly small flowers 50 or more bulbs in a drift are needed for best effect. Single bulbs scattered throughout the border are not very impressive.

Many of the wild flowers of the more wooded areas of the country are satisfactory shade plants. That includes the *Trout Lily* mentioned above, various *Anemones*, *Columbine*, *Jack in the Pulpit*, *Wild Ginger*, *Cimicifuga* (Snake root), *Dutchmans' Breeches*, *Shooting Star*, some of the *Cranesbills* (*Wild Geranium*), *Hepatica*, *Cardinal flower*, *Virginia Bluebells*, *Wild Sweet William*, *Solomon's Seal*, *False Solomon's Seal*, *Bloodroot*, *Meadow Rue* (*Thalictrum*), *Spiderwort* (*Tradescantia*), *Trillium*, *Violets* and perhaps others.

Perhaps you want to use more tender plants and grow them in shady window or porch boxes. In that case you can use a number of foliage plants such as *Dracaena*, *English Ivy* (some types may be hardy enough for permanent ground covers), *German Ivy*, *Philodendron*, *Sansevieria*, *Vinca rosea* and *Vinca major*. If only partially shaded the list can be increased greatly with *Petunias* (many kinds but lighter colors will be most effective during shady hours), *Impatiens* (the old patience plant in various colors), *Fuchsias* (many varieties are used in California), *Lobelias*, *Torenia*, *Begonias*, *Geraniums* (if light predominates) and *Achimenes*.

Another important plant group that is satisfactory in the shade is the *Plan-* (Continued on page 79)



## JOHN BEATS THE HEAT

from  
PRAIRIE FARMER

I don't know as I remember a summer when it was so hot. For once, the weather man an' me have got together. He says it is hot too, so that makes it unanimous.

Yestiday I was layin' by my patch of corn with the old tractor whilst it was about 98 in the shade. Every time I got off that tractor seat to pull a weed the seat heated up like a fryin' pan. I didn't have any eggs to see if I could fry on it, but I smelled fryin' ham all afternoon. Kinda gamey, like fryin' grease out of boar meat.

We humans ain't got the sense we was born with. They say an Eskimo dog won't travel if it is more than 40 below zero an' I had an old mule once that quit work whenever it got over 90. Now if you put a mule's brain an' a man's brain together, you have enough to keep out of trouble.

*Machinery is different. Seems like a man uses up so much brains puttin' a machine together he ain't got enough left over to run it sensible.*

I see by the papers as how it is dry an' hot in Oklahoma an' they are having dust storms again. Lafe Applejohn claims he has a cousin on his mother's side who is an oil well driller down that way. Once they had a hole down about a mile an' they knocked off for Saturday an' Sunday. One of them big duststorms come up an' by Monday morning it had blowed all the sand from around the hole. The hole stuck up in the air as far as you could see.

Well, it seems this feller had more ambition than Lafe, who don't do much for a livin' except trade dogs. He hated to see that hole go to waste so he sawed it in three foot lengths an' shipped them up to the Illinois hardpan country to use for postholes.

*It beats all what people will do when they put their mind to it.*

Tonight after chores I think I will go down to the crick an' join the boys in the swimmin' hole. My wife Martha says it is a shame to go swimmin' in our birthday suits in this civilized age. So I says to her you go down to the public beach an' you won't think it is so civilized. At least we have the decency to hide behind a willow tree.

*Down at the beach the fig leaves are gettin' smaller an' smaller. If it weren't for the sun lotion they put on people would be plumb naked.*

Next week I'm going fishin' up in the Wisconsin lake country. These river catfish are gettin' too smart for me.

## FLOWERS FOR SUN—

(Continued from page 78)

tain-Lily or Hosta. They have large attractive leaves conspicuously ribbed and either blue or white flowers rising on stalks above the leaves. Hostas will tolerate deep shade or full sun but perhaps are best in partial shade. While they are easily transplanted they can be left undisturbed for a long time.

*H. Caerulea* as the name implies has blue flowers, lavender-blue in July and August, on 3 ft. stalks.

*H. Fortunei* blooms earlier, June-July, on shorter stalks perhaps 2 ft. and has pale lilac flowers.

*H. Lancifolia* is distinguished by more narrow leaves tapering at both ends. In August and September it has lilac flowers on 2 ft. stalks. A variety of this listed as *albo-marginata* have leaves with white margins.

*H. Plantaginea*, sometimes called *subcordata* or *subcordata alba* is an especially nice species but may not be quite as hardy as the others. Its green leaves are rather large and its white flowers borne on 2½ foot stalks are pleasantly fragrant. It blooms in August and September.

*Hosta undulata* has leaves with a wavy margin and lengthwise stripes and splashes of white. Lavendar flowers on 2½ foot stalks are produced in July and August.

Some of the Bellflowers are suitable for planting in partial shade or full sun. The Campanulas are a large group but a couple that may be of value are *C. Carpatica*, the Carpathian harebell, and *C. persicifolia*, the Peach-leaved Bellflower. The first is dwarf and suitable for the front of the border. Its flowers are open bell-shaped, usually blue or white, held erect on stems 8 to 12 inches in height and borne in July and August. The Peach-leaved Bellflower also has flowers in white and shades of blue in July and August, but the stalks are 2 to 3 feet in height. There seems to be considerable variation in hardiness in the various strains of this plant.

