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THE RING-NECKED PHEASANT

by

O. A. STEVENS



O. A. Stevens

I have put off writing about this bird because many readers are probably better acquainted with it. I hope some less known features can be brought out. The Greeks and Romans were familiar with pheasants and the

Chinese pictured them long before that. They were known in England by the year 1000 A.D.

About 30 subspecies have been named by ornithologists. Peters referred all of these to one species but Delacour maintains the green pheasant of Japan as a distinct species and divides the others between Caucasian and Chinese species. According to his map the Ring-necked occupies by far the largest area (in the Old World).

The Greeks and Romans introduced the Caucasian pheasants into Europe. These were essentially like the English black-neck and it was not until about 100 years ago that the Chinese or ring-necked forms began to be imported widely. The birds in different parts of Europe vary according to relative mixtures but in America the ring-neck is the chief sort.

Pheasants were introduced into the eastern states as early as 1790 but with little success. The real beginning was in 1881 when they were placed in the Willamette Valley of Oregon and multiplied so well that a short season was opened in 1892. The main area today is that of the northern plains east to the Great Lakes with a smaller area eastward to the Atlantic Ocean and in the valleys of the Pacific region. Their increase in South Dakota since 1925 has been perhaps the most spectacular part of their history.

The pheasant's food is predominantly grain of which corn is the most important. Weed seeds are important, especially ragweed and sunflower. Wild fruit, used to a considerable extent, includes wolfberry, wild rose, hawthorn, poison ivy, wild grape and Vir-

ginia creeper. Leaves of bluegrass, dandelion, clovers and dock are eaten commonly. During the summer grasshoppers and other insects are eaten.

The pheasant is a sort of semi-domesticated bird. It is not adapted to thinly populated areas, either of grassland or timber. It does best where crop land predominates, especially where corn is grown and considerable is left in the field. It needs sufficient cover and emergency food to tide over the severe weather. It cannot go much farther north, it does not thrive in southern United States. Thus it is continually on a more or less risk basis.

The British author Hudson commented 50 years ago that pheasants had run wild there for 1600 or 1700 years but could not maintain themselves without considerable attention. So, also in America, they are maintained with difficulty in many areas. In various places they have done well for about 20 years, then gone into a slump for the next 20 years. Perhaps this is the natural jump into a new area with complete protection, followed by hunting and relaxing of protection. The third chapter should be a reasonable management period.

As ground nesting birds they are subject to predation. Authorities seem to feel that natural predation is less usually important than crippling losses and illegal killing and that suitable food supply, cover and refuges are most essential. Because of their nesting in agricultural areas they suffer severely from farming operations, especially mowing of hay and burning of ditches. One author suggests, "It is not shooting that makes the pheasant wild; rather the bird is hunted with more relish because it is wild." Certainly hunters will agree that the birds are much wilder after the season opens. Hunters are well aware of their ability to run rapidly under cover instead of flying.

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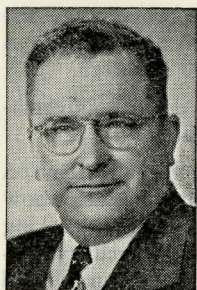
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DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

NEWSLANTS

by

HARRY A. GRAVES



Graves

The Sutherland Forestry Station is located a few miles north and east of Saskatoon. This 400-acre station, under the able hand of Dr. Les Kerr, grows approximately five million deciduous seedlings per year

for planting on the prairies. The station was established about 1912.

The Chocolate Hawthorne, from Skinner, was 12 feet tall at 10 years of age. Both Drs. Kerr and Patterson agree with Dr. Joe Schultz that the distorted late growth on Boxelder (Manitoba Maple) is caused by 2,4-D fumes from field spraying operations. This condition is evident everywhere. Scotch Pine has overgrown Colorado Spruce where the two have been planted alternately. The Siberian Silver leafed Willow is resistant to yellowing. Laurel Leaf is susceptible. The Sutherland Caragana, an upright selection of the common caragana, is a striking and very different shrub in growth habit. It is grown only from cuttings. The Sutherland Pink mum is an early blooming sort. It was in full bloom in early July and has lived for three years in the border.

A soaring thermometer drove us to cover but not before we had seen enough to be thoroughly impressed. The formal grounds around headquarters are especially well done and well kept.

Bill Yackel of Lumsden, Sask., was busy with the foundation of a new 15,000 bushel potato storage house when we stopped by to take a look at his potato enterprise. Lumsden is a small town about 20 miles northwest of Regina (population 80,000). Lumsden is also located at the south end of Long Lake, a sizeable pool 80 miles long and perhaps 1½ miles wide. The valley at the south end of the lake has for some years harbored a market garden enterprise for the Regina wholesale and retail trade. About six years ago, Yackel decided to take a shoestring flyer in potatoes. Beginning with a small acreage he has ex-

panded year by year. Plagued by floods and the heavy wet soil of the valley, Bill Yackel made another bold move when he left the valley about two years ago and bought a very sandy half section on the plateau above the valley. The card up Yackel's sleeve proved to be a strata of water bearing gravel beneath the sand. Two "dugouts" or ponds were dug. Two lines of Rain Bird sprinklers will reach any of the planned potato acres—using water from the dug reservoirs when rainfall is inadequate. I might idly add there had been no shortage as of mid-July. The low lying projects in the valley below were flooded out! Vines are beat down and the crop is handled with a one-row harvester. Bagging is possible right off the harvester because of the sandy soil. Blight is unknown. Insects have been controlled with one annual dusting so far. Over 60 acres of potatoes are being grown this season. Tubers are stored—then washed and put in 10-lb. bags for delivery to both retail and wholesale outlets. Retail sales are most satisfactory. Varieties growing in 1955 are Pontiac, Cobblers, Netteed Gems and Warbas. Pontiac occupies more acres than all other varieties combined. Fresh certified seed is purchased annually. Yields of 200 to 300 bushels per acre are anticipated. It appears that Bill Yackel has himself a sound and substantial business as long as the 80,000 folks in nearby Regina maintain an appetite for potatoes. I am sure Yackel will be able to grow them—and well.

The Forestry Station at Indian Head, Sask., was established in 1903. The Station is now 640 acres in size. About 175 acres are in the production of trees for prairie distribution. Permanent plantings and rotations of cash and grain crops occupy the remainder of the section of land. Growing of evergreens receives much attention. About 3,000,000 deciduous seedlings are also grown, annually. Irrigation is employed. This year it has been a bit too convenient.

Friendly John Walker with a rich Scottish burr is superintendent at Indian Head. John did a tour of duty as chairman of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Manitoba where I first met him in 1938.

Dr. Bill Cram is stationed at the Indian Head station where he works on tree breeding. One goal is a spruce that gives a high percentage of blues.

Weeping caragana planted in alternate rows with pines are believed to be good companion plants. The nitrogen fixed by the Caragan, a legume, appears to be beneficial to the pines. The pines overgrow the Caragana. Creeping, or weeping forms, of the common Caragana occur occasionally in large seedling populations. Jackpine does better than Lodgepole at Indian Head.

Dr. Cram is trying to increase the height of common Caragana. In dry areas of southwest Saskatchewan and southeast Alberta the common strains of Caragana grow only about 6 feet tall.

Dr. J. Wilner is stationed at Indian Head working with tree physiology. Winter injury, drouth resistance, and chlorosis are under study. Caragana, Ash, elm, Maple, Willow and Cottonwood are grown in the chlorosis trials. Six treatments are used. Interplanting with Caragana seems to give some benefit to chlorotic neighbors.

The perennial flowers deserved more attention than we had time for. Grounds are well planted and colorful. Several species of special interest were noted. The park-like picnic areas in the vicinity of station headquarters are used by many organizations each summer. We hope to return to Indian Head again soon when we have more time, less water pump trouble and the temperatures are down a bit from the sunstroke zone. In closing, I must publicly acknowledge the royal hospitality of all our Canadian friends. Thanks so much, folks.

The 32nd annual meeting of the North Dakota Horticultural Society was held in the Community Building at Dickinson on September 23 and 24. Host was the Queen City Garden Club. Mrs. George Gress is president. Henry Biel, Jr., is secretary. Members of the Queen City Club rendered yeoman service in registration and meeting details as well as furnishing hot coffee for the picnic in Theodore Roosevelt National Park on Saturday.

Opening the meeting with a plea for a larger membership, President Clarence Jensen of Esmond listed several matters he thought the Society should work on in the years ahead. President Jensen then told of their experiments with potting seedling evergreens. Samples were shown. Jensens raise hundreds of thousands of evergreens from seed each year. Next on

(Continued on page 122)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by

MRS. E. M. KINDRED



Mrs. Kindred

The busy days of summer have passed all too quickly and when the fires of autumn are banked in myriads of colors on the prairie and hillside a strange hush falls over our world. The heart is warmed by the vibrant yellow, orange and red flashes of falling leaves and we are made ready for the cold bleak months ahead.

October always seems to me a time for new beginnings in garden club work even though programs may have been made out months ago. Whenever I feel a bit discouraged I think back to the wonderful reports of activities given by the club presidents at our President's Breakfast at convention and my spirits soar again.

A magazine cartoon shows a small boy riding atop his father's shoulders and he is saying "If you were only taller I could reach the ceiling." Even as the small boy let us reach high in our aims these coming months and strive to better our work in Garden Therapy, Conservation, Bird Study, Permanent Home, Membership, Litterbug and especially our work with Juniors. Every club member should interest a junior to take her place in the future. Search through the schools and find an interested teacher who will cooperate. National suggests that fifth, sixth and seventh graders are at the most responsive ages to work with. Contact Mrs. Milo Shultz, Huron, for help.

Does your club have a publicity chairman? If not please appoint one and let us not hide our light under a bushel. So many fine things are being done. Let us get our activities before the public.

Along this line may I call your attention to Dorothy Biddle's page in Popular Gardening, October issue, where one South Dakota club was mentioned.

Course one, Flower Show School will be held in Viborg, December 6, 7, and 8. Still time to register and secure the books for required reading which were listed in the last issue of Dakota Horticulture. Write Mrs. John Bushfield, State Flower Show School Chairman, or Mrs. Dewey Benson. Hurley, local chairman.

The Huron Bird Club is sponsoring the Audubon Screen Tours with tickets only \$2.50 for adults and \$1 for students through the twelfth grade, for five lectures. Call or write Mrs. Hubert Ketelle, 930 Ohio S.W., Huron, South Dakota. They are scheduled for October 5, November 9, January 18, February 29 and May 14. These movies are educational and tops in entertainment and warrant our support. These tours are probably being offered in other parts of the state also but to date this is all of the information that I have.

In answer to requests from so many clubs a list of the garden club federation officers has been included for your convenience with other directory listings in the first part of the magazine. Our thanks to Mr. Simmons.

Amateur photographers please take note: There will be a new award added to our list of state awards this year. A slide contest. There is still time to take some shots of interesting landscapes, individual flowers, sunsets and in the spring the early flowers. Only requirement is that they must have

been taken in South Dakota, and need not have been taken this year. We want your best and a committee will screen the slides for award winners. All slides to become the property of the state. The awards will be cash. One to an individual and one to a club.

Watch for more definite information in early November.

In closing I want to call attention to the United Nations Flower Show which will be held in the banking lobby of the Northwest Security National Bank, Sioux Falls, on United Nations Day, October 24. The show is sponsored by the garden clubs of southeastern South Dakota with Mrs. Juanita Jorgenson, general chairman. The show which is a flower show symbolic of the United Nations, its departments and agencies and will have as its theme "Flowers Speak a Universal Language." It will be open to the public 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Sunday, October 23 and from 9:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. on October 24.

Notice to club secretaries: As soon as new officers are elected in your club, will you please send name of president to the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., 250 Essex House, 160 Central Park, South, New York 19, N. Y., and to me, so that we may keep our mailing list up to date. Each president receives a free copy of the NATIONAL GARDENER, if her name is sent in.

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MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

by

W. R. LESLIE



Leslie

Shrub roses command a widespread interest. They may well be a part of most shrubby plantings on the Great Plains region. They have the virtue of maintaining an interest over much of the year. The showy

flowers, usually impressive in fragrance, are a first consideration. Foliage, thorns, bark, and fruit commonly carried throughout the winter, unless accepted as a dinner by grouse and other winter birds, are features drawing attention to the bushes at other seasons.

Some notes at the Morden Experimental Farm (this being the new official name of this horticultural institution formerly known as the Morden Experimental Station) taken in June and early July follow:

Prairie Youth, a local hybrid introduction, growing to as high as eight feet, is an impressive bright pink double rose which continues to produce a few flowers for weeks after the main early summer flush of flowering is past.

Prairie Wren, a cousin of the former, is a four foot bush with a general profusion of semi-double pink flowers for about a month. The color pales with age.

George Will is one of the most valuable rugosa hybrids of Dr. F. L. Skinner's breeding. The semi-double flowers are developed through the summer. One of its parents is a native wild rose, *Rosa acicularis*.

Will Alderman, of similar breeding, bore larger flowers, seemingly a little darker in color. The petals take on some bluish tints with age. It possesses the virtue of blooming into September.

Therese Bugnet, bred in Alberta by Georges Bugnet, by crossing Betty Bland with a hybrid rugosa, is in a similar class with the last two. The semi-double flowers are pink. A second crop of flowers may be expected in August.

Suzanne, a Skinner hybrid of *R. laxa*, makes a well clothed bush to five feet. It is covered with fully double pale coral pink flowers in June and early July and in moderate quantity in August and September. Foliage favors the mother plant, carrying a greyish cast.

Haidee, of similar origin but carrying spinosissima blood, has richer foliage. Its double pale pink flowers adorn the bush during June and July. The large dark red fruits bring beauty to the winter scene.

Aylsham, bred in Saskatchewan by P. H. Wright, with *R. nitida* and double rugosa as parents, bears semi-double deep rose flowers in June and July. The plant is distinguished by its highly glossed leaves of nitida, the Shining Rose, a wild rose native to Newfoundland. The foliage reddens arrestingly in autumn. A valuable subject in the shrubbery.

Alice Aldridge, a double bright pink with fragrance suggesting that of native roses. The buds of this old rugosa hybrid are shapely. Flowering continues until autumn. A useful variety.

Dr. Merkeley, apparently a rugosa hybrid from Siberia, forms a spreading bush to 2½ feet high. The very fragrant deep pink double flowers are a feature of the landscape in July. It is considered to carry blood of the Cinnamon Rose.

Aileen Merkeley is a recent acquisition with large pale green leaves. The fragrant, semi-double flowers are light pink.

Indian Head is the name under which this rose was received from Saskatchewan. A very hardy 2-foot bush, it is a gay spot in the rose garden in June and early July. The numerous double flowers are a deep radiant pink.

Amelia Gravereaux remains one of the popular rugosa hybrids. The flowers, semi-double, purplish-carmine are in company of dark green leathery leaves.

Hansa remains the most widely planted of rugosa hybrids. This semi-double large rose with violet reddish flowers is esteemed as a continuous bloomer.

Stanwell Perpetual is another perpetual producer from June through September. A low growing bush, somewhat less hardy than most of the varieties mentioned here, it bears fragrant double pink flowers of fine quality.

F. J. Grootendorst a 3-foot bush with numerous clusters of carnation-shaped red flowers from June to October is a showy hybrid. Two variations are Grootendorst Pink with clear pink flowers and Grootendorst Supreme, deep red crimson. They lack fragrance.

Among the hardy early roses are Altai with single creamy flowers; Double Altai, a fragrant double white; Agnes and Harison, double yellow; Cinnamon, a fragrant double red to 6 feet high; Turkestan, or *Rosa laxa*, with greyish leaves and single white flowers; and Scotch or *Rosa spinosissima* with small leaves and fragrant blooms single to double and white to pink.

Wintering Roses

Roses are highly prized subjects of the home garden. On the Canadian prairies winter injury is caused to tender roses by drying of the wood in the clear keen air and by alternate freezing and thawing. Insulation is required. Provision to have the rose beds deeply covered with snow throughout winter is of much benefit.

Various insulation treatments have been tested at the Morden Experimental Farm. The usual time of placement is the third week of October.

The present method is to use a common stovepipe. Place it over the plant so that all stems are within. Then fill to a height of 8 to 12 inches with the insulation. This may be dry sawdust, acid peat, vermiculite, oak leaves, or topsoil. Then bank the pipe with a cone of dry soil about four inches above the insulation. Pull up the pipe and top off the center with soil. When the bed is all coned, the whole area is filled in with flax straw or strawy manure. Effectiveness of insulators is considered to be in the order above. The straw cover is delayed until freeze-up to escape mice damage.

Mr. Harvey Sparling of Portage la Prairie has success by placing six inches of dry leaves over his whole rose bed. Then a butter box is placed over each plant and filled with dry sawdust, pressed down firmly. The plants are cut off level with the box top and a waterproof cover fastened. Tar paper, pliofilm or ruberoid serves well. Finally, corn stalks are scattered over the boxes to trap snowfall. Mr. P. H. Ament of Sioux Lookout, northern

(Continued on page 118)

GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

by

MRS. VERN TOMPKINS



Mrs. Tompkins

October! We welcome you! After the heat of the summer, cooler days are most pleasant. This is the season of putting the garden to bed; digging out unwanted, or undesirable perennials in favor of something newer and better; trimming, soaking, planting tulips and other bulbs. With the wind blowing a gale this is a good day to stay inside and plan what and where for another day.

Mrs. Howard C. Peterson, secretary-treasurer of the Centerville Garden Club, sends names of their newly elected officers. They are: president, Mrs. Jim Campbell; vice president, Mrs. John Thomson; program chairman, Mrs. Donald McMurchie. The Centerville club recesses from May to September.

Nita Jorgensen tells of the activities of the Dell Rapids club. In June, a talk and demonstration on flower arranging and corsage making, by Leonard Young, Sioux Falls florist. Members managed to keep busy during June, with the park flower beds, hospital flower beds, work with juniors, floats for the Diamond Jubilee celebration. About 400 annual plants were set out in the huge bed at the park, in addition to a number of packages of seed, which makes a beautiful and colorful spot. The Litterbug menace was brought to the attention of the high school students, with a talk to the assembly group. The flower show was coordinated to the Diamond Jubilee celebration, with the theme, "Our City—Then and Now." Many novel and original ideas were evolved to comply with classes which symbolized the city in 1880 as well as in the present day. Five delegates attended the convention at Watertown, and brought home three ribbon awards. The club also sent a delegate to Pierre, to meet with the Department of Fish, Game, and Parks, in the interest of hastening the day when the Dells will be added to the growing list of beauti-

ful and unusual State Parks. Junior gardeners held two meetings in July, with lessons on nature ceramics. The Coca-Cola Company presented a program on "Living With Flowers." This club has been host to several garden clubs, who toured the gardens, lilies and hemerocallis being the main attraction. A conducted tour of 13 gardens was arranged for the Down to Earth Garden Club of Winfred. Mrs. Marie Bessman is president of the Winfred Club, which is three years old. They take an all day tour each summer, having visited the Dybvig Nurseries at Baltic, the greenhouse and gardens at State College, and, this year to Dell Rapids. This club has, for its horticulture experiment, the planting of apricot trees by each member. We will be awaiting a report on their success in a year or two. With all this activity, surely this club should be one of us. Come on in, won't you?

Mrs. L. N. Brakke, Hartford, says of their July meeting: A short talk and demonstration with display, on plants in odd containers, using articles from children's toys to cocoanuts. Slides were shown of the trip to Orange City Tulip Festival, taken by the Rural Circle Garden Club near Crooks, also 72 slides on roses grown by the Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Guests were present from the Rural Circle Garden Club.

The Rural Garden Circle, of Crooks, met with Laura Nytroe Sept. 22, with Pearl Nelson assisting hostess. Alice Tidemann gave the topic, "Flowers for Winter Bouquets." Clara Orstad, chairman, gave a report on her recent trip to the Canadian Rockies. Officers elected at this time were: chairman, Flora Steer; vice chairman, Laura Nytroe; secretary, Cora Otterby. Members planned to entertain their families at Fenn's Fountain Service September 30.—Mrs. O. Ulvilden, publicity chairman.

The Sunshine Garden Club, Highmore, held their annual brunch in the Memorial Auditorium, in July, with the Countryside and Better Row Clubs as guests. After the business meeting, members went on a garden tour. August 2nd we had the pleasure of having Carl Starker with us for an interesting and educational evening. Although the heat was intense we had many guests from neighboring towns. In August we also held our flower

show, with many good entries, in spite of heat and dry weather. There were 45 exhibitors, with a total of 200 entries. The theme was "Tell It With Flowers Through the Years." 300 signed the guest book and were served tea. Mrs. Morris Harter was sweepstakes winner. At the peony tea held in June 50 arrangements were on display and tea was served to 106 guests. The September meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. J. Drew, with Mrs. Margaret Tagg, Mrs. Zoe Maginnis and Kate Bawdon assisting. The horticulture magazine subscription was renewed, for the County Library. Carl Starker presented his "Album of Arrangements" to the club, to be placed in the Library.

Bird migration and summer care of roses were topics taken up by the Community Garden Club of Miller, in July, when they met at the home of Mrs. Gene Danburg, with Mrs. Robert Dixon co-hostess. In August they met with Mrs. Kindred, Mrs. Marion Borah assisting. Mrs. Crossman told of her visit to the Cleveland Cultural Gardens, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. J. J. Bertsch had the program on "Fall Planting for Spring Gardens," and Mrs. Emma Spicer reported on peonies. Mrs. Burrell Collins sends this report.

Thanks, girls for these reports, and, do come again.

MANITOBA NEWS LETTER—

(Continued from page 117)

Ontario, finds sawdust alone sufficient treatment in his territory where snowfall comes early and generously.

Climbing roses are placed on a hinged trellis. It is lowered flat on the ground and the plants covered with 24 inches of dry oak leaves. A cover is placed to keep the insulation dry. Traps are removed and the trellis fastened upright again during the first week of May.

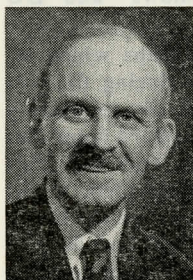
A sure method of overwintering valuable tea roses is to plant them in trenches in a 4-foot pit about mid-October. Have the soil about the roots well moistened. Fill the pit with dry straw. Place some poisoned grain in board or tin boxes on the straw to combat mice. Cover with a protective roof. Re plant the roses back in their garden beds during the first week of May.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

TENDER ROSES FOR THE FAR NORTH

by

PERCY H. WRIGHT



Wright

If it were merely a matter of giving protection to a plant naturally tender, prairie rose lovers could well be encouraged to purchase the tender, quality roses more freely than they do. However, such roses almost always enter the winter in a very green, succulent state, so full of sap that they are able to withstand almost no frost at all. Even our hardy roses, such as Betty Bland, would not be expected to show hardiness if they were annually caught by the advent of winter when they were in full bloom at the end of June. Any plant, if it is to be hardy, must have a period of hardening up that will reduce water content and prepare it for the season of cold.

Of course, it is recognized that at a depth in the earth, at the bottom of six-foot pits, where many of us attempt to winter tender roses, the degrees of frost, even in the lows of January, are very few. However, there is another point: not only is it hard on any plant to be transplanted every year (which is what the pitting method requires), but it is hard also, on a plant to be dug up when it is in the middle of its blooming period.

There are two practicable ways of managing tender roses, such as the Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Polyanthas, and Floribundas. One is to set the plant deep, but somewhat on a slant so that the roots will not be too far down in the sterile subsoil, and with the graft or point-of-union some five inches below the ground. This depth means that if the plant is killed to the ground line, or even killed several inches below the ground line, the sprouts that eventually come up will nevertheless be from the named variety, and not from the wild understock on which it has been grafted. The handicap of such plants is that they have too much recovery growth to make before they can bloom, and usually have barely come to the stage of blooming

again when the next winter is on them.

The other method is applicable only to few plants, to doing things on a small scale. It consists of planting the rose plants in large pails, the size of milk pails or better, and setting these indoors for the winter. If they are set in the basement of the house, they will start into growth at the time when potatoes come to the sprouting stage, and cannot be held back. They will have to have space in a greenhouse or in a house window. If the plants, vessels and all, are set in the bottom of deep pits, they can be kept dormant much longer, long enough, in fact, to avoid the need for window space.

Of the four classes of tender roses, as already named, what is the best one to try? Hybrid Teas are the tenderest, and produce comparatively few blooms and most lack vigor, on the average, except for the vigor that they may possibly derive from their understocks. Hybrid Teas are also the ones that produce the fewest blooms. However, they are the best source of yellow, bicolor and pastel-tinted roses, and if we want these colors, we have little choice but to accept the Hybrid Teas.

Hybrid Perpetuals are noticeably harder than Hybrid Teas. Their flowers are, in the opinion of many rosarians, superior in size and form, and their scenting is also good in most varieties. I speak from experience when I pass on the information that I get more expressions of satisfaction from my customers for the Hybrid Perpetuals that they have bought, than for any other class of tender rose. The typical Hybrid Perpetual rose flower is very fine indeed, large, highly colored, pleasing, and usually spectacular. Their lack is of tones of yellow.

Polyanthas have the reputation of being harder than the Hybrid Teas, but I have not noticed any appreciable difference. These charming little roses come out in sheets of bloom, and are constantly floriferous. However, the small size of the flowers means that they are valuable as edging plants, in beds, or as house plants, rather than as specimens bushes that will be expected to make cut flowers for the home, or to win prizes at the horticultural show.

Floribundas are the hybrids between the Hybrid Teas and the Polyanthas, and are intermediate in most respects. For bedding plants in suitable climates, they seem to have an increasing place,

and doubtless they would have a similar place in the prairie provinces if one were willing to plant them annually. However, their flowers are not quite good enough to receive the care that they demand in the extreme north. The same remark applies to the Brownell Sub-Zero Hybrid Tea class, at least, to some extent. These are hybrids between the Hybrid Teas and such semi-hardy species as Multiflora and Wichuraiana, and experience has shown that they do possess an appreciably greater hardiness than the Hybrid Teas. Their flowers, though, are disappointing after one has become accustomed to the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals.

All in all, my opinion is that 90 percent of our plantings of tender roses should consist of Hybrid Perpetuals. Mrs. John Laing is one of the most appealing pink flowers that I have ever seen, in any class. George Dickson is a good red. Frau Karl Druschki is recognized as the world's finest white rose, including the Hybrid Teas.

There are a number of roses which are species hybrids with the tender roses but lean toward the more tender parent. These varieties are not fully hardy, but they are sufficiently nearer hardiness that the grower will notice a greater survival power when they are given good protection. One should buy them with the intention of giving them equal protection as he would the Hybrid Teas, in spite of the fact that they will survive three winters out of four with no protection other than a good snow cover.

Among these varieties are a number of Hybrid Rugosas. I am familiar with, and like, the two pure whites, Sir Thomas Lipton and Madame Georges Bruant. Sir Thomas is semi-double only, but the flowers are of good form for a rose of its nearness to hardiness. It is vigorous, floriferous and healthy. However, it should not be planted on a chlorosis soil, that is, a soil very high in lime and consequently so low in iron that the vegetation tends to suffer from "plant anemia."

Madame Georges Bruant is much more double, of equally pure white color and good form, and more resistant to chlorosis. In its class of near-hardiness, it is one of the most valuable roses I know. Alice Aldrich is a deep pink, of high quality for a Hybrid Rugosa, and is a little harder

(Continued on page 126)

JULY IS HEM TIME

by

JUANITA JORGENSEN



Jorgensen

July 19, 1955, 95 degrees in the shade, no rain, the sun is blistering, the hot wind is sucking the moisture out of everything in the garden, and the corn is turning white, the tomatoes are drooping, and even the shade-

loving hosta blossoms wither and die almost before opening.

In spite of it all, I'm having FUN, for there are still *hemerocallis*! Not only are there hems, in spite of looking a bit weary, they still send up one refreshing and cheerful blossom after another; and established clumps are masses of red, orange, pink, gold, and pale lemon yellow that never fail to lift my spirits when I glance their way. Thank the Lord for *hemerocallis*!

With several hems in my garden opening for the first or second season (never give a hem your final nod of approval at its first year's bloom for it may amaze you the second time it blossoms), it is fascinating to study, compare and evaluate them against older hems with which you are familiar. We compare the petal shape and sizes, the colors, the markings, the shape of the blossoms, and whether the sepals are recurved or stand out straight alongside the petals; is the throat deep and narrow so the blossom is trumpet-shaped or is the blossom open and flaring? The flower may be a solid color, a bi-color, an eyed variety, or it may be coated with gold dust or frost crystals in the hottest sunshine! We note its height, and the strength of its growth; whether it throws up many bloom scapes or few; the position of its blossoms on the scapes; whether there are many or few buds to open later; and whether the buds extend out from the scape on branches or whether they grow snugly against it on a short petiole. Then we may check to see if the plant was originated by a hybridizer with a record of past achievement in breeding *hemerocallis*, and we may compare again with some

of his older originations; or whether it is the product of a newcomer to the fascinating field of making new flowers.

And that isn't all. From 6 p.m. until past midnight the past few nights we have been picking lone blossoms, recording their names, checking the hour, and then watching to see when they fall asleep! We almost gave the BETTER-HALF heart failure the other morning by our screams of delight at 5:30 a.m. when we came out to find Highboy as fresh and sparkling as it was when we picked it the night previous. We had waited until past midnight to see when Highboy would close his eyes, but finally decided that midnight was late enough for any hem and were satisfied we could safely recommend him to use in dinner table arrangements at night if we wished, but hadn't expected him to stay awake the whole night long. Of course, he folded his petals and said his prayers by the time that most folks began to bestir themselves, and left it to his brothers and sisters to take up where he left off that evening. For Highboy you see, is one of those daylilies which have reversed the order of the day and are night bloomers instead of day bloomers. In other words, his 14-hour day is from 6 p.m. to about 8 a.m.

Dutchess of Windsor is another of these night-time celebrants; while Persian Princess, Potentate, and Marie Anderson's seedling were in good condition until 10:30 in the evening after having been open all day. North Star is another fine evening bloomer; and we are still checking on Morpheus which appears to remain open more than the usual 12 to 14 hours. The latter characteristic is one of the top goals for breeders now, because folks want a hem which can be arranged in the morning with the expectation of remaining lovely to look at until late in the evening at least.

More about some of the newer colors among hems another time.

Approximately 10,000 people visited flower shows in South Dakota last year!

That is the astounding figure arrived at after learning that some of our garden club flower shows attracted as many as 700 visitors; and the above total does not include any visitors to the state or county fairs any where in the state. If that many people show

enough interest in flower shows to attend them, the work of the garden clubs is certainly not in vain, and we know we have influence with a great proportion of the population. Let us have more flower shows—and DO REPORT them!

Out of 35 garden clubs which reported splendid shows during the past year, only ONE made the application for the purple ribbon award from National Council. That one was Fair City of Huron, though there might have been quite a contest for the honor if some of the other clubs had detailed their fine shows and asked for recognition.

Though only 35 clubs sent in formal reports, there were 43 flower shows (more unreported; and in some cases two clubs each claimed a show when in reality there was one show sponsored by the combined forces of two clubs). Quite a number of clubs staged two shows during the season, and several have three shows annually. We have mentioned the Mitchell Club which stages a show a month during the summer and fall. Three cheers for them. Of the 43 shows listed, 12 were standard shows, and would have been eligible for recognition; 28 were judged shows, and 15 were displays not judged. Visitors to shows were listed from 50 to 700, the average being about 250.

UN Flower Show

And speaking of flower shows, there will be something to whet your imagination on October 24th, the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Organization. In connection with the big UN Day celebration in Sioux Falls, the garden clubs of southeastern South Dakota, backed by the Northwest Security National Bank, will sponsor a flower show symbolical of the United Nations and its departments. It will rest with every gardener and flower arranger in the state to make this a success. Schedules will be out soon. Begin collecting and preserving materials for dried arrangements now.

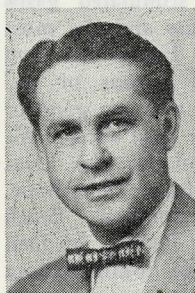
New Haven, Conn.—Here's something new for your menu—zumpkin. It's a hybrid cross between zucchini squash and pumpkin, reports the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.—Associated Press, in ARGUS-LEADER.

YOUR YARD AND GARDEN

by

LEONARD YAGER

Montana Extension Service



Yager

Plant Lilies This Fall

Increased entries of lilies at flower shows and fairs throughout the state show a growing appreciation for the value of lilies in the home garden. Increased disease resistance among

hybrid varieties, and a greater diversity of color and form is making the lily a more important and respected garden subject.

Many of the varieties now available are hardy under Montana conditions and will grow with considerable vigor. Most lily varieties tolerate, or even require at least partially shaded conditions. Especially helpful is the planting of ground covers to keep the ground cool and moist where the lily bulb grows. Important, too, is the need for a well drained soil if the lily bulbs are expected to thrive over a period of years. Once planted, lily bulbs need not be disturbed for several years. In fact, it is better not to disturb them except for the varieties which propagate rapidly and need occasional division.

Early fall, in September, is the best time of the year to plant new lily bulbs, or to dig up established bulbs for separation and division. Buy bulbs from a reliable nurseryman, and if you are out for the best of the new varieties, buy from a lily specialist. The dependable bulb man will see to it that the bulbs shipped to you are well packed so they will not dry out in transit. It is then up to you to see that they are planted without delay so there is no chance for the bulbs to become dried and shrivelled. Allowing lily bulbs to dry out can be most harmful.

Most lily bulbs can be planted 5 to 6 inches deep. An exception in planting depth is the Madonna lily, which should be planted only an inch under the surface of the ground. Also, the Madonna lily and the Nankeen lily

(*Lilium testaceum*) should be planted somewhat earlier than most varieties—August is a good month to plant these two kinds.

A few of the well known species lilies, some of them popular in Montana gardens are: *Lilium tigrinum* (Tiger lily), *L. concolor*, *L. hollandicum*, *L. pumilum*, *L. amabile*, *L. davidii*, and *L. henryi*. A few other species lilies that are rather outstanding and are often difficult to handle, and may not be hardy in some part of Montana are: *L. auratum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. martagon* and *L. regale*.

Some of the hybrids produced by Jan deGraff, of Gresham, Oregon, have been outstanding in trials at Montana State College. These are now generally available on the market. Some of the varieties are: Enchantment, Pagoda, Apache, Fireflame, Harmony, Joan Evans and Valencia. Among the hybrid strains the Olympic hybrids, Fiesta hybrids and Golden Chalice hybrids are very fine. Some other varieties of outstanding merit are: Grace Marshall, Scottiae, Maxwell, and the White Elf and Cascade strains of the Madonna lily.

Many new varieties are appearing on the market each year, bringing on a wider range of colors, forms and heights to fit every part of the perennial border. The blooming season extends from June, when *L. Szovitsianum* is first to appear with its yellow, reflexed blossoms, to late August and September when *L. Henryi* and the many new derivatives of this species appear.

Plant Tulips This Fall for Early Spring Color

Tulips are one of the most successful spring blooming bulbous plants for Montana gardens and there is a great number of varieties on the market in many colors, forms and sizes. Some unusual forms like the Parrot tulips give an exotic touch to the garden. Some species tulips, like the Red Emperor, give a splash of color earlier in the season than the standard varieties, thus extending the season of usefulness of this flower.

Tulips can remain in the same bed for several years. If the bulbs show much division and reproduction they soon become overcrowded and when this point arrives, such a bed needs replanting. When the bulbs are dug up for replanting, examine the bulbs well.

If they do not show good size, your efforts will be better spent if you discard these bulbs and purchase new ones from a reliable seedsman. Select good size, plump bulbs, for as a general rule, the larger the bulb, the better quality and size flower will result.

Tulips show to best advantage if they are planted to provide a mass effect. If a large bed is to be planted, large masses of single colors are preferred over a bed of mixed colors. These may be planted in informal drifts to provide an informal effect, or they may be planted in rows of curves if a more formal pattern is desired. Groups or masses of a couple dozen bulbs or more of one variety may be planted if large masses of a single color are wanted. In the small border, groups or masses of 6 or 8 of a single color may be more appropriate. Using several colors, many pleasing color patterns can be worked out. Plant bulbs about 6 to 8 inches apart.

Pay some attention to good soil preparation before setting the bulbs in the ground. Make sure the bed is well drained. An under layer of coarse gravel may be placed in the bed if better drainage is needed. The soil in which the bulbs are planted need not be too rich, but it should have a good supply of organic matter. An application of 10-20-0 ammonium phosphate fertilizer or its equivalent in other commercial fertilizers at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet applied at the time the soil is prepared is helpful.

Planting the bulbs to a 4 or 5 inch depth is recommended. Deeper planting will do no harm, but will delay the flowering somewhat in the spring. It is important when planting the bulbs that they should all be planted at approximately the same depth. Variation in the depth of planting will cause irregularity in the blooming period of the bulbs next spring. This is not too desirable especially if a mass of bloom all at one time is expected.

September is the best month for planting tulips, although later plantings can be made. If the planting is made very later in the season, it is desirable to mulch the newly planted bed with clean straw in order to keep out frost so that the bulbs will root freely in the fall. A good strong root system produced in the fall ensures successful bloom the next spring.

REPORT OF BIRD CHAIRMAN

by
RUTH HABEGER



Miss R. Habeger

Last year at the state convention at Dell Rapids, I brought you a message from Mrs. Julian B. Buxton, our national bird chairman, who had adopted the national slogan, "Every Garden a Sanctuary." She

defined a bird sanctuary as a place fulfilling the following four requirements:

WATER (clean) available at all times for bathing and drinking.

FOOD WHEN NEEDED particularly in winter, either suitable plants or feeding trays or both.

SUITABLE NESTING SITES AND COVER: trees, shrubs, houses or all.

PROTECTION from enemies as far as possible.

In the annual report of the president we found that a high percentage of our South Dakota clubs had fulfilled the requirements Mrs. Buxton had set up for "Every Garden a Sanctuary." (Perhaps your record will show the exact percentage, though I do not think that necessary.) We found that the president's records also showed that bird interests came first in a majority of clubs.

At the president's breakfast the reports again showed much interest in birds. Many clubs had been on all day field trips to refuges, there were other field trips, guest speakers who spoke on birds, bird-house contests and other programs on birds. All this goes to show that our clubs are conscious of our wonderful bird heritage and will protect and guard it as they learn to know and appreciate it.

I wish to congratulate all the clubs of the state on their splendid cooperation this year.

The most completely lost day is that on which you have not laughed.

—CHAMFORT

NEWSLANTS—

(Continued from page 115)

the program, Dr. J. H. Schultz, head of the Department of Horticulture at N. D. A. C., gave his usual interesting progress report on horticultural research by his department. Margaret Rusten next told of her greenhouse enterprise on the family farm near Grace City. The greenhouse is 13 x 13 feet, is heated by a space heater, fuel costs about \$100.00 per season, temps of 40 degrees below zero have been dealt with without incident. An enlarged picture of the greenhouse and associated hotbeds was displayed. Several interested folks gathered around Margaret during the informal session with questions.

George Will, Jr., gave a realistic report on the problems of nurserymen. We have been trying to corral George, Jr., for about three years. His talk reflected considerable thought and was well presented. We want more talks and no more alibis from you, Mr. Will!

Horticulturist William Baird of the Mandan Great Plains Field Station spread an exhibit of apples, apple-crabs and crabapples on the tables and used them to illustrate his talk on "Apples at Mandan." I have heard Bill Baird do a fine job many times before. I feel this was his finest hour. Many of the numbered selections displayed are items of much promise.

Chester Brooks, historian of Theodore Roosevelt Park, gave a brief review of what we could look forward to on our Saturday tour. The program ended in good time with ample opportunity for visiting and viewing exhibits.

Eliminating the banquet, once a traditional event, saved everyone about \$1.50 and the secretary an offshoot on his pet ulcer! I am in open revolt against expensive long-winded banquets. I predict they are on the way out.

The evening program featured Don Hoag of the Department of Horticulture, N. D. A. C., in another of his fine demonstrations of practical flower arrangements. An evening attendance of more than 90 people testified to the interest in the subject presented.

Over 200 plates of fruit were displayed, 215 folks signed the register, 40 people stayed over for the Saturday tour, several of us got tickets for overparking! All in all—not a dull mo-

ment. Apples were noted from Bowman, Divide and Pembina—all corner counties. Richland, usually a strong contributor, froze out last spring. Chris Geir of Edinburg sent in perhaps the best private display, Knute Stanger of Taylor stimulated gasps with the largest apples and the most striking crabs. Mrs. Henry Rotering of Rhame displayed a pear of unknown pedigree that was too good to leave unattended at a fruit show! We are especially grateful for the loyal folks who came from Westhope, Rhame, Maddock, Bordulac, Beach and Esmond. Henry Dybvig of Dell Rapids represented the South Dakota Society.

The tour on Saturday made an impressive procession as 15 cars wound their way over the scenic roads of Theodore Roosevelt National Park led by Chester Brooks. The large prairie dog town, the maze of scoria buttes and the ever present junipers were of interest to all. Wild life—especially antelope—were apprehensive of Henry Biel's red shirt and kept out of sight! Game wardens patrolled overhead in airplanes—the antelope season was in its second day.

The tour wound up with a fine picnic lunch in the Park picnic area. A talk on the history and future plans for the Park was given by Mr. Brooks. Harry Roberts, a lifetime resident of Western North Dakota and custodian of the DeMores Historic Site told the DeMores story in brief. The meeting broke up with words of appreciation from new president, Mrs. Clifford Westby of Maddock. Other officers elected were Nick Boehm, Bismarck, western vice-president; Don Hoag, N. D. A. C., eastern vice-president; and Shaw and Graves of Fargo, two noxious perennials, re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively.

The 1956 meeting is scheduled for next June in the Benson County Agricultural School in Maddock. A flower show is planned in conjunction. The Fall Fruit Show will become a separate event next year. It has been slated for Valley City in September. Eric Sochting will be in charge of local arrangements for the fruit show. With an enlarged membership of close to 400, the North Dakota Horticultural Society now 32 years old looks forward to the future with new enthusiasm—albeit through bi-focals.

DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

MANY MEMORIES MOVE ME

by

H. E. BEEBE

Hollywood, Calif.



The horticultural magazine is always welcome although many of the names are new, but what aroused me to write was running across my article on John Taylor in the June, 1949 issue, and all so true. It does not

seem that six years have passed since the man that introduced me to the good friends of horticulture in the Dakotas, left Ipswich for a land where the flowers do not have to be weeded and grow the year round. It does seem strange that the men who made the name of Ipswich well known, both in South Dakota and nationally, in various lines were all three also much interested in horticulture. Joe Parmley, father of the Yellowstone Trail, also started the zinnia garden on the main street of Ipswich; M. Plin Beebe, former head of the State Banker's Division of the United States, planted the elms down town in Ipswich and watered them by hand, through the dry years, now some of the largest trees in Ipswich; John Taylor, whose nursery brought improved hardy varieties into the dryer parts of the Dakotas, started the movement for the hospital in Ipswich, and was officer of the Canada to Canal Trail.

Last June Alice Beebe and my sister, Mrs. N. T. Mears, both now of the Twin Cities, dedicated a stone seat in memory of M. Plin Beebe, in the park he gave the city on Main Street. Let us hope that there will be similar recognition of Parmley and Taylor, in some manner, and also of others who have in other parts of South Dakota made great contributions to horticulture. Some time ago I tried to extract from the readers some letters about the flowers and bushes which were in South Dakota yards before 1895 and right now, from where they came. In Ipswich the small yellow roses and lilacs were about all the perennials, except the

politicians. Cannot our good garden club members talk to their grandmothers and get this information about the early day lawn plantings, in writing?

I greatly enjoyed Mrs. Davidson's article in the National Gardener in 1951 and more fully, in our magazine. About 1946 there was a great stir in South Dakota about fireweed taking over. From my limited experience in Ipswich, I was not scared, so may I ask now, what have the years taught us about fireweed? Was it, or is it, a danger? The years have a great habit of testing our theories, and resolving them into some facts. In general, I stay by my old ideas, perennials in clumps, with growth close to the ground so wind cannot blow through, no legs, drainage toward bushes (John Robertson never let a drop of rain run off his whole hilly ranch), and whenever possible, wind breaks.

Mrs. Beebe had one of the best flower gardens in northern South Dakota, and I think part of it was due to a high solid board fence on 3 sides. Of course, my advice might have had some effect, but she seemed to prefer physical effort. One of the best theories of gardening is to never put in any more than your wife will take care of. However, this is not the time of year to talk about putting in a garden.

About six years ago Frank Fiske, of Fort Yates, wrote in the Aberdeen American about the Grand river bottom in the fall, "Leaves of many trees had turned to gold and with the wind shaking them in the sun, they were gleaming. Often the woodbine made splashes of red and the plums were orange red—all mingled with the predominant green along the river and up the draws." There are many beautiful scenes like this in the fall in South Dakota and which can be taken indoors as per Mrs. Herbert Hanson's article from Huron in the November, 1949 issue. After all, when snow comes our thoughts will bring back the past flowers.

I am reminded of "Scars," by Garreta Busey.

There is a deep serenity in homely things—

Wood dark with age and scarred with daily wear,

In rough coats wet with rain, in steaming muddy shoes,

Or face marked with old forgotten care,

*We build on those who have gone before and with those, who are
Still in the harness—so to the faithful ones—Dybvig, Simmons, Wallner*

Juanita Jorgensen, I wish a Merry Christmas, and to all the readers, a Happy Horticultural Year.

Regardless of how the weather is, now outside, we can say with George Huntington, late of Carleton College:

*So be my world as winter cold
And be my garden piled with snow
I know that brighter skies will shine
And softer winds will blow.*

*There shall be blossoms in the field.
There shall be singing in the wood,
And all the evil of my lot
Shall surely turn to good.*

Remember the address, 1847 N. Wilcox Ave., Hollywood 28, Calif., where a warm welcome awaits Dakota horticulturists. The phone is Hollywood 7-9572. Happy days and calm nights in 1956.

LIVE A LITTLE

by

MARY LOUISE KINYON

*When little Luther was a lad
He was taught to save by his dad.
Then all his life, he scrimped and saved,
His fortune was started before he shaved.*

*He denied himself the smallest treat,
As a tight-wad he was hard to beat.
So Luther wound up—wouldn't you know*

Short of breath but loaded with dough.

Years ago, the late Liberty Hyde Bailey prophesied that as the country became older it would be necessary to breed varieties of plants which were expressly adapted to restricted local areas rather than to great cosmopolitan regions.—AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

A husband who was touring Europe wired his wife: "Am in Italy and enjoying Florence immensely." She wired back, "You can stay in Europe, I'm having quite a time myself with Oscar."—J. C. B. in BERESFORD REPUBLIC.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE NOTES

by

F. X. WALLNER



Wallner

August 6th—A short note from daughter Catherine, of Kay Lew, in Portland, raving about the beautiful picture the fuchsias and begonias make in the 50 or more hanging baskets I made this spring of slab wood, and

the roses in the breezeway and by St. Francis statue, then asks, "Are you taking it easy and taking your afternoon nap?"

While the stand is more popular than ever before and every day's sales are bigger than last year's and customers wonder how I keep going 'til 9 p.m. Just today, a customer asked how come I was here again? When I told her last year would be my last. Corn, tomatoes and potatoes have been the items the past two weeks but there are many other things that are selling well. Tomatoes are the biggest headache; everyone wants perfect fruit such as is seen in the magazines and seed catalogues. But that kind of fruit is not seen in any garden this year. Just enough cool showers on hot growing fruit causes cracks and other blemishes. Especially, blight is the cause of so much trouble with tomatoes. Will hope the late crop will be much better. My Hawaiian hat I am wearing again this summer, is the envy of all the ladies as I have decorated it with ribbons, flowers and a butterfly from the material that the \$25 prize topped with.

August 8th—Another short letter from John's wife at Richland, Wash., asking me to come out to the cabins this month, as they will be there two weeks and go on up to Grand Coulee and Glacier Park in Canada. That, of course, is not possible, as the next three months will be a busy time here. A short visit by Walt Simmons, of the Chicago Tribune. Few of my former onion weeders, melon pluggers, or apple tree climbers have been around to see the world like Walt. A stern reminder Louise that I made an agree-

ment with John that I would wind up my affairs here so that I could enjoy next summer in the west makes me realize that I must retire soon. Garden section of the July 24th issue of the Portland Journal is the most interesting of any I have ever seen. Here are a few of the leading articles, "No one raised apples like Dad," "Measurement key to soil moisture, Timely Tips, Picture of the rare Chinese chestnut, 25 ft. high and a spread of 30 feet, covered with thousands of blooms, pictures of the two big public elevators, the new one in Oregon City and other in Lisbon, Portugal.

August 11th—Our wonderful musk melons are coming in and the heaviest one was 9½ lbs. at 7 cents per lb., brought 65 cents. Today they brought in several bushels of a new white baking potato all over 1 pound. They look better than the new Russet that we have had for two weeks. The two cool rains of the past three weeks have caused severe cracking of tomatoes and the blight makes tomato picking unprofitable as over half of the fruit is left on the ground and the other half is mostly number 2 grade fruit.

Have just ordered the new 12 slides from Hawaii, of the 1955 Kilauea volcano eruption. This will make interesting entertainment for gatherings. Mr. H. R. Woodward of Hot Springs. stopped at the stand today and told me of the passing of his father at the age of 92. Later I recalled of the three generations at a recent annual meeting. I doubt that this has occurred before.

August 15th—Today I roped a box of Parker pears for use 60 or 90 days from now. They are much larger than before and Chas. Vitak thinks they are a better pear than any he has in his orchard in Texas. The picture in the magazine of the 6-point old stag Burbon is not as perfect as the antlers to be seen at the stand that I brought home from Idaho. Today the boys report that new white potato is yielding at the rate of 500 bushels per acre but its only a trial plot, but its sure attracting attention here at the stand. Never before in the 44 years here at the stand has the price of top grade tomatoes remained at 10 and 15 cents per pound, and on September 1st, a man returning from the Kansas City market tells me there were no tomatoes on the market there. Even our seeded patch that is always a good crop in

September is less than one-fourth of a crop. It was in 1820 when Gibbon Johnson had the nerve to eat the forbidden "love apple" from an ornamental plant that he grew. The fruit was lovely to look at but thought to be fatal to eat. He did not die as all feared he would, and his daring act put the tomato on the Salem, N. J., dinner table and out of it came New Jersey's and the nation's most important industry, tomato growing and canning.

In 1841 the world's first fold up tube came out and now the nation uses more than a billion of them. It's claimed there never would have been tooth paste had the tube not have come first. But another tube came out in 1875 that helped preserve the nation, was the one man submarine. The cotter pin came out in 1832 and the safety pin in 1849. The friction match in 1834 and the yale lock in 1848. In Civil war days, 1867 the common barb wire came out. The clothes clamp or pin came out on Lincoln's birthday 1856, the zipper came out in 1893, but a woman came out with the same thing in 1908 and it has since become very useful. Going back about a century, a man built a 6 hole mouse trap, that was a big improvement on his neighbor's one hole affair, but history does not say people beat a path to his door, but he must have made a fortune.

The frost the morning of September 11th was the earliest in many years. Last year we picked tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables at this date in October. This frost made a very short and disappointing tomato crop for most of the northwest.

Today a lady bought eggplant and complained they got very few of them this season. Another lady spoke up and said you need a rooster plant among your plants. She said the egg crop had dropped off considerably since she had no roosters to give them encouragement.

She turned away from the TV disk jockey show and sighed, "Daddy, that's the latest swing record. Did you ever hear anything like it?" "No," he replied, "though once when I was a boy I heard a collision between a wagon load of empty milk cans and a farm cart filled with ducks."—THE FURROW.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

by

W. A. SIMMONS



Simmons

In sending in her dues for two years, Mrs. Germain Bauer, of Artesian writes as follows: "Our flowers have not been so good as usual, although we irrigated them and the garden. It was so warm, or rather hot, in the daytime, watering didn't do the good we had wished for. However, we have had some for the altar each Sunday. Our tomatoes have been extra nice; they set early before the real hot weather set in. Cabbage just fair, potatoes are the poorest we have had in many years. Small grain was good quality, yields just fair, from 25 to 36 bushels per acre, but a lot of good feed, for which we are very thankful to God. Corn has some good ears but too dry. Cut up around 25 acres in silage. They say it is good feed; hope so."

Pictured on the cover page of the September number of the West Virginia Garden News is an illustration of what is thought to be the oldest apple tree in America, and probably in the world. It stands on a farm near Philppa, West Virginia, and is 70 feet tall and 5 feet in diameter one foot from the ground. It is 170 years old and is estimated to have borne 7,000 bushels of fruit in its long lifetime.

October 3rd—Today comes the sad

radio announcement of the passing of our good friend Mr. George F. Will, president of the Oscar H. Will & Co. nursery of Bismarck, N. D., at the age of 71. Born at Bismarck in 1884, he was the son of Oscar H. and Elvira Bird Will. He was a long time life member of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society, and for many years a contributor to our magazine, his articles containing much delightful word painting, and which if gathered and published in book form would make very fine and informative reading. A graduate of Harvard at the age of 22, with a bachelor of arts degree, Mr. Will was a keen student of history, archeology and natural history of the upper Great Plains and was an acknowledged authority on those subjects. His passing will sadden his many friends and associates, among which I am one.

The season for the renewal of the magazines we have been enjoying during the past year is fast approaching. By reason of our having a magazine subscription agency, we can save you money on all magazines published in the U. S. If you will send me the names of the magazines that will require attention soon, we will quote the price at which we can obtain them for you.

Last night brought us .75 of an inch of rain, the first worthwhile rain we had received in more than two months. Likely the weather man will make it up to us this winter by giving us lots of snow to shovel.

The good old horse and buggy days; then you lived until you died and not until you were just run over.

—WILL ROGERS

Poorer kill if you overdose with 2-4-D. Weed killing with 2-4-D is one place where the old idea, if a little is good, a lot is better" just won't work. Often exactly the opposite is true. The chemical kills as it is absorbed through the leaves and transferred to roots. When you overdose some tough, deep-rooted perennials you may get appearance of a quick kill on the leaves, as they wither and die. But if leaves dry up too fast, they do not have enough time to transfer a lethal dose of 2-4-D to the roots. When that happens you'll get regrowth. A smaller, slower-acting dose might, under the same conditions give a good kill.—CAPPER'S FARMER.

Illinois reports say that orchards are now being judged for their 95% clean apple crops—last year's champion graded 99.76% clean fruit. Former president, Joe Peay, admits that he had under-estimated his apple crop this year in earlier reports as he has found AN apple. Strange to say this apple is a perfect unblemished specimen. Since it represents 100% of his crop his score should be 100%. The mystery, Joe says, is what became of the codling moth larvae. He suggests that the worms probably fought so hard for this lone apple that they were wiped out to a worm. The last one probably succumbed to a heart attack due to exertion and excitement.

—TENNESSEE HORTICULTURE.

Those Russian farmers probably know but they won't be telling the folks back home that incentive is the secret of America's miracles in agriculture.—W. Earl Hall, in MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE.

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HOSPITAL FLOWERS

by

H. J. DONALDSON
Fremont, Nebr.

When I was out to the hospital to see a friend of mine I noted that some folks had so many flowers there was not room for the nurse to get around. I walked through all the hallways, since it was Sunday visiting hours, and then hunted up the superintendent and talked to him for half an hour. At our January Garden Club meeting I brought up this proposition: "Since there are some patients in the hospital who get more flowers than they know what to do with, some who get a few, and many who get none at all, and since the superintendent had given his blessing to the idea, how would the members like to plant a strip of ground five feet wide and 100 feet long to annuals suitable for cutting, and the same amount to perennials suitable for cutting, each member to donate what surplus perennials they had?" The hospital has 20 acres of ground with a row of pines on the north for a windbreak, with an ideal place to plant flowers between this windbreak and the buildings. Some of the nurses agreed to cut the blooms under the supervision of the superintendent and keep all patients who do not have flowers, supplied with fresh blooms during the time anything was in bloom in these planted strips. Water is available for irrigation. The members went for it in a big way. March 13 found four of us out there spading and planting a trailer load of perennials which I took off my ground before I sold it. We even planted a few annuals with the idea of more later for a succession of bloom. We made it clear that each couple would have to spend an hour a week all summer doing whatever needed doing, and the members went for that, too. Of course I know that half of them will cool off before July, and a few will carry the brunt of the load, but some of the others realized that too, so we know what to expect. However, it is a wonderful project anyway.

Notice in a restaurant: Customers who consider our waitresses uncivil should see the manager.—SAVANNAH (Ga.) MORNING NEWS.

TENDER ROSES—

(Continued from page 119)

than the two already named. In fact, it has always survived at my place, without protection. Its flower stems are weak, however, and it is of low vigor when own-rooted.

In the same class of near-hardiness comes an Altaica Hybrid, Karl Foerster, another pure white, but not double enough. It is a clean, healthy, strong-growing rose, and more resistant to crown galls than any Hybrid Rugosa. It is one of the few everblooming roses outside of the Rugosa class, and would by now have become much more popular if the nurserymen had found it easy to propagate by budding.

A great deal of work has recently been done in breeding up the Hybrid Altaica roses, and beside Karl Foerster there now exist Northern States and numerous others which it would not be wise to name until they become available. Apparently the handicap of this class of roses is always the same, the fact that they do not catch freely on the commonly used understocks. If the nurserymen are willing to use an understock that is more congenial, or to develop some other method of propagation, the Altaica Hybrids will soon become important roses in all far-northern climes. They are distinguished for the very feature that the Hybrid Rugosas lack, namely strong flower stems, with a fair length, and foliage much nearer the Hybrid Tea type than Hybrid Rugosas possess—and, to repeat, less attraction for the fly that produces crown galls.

Doubtless other classes of hybrids will soon be developed which will fill in the list of those that are in general like Hybrid Teas but appreciably hardier. I can name two, Madame Sancy de Parabere, an oldtime Alpina Hybrid, and Lillian Gibson, a Blanda Hybrid of Dr. Hansen's, considerably more recent, itself only once-blooming, but likely to be the parent of everblooming varieties of value.

Social diplomacy consists in remembering her birthday but forgetting which one it is.—W. Earl Hall in MASON CITY GLOBE-GAZETTE.

Then there was the man who poured alcohol on his tomato plants, believing he could raise 'em stewed.

—ARGUS-LEADER.

EXPERIENCES IN HORTICULTURE

by

R. L. WODARZ



Wodarz

Very likely many of us who have been working with fruit trees have run across many unlooked for things. Some of these I have mentioned, at least partially, nevertheless, I feel that I should group several of them together. We will take the well-known Fireside apple. There were some years when the taste of these was most delicious, but again there were years when the fruit would not rate high. It can't be the soil, or sectional climate; it must be the weather. I had it in my mind that a long warm season did produce the high quality, and a short and cool one, insipidity. However, this current long, warm season's Firesides rate very low with me. It does seem to me that a long, warm growing season must be coupled with adequate moisture. We were a little short of moisture, down here.

By the way, it reminds me that there is an account of an apple tree producing on the same tree, sweet and sour apples (no grafts), and that some of the apples were sweet on one side and sour on the other. We have apples of different odors. We are well acquainted with the aroma of the McIntosh and some of its seedlings have even a stronger odor. Suppose we pick a "Mac" from a tree but do not detect its aroma, one is puzzled, but still we know it is a "Mac." I find that its aroma comes on when it is through ripening, and much more so when in storage for some time.

There is a certain variety of an apple I tried for a long time to get hold of, but so far did not. It is the lemon apple; Dr. Hansen mentions it in one of his bulletins. This word lemon may be connected with say, lemon car or lemon tractor and take off some of its popularity. How useful this apple would be I am not able to say, but for the novelty of it I would say it to be very desirable. The last

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DAKOTA HORTICULTURE