Of course there are many other plants that will tolerate partial shade even though we consider them primarily as sunloving plants. Here we might include *Hemerocallis* (the day lily), some of the true lilies such as *L. Hansoni*, *L. Henryi*, and the Martagon lilies, *Monarda*, *Platycodon*, *Primrose* and perennial *Phlox*. Even some of the Iris which generally are grown in full sun hold their colors better in partial shade. This is especially true of some of the pastel colors, the new pinks and some of the light blues. This will hold true of some other plants as the intense summer sun sometimes bleaches or fades certain varieties. To attempt to make a list of varieties thus affected requires much experience with them. However if you have some choice plant in full sun that fades or burns it may pay to move it into partial shade or perhaps you can shade it during the middle of the day where it stands and see if you can prevent the sunburn injury.

As for plants that thrive in full sun the list is almost endless. The native wild flowers of the prairies, spring flowering bulbs, iris, peonies, *hemerocallis*, *phlox*, *delphiniums*, many lilies, *chrysanthemums*, hardy asters, and of course most of the annuals will do well in full sun.

## SECRETARY'S CORNER

W. A. SIMMONS

May 19th—We had a very pleasant visit with Mr. Geo. W. Gurney today, up for a Shrine meeting. He was looking very well after his winter in Southern California and was feeling well, too, on the acquisition of his first great grandchild, a boy. Like most all of us he was complaining about the dry weather at Yankton. Hearing of the cloudbursts in Texas and Colorado makes one feel that there has been much inefficiency in the distribution of rainfall this season, and we hope that this will not react to the detriment of the present administration.

Mrs. R. G. Ferris came in soon after, bringing me a most lovely 7-inch hybrid peony blossom, the variety being Golden Glow. She said she bought this for \$10.00 several years ago, but the growers had now improved their prices, and were selling it for \$20.00. This is pricing at an un-



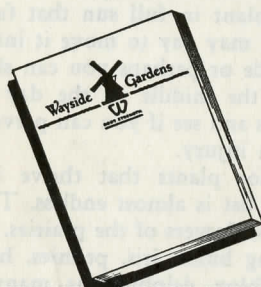
# Wayside.....splendid new flowers



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

expected angle, perhaps explained by more people seeing its beauty and creating an added demand for them. Mrs. Ferris was to leave early today for the big Chicago convention.

There has been considerable discussion of late on what our national flower should be. While the majority still seems to be in favor of the rose, others have held out for a more entirely American flower, such as the Columbine, Phlox, etc. Now comes R. Milton Carleton, in *The Flower Grower*, with the following: "Whatever the rest of the country may vote, as much as I love the rose as a flower, I would never pick it as our national flower. Certainly, in the middle west the rose does not qualify as a reliable flower that will thrive for everyone. Here we have to grow roses—they don't grow themselves. A national flower should be well-nigh universal, like the Scotch thistle, the Welch leek and the Canadian maple leaf. Best argument against the rose is that it is the national flower of England, and appears on every postage stamp, decorated building and on practically every royal object used at the coronation of British sovereigns. Let's choose some-

thing really American like a zinnia. The modern zinnia is actually a native, developed in California from species found in the wild." Evidently the above writer has had poor luck in his efforts to protect his roses over winter. If we are to hold out for some flower that needs no protection in the hardest winter, why not adopt the dandelion?

In sending in her dues for the coming year, Miss Alice Horsfall, of Omaha writes as follows: "You may be interested to know that last spring, my sister and I went to Europe on a spring garden tour. We landed in Holland in tulip time, saw the spring flower show in the Royal greenhouses at Brussels. Were in Paris when the chestnut trees were blooming, and in England in rhododendron time.

The Chelsea show in London was a high point, but we liked all the English gardens. We stayed long enough to see the roses in bloom at Kew and in Queen Mary's garden at Regents Park. Then we were in Scotland—saw the Edinburgh Botanical garden and visited some of the gardens on the west coast. Here the Gulf stream keeps frost away and we saw palms and

many tropical plants growing outside. We had wonderful weather all the time for we left before the rains started. I took colored pictures all the way so we have a pretty good record of our trip. Color photography is certainly a boon for garden travellers."

May 3rd. This morning I turned off my radio to hear the song of our little brown bird, who was announcing his return from his winter vacation in the south. Where I was brought up, he was known as the brown thrush, but I am overruled in this name by the bird experts who call him the brown thrasher. True he is somewhat aggressive, but I have never seen him thrash any bird, probably because most birds don't wait for him to come close enough to them to administer a thrashing. Anyway, his song sounded much better to me than the music the radio was giving. We hope his nesting operations will produce a large family, as we need such sweet singers.

One of the toughest decisions facing an amateur gardener is when the vegetables are mature enough to hold their own against the weeds.—W. Earl Hall in MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE.