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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

VISIT TO THE IRIS GARDEN OF M. DENIS

By Lee R. Bonnewitz

Reprinted by permission from "Garden Notes No. 6" Published by
Lee R. Bonnewitz at Van Wert, Ohio July 19, 1922)

GARDEN NOTES

No. 6



Issued by

Lee R. Bonnewitz

Van Wert, Ohio



Last December, after it became known that my daughter Alice and I expected to spend the first five months of the year traveling in the Eastern Mediterranean countries, I received a letter from J. C. Wister, President of the American Iris Society, asking me if we could not arrange to see the Iris Exhibitions in Paris and London, and to attend the meetings of the growers in those cities as representatives of the American Iris Society. In thinking the matter over I made up my mind that if seeing the big Iris Shows was a desirable thing to do, a still better one would be to meet, if possible, each Iris grower in his own garden and see his plants under the most favorable conditions. Accordingly, I began to make my plans so that I could do exactly what Mr. Wister wished, and in addition get the personal touch of acquaintance and friendship of each of the European growers. And so this issue of my Garden Notes, and probably the three or four succeeding ones, will be the result of notes taken in French and English gardens.

Our four months' trip through Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece was so enjoyable, and the lectures of our leaders were so valuable in laying a good foundation for Alice's college course, that when in Naples, on May first, I found

Requirement for the cultivation of Heathers.

According to the increased cataloging of many species of the heathers by nurserymen, it would appear that many of our people are attempting to cultivate them. Those who have suitable soil will succeed and those who have not will meet with disappointment. It would also seem as if some dealers have entered upon a program of extermination for the reason that very little of the stock is propagated in the nurseries. In fact one eastern dealer explains in his catalog that his stock is shipped to him in carload lots from the mountains in Virginia and N. Carolina. I imagine a tender *Rhododendron leatawbiense* from the moist and extremely acid foothills of W. Va. being transferred to the dry and lime laden prairie soil of Illinois. It would stand about as much chance to succeed as a sub tropical palm. But there are many species which will endure the cold even as far north as Canada. It is with the Heathers as with many other types of plants, that the chief requirement for success is a suitable soil. This should be tried out by the dealers who offer them. Competant soil tests ^{should} be made and formulas for the proper preparation of soil should be conspicuously printed in their catalogs. According to early horticultural literature. *Rhododendron*, *Lelethra*, *Kalmia*, *Leucothoe* and *Epigaea* have always been popular and we find pioneers like James Vick and Peter Henderson studying their requirements and prescribing formulas for acidifying the soil. Mr. Vick recommended magnesium salts; Better known as Epsom salts. Mr. Henderson enlarged his formula by recommending a liberal mixture of soft coal slack and an addition of Epsom salts untill success was obtained.

We also find that the Arnold Arboretum and the Shaw Gardens made experiments and diffused information along the same line. In the 1904. Edition of the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture Alfred Rehder gives the same process for acidifying the soil as that given by Mr. Vick.

an excellent treatise on the subject by Fredrick. V. Leaville appeared in 1923 in the form of a bulletin issued by the American Horticultural Society. In this bulletin aluminum salts is stated.

The unfortunate part of the situation is that very few indeed of those who would try to cultivate Heathers ~~become~~ come into ownership of these authorities and are not informed on these vital requirements. Very likely the information contained in this article is new to many of our readers. At the same time with the available sources for information to the members of our society it is doubtful if any will waste their money on chances. But it would only be proper in fair dealings; for dealers to explain these requirements for success with the stock which they offer.

OFFICIAL

Statement of postage required for Vol. III, No. 4, N.H. Magazine,
also copyright fee.

217 letters, magazine inclosed at 2c.	\$4.34
5 letters to foreign countries, magazine inclosed .	
. at 5c	<u>.25</u>
	\$4.59
Copyright fee, No. 4, Vol. II.	<u>1.00</u>
	\$5.59

Note: statements are inclosed with magazines in case of
all who have not paid dues for 1924.

(Paid)

43 @ 24 = .86

~~Hon. fellows + comp.~~

18 @ 24 = .36

5 @ 54 = .25

(Foreign)

156 @ 24 3.12

(not paid)

3.12

.86

.36

.25

\$4.59

1480 Raymond Av.,

St. Paul, Minn.,

Jan. 11, 1924

Mrs. Pearl H. Frazer, Field Sec'y,
Nat'l Hort. Soc., Grand Forks, N. D.
Dear Mrs. Frazer:

The Magazines and the statements are finally mailed, and that takes a big load from my shoulders. I am sending herewith the receipted statements for Mrs. Gray and Mr. Lown, and in case they have not already been supplied with such these can be mailed. I understand that Mrs. Gray's exchange is effective as reported ~~\$\$\$~~ in the letter of Mrs. Heath. This is certainly O.K. as we want a complete file of Mrs. Gray's Flower Journal for the Library.

I will send the supply of Magazines to you in the very near future, and will take care of it myself so that you will surely receive them.

Hereafter, it will be up to the Acting Treasurer to send out receipts, but I have sent receipts to all who have paid up to the time the Magazines were sent out.

I am moving a few blocks to-morrow, to 2090 Commonwealth Ave., St. Paul, Minn. I am getting a larger, and better lighted room which one of my ~~employees~~ who graduated last quarter vacated. It is very difficult to secure good accommodations due to the very great demand for quarters.

We are getting our share of the winter ~~season~~, but the weather is not unduly cold. Sec'y of Agri., Wallace, addressed the farmers here this afternoon.

Sincerely,

Please return

1480 Raymond Av.,
St. Paul, Minn.,
Jan. 8, 1924

Mrs. Pearl H. Frazer, Field Sec'y,
National Horticultural Society,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Madam: Herewith the dues for 11 fellows who have paid for 1924, and also other matters.

It is true that troubles never come alone. The printers delivered the Magazines today and they turned out to be a lopsided lot and I immediately telephoned them to get them and deliver an acceptable lot. They had also failed to staple them. This firm had always done all in their power to please us and I could not understand it. They claimed over the phone that it was an error and that they would correct it. The Magazine will therefore be delayed another few days. Once a chain of unfortunate events starts it seems to lead to others, but I hope that my patience will hold out, and that of others too. I am sending a sample of the unacceptable lot to show that I have cause to fly off the handle as it were.

I am sending herewith also the bill for the statements, and this can be paid if there are funds available, and I am sending herewith also a statement of the postage required to send out the Magazine which can also be paid now if there are sufficient funds.

The Tingle Nursery also failed to send in copy for their ads even after several urgent appeals for it, and I had to go to press without these ads. They probably want their ads to start in the year 1924. I hope that we will have some real ads in the next issue and this may be possible after sending out the rate blanks with the statements.

Sincerely,

Sees Danger of Earth's Becoming Barren Waste

Sphere Gradually Drying Up, Local Horticulture and Improvement So- ciety Finds

At the regular meeting of the Horticulture and Improvement society, held Tuesday night in the board of education room, a topography of the surface geology of the north central states was presented, after which the details were explained by C. Z. Nelson and illustrated with slides by P. E. Augerson. Mr. Nelson explained the cosmogony of the earth together with the important part that the glacial movements had in developing the earth into its present condition.

Historic data was brought in to show that if the present trend of destruction is not reversed to a policy of conservation and reconstruction the earth will soon end as a habitat of life by becoming a barren waste. With the aid of the illustrations it was shown that even before the last glacial slide, all of the North American plains was sea. That Minnesota, north of the chain of lakes heading the Mississippi river was under water less than 200 years ago. This swampy sea extended from near the Red river to Lake Superior. It is now known that there is no permanent subterranean strata of water. Reconstruction must therefore be relied upon to retain the surface water so that humidity will keep the atmosphere from becoming parching.

The new constitution and copy of the original constitution was received and shows the original members: J. A. Swanson, C. Z. Nelson, I. L. Pillsbury, F. E. Augerson, Emily M. Nelson, Susie E. Walker, Fritz E. Johnson, Pansy D. Peterson, Lyman B. Johnson, C. E. Swanson, Carrie S. Swanson, Mrs. Sam Rankin, Mrs. O. E. Snell, Eliza Myers and Ingemar Stanga. Those entering before the completion of the charter: Kate E. Olsson, R. L. Law, E. J. King, P. M. Stromberg, J. C. Eskin and Samuel Goodell Jr. Under unfinished business P. M. Stromberg was elected treasurer, Ingemar Stanga, second vice president, and Samuel Goodell, third vice president.

WYMANO CLUB

1480 Raymond Av.,

St. Paul, Minn.,

Dec. 17, 1923

Dear Mr. Truax:

I have just received a letter from Prof. D. Lumsden, and I am sending a copy of the same to you. It looks as if they are willing to meet us half way, and if we could only secure someone to meet Dr. Orton, it may be that we could make satisfactory arrangements. Would it be possible for you to meet Dr. Orton? I will not be free until June 18th. I have an enormous amount of work to do, and cannot take more than a few days off for the holidays. My master's thesis is due in May and I will need every available moment to complete the same.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,
sincerely,

Standardized Plant Names

THIS new book will be accepted as the standard authority for all dealings in and current literature about plants in the United States. It is not offered as a new and different scientific system of nomenclature, but rather as a workable harmonization of the present confusion, and as representing the first coöperative attempt of the leading trade and amateur organizations to so standardize plant names as to "make buying easy."

"Standardized Plant Names" is published for the benefit and advantage of the American horticultural public at far below its actual cost, the usual compilation cost and the regular publisher's profit are wholly absent. The work represents the labor for many months, extending over five years, of the sub-committee—Frederick Law Olmsted, Frederick V. Coville, and Harlan P. Kelsey, with J. Horace McFarland in constant consultation as Chairman of the American Joint Committee.

If issued by a publisher of technical and reference books, this essential book would be sold for at least \$10 per copy. The peculiar combination of public service made possible through the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, and the advance support for expenses provided by certain of the participating organizations, makes possible the low price of \$5 per copy for the library edition in dark blue cloth, and \$6.50 per copy for the thin-paper, flexible cover edition (pocket size), in a serviceable leather substitute.

Date _____

To HARLAN P. KELSEY,

Secretary American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Please find enclosed _____ for \$ _____
for which you are to mail me immediately

_____ copies of Standardized Plant Names, cloth bound, at \$5 each.

_____ copies of Standardized Plant Names, India paper, flexible
edition, at \$6.50 each.

My Name is _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

"Standardized Plant Names" is sold by the Secretary only. It cannot
be obtained from book stores or similar trade channels

[OVER]

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Chairman
HARRISBURG, PA.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Secretary
SALEM, MASS.

AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE

Constituted by Action of the

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
ORNAMENTAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS

And in Working Cooperation with

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY
AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY
AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SALEM, MASS.

When the abominable mix-up in plant names bothered you, either in buying, selling, or using, you have doubtless wished that there might be just one settled name for each plant. To meet this need, to "make buying easy," a committee was formed, representing all the organizations above named. A subcommittee (Frederick Law Olmsted, Frederick V. Coville, Harlan P. Kelsey) has labored unremittingly (without pay) for five years in selecting and compiling one approved scientific name for each plant, and one common name where it could be obtained.

"STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES" is the result--a book of 548 pages with over 45,000 entries, giving the synonyms as well as the approved names, all thoroughly cross-indexed, and in a type arrangement that makes use easy. There are official lists also of the plant groups--as Iris, Peonies, Roses, Dahlias, Fruits, Etc.

"STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES" will be the name authority in the horticultural trade, in park, landscape and pharmaceutical work, in libraries, universities and government departments, in newspapers and literary work. You need it; you must have it.

"STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES" is in convenient octavo size, 548 pages, and is published in two editions:

Library edition, on fine quality paper, is bound in dark blue cloth, and sells for \$5 per copy.

Thin India-paper with limp leather binding, in a size that just fits the pocket, sells for \$6.50.

Both editions are now ready for immediate shipment. Your order may be forwarded directly to the Committee, together with check for either edition. For your convenience an order blank is enclosed which should be returned to Harlan P. Kelsey, Secretary, Salem, Mass.

AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON
HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.

"STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES" will not be sold by book stores. It can be obtained only from the Secretary of the Committee.

GLEN ARDEN FARM

INTRODUCING

KUDZU

THE BEST FORAGE PLANT YET DISCOVERED

C. E. PLEAS PLANT COMPANY

CHIPLEY, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

You have been attracted by Kudzu. Something you have seen or heard or read about it in some one or more of the leading agricultural papers or magazines of the country has led you to us for first hand information from the man who was first to discover it as a forage plant in America and who has spent the best years of his life and thousands of dollars to determine its every possibility on the American farm and give that knowledge to the world.

To think that the most meritorious legume yet discovered should have existed in our midst for more than a quarter of a century and to be well known to the leading horticulturists and scientists of the country as an ornamental vine only, to await its accidental discovery as a forage plant by a couple away down in Florida, sounds like a fairy tale too good to be true.

Mr. Pleas, himself, could not believe its true worth to agriculture until he had tested it out for years in every conceivable way and had many analyses made in its various stages of growth by the State Chemist. But when he found out its wonderful qualities and proclaimed them, the world was not ready for it. No one believed it, and some scoffed at it, while others fought it and condemned it in the wildest terms through ignorance, and some prominent public men doubtless have regrets over the part they took in trying to kill the new forage that would not down.

The fact that Kudzu is a perennial legume, producing its own bacteria without inoculation, and coming from the root each year and making the fastest growth of any known plant, yielding such enormous crops of the most nutritious hay, equaling the best wheat bran in feed value and on ordinary land without liming or high fertilization; that may be harvested any time during the season and yield the finest quality of hay without shedding; that keeps its color the best and will stand a shower of rain without serious injury; one that cures the quickest and may be handled with the least

labor and expense; and at the same time build up the soil instead of impoverishing it and that will redeem old worn out lands and stop washes and utilizes hilly, rocky waste places unsuitable for other crops. All these put Kudzu in a class by itself.

Having planted the first fields ever set to Kudzu in America, but few got to see and believe the reports that it made as high as $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons of the finest hay per acre at one cutting and at least two cuttings in a season. But many others have now grown it under field conditions and realize its great worth as the "All American" hay and pasture plant and are shouting it from the house tops.

Look at the Sept. 10th, 1921, issue of the Country Gentleman, in which Mr. J. Sidney Cates, one of America's foremost agricultural writers, speaks in glowing terms of Kudzu, getting much of his information from, and having the sanction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Popular Mechanics Magazine for July, 1919, stirred up world-wide interest in Kudzu through an article by another prominent writer, Mr. Robert H. Moulton, and so has the Scientific American, Breeders Gazette, Hoards Dairymen, Southern Cultivator, Florida Grower and these in turn have been copied by the leading papers and magazines the world over, and without our knowledge.

The Editor of the Rural New Yorker, one of the most conservative farm papers in the country, has come out in the Dec. 24th, 1921, issue with an illustrated front page article favoring Kudzu.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on Kudzu, "Department Circular No. 89," giving Mr. Pleas full credit for what he has done in introducing it.

W. A. McRae, Florida's Commissioner of Agriculture at Tallahassee, has on several occasions published one of Mr. Pleas' articles on Kudzu in the Quarterly Bulletin, that of Oct. 1st, 1914, being entirely devoted to it.

The Florida State Chemist, Capt. R. E. Rose, in a recent letter to Mr. Pleas, says in closing: "As you



Kudzu at Glen Arden Farm Third Season. This field stood four feet high on a level (six foot man in picture)

and made an average of over four and one-fourth tons cured hay per acre, at one cutting, for the entire field.

* * *
Mrs. L. L. Miller — H. Hort. Society
Medal for Achievement in Hort.

~~American Congress~~
1st Nat'l Hort. Exhibition

at Chicago ~~1923~~

Chicago 1923

San Diego 1924

New York City 1925

New Orleans 1926

St. Paul - Minneapolis 1927

Wash. Phila. 1928

Boston 1929

C. E. PLEAS PLANT CO., Chipley, Florida.

Please ship me the following:

In case we are sold out of the size ordered may we substitute other kinds or sizes as good or better? Yes..... No.....

I herewith enclose Check for \$ Draft for
M. O. Cash. in full payment for same and hereby
agree that this order shall not be countermanded by me.

Express Office..... R. F. D. No.

Note.—The C. E. Pears Plant Co. will not be responsible for the claims made by any other dealer or concern for the plants sent out by them. We employ NO agents, and if you want Strictly First-Class Plants, True to name, Self-Inoculated and Field Grown, you should place your orders with us.

[illegible]

KUDZU PRICES FOR 1922-1923

Note Well the Following Terms and Conditions:

THESE PRICES SUPERSEDE ALL FORMER QUOTATIONS AND ARE
SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, STRIKES, FIRES, FLOODS OR WRECKS
OR ACCIDENTS BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED ANYWHERE IN THE U.S. But we cannot control conditions beyond that, and will not be responsible for results, and ANY CLAIM FOR FAILURE TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION MUST BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS OF RECEIPT OF PLANTS.

CASH IN FULL is required on all orders for less than 1000 plants. On larger amounts, 25% with order and balance C. O. D., if desired.

As we have never been able to supply the demand, first orders received with the cash will be given first consideration. Order early to make sure of plants and we will reserve them for you until planting time in your locality. Very early Spring is best.

FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES and where quick results are of greatest importance, we recommend selecting size No. 3 or No. 4.

Orders Not Accepted for Less than \$1.00: USE OUR ORDER BLANKS AND DON'T FORGET TO SIGN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY AS WE ARE NOT GOOD AT SOLVING PUZZLES.

PRICES

NO. 1.	15	STRONG PLANTS, POSTPAID		\$1.50
NO. 1.	100	STRONG PLANTS, EXPRESS COLLECT		\$60.00
NO. 1.	1000	" " " " " "		\$40.00
NO. 2.	15	LARGER SIZE PLANTS, POST PAID		\$2.00
NO. 2.	100	" " " " " " EXPRESS COLLECT		\$10.00
NO. 2.	1000	" " " " " " " "		\$60.00
NO. 3.	15	EXTRA LARGE PLANTS		\$2.50
NO. 3.	100	" " " " " " " "		\$15.00
NO. 4.	2	VERY LARGE SPECIMEN PLANTS BY EXPRESS		\$1.00

SPECIAL RATE on lots of 10,000 or more.

WE DO NOT SHIP 500 at thousand rate nor 50 at one hundred rate.

TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, we ship by PREPAID PARCEL POST, for which the PRICES ARE 50% ADDITIONAL, to the above list, cash in full. Remit by Postal Money Order or New York Exchange.

REMEMBER

That we were the FIRST TO DISCOVER KUDZU AS A FORAGE PLANT IN AMERICA.

That there are many varieties of KIDZU, but only ONE worthy of Culture for forage purposes.

That our plants are the TRUE FORAGE VARIETY, field-grown, self-rooted and self-inoculated, and should not be classed with the small, uninoculated Northern hot-house plants, nor the undersized, inferior plants put out by some at a lower price in order to get business.

That few people or concerns know how to properly dig, handle and pack Kudzu plants for shipment to insure safe arrival in best growing condition, especially over long distances.

That our many years of costly experimenting and investigation have pre-eminently fitted us to give **BETTER PLANTS** and **BETTER SERVICE** than anyone else and that cheap plants are dear at any price.

PLANT KUDZU (from the right source) AND HAVE A GOLD MINE ON YOUR FARM.

C. E. PLEAS PLANT CO.

CHIPLEY, FLA., U. S. A.

"GLEN ARDEN FARM"

Mrs. C. PLEAS

C. E. PLEAS PLANT COMPANY

INTRODUCING

HOLSTEINS

KUDZU

BARRED ROCKS

AND OSHYMA SUGAR CANE

THE TWO BEST FORAGE PLANTS YET DISCOVERED

CHIPLEY, FLA., U. S. A.

Dec. 6th., 1923.

Mr. Hamilton Traub,
Henning, Minn.,

Dear Mr. Traub:-

I am in receipt of your invitation to join the National Horticultural Society and here's the \$1.

My mother, Sarah A. Pleas of Whittier, Calif., has been much interested in the Society and has been keeping me posted on the way the association has been honoring her for her peony work.

And it is a great pleasure to me to know that she has thus been honored while yet alive to enjoy them.

I have always been much interested in such work and am doing with other plants what she has done with the peony, and I have made strenuous efforts to continue the peony work where she left it off, going to great trouble and expense to prepare specially suitable soil, but to no avail for they simply will not live here, having had her send us 75 or more kinds of her finest sorts. It is barely possible that we may be able to grow them from seed and after a time get them acclimated.

We are now planting seed of the tree peony from Prof Saunders fine plants and have a number of the blooming size plants of mothers own raising.

We are doing considerable hybridizing, of lilies and other plants and from the successful crossings we have made we are looking forward to some wonderful productions later on.

And it is due to our tireless efforts that the Kudzu vine is known as a forage plant of the highest rank. You do not see much of it in the North yet but it is coming and I am sure it is destined to take the place of clover and alfalfa in many places, it has so many fine qualities that no other legume has.

We have had to fight for it though and have spent the best years of our lives contending for it, when it was now as a forage and high "authorities" and various officials were condemning it and trying to "kill" it (before the war), but we finally won out when the plant itself came to our rescue with its wonderful performances on many other farms in other states, and now many of them are doubtless sorry for the many ridiculous statements they have made in their ignorance and prejudices.

Some are deathly silent, while others are now praising it as highly as they can, conscientiously, after libeling it as they did.

I am very much interested in the work the Society is doing and am only too glad to lend a hand and I have wished I were financially able to take over the work and premises that Luther Burbank is having to lay down on account of old age.

I have filled in the blanks for eligible applicants, two or three of which I have not heard from in several years and their addresses may have changed, but all are or should be deeply interested, enough to join.

Pardon this lengthy letter, I beg to remain,

Very Truly,

C. E. Pleas

Téléphone:
GOBELINS 21-01

REVUE
HORTICOLE

26, Rue Jacob, 26
PARIS (VI)

Paris, 126 Novembre 1923

Monsieur le Secrétaire et Cher Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de l'aimable lettre par laquelle vous m'avez annoncé que le bureau du Comité Directeur de la "National Horticultural Society" nous confère à mon collègue Martinet et à moi, le titre de membre honoraire.

Vous voudrez bien excuser le retard que j'ai apporté à vous répondre. Nous n'avons pu encore, M. Martinet et moi, nous rencontrer pour vous remercier collectivement.

Je viens donc, en son nom et au mien vous prier de dire aux membres du Comité directeur de la "National Horticultural Society" combien nous avons été touchés du témoignage de sympathie qu'ils nous ont donné et de leur

T. S. V. P.

transmettre l'expression de notre vive reconnaissance.

par ce même courrier, je vous fais adresser le N° de la Revue Horticole du 16 octobre dans lequel j'ai annoncé, dans la chronique, la décision prise à notre égard par le comité directeur de la " National Horticultural Society " et signalé le bdt poursuivi par votre société.

Je suis tout disposé, pour le cas où cela vous serait agréable, à vous faire gracieusement le service de notre publication.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire et Cher Collègue, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs et les plus dévoués.

F. Lesourd

Among The Regionals ~~The~~ Locals.

Committee

As chairman on Regional and Local activities it becomes my pleasant duty to assist the R.V.P. in every way possible and also to encourage and help all those who wish to establish local societies in their respective localities. The Editor has given us a corner all our very own to do with just as we please and I am going to ask you all to come right in and help make this part of the Magazine just the most cheery part of the whole paper. I have had the pleasure of personal letter from most of you and know that you are just O.K. once you get started but you are just a trifle shy until you get a little better acquainted.

To Mrs Matilda Engstad, R.V.P. of the North Midland, goes the distinction of having the very first local chapter organized in her Dominion - To Jean Jensen, Fox Lake, goes the honor of the first.
Continued on back of nomination blank

NEW HONORARY GROUP FORMED AT UNIVERSITY

Phylon, Biological Society,
Recognized; Officers
Named

Organization of an honorary biological society by the name of Phylon at the University of North Dakota has been completed and the society recognized by the faculty council of the institution. It was announced Friday. The organization was formed for the purpose of stimulating popular interest in the biological sciences, of promoting research in botany, zoology and allied sciences, and of fostering and promoting fraternal spirit among its members. Members are to be elected to the organization from the student body on a basis of scholarship, research ability and interest in biological sciences.

Officers of the organization are: John W. Schauer, of Garrison, president; Mildred Smith, of Wahpeton, vice-president; R. Edwin Fuglestad, of Cooperstown, secretary; R. W. Koucky, of Chicago, Ill., sergeant-at-arms; and A. H. Borgerson, of Egeland, historian.

Charter members are: A. W. Bell, of Minot; A. H. Borgerson, Egeland; J. Ralph Finkle, Lisbon; R. E. Fuglestad, Cooperstown; Lester Guss, Rugby; B. W. Koucky, Chicago, Ill.; Elmer A. Ledwell, Grand Forks; Raymond McGrady, Cavalier; Charles F. Reichert, Ottertail; Minn.; John W. Schauer, Garrison; Monte Shuck, Anselm; Mildred Smith, Wahpeton; Helen C. Stegenga, Ironlake City, Minn.; Raymond Tyvand, Barton.

Faculty advisors for the organization are: Dr. J. T. Young, Dr. Edward Faird and Dr. Norma E. Pfeiffer, all of the biology department staff. The organization plans petitioning for a charter in Phi Sigma, national honorary biological society.

Dear Mr Editor you are at liberty to put
in just as much or as little of what I have
written as you like - If you so desire you
may leave it all ~~out~~ but if you put in any
considerable amount of it I think it would
be best to omit my article on Woodland treasures
I havent time to go over this for mistakes
so will leave them for you.

Please be assured that I shall not feel
hurt if you leave every bit of it out or amend
it in any and every way that you think
it needs to be changed.

Sincerely

F. M. Heath

The ^{Page} next was held at the beautiful Riverside park in
S. F. This Park is of Natures own making and has many grand
old Elms and Oaks as a nucleus supplemented by the add-
-ition of many shrubs both native & cultivated. Here too
the birds and squirrels have been protected and ~~there~~
it's a real treat for any nature lover to be out in the
open and then when one realizes that at these meetings
only those of similar tastes are gathered and one does not
need to be afraid to mention flowers for fear the one spoken
to may be a bridge expert but just gives ^{ones} ~~themselves~~ over
to the pleasures of talking flowers to all with whom ^{one} ~~comes~~
ⁱⁿ contact. The last meeting at the home of Prof. E. V. ^W ~~W ^W ~~W~~
an indoor meeting where the realistic descriptions of the various
Botanical Gardens ^{he had visited} as told by Prof Baird made one forget that they
were living in a cold country as with their minds eyes they walked
thru the labyrinths of the various gardens and examined the many
rare and beautiful plants as described by the speaker.~~

We now leave Local No 1 and pass on to Local No 2 of Saltsburg
Pa. I cannot give you as detailed a discription of this local as I would
like. This society has I believe held only indoor meetings and
has not been so long in existance as No 1 their Sept meeting was
most excellent and Mrs Staggs read a most excellent paper.

They have also added a nature series and as the first step in
this series consists of 75 colored sketches illustrating the
North American ferns it goes without saying that this
Local is also ~~making life~~ adding to lifes pleasures of its
members. F. M. Heath, over

THE GRAND FORKS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

President,

Mr. A. D. Kester, (C. F. N. H. S.), Librarian,
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

1 Vice President,

Mrs. J. E. Gillette, C. F. N. H. S.,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Secretary-Treasurer,

Prof. Edward Baird, (C. F. N. H. S.),
Department of (Botany) University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks, N. D.

2nd Vice President Mr. Fred L. Goodman C.F.N.H.S.

THE GALESBURG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

BUREAU OF REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION

The following subject for registration was reported on by Mr.
C. E. Nelson:

Cirsium arvense viride

A new variety of thistle.

During my ^{2 weeks} ~~summer~~ sojourn through the North Midland in 1923,
on Aug. 6th., while visiting with Mr. Frank Heath seven miles

southwest of Grand Forks, N. D., my attention was called by Mr.
Heath to a thistle which he said was ^{an unnamed variety in his locality} ~~locally called the "Unionian"~~

~~It differs in many respects from the Canada thistle~~

~~which are nests~~ ^{is a} ~~in cultivated fields in the North.~~ (In aspect the plant more

resembles the field "Sow Thistle", Sonchus arvensis, and where both
grow together would not ~~be readily observed.~~

While it differs materially from Cirsium arvense in color of
foliage, the decurrent and wider leaves and larger heads ~~but~~
~~these~~ these differences do not appear sufficient to warrant it ~~as a~~
distinction as a separate species. The following name is proposed:

Cirsium arvense forme viride, var. nove.

Slender perennial, 4 to 10 dm high; the rootstalks extensively
creeping; leaves ovate to broad lanceolate; bright green on both
sides, deeply but not sinuately lobed, the broad lobes often
overlapping; the marginal prickles short and very slender; the upper
leaves decurrent; heads ^{about the size of} nearly twice as large as in C. arvense;
flowers pinkish purple

Type locality: Premises of Mr. Frank Heath near Grand Forks, N. D.

Distribution: Westward and Northward in cultivated fields.

Reported as the most common thistle in the
vicinity of Devils Lake, N. D.

I have drawn a blue pencil mark around the parts
that are in type.

That thistle is not in the least like sour thistle
and we never found but one person that had ever seen
it before & that was a man who did not know even Iris
when he saw them and we made enquiry of people
who lived in the locality where he said they were
most numerous and they had never heard of them
but they said the Canada thistle was plentiful there
I also asked our Co Agent about them and he has been
all over this Co and he said he had not seen them
Neither had Prof Smith (Prof of Botany at Model High)
and Prof Stevens of the A.C. ever seen it before and I am
quite sure Prof Stevens would have seen it had it
been as plentiful as N. says around Devils Lake:

and ~~our~~ place was as near as N. got to Devils Lake so I
don't see how he got so wise - He also states that Mr Heath
told him it was called locally Russian Thistle & Mr H. says
that is a lie that it has never had a name. Personally I
think N. is losing his mind - for I don't see how any one
in their right mind could take the stuff he does and
expect to get away with it. We think it a sport of
the Canada thistle. You can suit yourself about
how much of N. story you publish -

The University of Minnesota

Name of Course *Philosophy 55 Esthetics*

Name of Instructor *Dr. Snensond*

Name *Hamilton Paul Traub* Date

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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Volume I.

Henning, Minn., August, 1922.

Number 1.

NORTH DAKOTA WILD FLOWERS IN CULTIVATION

By FANNIE MAHOOD HEATH

Vice-President, National Horticultural Society

My collection of hardy shrubs and flowers is large and varied, and contains many of the choicest plants to be found in the average catalog, yet if anyone were to ask me what part of my garden I enjoy most I would unhesitatingly answer "My wild flowers." There is a fascination about these plants not found among the garden varieties. The study of their requirements and habits and the story surrounding their behavior in cultivation is very alluring and leads me on and on. Then, too, the encroachment of man and his plows and herds on the wild flowers' domain makes it necessary to remove these rare beauties to congenial quarters on private grounds where they will be safe from molestation, and have a chance of survival.

It is truly surprising the ways in which various plants will act in cultivation. A few years ago I found growing in a swamp, which was sun-bathed and wind-swept, several clumps of the *Novae gliae* Asters of the most intense blue color. They were so beautiful and rare in this section that I hesitated to disturb them, knowing full well that I could not supply the moist conditions of their native habitat. That old adage, "There is nothing like trying" finally won out so I dug up good clumps with the sod and roots intact. One clump was planted in full shade where it was rather moist, another in a low place in half shade, the third at the south end of our house, in very sandy soil, where it gets the full sweep of the sun for several hours each day. The last, to my surprise, is doing best of all and has developed into a fine, well-med clump which blooms splendidly. The one in half shade is doing fairly well, while the one in full shade has taken, sprawling stems and no blossoms. There are several other varieties of wild flowers growing here but I cannot name the species at the present writing. Some grow four or five feet high, while others grow only a few inches to a foot in

height. Practically all of them do well and grow taller in cultivation.

I wonder if I can describe the various flowers so that the wild flower enthusiast will be able to recognize them when he sees them near his home. The first to bloom in early spring is *Anemone patens* or *Pulsatilla Hirsutissima*. The furry, silky blossoms appear on dry, sandy knolls shortly after the snow disappears. They are known by various common names, "Wild Crocus," "Wind Flower," "Pasque Flower" and "Prairie Hen" Flower are some of them. They are commonly called "Wild Crocus" owing to their many striking similarities to the Crocus. The flowers range in color from almost white through smoky blue to bluish purple; usually much lighter on the inside. They are rather hard to domesticate unless one has conditions similar to their native habitat. These beautiful wildlings are fast disappearing from many sections of the country.

The dainty little *Viola pedatifida* or Birdfoot Violet has somewhat larger blossoms and is of a lighter blue than the common violet and the leaves are deeply parted into linear lobes. It thrives in cultivation but does not spread so rapidly as to become a nuisance as does *Viola rugulosa*, the white one.

Anemone canadensis or "Canada Anemone" is very easily grown. It is very abundant in this section of the State. It has pure snow white blossoms an inch or more across, which rise from the center of the deeply cleft palmate leaves which are borne at the top of naked stems. It grows along the ditches and in low places on the open prairies in full sun but thrives also in a reasonably moist garden soil in either sun or shade.

The common yellow Ox-Eyed Daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*) is a great favorite of mine as it is so cheery looking as a cut flower, and it will take care of itself in any location where it is not too wet, and give continuous bloom from early July until freezing up time. It is best used as

a solid border along a fence or near shrubbery where one does not wish to risk choice things. In such a location it is desirable. Its deep maroon center and deep yellow petals, which range from one to two inches in length, will enable anyone to distinguish it.

The little *Geum ciliatum* or *ciliatum sieversii*, is another extra early little blossom. The little clusters of usually three red blossoms, which come early in May, look very much like three little dark red strawberries. Did I say red blossoms? It is only the calyx that is red as the white petals never open. The blossoms are soon followed by plummy, reddish seedpods which give it the common name of "Old Man's Whiskers" or "Apache's Plume." It transplants readily and takes kindly to cultivation if given a sunny location. The *Lithospermums* are very satisfactory plants in cultivation. *Lithospermum concensens* has racemes of bright orange flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and greyish green foliage which remains throughout the summer. *Lithospermum linearifolium* has larger fringed florets of a light yellow color borne in smaller clusters. The foliage is of a lighter green and much narrower. It has a long, slender, carrot-like root and grows naturally in very sandy soil but will thrive in any well drained sunny location. Both bloom in May.

Capnoides aureum or "Golden Corydalis" will please the most exacting gardener if given a shaded, somewhat moist location. Its blue-green foliage is so dainty and lace-like that one does not mind if the yellow blossoms are small and somewhat hidden by the foliage which remains fresh until hard frost. When grown in a dry, sunny location it grows much ranker and is not nearly so pretty.

Thalictrum venulosum or "Early Meadow Rue" has very dainty foliage and makes a good substitute for a fern bed when one cannot have ferns, espe-

(Continued on page 2)

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

An altruistic and educational society, national in scope, organized for "the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge, and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture."

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Axel A. Tervola, President; Fannie Mahood Heath, Vice President; Hamilton Traub, Editor-Secretary; Eric B. Magnusson, Treasurer; John F. Traub, General-Counsel.

NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Deep down in the human breast there is a keen desire to possess an ideal home, but during the past centuries, in our country, however, the colonists from Europe and their descendants had their energies severely taxed in the hard struggle of reclaiming a continent from the wilderness. During this constant battle with nature for the bare necessities in the frontier sections, many of the finer influences in the life of man were necessarily neglected. Happily for us, with the passing of the Nineteenth Century, the day of the pioneer in America, except in remote districts, passed away forever, and with the exit of the bison and the nomadic Indian, a stage of development has now been reached when the American is settling down to a peaceful, beautiful, and satisfying home life.

Home Is Basic American Institution—Home and Garden Synonymous

The home is the basic American institution, and the role of horticulture in the building of the home is fundamental. A home without a garden is an anomaly. Correct landscaping of the home grounds is the chief means of creating a restful environment in both the city and country, and a proper understanding of the art of horticulture will enable all to possess beautiful home surroundings thus bringing contentment into their lives through the hourly or daily contact with the reposeful influence of the harmonious home.

Central Clearing House Needed—National Society Fills Need

Great strides have been made in the increase of horticultural knowledge, but much work in this field still remains to be done, and popularization is yet in its infancy. Many are taking an active interest in practical horticulture, but the home gardener, as a rule, is greatly handicapped on account of the lack of co-operation, and his outlook is one-sided in many instances from too narrow specialization. There was no central clearing house for horticultural knowledge in this country that covered the entire field; no altruistic national organization for the purpose of popularizing horticulture, and after a period of discussion, a committee of amateur horticulturists sponsored *The National Horticultural Society* which came into

legal existence on July first of this year. The proposals of federating or uniting the existing horticultural societies proved to be impracticable, and the problem was solved by the creation of a national society which covers the entire field of horticulture, and which rounds out the work now carried on by isolated units by paying special attention to the odds and ends that are not sponsored by the existing national societies.

Society Is Altruistic and Educational in Scope

The National Horticultural Society is entirely altruistic and educational in nature, and the board of trustees administers all income wholly in the interests of the fellows of the society. No individual derives any profit from the society.

Object to Stimulate Interest in Horticulture

The object of the society is "the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge, and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture." The society offers an economical and effective solution of the various problems confronting the home gardener in particular, including money outlay, specialization, regional and local activity, the standardization of horticultural plant names, and color values; the evaluation of horticultural varieties of plants, and the building up of a native gardening tradition, or practical gardening science for each climatic region.

The Miracle of Co-operation

Co-operation on a continental scale paves the way. For a very small outlay annually, the amateur and professional horticulturists may acquire fellowship in *The National Horticultural Society* which will eventually unite the gardening enthusiasts in one great family, creating in this way a community of interest.

Modest Beginning to Put Program Into Effect

A modest beginning will be made at once to put part of the great program of the society into practice. All fellows of the society will receive the journal of the society, *The National Horticultural Magazine*, which will be enlarged in size and which will appear at more frequent intervals as the society grows in stature. A modest beginning will be made to

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Advertising rates on application.

Edited by the Secretary of the Society—Hamilton Traub, Henning, Minn.

standardize plant nomenclature in operation with other organizations, books, specimens, etc., will be accumulated for The National Horticultural Library, Herbarium and Museum, other benefits comprising the remainder of the program of the society will be provided as opportunity for fellows offers, including *The Horticultural Book*, a pronouncing dictionary of names, a color chart, texts on practical gardening for each climatic region, continent, and provision for the functioning of local horticultural societies, national chapters for the study of horticultural subjects; regional and national horticultural exhibitions, and many other worthwhile activities.

Ultimate Test Is Practical Application—"Building Homes for People to Live In"

The scope of *The National Horticultural Society* covers the entire field of horticulture: ornamental gardening, including landscape gardening; amateur flower gardening; professional floriculture; gardening or floriculture; vegetable gardening with special emphasis on the kitchen garden; fruit raising with special emphasis on the home orchard, and allied activities. It is the aim of the society to stimulate a well rounded interest in horticulture, and the ultimate test will be the application of the principles in "the building of homes for people to live in." As an institution, the society fills a basic and definite need in American civilization. Man's love of natural beauty and his dependence on the sustenance in part upon the products of horticulture is fundamental and in need of a vast country as ours there is a profound need for an altruistic central agency for the collection and dissemination of horticultural knowledge. The society will cover its legitimate interests thoroughly and will round out the work of the existing horticultural societies working hand in hand with these organizations whenever possible.

Fellowship Open to All

Fellowship in the society is open to all interested in horticulture, and all concerned are invited to avail themselves of the benefits that the society offers.

HAMILTON TRAUB,
Secretary

HORTICULTURAL FORUM

This department is open to the Fellows of the Society for an exchange of ideas.

Forest Tent Caterpillar

The Forest Tent Caterpillar in this section (Central Minnesota) has been very destructive. It starts on the basswoods where the moth has deposited the eggs the previous season. A large basswood in front of the house was enveloped in a very fine silken web which reminded one of the habits of some snakes that cover the body of their prey with saliva before swallowing it. The caterpillars eat every leaf on the tree, and migrate to other trees, going through the orchard and taking every leaf. After the caterpillars are gone, the trees leaf out again, but of course there is no fruit. Mr. Ruggles, our State Entomologist, says that this can be stopped by spraying, but that would hardly be possible with forest trees.

W. M. STONE,
Charter Fellow National Horticultural Society.

Proposed National Flower

Representative Kissel's bill, requesting Congress to make *Bellis perennis* the national flower of the United States, will

prove of interest to the fellows of the society. There is probably little danger that the bill will be enacted into law, but the question of a national flower will not down. Sooner or later, such legislation will be enacted and the fellows of the society should make their contributions toward the final result by discussing the subject freely in the columns of their magazine.—Editor.

Congressman Kissel's bill is quoted in full:

"Sixty-seventh Congress, Second Session; H. R. 11902.

In the House of Representatives, June 5, 1922, Mr. Kissel introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

Designating the daisy as the national flower of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) is hereby made and declared to be the national flower of the United States of America."

INFORMATION BUREAU

In this department questions pertaining to horticulture and allied subjects are answered.

Pressing Herbarium Material to the Secretary, National Horticultural Society:

Will you please describe the method of pressing herbarium material?

—J. E.

Ans.: Mrs. Fannie Mahood gives the following instructions which will prove valuable in preparing herbarium: "Gather specimens which are free from moisture as possible, and unglazed newspaper for pressing convenient, it is well to lay the paper on a warm, sunny place for a time before using. Several thicknesses of paper should be at the bottom, and alternate layers of flowers and paper should be spread on this base with several layers of papers on top. The press should be made effective by using a board of the papers weighted down with a heavy weight of some kind. It is well to change the papers after about a week, as this insures that the specimens keep their natural colors much better. In the case of thick-stemmed plants, well to spread a layer of cotton next to the specimen material."—Eva

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CHARTER FELLOWSHIP IN THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Article III, Section 5, By-Laws of the Society, provides that "charter fellows shall be persons who were admitted to fellowship in the Society between July 1, 1922, and December 31, 1922, both dates inclusive; and charter fellows shall bear their titles for the duration of their fellowship in the Society. In accordance with this provision a complete directory of the Charter Fellows of The National Horticultural Society will be published in the January, 1923, issue of THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

Annual fellowship dues in the United States and Canada, \$1.00; abroad, \$3.00; life fellowship, \$100.00. Fellowship dues include subscription to THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE. Make checks payable to NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FELLOWSHIP IN THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

.....192.....

To the Secretary, The National Horticultural Society, Henning, Minn. ..

I hereby apply for Charter Fellowship in The National Horticultural Society.

Name (please print).....

Address (please print).....

Those who are not at present fellows of the Society, and who desire to apply for fellowship, should enclose the blank at the left, or apply letter to the Secretary of the Society. Send in your application now.

NOMINATION FOR CHARTER FELLOWSHIP IN THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

.....192.....

To the Secretary, The National Horticultural Society, Henning, Minn.

I nominate.....

(Print name of nominee)

(Print address of nominee on above lines)

for Charter Fellowship in the Society,

(Name and address of nominating Fellow)

All Fellows of the Society are privileged to nominate as many eligible friends as they desire. Fellows may use either the nomination blank provided at the right, or send in their nominations by letter to the Secretary of the Society. Send in your nominations now.

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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Office of the Secretary: Henning, Minn.

Henning, Minn., November, 1922.

Number 2.

THE STATUS OF AMERICAN PLANTS IN HORTICULTURE

By C. Z. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill.
Charter Fellow National Horticultural Society

With regard to herbaceous plants, in which the reader will be more interested on account of the general interest in floriculture, it may be stated that our native types are among the very best in cultivation. Unfortunately our Northeast is poorly represented in bulbous forms, but the Northwest more than makes up for the deficiency, and with the exception of tulips, narcissi, hyacinths, and coreuses, supplies some of the most popular bulbous plants in cultivation.

If we seek for perpetual flowering plants, the Old World offers *Veronica spicata* to compete with our *Gaillardia aristata*, and for general purposes *Gaillardia aristata* is superior on account of being both the more conspicuous as a garden type and better for cutting. Our two species of *Hibiscus*, *moschatus* and *militaris*, are offered by all first class dealers both in America and in Europe. *Boltonia asteroides* and *B. latifolia*; *Spiraea (ulmaria) lobata*; *Eupatorium ageroides*, *E. coelestium*; *Echinacea purpurea*; and several species of *Pentstemon* supersede foreign plants in popularity. With regard to what is known to botanists as the monstrous forms, the double-flowered forms of *Rudbeckia laciniata* (Golden Glow) and the *Flora Plena* Sunflower, *Helianthus decapetalus*, are to be found in nearly every garden in the north temperate zone. While *Phlox paniculata* is more popular in cultivation than our native species on account of its larger stature and its extensive range of coloring, it must be admitted that plants like *Phlox pilosa*, *P. glaberrima*, and *P. amoena* make a glorious display.

Neither should we omit the fact that many of our native plants, which are so common that we regard them as weeds and which find no place in our gardens, are very popular in Europe. We observe that even in their wild state many of them present picturesque specimens. *Veronica noveboracensis*, *Desmodium Dillenii*, *Eupatorium purpureum*, *Veronica Virginica*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Aster Tradescantii*, *Aster novae-angliae*, and several species of *Golden Rod* and *Rudbeckia subtomentosa* often develop clumps which are surely noble specimens, and they thrive in almost any soil. No more unique plant exists than the *Mullein* with its woolly leaves persisting through the winter and standing out as the only herbaceous vegetation showing life. Another native worthy of mention is our great *Blue Lobelia*, *L. syphilitica*. In its native land it is seldom cultivated while in both Europe and Japan it is esteemed as a very choice plant and is more popular than its rarer sister, *Lobelia cardinalis*, the Cardinal Flower.

□ □ □

WILD FLOWERS OF NORTH-EASTERN MONTANA
By Mrs. Albert Obergfell, Sidney, Montana
Charter Fellow National Horticultural Society

I have been asked to write of the flora of Northeastern Montana. I did not think it differed from that of Northwestern North Dakota, yet I note we have many plants that Mr. A. L. Traux did not mention in his article in the August number.

(Continued on page 7)

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE
NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

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OFFICERS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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**NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL
 MAGAZINE**

The National Horticultural Magazine is published and owned exclusively by The National Horticultural Society. It serves as the official organ of the Society and is devoted exclusively to the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge. The magazine will serve the Fellows of the Society first, last and always. At present the space available is quite limited but as the Society grows in stature the number of pages per issue will be gradually increased. All of the Fellows of the Society are requested to help the growth of the Society and their magazine by nominating at least one new Fellow during the year. The Fellows of the Society should feel that this is their Society, that the magazine is their medium of expression, and that they are to take an active part in the Society's activities. It is only through the help and the encouragement of the Fellows that the Society will take its place in the world side by side with the National Horticultural Society of France and the Royal Horticultural Society of England. All who will co-operate toward this goal will be proud and happy then that they were a real help in bringing about this laudable result.

□ □ □

**National Horticultural Library,
 Herbarium and Museum**

One of the objects of The National Horticultural Society is the founding of The National Horticultural Library, Herbarium and Museum. In establishing such an institution, it is the aim of the Society to gather together under one roof a complete library of American horticultural literature, a complete herbarium of the North American flora, and to provide a museum for the preservation of specimen material covering every phase of horticulture as well as a museum for the safe keeping of the personal relics of American horticulturists. A beginning has been made by accepting gifts of books, pamphlets, trade catalogs,

herbarium specimens, photographs, etc. For the present the material will be cataloged and preserved in a fireproof building at the temporary headquarters of the Society at Henning, Minnesota, and as soon as permanent headquarters are established this material will be properly displayed.

□ □ □

WASHINGTON WILD FLOWERS

By Irma Henderson, *Seabold, Wash.,*
Charter Fellow National Horticultural Society

Washington has as many wild flowers as any state but the only region with which I am familiar is a little island five miles by twelve in size, which has many flowering shrubs and trees but few herbaceous plants.

The first to appear in early spring are "Skunk Cabbages," which look very much like large, clear yellow Calla Lilies. They are beautiful, but very ill-smelling. Then comes the "Indian Plum" with loose panicles of scented, white flowers before the leaves have fairly started.

Next comes the beautiful "Rocky Mountain Currant," ranging in color from pale pink to deepest red in drooping racemes. Few shrubs present a more beautiful appearance, and with it invariably arrives the first Hummingbird, a ruby-throated variety, that later gives place to a green-bronze variety that stays until cold weather sets in.

After the Currants come the *Trilliums*, white, that change with age to a dark red, and then we have the "Dogwood Trees" with their lovely four-petaled white flowers to be followed by bright red fruits. About this time also come the blue "Evergreen Huckleberries" and the red deciduous ones put forth their tiny pink bloom. The "Oregon Grape" has long spikes of yellow flowers which the children like to eat. The "Solal Berry," *Gaultheria ovatifolia*, also an evergreen, grows on the top of decaying fir stumps and in the underbrush and has pretty pink flowers. In damp places we find clumps of both true and false "Solomon's Seal."

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Advertising rates on application.

Edited by the Secretary of the Society—Hamilton Traub, Henning, Minn.

The "Twin Berry," belonging to the "Honeysuckle" family, has brownish yellow flowers in pairs not followed by shiny, juicy black berries. "Twin Flower" is a tiny, fragrant, bell-shaped flower produced on a trailing evergreen vine. The childrens them "Jingle Bells." The native "Honeysuckle" with orange flowers followed by orange-red berries, is entwined in the Alder trees. It has no fragrance. Another variety has fuzzy leaves with small purplish-pink flowers followed by tiny berries.

In June the *Syringa* blooms with glistening white, four-petaled flowers of strong fragrance are everywhere in evidence near the waterfront.

By the Fourth of July the *Syringa* with its clouds of cream-white flowers is in bloom. It is sometimes approximated by a variety called "Ocean Spray" and also "Arrowwood." Later the pink *Syringa* blooms in marshes and along damp ways.

Less than five miles away on the island are acres of *Rhododendrons* which know of only one native bush on the Island. Their pink bloom is so thick in May that the steamers are crowded with people going out to see the sight as they come home loaded with flowers they can carry.

Although having rather inconspicuous flowers both the "Wild Cherry" and "Cascara" trees make pretty specimens for the yard, the former having a pretty mottled-brown bark.

Last but not least is the "Mistle Tree," which is found, I believe, nowhere else except on the Pacific Coast. A broad-leaved evergreen and in winter its thin bark is red, but in summer it is its last season's leaves and its bark for a time the trunk is bright green. It is the favorite of the jackknife rafter for it carves with delicate ease. In spring the tree has clusters of sweet flowers very much resembling lilies-of-the-valley in shape, and are followed in the fall by big bunches of bright red berries.

NORTH DAKOTA WILD FLOWERS

By Fannie Mahood Heath,
President, National Horticultural Society

Coming from the numerous letters I have received from various parts of the United States for information regarding some of the wild flowers mentioned in my article on "North Dakota Flowers in Cultivation" I am convinced that many others are equally fond of wildflowers. I am also convinced that wild flowers in pots not make myself clear on all points. My juicy black berries will try again for I want my writer to be as helpful to all who are interested in the cultivation of our wild flowers as it is possible for me to make Bells." The native Mr. Truax has stated that *Anemone patens* will not grow in gardens where and I have read similar statements elsewhere so I am going to give my method of growing them. My present flowers followed by any of them has been in the present time for three summers now and the *Syringa* blooms are, at this writing in apparently fine, four-petaled flower class condition.

At the rear of our house is a semi-circular lilac hedge running east and west about one hundred feet in length. On the inner south side of this hedge I have a bed about five feet in width with a good slope to the south. Then I thoroughly worked into the soil, which was silty yellow clay, a quantity of decayed leaves and sand sufficient to make it rather loose, but not too porous. Along the edge of this bed I planted *Anemone patens* with other early blooming dwarf plants and with plants of the beautiful silvery *Artemisia canadensis* intermingling to see the result. Taller growing, rather weak-stemmed plants were planted at the back, and the time summer's intense heat has arrived rather incooled in height these taller plants have grown up and fallen over the plants at the edge of the bed, thus affording them the protection mentioned in the former article. I had *Anemone patens* in a bed at least in the fall and they grew very nicely for a year or two. The tall shrubs grew so green and in with they shaded the bed practically all the time so that the *Anemones* and everything else died out in the next few years. I am very eager to see if my *Anemone patens* colony will thrive and increase in the present location. Later in the season after the taller plants at the back of the bed have finished blooming, the dead stalks are cut away and the plants allowed to breathe the

crisp air again. It is then that *Artemisia canadensis* comes into its own, covering all adjacent space with its prostrate stems reminding one of soft, silvery gray fur. Few plants can rival it in its delicate beauty. A most striking illustration of the beauty of this plant when grown en masse is furnished by a dense colony of *Artemisia* growing in an old sand pit several acres in extent, which is located several miles from my home. From this pit hundreds of loads of sand have been taken in varying depths of from two to ten feet. This entire pit is covered with *Artemisia* like a beautiful carpet of softest silvery fur. It is among the most beautiful sights I have ever seen.

Among the most satisfactory flowers growing at the back of my wild flower bed was *Linum Lewisii* or "Perennial Flax." This variety has very pretty foliage and pale blue flowers. It blooms for a very long time, and will stand a lot of neglect and still keep "cheerful." Here too the splendid little *Aster oblongifolius*, which is somewhat scraggy looking in its native habitat (dry banks and hillsides), increased quite rapidly and became a veritable mat of the brightest, daintiest inch-wide, violet, rosy purple and lavender yellow-centered blossoms all through the intensely hot "dog days" when most flowers wore a rather dejected look. Even our wild lilies called *Lilium philadelphicum* by some botanists and *L. umbellatum* by others blossomed splendidly there, although they are plants hard to domesticate. These lilies should not be disturbed more than is absolutely necessary to keep down the weeds as they resent cultivation. They are one of our most showy wild flowers and are always in bloom for the Fourth of July. Their bright red upturned blossoms are very conspicuous among the waving grass.

The dainty little "Harebells," *Campanula rotundifolia*, or "Blue Bells of Scotland" did exceedingly well there also. This little wildling should be in every collection as it will adapt itself to various situations and soils. It is splendid when grown with *Galium boreale* or "Bed Straw." The small white flowers in dense terminal clusters make this plant very useful in giving that finished look to a bouquet of cut flowers.

□ □ □

Errata

In my article in the August number where it states that *Achillea millefolium*

may be used as a substitute for ferns it should read *Achillea millefolium* or *A. lanulosa* because these have finely cut or dissected leaves while the foliage of *A. multiflora* is never dissected.

Again, "Ox-Eye Daisy" is given as the common name of *Rudbeckia hirta*. It is true that this name is often applied to the *Rudbeckia hirta*, yet is more generally applied to *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, especially in the East, while the name, "Black" or "Brown-Eyed Susan," is more generally applied to *Rudbeckia hirta*.

□ □ □

WILD FLOWERS OF NORTHEASTERN MONTANA

(Continued from 4th page)

Phlox hoodii is one of the earliest to make its appearance. It is a pretty, low growing plant with white flowers, fine for border or rock garden but difficult to transplant.

Fritillaria atropurpurea, a dainty three-petaled purple and mottled nodding flower grows from a bulb in sand, is a very desirable plant and easily grown in cultivation. Another bulbous plant that is worth while and I find easy to grow is *Calochortus* or "Mariposa Lily." It is found growing on southern slopes of the hills in rocky soil.

Tradescantia virginica or "Spiderwort" has pretty blue, three-petaled flowers from June until frost. It grows on the open prairie and is very easy to grow.

Dodocatheon or "Shooting Star," likes a moist place. I have them growing at the edge of a bog garden. There are white and three shades of red.

Yucca glauca or "Spanish Bayonet" has stiff, sharp, evergreen foliage with many white to cream colored flowers on strong erect stems. It is found growing on hillsides in full sun. I find the best ones growing in soft sand.

And so the list goes on with *Antennaria dioica*, *Anemone patens*, *Aragallus lamberti*, *Arenaria*, *Aquilegia*, *Allium*, *Cogswellia*, *Cerastium arvense*, *Campanula*, *Delphinium*, *Erysimum asperum* or "Western Wallflower," *Heuchera*, *Lupinus*, *Lepachys*, *Liatris*, *Lesquerella*, *Mentzelia*, *Mertensia*, *Pentstemon*, *Petalostemon*, *Potentilla*, *Thermopsis*, *Townsendia* and many more that I will not take the space to mention at this time.

GARDEN GOSSIP

Introduction by Fannie Mahood Heath,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Fellows:

Our Editor has kindly dedicated this department for our use. We can come to it for help in our perplexities and also to get acquainted, for in this department the writer's name and address will be published unless the writer requests otherwise. I wish every reader could realize the amount of pleasure and useful information that may be derived from floral correspondence. It would require a good sized book for me to tell you of the many pleasant things that have come to me from all parts of the United States through people writing to me after having read some of my little articles in Park's Floral Magazine. Many lasting friendships have sprung up and almost every mail brings some kindly remembrance from distant friends. If you are lonely or oppressed by business or financial worries, or if you have garden problems won't you try our "Get Acquainted Corner." We want every Fellow to feel this is his or her department and we also want the Fellows to suggest an appropriate name for it. The more questions you ask the greater will be the help this department can render its readers. Write your particular hopes, desires, successes and failures. You will then realize what a kind-hearted, whole-souled, generous family The National Horticultural Society is.

Fannie Mahood Heath.

□ □ □

Mrs. Wilder's New Book

We have it on good authority that Mrs. Louise Beebe Wilder's new book will be published during 1923. The many garden enthusiasts who have enjoyed Mrs. Wilder's most valuable book, "Color in My Garden," will await the event with great interest.

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"Flower Journal"

Number 2, Volume 1, of a delightful 12-page periodical entitled, "Flower Journal," edited and published by Eva Kenworthy Gray, Thirty-second and Woolman Avenue, San Diego, Calif., has been received. All interested in garden-lore will find it of great value.

□ □ □

Red Clover as National Flower

Mr. Eric B. Magnusson, in a recent letter, puts in a good word for the lowly but esthetically important "Red Clover" as the national flower of the United States.

Trailing Arbutus

Question: If any of the Fellows have been successful in raising the Trailing Arbutus in cultivation, will they please tell us how they did it?—Mrs. F. M. Heath, Grand Forks, N. D.

□ □ □

Montana Plants

Mrs. Albert Obergfell, E2 Ranch, Sidney, Mont., a Charter Fellow of the Society, writes that the native plants, which she mentions in the article on another page, are abundant near her home with few exceptions, and that she can get them for any Fellow of the Society who wishes to exchange plants.

□ □ □

Acknowledgment

The receipt of the following books, periodicals, photographs, herbarium specimens, etc., for the National Horticultural Library, Herbarium and Museum is hereby acknowledged:

Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath has donated one copy of "Flower Guide," by Chester A. Reed; a photograph of the members of the "Tri-State Floral Club"; a photograph of the Heath Farmstead, and miscellaneous numbers of Park's Floral Magazine.

Mr. Hamilton Traub has donated the following books: "Home Grounds; Their Planning and Planting," by Liberty Hyde Bailey; "Soils and Fertilizers," by Chas. L. Quear; "Sixty-two Experiments in Crops," by Chas. L. Quear; "Thirty-nine Experiments in Soils," by Chas. L. Quear. Mr. Traub has also donated his large collection of American and European horticultural trade literature, and American horticultural periodicals.

□ □ □

Directory of the Charter Fellows

It is planned to publish in the January issue of The National Horticultural Magazine a complete directory of the Charter Fellows of The National Horticultural Society of America, a directory of the Regional Vice Presidents of the Society, and the portraits of the first Board of Trustees.

□ □ □

LITERATURE OF THE TRADE

For the convenience of the Fellows of the Society, the literature of the horticultural trade received by the Secretary will be briefly described in this department.

FRANKLIN NURSERY, 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. "Peony Price List; Fall 1922, Spring 1923." Ten pages.

T. C. THURLOW'S SONS, INC., Newbury, Mass. 1922 issue, "Peonies Garden Perennials, Ornamental Shade Trees and Shrubs." Sixty-two pages and cover.

THE GLEN ROAD IRIS GARDEN, Grace Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Mass. 1922 catalog of extra choice Irises and Miss Sturtevant's originations. Sixteen pages and cover.

MRS. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 1000 Indiana Avenue, La Porte, Ind. "Peony List; Fall 1922, Spring 1923." Forty-two pages and cover.

C. F. WASSENBERG, Van Wert, Ohio. "Peonies and Iris." Twenty pages and cover.

THE WEED LANDSCAPE NURSERY, Beaverton, Ore. "Peonies; price list 1922." Twenty-two pages and cover.

GEO. N. SMITH, Wellesley Farms, Mass. "Iris, Peonies, Phlox, fall 1922; spring 1923." Twenty-four pages and cover.

SUNNYBROOK FARM IRIS GARDEN, Mrs. Frances E. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J. Catalog of extra choice Irises including Sunnybrook seedlings. Eight pages and cover.

MOVILLA GARDENS, Haverhill, Mass. Price list of Peonies, Irises, and Perennials. Twenty-two pages and cover.

HENRY S. COOPER, Kenosha, Wis. "Vernished Facts Edition, Tips and Tricks for Beginners with Peonies." Catalog of Peony-lore, cultural directions, descriptions and prices. Sixty pages and cover. 25 cents.

PETERSON NURSERY, 30 North La Street, Chicago, Ill. "Peonies and Iris." Contains Peterson's master lists of Peonies and Irises; cultural directions and prices. LEE R. BONNEWITZ, Van Wert, Ohio. (1) "Preliminary Peony Price List." (2) "Garden List of Lee R. Bonnewitz, with map showing how to reach Van Wert, Ohio. Contains complete list of Irises and Peonies in the Bonnewitz collection; (3) "Peony Price List." Issued July, 1922.

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing, Pa. "Quality Bulbs." Fall bulbs, descriptions and prices. Sixteen pages and cover.

D. W. C. RUFF, Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. "The World's Choicest Peonies." Price list.

FOREST HEIGHTS GARDENS, Twenty-sixth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn. "Gladioli, Peonies, Irises." Sixteen pages. Descriptions and prices.

CLARENCE W. HUBBARD, 414 Wood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. "Peonies and Irises, Being a List of the Better Varieties, Season 1922-1923." Price list.

BLUE RIDGE PEONY GARDENS, J. C. Rosenfield, Thirty-fifth and Ridge Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo. "Peonies and Irises." Price list.

BUCHLY'S NURSERIES, E. M. Buchly, Greenville, Ohio. "Peonies, Irises, Gladioli." An Illustrated and Descriptive List of Prices of Choice and Rare Varieties, Season 1922-1923. Sixteen pages and cover.

STRAND'S NURSERY, Taylorsville, Minn. "Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, Shrubs, Vines and Roses." Twenty-two pages and cover.

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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Volume II

Henning, Minn., January, 1923

Number 1

SOME WILDLINGS OF THE SOUTHWEST

By Eva Kenworthy Gray, 32 and Woolman Avenue, San Diego, Calif.,
Regional Vice President, National Horticultural Society, for the South Pacific Coast.

GARDENS, Havert is a far cry from the northern
Peonies, Irises, and the land of the United States to the
western part of the country where
we, and the flowers differ as widely.
of the north have the advantage of
moisture and can grow many things
do not live through a long, some-
times eight months draught, but still we
have many lovely and fine wildlings in
desert country. We may as well call
desert, for it would be a barren waste
only a short bushy growth of scrub
and sage brush if the hand of man
did not put all his ingenuity to work and
brought a water supply down from the
mountains that we might grow many
things that otherwise would not thrive
here. And now we have in our parks
wonderful collections of shrubs and trees
all over the world. We have brought
our home gardens many of the wild
shrubs and herbaceous plants that are
found in the valleys and canyons where
we have hitherto found footing and
moisture enough to carry them through
dry season. The *White Lilac*, *Ceano-*
thus negacarpus, is easily transplanted
into its wild state and the blooms are
as beautiful in the spring time when the
white plumes cover the branches.
There is also a blue lilac, *Ceanothus*
versiflorus, and in its native haunts is a
mass of foliage and blue flower spikes.
The white variety can be grown from
seed and its growth is so rapid that it
bloom the second year. There are
many varieties of the *Lupine* of the blue
flowering kind. Another wildling is the
Trigonate Berry, *Rus integrifolia*, which
spring bloomer, has little clusters of

berry-like, tight folded buds; the foliage
is thick, leathery, and can be planted in
very dry places. The *Wild Coffee* abounds
everywhere, has glossy green foliage and
when crushed emits a strong odor of
coffee. Its botanical name is *Rhannus*
Californica. We find also the *Wild*
Gooseberry, *Ribes hesperium*, sometimes
called *Fuschia-flowering Gooseberry*; in
spring it has greenish-red flowers fol-
lowed by prickly fruit.

At our last flower show there were on
exhibition 150 varieties of named wild
flowers, gathered and brought in by the
school children. When we are fortunate
enough to have plenty of rain in the win-
ter the flowers respond by blooming pro-
fusely, over hillside and mesa. We find
two varieties of snowberries; the dwarf,
Symphoricarpos mollis, which grows best
in shady, moist locations, and *S. race-*
mosa, a taller variety. We have here a
variety of pine that is found in only one
other locality in the world, the *Torrey*
Pine, *Pinus Torreyana*, called the pine of
mystery, for its origin is not known by
scientists. It grows on the rocky bluffs
above the ocean—the only trees along the
coast in this part of California. They
were named after the great naturalist,
Dr. John Torrey, who has many plants
named in his honor which include four
of our most highly prized evergreens,
one of Florida, one of California; one of
Japan, as well as the famed *Torrey Pine*.

For fall bloomers we have *Chaparral*
Broom, *Baccharis sarothoides*, with tiny
buds of creamy white; the foliage is a
bright green and is very noticeable among
other shrubs. As the seed matures some

of them are almost a solid mass of white-
feathered pappus, (pappus is the para-
chute by which tall composite flowers
spread their seed on the wings of the
wind). As you go about among these
plants you carry on your clothes the life-
giving germ from one plant to another.

The little mossy plants that appear as
dead all through the dry summer begin
to enjoy the rains and soak up the mois-
ture through their network of rhizoids
which are root-like structures. The *Mesa*
Moss, *Selaginella cinerascens*, is a very
interesting and useful species. It
makes a ground cover and prevents the
washing of the soil by the rains and it
also prevents the water from carrying
the rocks and soil pell mell down the
hill. The rains start the new tips into
growth and so it spreads its usefulness.

There is one of the *Euphorbia* Family
found growing on the mesas which goes
by the humble name of *Turkey Mullein*.
If you examine the leaves through the
magnifying lens you will be surprised to
note the little matted star-like hairs. It
is one of our *Poinsettias*, and it bears
many seeds, of which the wild birds,
especially the doves, are very fond.
Naturalists call it *Eremocarpus setigerus*.
Among other shrubs that claim our atten-
tion during the fall, especially at Thanks-
giving and Christmas time, are the *Holly-*
leaved Cherry, *Prunus ilicifolia*, and the
Christmas Berry, *Heteromeles arbuti-*
folia. If you try to eat the fruit of the
latter you will find it quite puckery in
flavor, and when I was younger we loved
to string the berries for beads.

(Continued on page 12)

NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Incorporated July 1, 1922

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An altruistic and educational society, national in scope, organized for "the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge, and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture."

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All Fellows of the Society are requested to send in publication signed articles on gardening and allied subjects. An effort will be made to publish as much of this material as space will permit.

Advertising rates on application.

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(Continued on page 11)



Fannie Mahood Heath



Hamilton Traub



Axel A. Tervola



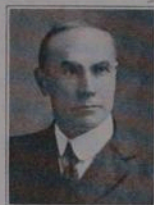
Eric B. Magnusson



John F. Traub

DECEMBER MEETING

At the meeting of the board of trustees on December 22, 1922, Mr. A. L. Truax, of Crosby, N. D., and Mr. C. Z. Nelson, of Galesburg, Ill., were elected to serve on the board of trustees. Mr. Nelson was unanimously elected president of the society to succeed Mr. Axel A. Tervola, who was elected to the honorary office of past president of The National Horticultural Society of America. Two additional trustees will be elected to the board of trustees each year until the number of trustees reaches twenty-five and thereafter the board will consist of twenty-five members.



A. L. Truax



C. Z. Nelson

GREETINGS TO THE FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY:

In entering upon my duties as a servant of the Fellows of the Society, I wish to begin by wishing all a most Prosperous and Happy Year for 1923. We are all one great family—all striving for the same result, which is to stimulate a more general interest in horticulture, and the road is never lonesome when one is accompanied by cheerful and sympathetic fellowship. At the present time I can make no suggestion other than that each do his or her best to promote the usefulness of The National Horticultural Society of America, and to help build it up so that it may become one of the greatest and most useful institutions in America. Space will not permit discussion of plans for the future, but it may be stated that the officers desire to enter into no plans which are not understood and approvable by the Fellows of the Society. As one of the officers, I shall always have an open ear for suggestions; write to me as you would write to any life-long friend.

Fraternally and for progress,
(Signed) C. Z. NELSON.

COMING EVENTS

The scope of The National Horticultural Society of America, incorporated on July 1, 1922, covers the entire field of horticulture, but it was thought proper to cultivate at the start the relatively neglected field of American wild flowerlore as a fitting introduction to the great program of the Society for the popularization of horticulture. In this issue Mrs. Gray writes of the "Wildlings of the Southwest"; Mrs. Jean D. Jensen has prepared an article on the "Wildlings of Northern Illinois, and the Rare American Lotus" which will appear in the April issue; Mrs. Walter E. Revo, who lives in Glacier National Park, has in preparation several articles on the "Wildlings of the North Rocky Mountains," and the other sections, including the Philippines, will also be adequately treated during the year. Mrs. Wilda Carson's interesting article, "Shall We Specialize?" will appear in an early number of the Magazine. Articles on other phases of horticulture will also be published during the year.

JOHN BARTRAM MEDAL

At the December 22d meeting of the board of trustees it was unanimously decided to dedicate the medal of the society to the memory of John Bartram, America's first great horticulturist, and the Bartram medal will be awarded at all the leading horticultural exhibitions of the country as soon as practicable. For the present the name of the great horticulturist will appear upon the medal for unfortunately there is no authentic portrait of John Bartram known, and the trustees have decided to reproduce a sculptor's likeness of Bartram on the medal later when a sculptor can be commissioned to chisel in marble a conception based upon the only bit of authentic description of Bartram, by his son William, which we possess:

"His stature was above the middle size, and upright. His visage was long and his countenance expressive of a degree of dignity with a happy mixture of animation and sensibility." (W. J. Younman's "Pioneers of Science in America.")

COMING EVENTS

Mr. A. E. Kunderd, an Honorary Fellow of the Society, is preparing an article on the Gladolus which will appear in the April issue; Mr. Leon A. Rodd, of Galesburg, Ill., is preparing an article on the Philippines, and an article from the pen of Mrs. Sarah A. is, an Honorary Fellow of the Society, will also be published in the near future.

GARDEN GOSSIP

News Notes, Correspondence,
Reminiscences, Questions,
Answers

PRESSING FLOWERS

In response to a request in the August issue Mrs. Gertrude R. Woodward, 47 Stillman Ave., Westerly, R. I., a Charter Fellow of the Society, gives the following instructions regarding the pressing of flowers: "Lay flowers between layers of sheet wadding, and put the whole between the leaves of a large book. This will not harm the leaves of the book at all as the sheet wadding absorbs the moisture."

□ □ □

TRAILING ARBUTUS

In response to the request of Mrs. Heath in the November issue, Mr. A. F. Yeager, Horticulturist at the North Dakota Agricultural College, and a Charter Fellow of the Society, writes: "While I have never grown the Trailing Arbutus, I do know that in the neighborhood of State College, Pennsylvania, it was practically always found in Blueberry soil. It was only found in partially shaded places such as an open woods. The United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin on the growing of Blueberries may give valuable hints on the method of preparing soil for Arbutus."

In response to the same request, Mr. Willard N. Clute, editor of *The American Botanist*, Joliet, Ill., writes: "I have this plant (Trailing Arbutus) growing in my back yard and last spring it gave me ten bunches of flowers from a single plant. You will find several articles on the subject in back numbers of *The American Botanist*."

All Fellows of the Society are privileged to nominate as many eligible friends as they desire. Fellows may use either the nomination blank provided at the right, or send in their nominations by letter to the Secretary of the Society.

Those who are not at present Fellows of the Society and who desire to apply for fellowship, should write to the Secretary of the Society.

MEDAL FOR ACHIEVEMENT

At the meeting of the board of trustees of The National Horticultural Society of America on December 22, 1922, it was unanimously resolved that the person making the most valuable contribution to horticultural progress in America during 1923 and succeeding years is to be awarded the medal of the society in recognition of his or her achievements.

□ □ □

CLUTE'S "AMERICAN PLANT NAMES"

Announcement has just been received from the publisher, Willard N. Clute & Co., Joliet, Ill., of the publication of the first part of "American Plant Names," a work to be issued in several parts. The important features as announced are: It gives the correct scientific names, all common names, indicates the most used common names, gives generic common names, is cross indexed, indicates misapplied names, lists all the out-of-date names, is arranged by families, and shows whether the names you use are standard. Such a work should appeal to all interested in horticulture and certainly fills a long felt want.

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JOEMMA BULLETIN

No. 3, Vol. 4, of a delightful and wholesome publication entitled, "Joemma Bulletin," was received recently. It is the "official organ of the Joemma Estate and personal organ of Joe Smith, its owner, messenger for the Potlatch Bug, and catalogue of Joemma products, published occasionally, when he can afford it, by J. Smith, Longbranch, Wash." It is a feast for the horticultural enthusiast, and the subscription is free to all who are interested enough to ask for it.

A NEW PUBLICATION

"Fruit, Garden and Home," a new periodical devoted to the orchard, garden and home, edited by Mr. Ch. Sherlock, and published by Mr. Meredith, at Des Moines, Iowa, received recently. It is a virile publication and is filled with useful and interesting garden information.

□ □ □

LITERATURE OF THE TR

For the convenience of the Fellows of the Society, the literature of the horticultural trade received by the Society will be briefly described in this department.

H. W. GROSCHNER, Napoleon, La., "Price List of Bearded Iris, September 1922." "List of Peonies."

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing, Pa., "Nurseries, Wyomissing, Pa." "First Edition, 1923, pp. 68 and cover; a catalog of selected hardy perennials."

MRS. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Porte, Ind., "Peonies, Irises, and Perennials," an important list of "Peonies, Irises, and Perennials." A list of the peonies originated by Mrs. William Crawford.

□ □ □

SOME WILDLINGS OF THE SOUTHWEST

(Continued from page 9)

In the Southland here we find the *Fritillarias*. We call it the "Chocolate Lily," and it resembles the "Brown Lily," *F. lanceolata*, of the North. Here we also find beautiful red and yellow species which have often picked in the shady cab of Napa County, and it is of the Aurelius Martin writes:

*I kneel to one here by the rocks
That just broke, in its morning of
To pure alabaster box
Of noble and precious perfume;
I will leave this to live its bright
And fill the whole place with its
While I take but the pleasure away
Its beauty and fragrance have lent*

NOMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP IN THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

To the Secretary, National Horticultural Society, Henning, Minn.

I nominate.....

(Print names and addresses of nominees)

.....
for Fellowship in the Society.

.....
(Name and address of nominating Fellow)

January 1, 1923

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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Henning, Minn., April, 1923

Number 2

THE GLADIOLUS

By A. E. Kunderd.

Honorary Fellow, National Horticultural Society.

GLADIOLUS, as we know it today, takes a place in the front rank as one of the most useful and beautiful of the floral kingdom. It is one of the most easily grown and universally adaptable of all flowers. In its majesty and beautiful tints and color blendings it has few equals. In the garden its long season of bloom together with its great variety of color, form and types makes it one of the most striking and noble of all garden subjects, and in the hands of the artist it lends itself to all manner and kinds of floral arrangement. It is well adapted for a wide range of floral uses, and it is of the most decorative subject has few, if equals. Mathew Crawford once wrote: "It has few equals and no superiors. It is more beautiful and there is nothing in sight to supercede it." Few have seen a beautiful collection of newer varieties will dispute this. It is susceptible of great variations and improvements in the hands of enthusiastic breeder of plants and there are yet many possibilities of still further improvement in store for the future. It embraces many "species" of varied types, and almost endless possible combinations and variety may be secured. There is really no end to the variety which can be attained and is one of the charms for the dreamer who works in this branch of the Horticultural World. Among millions of new plantings from carefully chosen parent stock there will be thousands of beautiful kinds, equal to most of the best in lists of today, and yet each possesses a distinction and beauty all its own to the careful observer. It would seem if every type and blending of color long since have been achieved but this is not the case. "The most beautiful

variety" has not yet been produced, perhaps never will be, else Evolution, in this field at least, were at an end. Change and improvement is Nature's Law and the climax in this direction will perhaps never be reached. When we observe and admire a new variety, in beauty beyond our wildest hopes, we can rest assured that soon a newer variety will appear, easily of equal beauty, and of a charm and color harmony at least equal to the best that has gone before, and of distinct and marked individuality. If majestic grandeur and stately beauty alone were required the Gladiolus might easily lay claim as the best representative for our National Flower, for where else could be found a more suitable subject to represent our majestic and wonderful young country. It is indeed to be regretted that the Gladiolus has no representative among its "Species" native to our own fair land, but what is lacking in this respect has been long since made good in another direction, the production and development of its offspring, for America is proud today of easily holding first place in the development and perfection of this wonderful flower, even though we must accord to other nations and their plant originators first place for having discovered its possibilities and laid the foundation for this great development. When one considers that there are well over one hundred botanical species of the Gladiolus, many of which are varied and useful to the breeder of this remarkable flower, it is easy to understand its endless possibilities of variety and improvement yet before us. Only intelligent, patient and careful selection is needed, and who will say that America is lacking in these requirements? Let us not be content to confine our standards of beauty to any certain

limits as to color or types but let us strive to encompass every possible type and color combination. Beautiful self-colors and magnificently blotched creations such as are found among the pansies and orchids, so universally and much admired everywhere, should lend pleasures and joys to everyone in endless measure. Even rich and gaudy colors give joys to many, and why not when one considers the different tastes and changes of time and fashion and the eagerness with which we admire these charms in other flowers. Who among us can say this is the best, or that, when Nature furnishes us with such endless variety and beauty of type and color in such great abundance? Who can say this is the best, or most beautiful, for all of us when tastes differ so widely and "experts" fail to agree? The best and most beautiful variety is the one you most enjoy and which pleases you the most, be it red, white, pink, yellow or some other color or shade, self-colored, or marked with beautiful orchid markings. Then let us all enjoy, each in his or her own way, whatever of individual beauty we are enabled to perceive, disregarding all preconceived notions or standards. What is more restful and elevating than a beautiful garden, and what is more beautiful in any garden than an endless array of choice Gladioli. Some one has said that "the flowers of language are not equal to the language of flowers." Be this as it may, the flowers of language are dependent on the endless list of beautiful words. So let it be with the language of flowers, let it be an endless selection of beautiful varieties. Let us all enjoy the varieties now available, yet ever longing for other and newer beauties to admire among one of Nature's marvelous floral creations, the beautiful Gladiolus.

NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Incorporated July 1, 1922

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

An altruistic and educational society, national in scope, organized for "the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge, and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture."

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

C. Z. Nelson, President, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath, Vice President, Grand Forks, N. D.; Hamilton Traub, Editor-Secretary, Henning, Minn., and Webster, S. D.; Eric B. Magnusson, Treasurer, Henning, Minn.; John F. Traub, General Counsel; A. L. Truax; Axel A. Tervola.

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

Published quarterly and owned exclusively by the National Horticultural Society.

All Fellows of the Society are requested to send publication signed articles on gardening and all subjects. An effort will be made to publish as much material as space will permit.

Advertising rates on application.

Edited by the Secretary of the Society—Hamilton Traub, Henning, Minn.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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SOUTH PACIFIC COAST:
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Mr. Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Mr. A. E. Kunderd, Goshen, Indiana.
Mr. William Robinson, Gravetye Manor, Grinstead, Sussex, England.

CONSTRUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY

"If every individual in every town of every state would work to improve and beautify his community, we should have the most inspiring spectacle of history—an entire nation working to make life better and more beautiful!" (*National Garden Week Program.*)

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK

President Warren G. Harding has endorsed *National Garden Week, April 22 to 28th*, which will be conducted by The General Federation of Women's Clubs with other organizations co-operating. At the suggestion of the management of *The Garden Magazine* this noble and patriotic work was undertaken, and the public response from all sections of the country has been spontaneous from the first. Many governors of the several states have officially recognized the good work, horticultural societies, and other organizations all over the United States are actively co-operating. The Board of Trustees of The National Horticultural Society of America at the annual meeting on February 6, 1923, officially endorsed the work undertaken by The General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Society will do all in its power to make the first observance of National Garden Week a great success.

CHARTER FELLOWS

(Admitted since February 1st.
Charter closes June 30, 1923)

Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, South Beach, Conn.

Mr. Emil Bollinger, City Forester, Lake Forest, Ill.

Mrs. William Crawford, 2016 Indiana Ave., LaPorte, Ind.

Mrs. C. R. Christenson, Meers, S. D.

Mrs. Nellie C. Doolittle, 167 Willard St., Westville Station, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. John R. Eddy, Paradise, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. H. Fiebing, 238 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Pearl Heath Frazer, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. W. R. Givens, Fort Scott, Kans.

Mr. Julian Hinckley, Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. Joseph J. Lane, in care House & Garden, 19 West 44th St., New York.

Mrs. Minnie McCoy Lindstrom, Lindstrom Farm, Oberon, N. D.

Mrs. Jessie V. Melhart, Sumner, Wash.

Prof. Laurence H. Parker, Mass. Agri. College, Amherst, Mass.

Mrs. R. A. Sprague, 3121 Kittson Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.

Mr. Walter Tiplady, 1417 Center St., Racine, Wis.

Mr. Charles Traub, Wilmington, Calif.

Mr. G. H. Waite, Moorhead, Minn.

Mrs. C. E. Warriner, 323 So. Fourth St., Grand Forks, N. D.

Mr. Percy E. Wells, Maple, Ontario, Canada.

Mrs. Olive Wood, Henryville, Ind.

SHALL WE SPECIALIZE?

By Mrs. Wilda Carson, Idaville, Ind.
Charter Fellow, National Horticultural Society.

Most of us, in the days gone by, read the fairy tale of the water-sprite who gazed and gazed upon her sister Apollo and was slowly pining away. Apollo in sheer pity changed her into a sunflower that she might always turn her face to the sun. We thought her foolish, and yet, today, in our lean fancies is there not the lurking desire of ourselves becoming sunflowers?

It seems hard for the Rose to compete to see equal beauty in the Iris, and the Iris to see equal beauty in the Rose. When the splendor of the big bloom is past should we sit with first hands and "pine" until Peony time comes in another year?

The pageant of the flowers passes before us so gradually that we can scarcely "specialize" in a dozen or more varieties. They will not in any way rival each other in respect to time of blooming, and a broader policy of "specialization" will extend the joys of the enthusiastic flower lover through the entire growing season.

The flowering shrubs and trees to greet us in the earliest spring are indispensable for they form the setting for our picture and prepare us for the rustling of the hyacinths, tulips and narcissi, closely follow. We are so "hungry" for blossoms that we forget that we are literally down-on-our-knees to them, fall tucking them in the soil in "drifts" along the driveway, and in clumps about

perennials, near the edge of the berry borders, and even in a circular in the back yard, if we can keep it from the landscape expert. Before have time to sigh over the fading of hyacinths, tulips and narcissi, the is with us in all its rainbow hues, certain species are of easy culture will respond readily to good treatment. The newer tall bearded varieties

are still holding our breath the continuous rainbow, the peonies their pageant of glory. They are in growth and resent frequent pruning, but they are so perfect that it is worth while to wait for the loads and loads of beautiful blooms after they once are established.

come the roses in great variety. They make lovely ever-blooming and they are very easy to propagate. Hybrid perpetuals are harder, taller hedges, give larger blooms, if pruned and fed well after bloom-

will in most cases bloom again in the To the modern climbing rose, doff that! It is as nearly perfect as a rose can be. It has clean, glossy foliage which is beautiful even when the plant is in bloom, and which covers a multitude of unsightly places. If planted six feet along a wire fence, it makes a beautiful hedge, and it has no need for pergola, pillar and screen.

When the show of the roses is fading interest is centered on the stately *Ben-Hur* with their long spikes of flowers, ranging from the purest white, in the days gone by, azure, medium to deepest blue. The tale of the water-improved single and double varieties and gazed upon her individual blooms measuring two as slowly pining away in diameter will keep one's enthusiasm piqued at the highest pitch, and they are the most beautiful companions of the purest of all. We thought that the white lilies. Just when one yet, today, in our decided that the lilies are surely the not the lurking of perfection, one's attention is becoming sunflowered on the great masses of the hardy and for the Rose species. This plant is cheap in price, beauty in the Iris, supplies very rapidly, blooms for such the splendor of the big time, and at a time when other should we sit with hers are scarce, and has such distinct "until Peony time" bright colors (do not confuse them with the old magenta colors) that one of the flowers have great masses of the phloxes in gradually that we can see where other more expensive dozen or more varieties cannot be planted.

the meantime, thousands of the one of blooming, and cheerful spikes of the latest of "specialized" varieties of the *Gladiolus*, of the enthusiastic being the lilies, are everywhere in evidence the entire growing season; and the orchid-flowering cannae and shrubs and trees their gorgeous tropical display. In the earliest spring are Dahlias we have one of the grandest they form the setting for our imaginings. Its types are so different as to the cactus, decorative peony, columbines and narcissi, etc.—that it is hard to believe. We are so "hungry" they are really Dahlias blooms—we forget that we moth fluffy, crinkly blossoms that on our knees to the armful until the first frost, and it is then that one apes in the soil in the terraces of Chrysanthemum

bloom from the tiny pompoms to the big shaggy fellows.

"Specialize?"—if we must, not on one, but many.

WILDLINGS OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS AND THE RARE AMERICAN LOTUS

By Mrs. Jean Druley Jensen, Fox Lake, Ill., Regional Vice President, National Horticultural Society, for the South-east Midland.

Northern Illinois, with its rolling wooded hills, rich soil and many inland lakes and sloughs, is no laggard in the number and variety of its wild flowers, either on land or water.

Commencing with the *Blood-root* in the spring and ending with the *Asters* and *Joe Pye Weed* in the fall, there is always something in blossom. Among those that have not yet been mentioned by the Fellows of the National Horticultural Society of America in other states are: *Toothwort*, *May-apple*, *Dutchman's Breeches*, *Great White Trillium*, *Blue and Yellow Violets*, *Red Osier Dogwood*, *Hawthorns*, *Wild Crab-apples*, *Thimbleweed*, *Culver's Root*, *Elder*, *Button Bush*, *Pokeweed*, *Wild Balsam Apple*, *Queen Anne's Lace*, *Snake Root*, *Bellwort*, *Toadflax*, *Jewelweed*, *Evening Primrose*, *Smooth False Fox Glove*, *Spring Beauty*, the *Pink*, *Orange* and *White Milkweeds*, *Pink Knotweed*, *Columbine*, *Wake-robin*, *Turk's Cap Lily*, *Trumpet Honeysuckle*, *Cranesbill*, *Nightshade*, *Bergamot*, *Polemonium*, and *Jack in the Pulpit*.

Old settlers tell me that the pink and yellow varieties of the *Lady Slipper* were abundant here at one time, though I have never seen them here. I believe both to be extinct in this locality.

The many shallow lakes filled with wild rice and celery make this section an ideal feeding and breeding place for ducks and other wild waterfowl.

We have several aquatic flowers worthy of special mention. First and foremost is the *Rare American Lotus*, which grows here in Grass Lake in great profusion. Acres and acres of it as far as the eye can see it lifts its great greenish yellow bloom and gives out its heavy perfume. It was thought at one time that this was the only bed on the continent but I understand that there are small beds in the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Small beds have also lately started in Nippersink and Pistakee Lakes. These colonies probably started from roots and seeds that have come down with the current and ice in the spring, from the larger bed.

This flower, unlike the common water lily, does not lie on the water. Both the leaves and the flowers are borne on long stiff stems and stand up at least a foot out of the water. The blossoms are as large as a plate. These beds are a wonderful sight and excursion boats make trips to them twice daily during the flowering season which commences about

the middle of July and there are still some in bloom at that time in September. After the flower fades, the cone-shaped seed pod increases in size until it is three or four inches in diameter. The seeds inside become almost as hard as flint. The seed pods and leaves are gathered in immense quantities and are carried to the city where they are dried and decorated in the various shades of bronze, and mixed with other bronze weeds, they are made up into beautiful winter bouquets which bring a handsome price.

There is an old legend that the seed of the *Lotus* was ground into flower by the Indians and made into bread.

On the way to the *Lotus* bed another water-loving plant attracts one's attention, and on questioning the boatman, one is told that it is *Pickering Weed*, *Pontederia cordata*, a homely name for such a pretty flower which has handsome arrow-shaped leaves. These leaves are also gathered, dried and used in making up winter bouquets.

Other beautiful floral displays are seen when the several varieties of *Thorns* and *Wild Crabs* are in bloom; at *Violet* time; when the *White Trillium* is in flower; when the *Mandrake* has all its fairy umbrellas up and still later in the golden time of the *Goldenrod*.

BUREAU OF REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION

The National Horticultural Society of America officially endorses the work undertaken by the *American Joint Committee on Nomenclature*, and the work undertaken in this field by the several national societies sponsoring single horticultural subjects. It is the aim of the Society not to duplicate the work now carried on so successfully by the several agencies. Any requests for registration received that come properly within their fields will be forwarded to the societies concerned. The National Horticultural Society will, however, maintain a *Bureau of Registration and Evaluation* for the registration of plants that are not sponsored by a national society. As soon as practicable, test gardens will be established in connection with the American National Botanical Gardens to be sponsored in each of the Regional Districts, and all plants registered with the Society will be tested, at the request of the originator, as to quality and hardiness, and the results will be published.

The *Standing Committee on Nomenclature, Registration and Evaluation* of The National Horticultural Society has not as yet made its report, and for the present, the following informal system of registration will be used until the report of the Committee is ready:

- (1) Registration of Botanical species and varieties.
- (2) Registration of originator's name and general description of horticultural varieties.
- (3) Registration of meritorious horti-

cultural varieties based upon reports from the official test gardens, and a symposium of the votes of the Fellows of the Society.

Amateur and professional originators are requested to forward descriptions of new horticultural varieties to the Registrar of the Society. Botanical species and varieties will also be published. Only plants that do not come within the province of a recognized national society such as the A. P. S., A. I. S., A. G. S., A. R. S., A. D. S., A. F. S., etc., are eligible to registration.

Registration

Rudbeckia intermedia sp. nov. (J. R. McLeland).

In the autumn of 1919, Dr. J. R. McLeland, Pleasanton, Kansas, sent a *Rudbeckia* labeled, "*Rudbeckia laciniata*—What?" to Mr. C. Z. Nelson, and in 1920 it flowered and proved to be of no near relation to *Rudbeckia laciniata* except in the construction of the leaves. A comparison with other known North American species proves it to be new with *Rudbeckia submontana* as the nearest species. The following description was submitted by Mr. Nelson.

Rudbeckia intermedia, sp. nov. Perennial branching perennial, 1 m. to 1½ m. high; leaves bright green and finely rough hispid; the lowest long petioled, pinnate, with 5 to 7 cut or lobed leaflets; the terminal much the largest, decurrent to the next pair and often irregularly lobed; the upper three: pinnate or parted, to simple; all sharply serrate except some of the upper reduced ones; all lance ovate and taper pointed; heads large, 6 to 8 cm. broad; rays commonly 20 orange; disk rich brown, hemispherical at maturity, 2½ cm. broad. A handsome and hardy species. Type locality: South of Pleasanton, Kansas. Range: South and Westward. (J. R. McLeland.)

Dodecatheon lutescens sp. nov. (C. Z. Nelson).

While on one of his collecting trips in northern Kentucky in 1918 Mr. C. Z. Nelson discovered a new *Dodecatheon*. The following description was submitted by Mr. Nelson:

Dodecatheon lutescens sp. nov. Leaves yellowish green with brownish midrib; lanceolate, erect, undulate or crenate, tapering into a broad petiole 2 dm. long, and 6 cm. broad; flowers small for the size of the plant, several in the umbel; pale yellow with a brown ring at the base; anthers light brown; capsule ovate, acute, shorter than the calyx lobes. Type locality: ravines along Otter Creek, 32 miles northwest of Louisville, Ky. Range: Southward into Tennessee and Westward to Mt. Vernon, Ill. (C. Z. Nelson.)

A suggested revision of the two genera, *Rudbeckia* and *Dodecatheon*, by Mr. Nelson will be published in later issues of the Magazine.

New Species of the Cactus

Mr. Nelson has four species of the Cactus to his credit, and a fifth species has persistently failed to bloom for Mr.

GARDEN GOSSIP

News Notes, Correspondence, Reminiscences, Questions, Answers

It is the aim of *The National Horticultural Society of America* to encourage the founding of a comprehensive local horticultural society in every American municipality that is not already blessed with such an organization, and the Society will lend its influence toward the founding of at least one *American National Botanical Garden* in each of the Regional Districts.

The *Grand Forks Horticultural Society* was founded by the Fellows of The National Horticultural Society of America resident in Grand Forks, N. D., and vicinity. The Society is affiliated with the National Society, and the Magazine will be its official organ. The purpose of the Society is to promote horticulture in all its branches in Grand Forks, N. D., and vicinity. The Society will encourage school gardening, stage flower, vegetable and fruit exhibitions, and will sponsor the American National Botanical Garden for the Northwest Midland to be established.

Nelson after nine years under cultivation. Dr. J. N. Rose has grown it for three years and has had the same experience. The publication of this species has therefore been much delayed. It is reported, however, that the species has flowered for Dr. W. W. Wiegand of Berlin, to whom specimens were sent, and that he is about to publish the description of the species. Dr. Wiegand's description will be re-published in the Magazine as soon as possible.

IN MEMORIAM

NANNIE ELIZABETH ALLEN

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the calling from her earthly activities of one of the Charter Fellows of The National Horticultural Society of America, Mrs. Nannie Elizabeth (White) Allen, of Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Allen was born in Illinois March 26, 1859, and moved with her parents to their farm home near Clinton, Missouri, in 1868. Here she was married, February 8, 1877, to Mr. Albert M. Allen, who survives her. Besides her husband, she leaves a son, Mr. Ernest M. Allen, and a ten-year-old grand-daughter, Miss Lila Frances Allen, to mourn her loss. Mrs. Allen was called from her earthly home on January 25, 1923, and was buried in Englewood Cemetery on January 28, 1923. Besides her family and neighbors, a wide circle of pen friends will be grieved to learn that she has gone from among us, for she possessed the gift of radiating good cheer and love to all who were fortunate enough to have ever received her letters. She was my pen friend for many years, and I know I am only one of the many who will miss her greatly. She shed her sweet influence on all while still with us, and now that she is gone on before, her sweet radiance shall abide with us until we too shall go on and be with her once more in the place where there will be no more partings.

FANNIE MAHOOD HEATH.

lished at Grand Forks, N. D. Following the noble example of the *St. Paul Horticultural Society*, the new Society will aim to make Grand Forks a "Flower City" by encouraging the mass planting of the choicest plants such as peonies, irises, roses, phloxes, gladioli, dahlias, etc.

Mrs. Jean D. Jensen, Fox Lake, will be pleased to procure native plants for those who wish to exchange.

A copy of "*World Agriculture*" official organ of *The World Agriculture Society*, edited by Prof. Laurence Parker, Amherst, Mass., was received recently. It is a quarterly journal of information on the world aspects of culture and country life, and especially appeal to the Fellows of the Society resident in the country.

"Urge school gardens at every school" (*National Garden Week Program*).

One of the most important horticultural events of the season will be the *National Peony Show* to be held at St. Paul, Minn., June 10 to 17th, under the auspices of *The American Peony Society* and the local horticultural societies of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Exhibitors from all parts of the United States and Canada will compete, and all horticulturists who can will attend with interest.

LITERATURE OF THE TRADE

For the convenience of the Fellows of the Society the literature of the horticultural trade received by the Secretary is briefly reviewed.

O. L. RINGLE, Wansau, Wis.—"*A. I. S. Peony Novelties*," pp. 14; a catalog of choice varieties.

D. M. ANDREWS, Rockmont, N. D.—"*New or Noted Plants, 1923*," pp. 16 and cover; a catalog of native herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees that should be in all complete collections.

B. H. FARR, Wyomissing, Pa.—"*Better Plants*," February, 1923; a valuable trade paper that should be of interest in horticulture.

CLARENCE W. HUBBARD, 6144 La Grange Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"*Price List of Peonies*."

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, INC., Floral N. Y.—"*Childs' 1923*," pp. 14 and cover; a catalog of flowering bulbs, green plants, hardy herbaceous plants, vines, trees, etc.

"Home and School Gardening for Children, 1923," pp. 16; Junior catalog of school children; contains valuable directions and garden plans.

LUTHER BURBANK, Santa Rosa, Cal.—"*Burbank Seeds, 1923*," Bulletin No. 3, pp. 32 and cover; the famous Burbank originations.

TEMPLIN-CROCKETT-BRADLEY, 5700 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.—"*Headquarters*," pp. 40 and cover; a catalog of plants and flower seeds; plants, fruits, etc.

GARDENS OF SMELDLEY, Waterloo, Ont.—"*Extraneous Gladioli Price List*," A. E. KUNDELD, Goshen, Ind.—"*Catalog of the Kunderd Gladioli for 1923*," pp. 1 and cover; an illustrated catalog of famous Kunderd originations.

VOLUME II—No. 3

SUMMER, 1923

The NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

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THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED JULY 1, 1922

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Woodlawn, Cripple Creek, Colo.

NATURE STUDY CHAPTER

Chairman, Miss Mary A. Dartt, C. F. N. H. S.,
239 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

The object of the THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA is "the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture"; the Society is entirely altruistic and educational in nature, and its scope covers the entire field of horticulture: ornamental gardening, including landscape gardening; amateur flower gardening; professional flower gardening or floriculture; vegetable gardening with special emphasis on the kitchen garden; fruit raising with special emphasis on the home orchard, and all activities allied with horticulture. The Society co-operates in a helpful way with all other horticultural agencies in the field, and serves as a central clearing house for horticultural knowledge in America.

In order to carry out its policy of popularizing horticulture, the Society publishes its journal, THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE, (Number 1, Volume 1, published in August, 1922), which is sent to all Fellows of the Society. As soon as practicable, the Society will publish THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL YEAR BOOK (THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL ANNUAL); THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF HORTICULTURAL PLANT NAMES; THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL

COLOR CHART; practical texts on gardening for each of the climatic regions of the continent, and many other valuable works on horticultural subjects. A beginning will be made to standardize plant nomenclature in co-operation with other organizations; books, herbarium specimens, relics, portraits, etc., are being accumulated for THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL LIBRARY, HERBARIUM, AND MUSEUM; an AMERICAN NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDEN and test garden will be sponsored in each of the regional districts; provision will be made for the stimulation of school gardening, the proper functioning of local horticultural societies, national chapters for the specialized study of horticultural subjects, local, regional and national horticultural (flower, fruit, and vegetable) exhibitions, horticultural scholarships and made valuable contributions to horticultural progress may be elected to Honorary Fellowship.

The program of the Society will be gradually put into practice as funds become available and as opportunity for service offers. The benefits of a fellowship in the Society are worth many times the annual dues, and in joining the Society you are helping to give gardening activities the proper emphasis in American civilization. All who are interested in horticulture are eligible to fellowship.

CLASSES OF FELLOWS

FELLOWS (F. N. H. S.). Persons interested in horticulture who shall pay annual dues: \$1.00 in U. S.; P. L. and Canada; foreign \$2.00; dues include subscription to THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

LIFE FELLOWS (L. F. N. H. S.). Persons interested in horticulture who have commuted annual dues by the payment at one time of \$100; *they shall be entitled to all the privileges of fellowship for life.*

PATRON FELLOWS (P. F. N. H. S.). Persons interested in horticulture who have contributed \$1,000 or more to the objects of the Society; they shall be entitled to all the privileges of fellowship for life.

HONORARY FELLOWS (H. F. N. H. S.). Persons who have made valuable contributions to horticultural progress may be elected to Honorary Fellowship; *they shall be entitled to all the privileges of fellowship for life.*

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Permanent Headquarters to Be Established at Washington, D. C.

Office of the Secretary: Henning, Minn.

Editor: Hamilton Traub

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

It is now over a year ago that The National Horticultural Society of America, an altruistic and educational scientific society, was organized for the "increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture" by a committee of amateur horticulturists on July 1, 1922.

There was no central clearing house for horticultural knowledge in this country that covered the entire field; no altruistic national organization for the popularizing of horticulture in all its phases, and The National Horticultural Society came into existence as the pioneer organization to fill this basic and definite need in American civilization.

The scope of The National Horticultural Society covers the entire field of horticulture: ornamental gardening, including landscape gardening; amateur flower gardening; professional flower gardening or floriculture; vegetable gardening with special emphasis on the home garden; fruit raising with special emphasis on the home orchard, and all allied activities. It is the aim of the Society to stimulate a well rounded interest in horticulture, and the basic object is "the building of homes for people to live in."

The expressed program of the Society is very comprehensive and will be gradually put into effect. During the

first year of its existence, much progress has been made. The fellowship in the Society is steadily increasing, and is represented in all sections of the United States, Philippine Islands, Canada, England, France, and Australia. Five issues of the modest official organ of the Society, The National Horticultural Magazine, have been published since August, 1922. The Fellows of the Society have organized two thriving local horticultural societies committed to a program of civic improvement, and two national chapters for the specialized study and advancement of single horticultural subjects. The activity of the Fellows of the Society has quickened interest in horticulture in various parts of the country. The usefulness of the Society has only begun, and will increase as the years pass—Rome was not built in a day.

The valued co-operation of individuals and organizations generally all over the country has greatly aided in the upbuilding of the Society, and the officers take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to all who have helped in this patriotic endeavor of popularizing horticulture in America.

The Society, from the first, has adopted a policy of helpful co-operation with all recognized organizations in the field in order to avoid duplication of effort.

NATIONAL CHAPTERS OF THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

All Fellows of the Society are privileged to become members of the national chapters organized for the specialized study and advancement of single horticultural subjects.

Nature Study Chapter of the National Horticultural Society

The Nature Study Chapter of the National Horticultural Society was organized in April of this year with Mary A. Dartt, C. F. N. H. S., 289 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., as chairman. This Chapter will function as a national committee on the encouragement of nature study, and the preparation of a workable course of nature study for primary and secondary schools.

Native Flora Chapter of the National Horticultural Society

The Native Flora Chapter of the National Horticultural Society, with Mrs. Ella J. Ormes, C. F. N. H. S., Woodlawn, Cripple Creek, Colo., as chairman, was organized in July of this year. This Chapter will function as a national committee on wild flower preservation, and the introduction of native plant material as garden subjects.

Other National Chapters

The Botanical Chapter, with the object of stimulating a popular interest in Botany; the Window Garden Chapter, to deal with the problems of peculiar interest to the window gardener; the Rural Home Chapter, to solve problems peculiar to those busied with the beautification of the American rural home, and other national chapters are at present in the organization stage.

OFFICIAL ABBREVIATIONS, FELLOWSHIP TITLES, NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL

ASSOCIATION SOCIETY

Numerous inquiries have been received requesting information as to the proper abbreviations for the fellowship titles conferred by the National Horticultural Society. The official abbreviations are as follows:

Fellow.....	F. N. H. S.
Life Fellow.....	L. F. N. H. S.
Patron Fellow.....	P. F. N. H. S.
Charter Fellow.....	C. F. N. H. S.
Honorary Fellow.....	H. F. N. H. S.

INDIANA GARDENS

I. THE PEASANCE

By Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, H. F. N. H. S., Whittier, Cal.

The successful use of wildlings,
in the garden of Mrs. Pleas,
With very liberal plantings
of our native flowering trees.

Having inherited a love of beautiful flowers, nothing delighted me so much, at the age of three to five years, as to follow in the furrow behind father as he plowed in the clearing where wild flowers were more plentiful than in the big woods alongside. As I ran far and near, filling my apron, I would stop to rest, and throw out all the wilted flowers, and then I would proceed to fill the apron again.

Thus the happy hours were spent gathering and throwing away, over and over again and again, much the same as sister dressed and undressed her dolly day in and day out. Dolls, however, no longer interested me for I had found something worth while to do. On learning that all of these beautiful flowers must be plowed under, I was told that I could save all I wished by planting them elsewhere.

My first planting was within the decaying foundation logs of an old stable, where, free from weeds, *Spring Beauties*, *Pepper and Salt*, *Blood-root* and *Violets* predominated, but space was found for all candidates. Not having learned to discriminate, I accepted all that the neighbors offered—herbaceous plants, shrubs, vines and trees. These were planted in the yard where the natural increase has brightened the home for several generations. There has been scarcely one year since then that from one to a score of plants were not added to this collection. No obtainable desirable kind has been wilfully overlooked, and with experience and success, my interest increased until sooner or later, a very great variety of hardy herbaceous plants, shrubs, vines and fruit trees with which the field, forest, friend, nurseryman and florist tempt one have been tried out, and those found worthy were added to the permanent collection.

With a protest father planted a sturdy *Sumac*, which someone had given me. It would give no end of trouble by spreading! He also had little respect for the *Ground Ivy* and the *Toad Flax*. In time, I was convinced of the correctness of his attitude regarding the *Ground Ivy* which was trespassing on its pretty and more refined neighbors, and I uprooted the invader. The *Toad Flax*, however, was left on account of its continuous bloom, and it thrives to this day in fence corners.

The *Sumac* proved a worthy acquisition and developed into a noble specimen. In his "Book of Flowers," Joseph Breck describes the *Sumac* as being "highly ornamental in the shrubbery, on account of its elegant compound leaves and bright scarlet berries; growing 12 to 15 feet in height. Its ugly shaped branches being rather naked and crooked, it must be planted with other shrubs so as to conceal as much as possible its naked irregular stems and branches. There is no great beauty in its blooms, but in July and August, the heads of berries begin to assume a rich scarlet color, later turning to purple and remaining conspicuously beautiful into winter; while in autumn the leaves begin early to turn red, yellow, orange and purple. The ends of the branches from their irregularity and abundant down with which they are clothed, resemble the horns of a young stag, whence the popular name, *Staghorn*!"

My specimen stood alone, and true to its type, the new growth came as two branches at the tip of the succeeding

year's growth, its green leaves contrasting with the flower spike and berries, for twenty-three years before it was destroyed during an electric storm.

Since my childhood home was located near Spiceland, so named from the *Spicewood* (*Benzoïn aestivale*), which predominates in the vicinity, it is fitting that the desirable *Spicewood* shrub be described. This shrub attains a height of six to twelve feet, and produces small, pretty, yellow blossoms and these are followed by brilliant scarlet berries. It is said that its aromatic bark was used as tea by the pioneers.

The *Burning Bush*, or *Spindle Tree*, is a desirable shrub, attaining a height of eight to ten feet. It produces clusters of inconspicuous purple flowers which are followed by brilliant scarlet fruit, and which persist far into the winter.

The *White Dogwood* is one of our grandest native shrubs and when grouped with *White Pine*, is unsurpassed.

The *Chokecherry*, and the *Red Bud*, are also worthy of a place in a large collection. Two *Black Haws*, planted six feet apart, and which form a single unit, rival the native *Hydrangea*, of which there are a half dozen on the grounds, in bloom and ripe fruit. The wild *Crab-apple* is valued for its beautiful flowers, and the *Persimmon* for its delicious fruit.

A hedge of *Arbor Vitae* circling around the northwest corner of the yard was a great protection from cold winter winds, and in summer it provided a snug nesting place for our song birds. A circle of *Arbor Vitae* was given a conspicuous place in a depression on the front lawn primarily to utilize an excess of water after a heavy rain, and incidentally, to provide a bower of beauty for the children's play-house.

Our *Brambles*, the *Blackberry*, the *Raspberry* and the *Dewberry*, are most useful and all found a place in my plant collection. Few plants are more beautiful than the *Blackberry* when covered with bloom or ripe fruit. When heavily mulched, and judiciously thinned and pruned annually, the crops are easily quadrupled.

The beautiful *Wild Rose* covered the lattice around and over the pump. The *Virginia Creeper* was assigned to the one pioneer *Spruce* to cover the ravages of age at its base.

A *Black Locust*, with the *Sweet Briar* as companion, was given the place of honor to shade the home. The *Sweet Briar* eventually enveloped the tree trunk, and became a convenient substitute for the pioneer clothes line and pins on wash day. A *Red Cedar* became a nesting place for songbirds, and provided them with food and shelter during the winter.

You will no doubt be interested in my collection of hardy perennial plants. I am often asked which of them I like best of all. I love all so well that I cannot answer the question. Still, I have never seen the perennial *Phlox* smiling so brightly among the grasses and weeds, that I did not wish to carry it home although I had hundreds of *phloxes* in various colors and shades in my garden.

The yellow *Celandine Poppy* (*Stylaphorum diphyllum*) is a valuable garden subject. It is one of our earliest spring flowers, the foliage is prettier than that of any other plant and remains decorative until all else is killed by frost.

Meadow Queen Spiraea, *Meadow Rue*, *Flase Dragon's Head*, the nodding *Meadow Lily*, the large flowered white and purple *Tradescantia*, noted for its continuous succe-

trasting with the flower
years before it was

located near Spiceland,
nozin aestivale), which
fitting that the desirable
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produces small, pretty,
flowered by brilliant scarlet
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sion of bloom, are among the favorites. These serve to embellish whatever location they are given. *Dragon's Head* was set in vacancies all over and around the Peony Garden. Many other valuable herbaceous perennials find a place in the collection and this insures continuous bloom from the earliest spring flowers to the *Golden-rod* and the latest asters.

A cluster of *Wood Anemone*, growing in the shade of a *Mock Orange*, is considered by many the prettiest and most delicate and lovable of all the wildlings on the place. A bed of *Hepaticas* on the north side of the house is a great joy each season.

White and Yellow Violets are also represented and bloom freely in the spring. The stems attain a height of eight to ten inches and continue to send out flower after flower. A bed of *White Violets* planted when I was sixteen years of age, is shaded by a pine tree, and never has had any care excepting the removal of occasional volunteer phloxes. The *Jack-in-the-Pulpit* has also been naturalized.

As a rule the herbaceous plants in the collection were naturalized and little or no cultivation was ever required in most cases.

As the busy, happy years passed, with the help and encouragement of one who never tired, every luscious fruit and pretty flower, suitable for this locality, that was offered the gardener found a place in the garden. The health of the family was of first importance, but the comfort, convenience and recreation of the members was also given due weight. The cottage in the meadow with its Dandelions and Daisies, gave way to the commodious vine-clad mansion for the parents and grandparents. The home became a veritable little eden of fruits and flowers, an abiding place for birds and butterflies, and a home for our grandchildren with their kiddies, and is now known by our friends as "The Pleasance."

II. MY GARDEN OF FRIENDSHIP

By Wilda M. Carson, C. F. N. H. S., Idaville, Ind.

In this age of specialists and experts, the mention of gardens brings to the mind of many a vision of formal flower beds, intricate designs and elaborate garden accessories—something entirely too elaborate and expensive for the average amateur to undertake when practical limitations are taken into consideration. In spite of these limitations gardens must be made. "My Garden of Friendship" solved the problem for me, and it originated from a basket of dahlia tubers that was given to me by a girl friend—her kindness was repair with an assortment of gladioli corms.

From this modest and informal beginning my collection has now grown to include over 400 species and varieties of plants, and it affords me untold pleasure. The "pen contact" with the many enthusiastic "garden friends" acquired in almost every state of the Union has furnished the necessary stimulus for the unfolding of the "gardening instinct" in all its phases.

My garden is one hundred feet wide and over a hundred feet in length. The border at the edge of the lawn provides an ideal location for the rose hedge. Between this hedge and the cement driveway is a "tulip drift" which is later covered with a low growing border plant. On the opposite side of the garden climbing roses, including *Silver Moon*, *Aviateur Bleriot*, *Excelsa*, and *Climbing American Beauty*, are planted six feet apart along a wire fence and these will in time make a dense hedge four feet high. A hedge of *Berberis Thunbergi* borders the side facing the highway, and connects with the rose hedge. The garden is thus surrounded by hedges on three sides,

and to the south the garden adjoins the vegetable garden. This gives the garden the required elasticity. When crowded it expands and the vegetable garden contracts usually accompanied by the lamentations of the "Practical One."

A circular rose arbor in the center with doors facing in four directions, is made of rustic standards covered with wire fencing. A rustic pole twelve feet high supports the wires for the roof, and forms the base for a five-room Martin house. The rambler roses completely cover this "skeleton." Grass walks, three feet wide, surround the arbor, and lead from it in four directions into the garden. This arrangement divides the garden into four sections, and each section is devoted to flowers of one color with a lavish use of white flowers as a contrast.

In the "blue" section are the *Japanese*, *Bearded* and *Siberian irises*, the *columbines*, *delphiniums*, *violets*, *hardy asters*, *linum*, *platycodons*, *veronicas*, *scabiosas*, *funkias* and *hyacinths* in white and various shades of blue; *Physostegias*, *hardy phloxes*, *Lamium maculatum*, *Gypsophila paniculata flore pleno*, *Digitalis*, *Phlox subulata*, *tulips*, *narcissi* and many others in white.

In the "yellow" section the flowers shade from deep cream and lemon to orange. The "pink" section is most easily planned, and the "red" section is the most difficult to manage.

The entrance through the rose hedge is covered by an arch made of two strands of No. 9 wire, the ends of which have been imbedded in the ground. This "skeleton" is hidden by the climbing roses, *Mrs. Robert Peary*, and *Killarney*. At the end of one path is a bird bath. A log six inches in diameter and four feet long was set in the ground one foot; a shallow box, 20 by 20 by 3 inches, was nailed on top and filled with rich soil; a 12 by 12 by 2 inch pan was now sunk into the shallow box, and dwarf mossy sedums were set into the soil margin and around the edges trailing sedums were planted. This makes a fine mossy "bank" that birds seem to prefer to hard cement.

Another path leads to a garden seat that *Trier* and *Hiawatha* are trying their utmost to shade. The fourth walk leads into the Peony and Dahlia Garden.

A perennial garden is always interesting because there is something in bloom from early spring to late in the fall, and such a garden is never completed since there are changes to be made here and there, choice new things must be tried out—hopes, ambitions, enthusiasms as well as flowers spring up anew each succeeding year.

THE GALESBURG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Galesburg Horticultural Society was organized in July of this year by the Fellows of the National Horticultural Society resident in Galesburg, Ill. The purpose of the Society is to promote horticulture in all its branches in Galesburg and vicinity.

The Society was formally launched at a public meeting held in the Mayor's office on June 21st, and the organization was perfected at a second meeting held in the Mayor's office on July 3d. It was decided, by unanimous vote, that the Society organize as a branch of the National Horticultural Society, and by precedence it is Branch No. 2 of the National Society.

Mrs. Sam Rankin, Mrs. O. A. Snell and Emily M. Nelson were chosen as a committee on membership.

At the meeting of July 10th it was announced that Secretary Nelson would be absent for at least three weeks to travel in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin; and to attend the biennial meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Society. At the next meeting Mr. Nelson will report on his trip.

WILDLINGS OF NORTH AMERICA

I. THE WILD FLOWERS OF MAINE

By Mrs. Anna Hackett Arris, C. F. N. H. S.,
West Minot, Maine

Beginning with the first Hepaticas, and Mayflowers, *Epigaea repens*, about the middle of April the Maine landscape is characterized by a great variety and profusion of bloom until the "spidery" yellow blossoms of the Witch-hazel, *Hamamelis virginiana*, conclude the pageant in late fall.

While the Mayflowers and Hepaticas are yet lingering, the delicate *Claytonia virginica*, fittingly termed "Spring Beauty," covers the ground in patches in the open woods. In close proximity are frequently found *Dicentra cucullaria*, sometimes called Dutchman's Breeches; Yellow Adder's Tongue, *Erythronium americanum*, and Red Trillium, *T. erectum*. A little later the beautiful Painted Trillium, *T. undulatum*, is abundant, but is soon out-rivalled by that aristocrat of Maine spring flowers, the Pink Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium acaule*. The Showy and the Yellow *Cypripedium* are also found in this state, but not in such numbers as the first named.

During the latter part of May, *Rhodora canadensis* illumines many a stretch of marshy ground with perfect sheets of magenta. This was Emerson's favorite flower of which he wrote:

"Rhodora! If the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being."

The first of our native violets to bloom is *Viola rotundifolia*, followed by *Viola blanda*, *Viola cucullata*, and lastly by *Viola pubescens*. The Bloodroot, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, grows in this section of the state, but I still look forward to the pleasure of locating it.

Lowell's "dear common flower," the Dandelion, is much in evidence—a pest to him who would have a lawn of unbroken emerald, but we would miss its sunny face were it banished altogether.

Linnaea borealis weaves its fragrant carpet of pink bells over mossy knolls. Marsh Calla, *C. palustris*, lights up the ditches beside railroad tracks, and the Blue Vetch grows in a tangle along the banks. The Pitcher Plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*, is an odd and attractive plant, both in flower and leaf, and is common with us.

A member of the orchid family and of rare beauty and fragrance as of wild raspberries, is Rose Pogonia, *P. ophioglossoides*. It thrives in wet soil, and blooms at the time our wild strawberries ripen. In mid-summer another member of the same family, *Habenaria grandiflora*, lifts its stalks of exquisite bloom. When seen from a distance it resembles the hyacinth. It prefers a moist location.

The various species of clover, White Daisies, Black-eyed Susans and Buttercups give to certain fields a garden-like appearance, but with the advent of the mower they are laid low. Wood and Meadow Lilies are a reminder that summer is passing. Our roadsides, in some localities, are thickets of Jewel-weed, Joe-Pye Weed, Clematis, and various species of the Wild Aster and the Goldenrod.

The Fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium*, makes a brave effort to relieve the desolation of burnt-over territory. Pasture land is gay with Sheep Laurel; Hardhack, *Spiraea tomentosa*; Meadowsweet, *Spiraea salicifolia*, and the shrubby Cinquefoil.

The White Water Lily, *Castalia odorata*, makes many of our small lakes very attractive, and *Pontederia cordata*, the Pickerel Weed, often forms a fringe at the water's edge.

The Cardinal Flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*, grows along streams, and even among rocks in mid-stream where root-

hold can be found. The Pearly Everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*, adorns our dry hillsides in late summer.

We have, to my knowledge, two species of the Gentian, the Closed Gentian, *Gentiana andrewsii*, and the Fringed Gentian, *Gentiana crinita*. It was of the latter that Bryant wrote:

"Thou waitest late, and com'st alone."

To mention more than a small number of Maine's grand procession of wild flowers would take up more than the allotted space, and the writer hopes to make good the deficiency later by contributing additional articles on the subject.

II. WILDLINGS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

This department will be continued in the November issue, with the following articles: "Wild Flowers of Western Canada," by Mrs. Z. M. Stewart, C. F. N. H. S., Regional Vice President for Western Canada; "Wildlings of Glacier National Park," by Mrs. Walter E. Revo, C. F. N. H. S., Regional Vice President for the North Rocky Mountains.

GRAND FORKS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

"Protection and Beautification of the Home Grounds" was the subject of a talk given by Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath, C. F. N. H. S., Vice President of the National Horticultural Society, at a Farmers' Community Picnic held at Moulton's Grove, near Thompson, N. D., on June 9th. Mrs. Heath pointed out that every home should be surrounded by trees planted in a manner to lend beauty as well as protection. She told of her success in growing more than 600 species and varieties of herbaceous plants and shrubs at her home southwest of Grand Forks.

Prof. A. F. Yeager, C. F. N. H. S., of the North Dakota Agricultural College brought out the fact that the same mistake is often made in North Dakota that was made by the early colonists in the East, that of trying to plant fruit trees here that are brought from other sections. He emphasized the fact that the truly successful fruit trees for this section are those which are developed here.

Miss M. Beatrice Johnstone, C. F. N. H. S., County Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. D. B. Morris, C. F. N. H. S., County Agricultural Agent, also spoke at the picnic.—(From Grand Forks Herald.)

The June meeting of the members of the Society took place in the Garden of Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath on June 12th.

The hours between 2:00 and 6:00 P. M. were spent enjoying the more than 600 species and varieties of herbaceous plants and shrubs that are growing at the Heath home. Refreshments were served and several new members were enrolled. Those present from outside of Grand Forks were: Mr. and Mrs. Alex Strong and E. W. Best, of Walhalla, N. D.; Mr. R. E. Kidney, of Graham, Tex.; Mr. W. R. King, of McBee, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Moulton, of Thompson, N. D., and Mrs. H. C. Myhre, of Harvey, N. D.

The July meeting of the members of the Society was held at Moulton's Grove, the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Moulton, near Thompson, N. D., on July 10th. After a short business session the members went to a pit of a nearby gravel ridge where wild flowers are found in abundance, including several rare species. The members noted the names and habits of growth of these species. Refreshments were served.

(Continued on page 24)

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CULTURAL SOCIETY

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GARDEN GOSSIP

News Notes, Correspondence, Reminiscences, Questions, Answers

The demand for Vol. I, No. 1, National Horticultural Magazine, from all parts of the United States and foreign countries was so great that this issue has long been exhausted. A reprint of this number will be issued at a later date to supply all. Thus far we have been able to procure copies from Fellows of the Society to supply libraries.

All Fellows of the Society are entitled to the four issues of the year 1923. The following numbers of Vol. II are now available: No. 1, January, 1923; No. 2, April, 1923; No. 3, Summer, 1923. If you have not received these issues kindly notify the Secretary.

"A rose bush, now growing in a favored location at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Heath, who reside southwest of the State University, has a history that will probably rival that of any other plant in the state (North Dakota), it is believed.

"Although the rose was brought here but a short time ago, it was taken from a Damask rose bush that was set out at the ancestral home in Charlotte County, West Virginia, 179 years ago by Mrs. Heath's great-great-grandmother, Nancy Clark Bouldin. The Bouldin family came to America in 1610, three years after the first English settlement in this country. Later the family moved to Maryland and in 1744, moved back to the old homestead in West Virginia, at which time the rose bush was set out together with some asparagus. Both are still growing on the old ancestral home site, which still remains in the hands of descendants of the first Bouldin family."—(*Grand Forks Herald*.)

Tall, dense shade trees shelter this spot,
Where many a wildling thrives.

We had looked forward to our visit to the Heath Homestead for a long time; now, at last, we were comparatively free from pressing engagements, and tucking our traveling bag in the rear compartment of the roadster, we traveled more than four hundred miles to the northwest at top speed through the "Gopher Prairie" country and far beyond.

We discovered the progressive city of Grand Forks on the Dakota side of the Red River of the North, and we were received with whole-hearted hospitality. The tourist who has not visited this fine American municipality has a treat in store for him. It is a busy city of wide streets, beautiful homes and gardens. Its park system exceeds two hundred fifty acres—Riverside Park offers unrivaled opportunities for naturalistic gardening.

After traveling five miles southwest of the State University over the level plains, we arrived at the Frank Heath home in the forenoon of a hot summer day, and from the time we entered this little haven of peace and quiet, the outside world seemed afar off. In this sheltered spot on the vast windswept plains, we rested secure from the hot drying winds, and the merciless rays of the sun. Gardens were once called *paradisae*, and the term came immediately to mind.

The neat little cottage, reminiscent of the dwellings of the early colonists on the Atlantic seaboard, symbolizing the honest straightforward character of its creators, rests on a slight elevation in the center of the garden. The simplicity of the scene sets one dreaming of frontier days on the Great Plains, but the carpet of velvety emerald that connects the house with the garden in all directions, and the refreshing green of the trees that frame the picture, suggest the influence of the more favored East.

The plant collection of Mrs. Heath is unique not only for the great variety but also for the quality of the sub-

jects presented. Although Mrs. Heath lacks the advantage of any means of supplying water by irrigation during the hot summer months, there are always flowers in bloom from early spring to late in the fall. The collection contains over six hundred distinct species and varieties of plants, and during our visit in mid-summer, we counted more than fifty species and varieties in bloom.

Mrs. Heath has made use of the rare native material whenever possible, and Mr. William Robinson would find much in this garden to gladden his poetic soul.

The approach to the house is bordered by shrubs and herbaceous plants; to one side of the house is the fernery and rock garden, and deeper in the semi-shade of the trees, is the trial garden where hybrid irises, peonies, gladioli, and other plants are being raised from seed. Back of the house, against a background of shrubs, native sun loving compositae are sunning themselves presenting an unforgettable picture. Farther in the rear, is an enchanted flower garden containing many rare and beautiful native wildlings, and other herbaceous plants and shrubs from various regions of the world.

Across the entrance driveway, in a sheltered forest glade, is located the vegetable and fruit garden. This garden contains a great variety of material to supply the home needs. The most noteworthy subject during the hot summer season was a thriving block of Black-cap Raspberries (*Rubus occidentalis*), and a large planting of the High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus var. americanum*).

Mrs. Heath has befriended the birds from the very first, and the garden is enlivened with their music at all hours of the day.

We could not help thinking that in such idyllic surroundings Edgar Lee Masters would succumb to the quiet home atmosphere, and that to him his sadly immortal "Spoon River" would stand out the stronger in sharp contrast.

On the shaded lawn, Mr. Heath, the pioneer and farmer, rests from his labors, and one imagines David Grayson sitting by his side in the picture discussing topics of local interest and incidents from the heroic age in America.

This was indeed, one of the most interesting days we have lived through. In the morning we were entertained in the garden by Mr. and Mrs. Heath, their charming daughter and grandson. In the afternoon, we had the very great pleasure of standing in the receiving line—visitors from far and near were welcomed, and all enjoyed the beautiful grounds. It was in this matchless setting that we met Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Moulton, of Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Max Kannowski, Dr. and Mrs. Engstad, of Grand Forks; Mr. Charles Gurney, of Yankton, S. D., and other visitors from the United States and Canada.

After a day in the Heath garden, even Sinclair Lewis would agree that America has not been discovered in vain, and he will be interested to hear that Carol Kennicott is a frequent visitor at the Heath home, or is it her daughter grown to womanhood!

We were awakened early the next morning by a feathered orchestra, and a little later, we walked through the garden paths for the tenth time, enjoying the many rare flowers. At the end of a hearty breakfast, over a dessert of our favorite Black-cap Raspberries, we joked in friendly rivalry trying to forget the fact that in a half hour we must say farewell, and travel for hundreds of miles to the southeast through the "Gopher Prairie" country and far beyond.

Once on our way, it dawned upon us that only three or four decades back, the site of this garden was a part of the Plains, and that this little eden has been created by the genius of Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath.

(Continued on page 24)

—H.T.

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 Witherstine, Mrs. W. H., 212 Eighth Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Wright, Richardson, Editor House & Garden, 19 West Forty-fourth St., New York City.

LITERATURE OF THE TRADE

In this department the literature of the horticultural trade received will be briefly reviewed.

- W. M. STONE PEONY GARDENS, Annandale, Minn., "Peonies—Seventy Select Varieties; Hardy Minnesota Grown Peonies." Contains a "master list" and descriptive price list, pp. 14 and cover.
 C. F. WASSENBERG, Peony and Iris Gardens, Van Wert, Ohio, "Peonies and Irises." A price list of choice peonies and irises, pp. 16.
 CHAS. B. RAFFAUF, Independence, Iowa, "Your Gladiolus Garden and Ours," Season 1922-1924. A select list of finest commercial varieties, also new and rare novelties, pp. 8 and cover.

HOWARD M. GILLET, New Lebanon, N. Y., "The Gladiolus Beautiful." Descriptive price list of choice gladioli, pp. 20 and cover.

LAPARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY, La Park, Pa., "La Park Seed Book and Floral Guide": "Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 54th year, Spring of 1923." pp. 285, index and cover.
 LAPARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY, La Park, Pa., "La Park Spring Book of Plants and Bulbs; Pot-plants, Bedding Plants, Dahlias, Cannas, Gladioli, Iris, Peonies, Roses, Shrubbery, Hedge Plants." Fifty-fourth Year, Spring of 1923, pp. 62, index and cover.

FRANKLIN FLOWER FARM (Franklin Nursery) A. B. Franklin, Prop., 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minn., "Peony Price List, Fall of 1923 and Spring of 1924" pp. 10 and cover.

GRAND FORKS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

(Continued from page 23)

Mr. Hamilton Traub, C. F. N. H. S., Editor-Secretary of the National Horticultural Society, spent July 15th at the Heath home. A number of horticulturists from Grand Forks, N. D., Thompson, N. D., and South Dakota called to meet Mr. Traub, including Dr. Engstad, and Regional Vice President Mrs. Mathilda Engstad, C. F. N. H. S.; Mr. Max Kannowski, C. F. N. H. S., President of the Grand Forks Horticultural Society, Superintendent of Parks; and Mrs. Kannowski.

Mr. A. L. Truax, C. F. N. H. S., member of the Board of Trustees of the National Horticultural Society, of Crosby, N. D., was present at the Heath home on July 26th. Mr. Truax made a thorough study of the plants in the Heath collection, and spent some time at the State University looking over the grounds and conferring with members of the faculty.

Mr. C. Z. Nelson, C. F. N. H. S., President of the National Horticultural Society, and son Carl, motored up from Galesburg, Ill., arriving at the Heath home on August 2d. Several days were spent in motoring and hiking to many places nearby where the rare native flora was studied. Most of these spots have never been disturbed by cultivation. Mr. Nelson gathered many plants for his garden and also specimens for his private herbarium which is among one of the rarest and largest private collections in this country. Mr. Nelson will report his findings to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., and will also prepare reports for various Illinois periodicals and societies. Mr. Nelson's remaining time was spent in looking over places of interest in the city, and in a thorough study of the plants in the Heath collection. A farewell reception was held which was well attended.

GARDEN GOSSIP

(Continued from page 23)

Mr. R. T. Morgan, C. F. N. H. S., of Winona, Minn., has donated several volumes on horticultural subjects to the National Horticultural Library.

The Hon. J. H. Maiden, F. R. S., H. F. N. H. S., Director of the Sydney, Australia, Botanic Gardens, has kindly donated to the National Horticultural Library the seven parts of the "Illustrated Flowering Plants and Ferns" of the Sydney district, and also the annual reports of the Director of the Botanic Gardens.

Dr. J. F. Brenckle, of Kulm, N. D., the noted authority on fungi, has donated a collection of 100 specimens of North Dakota fungi to the National Horticultural Society to be deposited in the herbarium of the National Botanical Garden for the Northwest Midland to be established at Grand Forks, N. D.

Summer, 1923

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK: APRIL 20th TO 26th

Shaban, N. Y. "The Gladiolus
list of choice gladioli. pp. 20

COMPANY, La Park, Pa. "La
guide"; "Vegetable and Flower
23." pp. 285, index and cover.
COMPANY, La Park, Pa. "La
and Bulbs: Pot-plants, Bedding
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CULTURAL SOCIETY

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GOSSIP

on page 23)

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VOLUME II—No. 4

Fall and Winter, 1923

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scape Gardening, Amateur Flower Gardening; Professional Flower Gardening or Floriculture; Vegetable
Gardening; Fruit Growing, and all activities allied with horticulture.*

Fall and Winter Number

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THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

INCORPORATED



JULY 1, 1922

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Chairman, Mrs. Ella J. Ornes, C. F. N. H. S., Woodlawn, Cripple Creek, Colo.

NATURE STUDY CHAPTER

Chairman, Miss Mary A. Dartt, C. F. N. H. S., 259 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

The object of the THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA is "the increase and diffusion of horticultural knowledge and the stimulation of universal interest in horticulture"; the Society is entirely altruistic and educational in nature, and its scope covers the entire field of horticulture: ornamental gardening, including landscape gardening; amateur flower gardening; professional flower gardening or floriculture; vegetable gardening; fruit raising, and all activities allied with horticulture. The Society co-operates in a helpful way with all other horticultural agencies in the field, and serves as a central clearing house for horticultural knowledge in America.

In order to carry out its policy of popularizing horticulture, the Society publishes its journal, THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE, (Number 1, Volume 1, published in August, 1922), which is sent to all Fellows of the Society. As soon as practicable, the Society will publish THE HORTICULTURAL YEAR BOOK; THE PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF HORTICULTURAL PLANT NAMES; THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL COLOR CHART; practical texts on gardening for each of the climatic regions of the continent, and many other valuable works on

horticultural subjects. A beginning will be made to standardize plant nomenclature in co-operation with other organizations. Herbarium specimens, relics, portraits, etc., are being accepted for THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL LIBRARY. BARIUM AND MUSEUM; A NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDEN, and test garden will be sponsored in each of the regional divisions, will be made for the stimulation of school gardens and proper functioning of local horticultural societies, national for the specialized study of horticultural subjects, local for the study of horticulture (flower, fruit, and vegetable) and national horticultural (flower, fruit, and vegetable) societies. The Society links together in one great brotherhood gardening enthusiasts of America.

The program of the Society will be gradually put into effect as funds become available and an opportunity for service. The benefits of a fellowship in the Society are worth more than the annual dues, and in joining the Society you are helping gardening activities the proper emphasis in American horticulture. All who are interested in horticulture are eligible to fellow.

CLASSES OF FELLOWS

FELLOWS (F. N. H. S.). Persons interested in horticulture who shall pay annual dues: \$1.00 in U. S.; P. I., and Canada; foreign \$2.00; dues include subscription to THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

LIFE FELLOWS (L. F. N. H. S.). Persons interested in horticulture who have commuted annual dues by the payment at one time of \$100; they shall be entitled to all the privileges of fellowship for life.

PATRON FELLOWS (P. F. N. H. S.). Persons interested in horticulture who have contributed \$1,000 or more to the Society; they shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society for life.

HONORARY FELLOWS (H. F. N. H. S.). Persons who have made valuable contributions to horticultural progress and are elected to Honorary Fellowship; they shall be entitled to all the privileges of fellowship for life.

THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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WOODS FLOWERS IN CULTIVATION

Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath, C. F. N. H. S., Vice
President, National Horticulture Society, Grand
Forks, North Dakota

My experiments with the sun loving flowers of our
d swept prairies have been very pleasurable, yet my
ection of the shade loving flowers of the wild woods
gs just a little closer around my heart than do the
rie flowers. Perhaps one reason for this is that I
deprived of the pleasure of growing them for a
ber of years because they could not stand the hot,
ing winds of our treeless prairies and I had to create
ly nooks for them before they would stay with me.
that as it may, I do enjoy my woodland treasures.
first to greet me in early Spring are the Hepaticas,
acutiloba and *H. triloba*. What a delight it is after
storms of winter have kept us imprisoned for months,
nd their furry, little buds pushing up thru the leaves,
i followed by the open blossoms, quite often before
last lingering snow banks have left us! They will
v at the north side of a building if so located that the
noon sun does not strike it for too long a time. I
them best as an edging for shady beds. They are
l for this purpose as they do not spread and with the
ption of a very short time in spring when the old
es die, they retain their beautiful foliage throughout
year. *Hepatica triloba* has smaller leaves and the
soms are mostly in shades of blue and are not quite
large as in the case of *Hepatica acutiloba*. The
ers of the *trilobas* remain open on cold, cloudy days,
the flowers of the *acutilobas* fold their petals closely
in their downy calyx and the little buds droop,
inding one of childish heads bowed in prayer. They
e in varying shades of pink and blue and also in pure
ext come the Spring Beauties (*Claytonia virginica*).
y are dainty and sweet while they last, but their
e soon dies down and one sees them no more until
lger spring. This is also true of *Dicentra cucullaria*,
chman's Breeches, and *Erythronium Americanum*,
er's Tongue, *Deer's Tongue*, or *Dog's-tooth Violet*.
ever name one chooses to call them. Their tulip-
mottled foliage is a pleasure while it lasts. They
ire a moist, sandy loam.

ext comes *Polemonium reptans*. I have seen this
t in its native haunts with a half dozen or so flower
; in cultivation it forms large clumps with dozens
anching stems, each stem and branch tipped with its
er of light blue, bell-shaped flowers, almost hiding
lant. It will grow almost anywhere or in any soil,
lf shade, but when given rich, deep soil in a slightly
d shaded location, it is grand. Such a location
the *Phlox divaricata* also and from a single plant of

the snowy white sent me by an Iowa friend I have taken
dozens of plants and now have a row of them about
forty feet in length that resembles a snowbank when the
plants are in flower. The smokey blue and lilac colored
ones are also grown and add color and delightful frag-
rance to the whole. These *Phloxes* are not as well
known as they should be for they are very adaptable and
are very useful in giving a naturalistic effect to shrub-
bery clusters. They also bloom at a time when flowers
are scarce.

Cypripedium parviflorum, Smaller Yellow Lady's
Slipper, has been very uncertain and has failed to come
back when planted in good soil in shady places yet one
clump planted on the north side of a big tree very close
to its trunk, between two large roots, comes back year
after year and is increasing in size and beauty, much to
my satisfaction.

On the north side of a lilac hedge that runs east and
west across the front yard and breaks the force of our
"high power" south winds is a wide bed devoted to shade
loving, woody things. In addition to the flowers already
mentioned this bed contains *Urdularia perfoliata* or *Bell-
wort*. These plants have pendulous yellow blossoms
about two inches in length, the twisted petals giving a
tassel-like appearance. While not showy they bloom for
a considerable length of time and add variety. Here,
too, flourish several varieties of Violets, among them
Viola pubescens, the yellow one, and *Viola rostrata*, the
one with tiny pale violet blossoms.

My one plant of *Podophyllum peltatum*, May Apple or
Mandrake is also there although it does a lot of sulking
and cannot quite decide whether to stay or not. Each
fall I am fearful it will not appear again and each suc-
ceeding spring I am delighted to find it still there.
There will be found also the *Trilliums*, including *Trillium
grandiflorum*, the handsomest of them all. It is not
strange that it should be called White Woods Lily.
Many visitors to my garden are both surprised and
pleased to find them flourishing in a North Dakota
prairie garden. The sessile flowered red species also
thrives and is chiefly useful in lending variety to a col-
lection of plants. This is also true of *Trillium cernum* or
Nodding Trillium for its blossoms are hidden by the
foliage and only the close observer will notice the
flowers at all. *Mitellas* and other woodland treasures
are also at home in this bed. The *Anemoneella thalic-
troides*, *Rue Anemone*, is among the very daintiest of
wildlings, with wiry, leafless stems, except the involucre
around the umbel of dainty white or pale pink blossoms.

These are only a few of my woodland treasures and
all come early in the season. Time and space forbid my
mentioning more this time.

LOCAL ACTIVITY

GRAND FORKS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The third out-door meeting of the Society was held in beautiful Riverside Park on September 14th.

Mrs. A. B. Landt, of Northwood, addressed the members, choosing as her subject, the culture of peonies, roses and tulips. Mrs. Landt gave the names of ten varieties of hybrid roses that are very desirable and which have proved hardy with protection in this climate, and stated that at one time during this summer there were 300 blooms and buds on 33 rose bushes which shows how profusely they bloom.

Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath showed fifteen specimens of native wild flowers that were blooming in the Heath garden at that time and spoke briefly of other varieties that are to be found in North Dakota. Mrs. Heath also gave the names of many flowers and shrubs that flourish in shady situations and outlined methods of culture.

The November meeting of the Society was held at the home of Professor E. T. Towne, 504 South Sixth Street, on the evening of November 13th.

Mr. A. D. Keator, Librarian at the University of North Dakota, was elected President of the Society to succeed Mr. Max Kannowski. Professor Edward Baird of the Biology Department, University of North Dakota, was elected Secretary-Treasurer, to succeed Mrs. Nellie Edwards Zimmer, who has moved to Stevens Point, Wis.

Further action was taken on the project of establishing *The National Botanical Garden and Herbarium* for the Northwest Midland at Grand Forks as authorized by the National Horticultural Society. Professor Baird, the Secretary of the Grand Forks Horticultural Society, was appointed to take charge of the herbarium collection, which is to be greatly augmented during the coming months. Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath has a collection of more than 250 herbarium specimens which she will contribute, and several other Fellows of the National Horticultural Society have also announced a willingness to contribute toward this collection.

Professor Baird was the chief speaker of the evening. In the course of his address he told of his visit last year to the botanical gardens of Berlin, Paris, London, New York and Brooklyn, and compared the various gardens, bringing out the points of special interest in each of them.

Regular meetings of the Society were suspended until February.

THE GALESBURG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The first September meeting of the Society was held in the City Hall on September 11th.

President Pillsbury presided, and in his opening remarks, called attention to the possible misunderstanding that the Society's activities may be confined wholly to the cultivation of apples, potatoes, etc. He brought out how its true mission was to promote the desire for im-

proved and better homes, and consequently a better community.

In a round table discussion, poisonous and non-poisonous plants which are frequent in this vicinity were exhibited and examined. During the discussion Augerson, Mrs. Snell and Mrs. Staggs discussed the importance of a more general knowledge of this subject.

Mr. F. E. Augerson, Mr. C. Z. Nelson and Imogene Staggs were appointed a committee on pro-

The second September meeting of the Society was held on September 25th in the City Hall.

President Pillsbury presided. Mrs. Imogene Staggs was the chief speaker of the evening, and the members were well entertained by an inspirational address. Mrs. Staggs was given a vote of thanks for her paper.

During the round table discussion, Dr. R. I. LaSalle presented some fine specimens of Moon-flower, *Impatiens Bona-nox*, and discussed their excellent flowering and easy cultivation. Specimens of *Desmanthus illinoensis*, and *Rudbeckia fulgida* (which are supposed to range in Illinois) were examined, and it was brought out that these are not found, at least, in northern Illinois. Mr. Paul Houdek gave an interesting account of the cultivation and merits of the Scotch Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. He observed that in the East it was hardly satisfactory, but thought that our soil would have been treated to secure good results. Mr. P. M. Stroop called attention to the value of many of our native plants, and brought out the fact that our Flowering Dogwood, *Cornus florida*, has no superior as a small flowering tree. President Pillsbury suggested as a regular part of the program, that plants suitable for planting in September and October, and the proper care of newly planted trees, be considered. During the remarks on the educational program of the Society, Mrs. Snell observed that, many people like Mrs. Myers and Dr. Law are not too busy to take an active interest, then no one in Galesburg would to help along the good work.

Secretary Nelson is preparing colored sketches of ferns and fern allies which he expects to have completed for the next meeting. He hopes to prepare sketches of other orders of the North American seed plants. These sketches can be projected on a screen with a reflecting lantern, and the Galesburg Horticultural Society hopes to lend these sketches to other local societies.

A special meeting of the Society was held in the room of Education room, City Hall, October 25th. President Pillsbury presided. Secretary Nelson exhibited seven mounted specimens of our native flora and discussed the nature of the species represented. He announced that Mrs. Eliza Myers was preparing a book for San Diego, Calif., on November 4th. While the Galesburg regrets very much to lose so good a member, Mrs. Myers, we are consoled in knowing that she will be a valuable asset to San Diego.

WILDLINGS OF NORTH AMERICA

II. WILD FLOWERS OF WESTERN CANADA

By Mrs. Z. M. Stewart, C. F. N. H. S., Banff, Alberta,
Regional Vice President, National Horticultural

Society, for Western Canada.

This first contribution will be confined to the more distinctive of the alpine flora of the Canadian Rockies, since the wildlings of the mild and balmy coast of British Columbia and the prairies of eastern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba each merit an entire article.

My home is in one of the most beautiful spots on earth, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, where we appreciate the wild flowers even more than most people do because we have almost no cultivated ones. This is due mainly to the short summer season, and the fact that we have frost nearly every month in the year. A contributing factor, however, is the fact that the beautiful antelopes and deer are so tame in our little alpine village that they roam nonchalantly along our streets and alleys and cannot be taught a decent respect for even a five-barred fence.

Wild flowers are abundant and beautiful all through July, and sometimes earlier the woods and by-ways are gorgeous with the brilliant red spikes of the Indian Paint Brush, the botanical name of which is *Castilleja coccinea*. I must confess, however, that the scientific names are of secondary importance to me:

A primrose, where-so-e'er it be,
A yellow primrose is to me,
And not *Vulgaris primula*.

Our most beautiful wild flowers, by far, are several species of surpassingly dainty and fragrant wild orchids. *Orchis rotundifolia* produces a spike of tiny blooms, rose colored with a white lip purple spotted, and *Cythera bulbosa*, produces a single dark, waxy green leaf, and a solitary variegated purple, pink and yellow bloom. These are of a size that a thousand or more make a charming bouquet.

Next in importance should be named the Honeysuckle, *Lonicera glaucescens* and *Lonicera ebractulata*, and the Involucered Fly Honeysuckle, *Lonicera involucrata*; the Anemones, the white and purple ones only, the Alpine Anemone, *Anemone Drummondii*, and the Western Anemone, *Pulsatilla occidentalis*; the pink Wind-flower, *Anemone globosa*, and the Pasque Flower, *Pulsatilla hirsutissima*; the Starflowered Solomon's Seal, *Vagtera stellata*; the Moccasin Flower, *Cypripedium passerinum*; the Zygadenuses, *Zygadenus elegans*; the Yellow Columbine, *Aquilegia flavescens*, and the Small Blue, *Aquilegia brevistyla*. These plants, with the best intentions on earth, grow everywhere but, perhaps, become discouraged at our annual June snow storm and very seldom blossom.

There is a rare little Arctic Star Flower, *Trientalis arctica*, which is like a beautiful seven-pointed, white star. Canada Goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis*; Lindley's Aster, *Aster lindleyanus*; Alpine Everlasting, *Antennaria pulcherrima*; white Alpine Willow-herb, *Epilobium alpinum*; Mountain Phacelia, *Phacelia sericea*; Long Plumed Purple Avens, *Sieversia ciliata*; Red Mountain Lillies, *Lilium montanum*, and bright, light yellow Snow Lillies, *Erythronium grandiflorum*; Narrow Leaved Vetch, *Vicia linearis*, Alpine Milk Vetch, *Astragalus alpinus*, and the drooping *Aragallus deflexus* are also worthy of notice.

The Fireweed, *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, grows in profusion with its great two or three foot spikes of pinkish purple flowers. There are several varieties of the

Arnica, the Heartleaved, *Arnica cordifolia*, the Slender *Arnica Gracilis*, Chamisso's *Arnica chamissonis*, and Lake Louise's own *Arnica louiseana*, a dainty pale yellow flower.

In June a pale yellow blossom is noticed which the natives call Yellow Forget-me-not but which is probably the Narrow Leaved Puccoon, *Lithospermum linearifolium*. There is *Myosotis alpestris* and also the False Forget-me-not, *Lappula floribunda*. The Long Beaked Elephantella, *Elephantella groenlandica*, gains its interest, like the English bull dog, by being so ugly that it is handsome. The entire plant, leaves, stems and flower, as all of the same dark purplish-red shade. At Lake Louise there is a wonderful little flower that grows on rocky ledges where there is constantly dripping water, *Romanzoffia stichensis*, with pale pink or white funnel shaped blooms.

There are many interesting wild flowers which must be left out for lack of space. The wildlings mentioned grow at ranging altitudes; our dooryard runs from 3,500 feet down the valley some 12,000 feet up the side of a glaciated mountain and consequently there is not a considerable variety but the same kinds blossom at different levels in different months during the year.

III. WILDLINGS OF GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

By Mrs. Walter E. Revo, C. F. N. H. S., Glacier National

Park, Belton, Montana, Regional Vice President,
National Horticultural Society, for the

North Rocky Mountains.

I have found the wild flowers of Glacier National Park full of very interesting because they differ so greatly from those of the flowers of the Great Plains of North Dakota and Montana, will be a tana with which I had been on familiar terms since childhood. In stating this fact I do not mean to belittle the wildlings of the Plains for the Pasque Flower, the Prairie Rose, the Red Lily, the Snowdrops, and many others are friends that I never hope to lose. Thus while not forgetting the old friends, I have found many charming new ones.

The trilliums were new to me. How lovely is the three petaled flower of an exquisite whiteness against the dense green of the three leaves which form a triangle around the stem. In the denser woods the blossoms are often over three inches in diameter. The trillium is one of the earliest flowers.

The Dog-tooth Violet (*Erythronium*) blossoms during trillium time, often earlier. So lovely a flower deserves better name—one that would express to a degree the beauty of the flower. The Dog-tooth Violet is really a lily and should be so called. The color is a beautiful shade of lemon yellow, and in shape the individual flower resemble a lily. The leaves are long and slender. Some times acres upon acres of these beautiful flowers are in bloom and the great, brilliant yellow carpet reaches up to the very edge of an age old glacier.

Another friend is the shy little orchid, *Orchis rotundifolia*, which tries to hide from view under or behind some decaying log. Very likely you will pass by without a glimpse of its daintiness unless you are so fortunate as to find one of Nature's orchid beds where hundreds grow in a mass. This orchid resembles the Lady Slipper, but is more fragile, and quite lavish in its trimmings suggesting an elaborate colonial slipper. The color is rose-purple.

(Continued on page 31)

AMERICA

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GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
 C. F. N. H. S., Glacier National
 Society, Regional Vice President,
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 on page 31)

GARDEN GOSSIP

News Notes, Correspondence, Reminiscences, Questions, Answers

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Fellows of the National Horticultural Society of America will be interested to hear that The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has done more for American horticulture than any other one agency, has under the management of "Horticulture" (Boston). Harrington, the editor, has been elected Secretary of the Society, and will continue as editor under the new management.

The Executive Committee of the National Horticultural Society of America takes this opportunity to express its admiration and appreciation in wishing the Society every success in its new venture. The Society has never lacked in able leadership and the Committee rests assured that the efforts of the Society in this instance will be crowned with well deserved success.

There is more mention of The Massachusetts Horticultural Society calls to mind a long train of pleasant thoughts— Jacob Bigelow . . . Mount Auburn (Sweet Auburn) the beloved and eloquent General Dear Marshall P. Wilder . . . Charles M. H. H. Hunnewell . . . E. Lewis Robert Manning . . . etc., etc. the matchless horticultural library . . . the Horticultural Hall, a national shrine—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a name intimately interwoven in the fabric of our great national history, and a name forever memorable.

SELENICEREUS NELSONII

A full description of *Selenicereus nelsonii*, named in honor of Mr. C. Z. Nelson by Dr. Wilhelm Weingart of Berlin, will be found in the forthcoming monograph on the "Cactaceae" by Dr. Rose.

PAW-PAW CULTURE

Question: If any of the Fellows of the Society have experience in growing Paw-Paws, will they kindly advise about it?—F. M. H.

THE FLOWER GROWER

Hamilton Traub has donated to the National Horticultural Library several volumes of *The Flower Grower*, a delightful, refreshing and most instructive book of great interest to all horticulturists, and which is currently issued by Mr. Madison Cooper, C. F. S., at Calcium, N. Y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Of O. A. Stevens, of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, has donated to the Regional Herbarium at Fargo, N. D., a series of fourteen bulletins which have been reprinted from The American Midland Naturalist in which they appeared between the dates of 1910, 1915 and November, 1918. The series by J. L. Reiche is entitled "Enumerantur Plantae Dakota Septentrionalis Vasculares."

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK

National Garden Week in 1924, as announced by the National Garden Association, will be observed from the 20th to 26th. An auxiliary garden week from the 1st to 8th was observed in the South. The Magazine offers a prize for an illustrated account of the work done as a result of National Garden Week; the National Horticultural Society will be glad to

put any Fellow of the Society in touch with the Garden Magazine.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Kansas State Horticultural Society, founded December 15, 1869, held its 57th annual meeting December 4th-6th, 1923.

S. A. F. AND O. H. ANNUAL

From a circular letter sent out by Mr. E. L. D. Seymour, the Associate Editor of the Florist's Exchange, and Editor of "The S. A. F. and O. H. Annual," the Official Year Book of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, we learn that a useful feature of the forthcoming issue of the Annual will be an enlarged directory of horticultural organizations. The National Horticultural Society will be pleased to put anyone desiring further information in touch with the Editor of the Annual.

STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES

The American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, formed in 1915, has admirably finished its herculean task, and has published, "Standardized Plant Names; A Catalogue of Approved Scientific and Common Names of Plants in American Commerce." Although not complete in all particulars, and subject to revision, it is a great milestone in the progress of American horticulture.

The Board of Trustees of the National Horticultural Society of America, officially endorses the work of the Committee, and will make it the basis of all official publications. The Society will gladly put anyone desiring further information in touch with the Joint Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. R. R. Raymoth, F. N. H. S., of the Agricultural Department, Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Ill., reports that he is planting an arboretum and experimental garden on his farm in Southern Michigan. The collection at present consists of 400 varieties of fruits, including nuts; 200 varieties of shrubs and perennials in addition to about 250 varieties of roses. Mr. Raymoth invites correspondence.

WILDLINGS OF NORTH AMERICA

(Continued from page 30)

The Camass Flower (*Toxicoscordion*) is another early blossom and resembles the Dog-tooth Violet very much. Its leaves are shorter, wider and of a lighter green color, and its blossoms are white, rarely a very pale cream in color.

A little later, the four-petaled Bunchberry (*Cynoxylon Nuttallii*) begins to bloom. The leaves are very attractive at blossoming time but the flower is rather dull in color, and oddly almost square in shape. In late summer, the matured fruit, a bunch of vivid red berries, smooth and bright, delight the eye. If picked, the berries and leaves will keep their color for months.

The Indian Paint Brush (*Castilleja coccinea*) is also found here. The leaves at the extremity of a slender stem are touched with red thus simulating the petals of a flower; the flowers are inconspicuous.

Lack of space forbids the inclusion of many other worth while native flowers at the present time, and those omitted will be treated in future contributions.

WATERING POTTED PLANTS AUTOMATICALLY

Stay-at-home husbands are prone to forget to water the flowers that adorn the sitting-room, even though specially charged to do so by absent wives. They will doubtless welcome a device just invented by a Frenchman, M. Pinson, which enables plants literally to water themselves, and to do so with efficiency, taking neither too much nor too little to drink. This device, which obtained a gold medal in France, consists of a flower-pot of the usual shape, but having a double wall. The description runs:

The space between the two walls constitutes a reservoir of water. Into this there extend two to four curved tubes, according to the shape of the pot. Each of these tubes contains a wick. The lower end of the tube dips into the reservoir of water while the other end is bent so as to dip beneath the surface of the soil in the inner pot. Consequently we really have a set of siphons which are set in action by the capillary attraction which causes the water to rise in the wick. Thus there is a gentle but steady flow of moisture to the plant.

In order to adapt the apparatus to the needs of any individual plant it is only necessary to remove the inner pot after the end of 24 hours, and note whether the outer pot still holds any water. If so, the plant is over-supplied, since the excess of water has been drawn by gravity to the bottom of the inner pot and escaped through the hole in the center into the outer pot.—*The Literary Digest*.

FOSSIL CORNUS

Fossil flowers are such rare discoveries in the United States that the finding of a dogwood "flower" in a fragment of rock from the Glenrock coal field, Converse county, Wyo., is of interest. Dr. F. H. Knowlton, a paleobotanist of the United States geographical survey, identified the fossil as a species of *Cornus*, a typical genus of the dogwood family.

There are some 40 or 50 living species of the genus *Cornus*, which is widely distributed over three continents of the northern hemisphere and has one representative south of the Equator, a species in Peru. The leaves of more than 20 fossil species of *Cornus* have been found in North America, but the dogwood flower just identified is the first one yet found in the United States.

Species of dogwoods first appeared in the middle of the Cretaceous, the geologic period in which dinosaurs lived; in other words, the genus *Cornus* seems to have made its first appearance probably more than four million years ago.—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

FELLOWS OF THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(Enrolled since last report)

- Col. William A. Aird, Oregon City, Ore.
Prof. Edward Baird, Biology Department, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.
Mrs. Lela E. Bennett, Tillamook, Ore.
Miss Florence V. Bouldin, Bay City, Tex.

- Mr. Arthur S. Brooks, Department of Horticulture, M. Foundation School, Van Wert, Ohio.
Hon. Olger Burtress, Grand Forks, N. D., and Washington, D. C.
Miss Kate E. Chase, 615 W. Grove St., Galesburg, Ill.
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Mr. David H. Snowberger, Payette, Ida.
Mrs. Imogene Staggs, 150 Maple Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
Mr. P. M. Stromberg, 458 N. West St., Galesburg, Ill.
Mr. Leamon G. Tingle, Tingle's Nursery, Pittsboro, Md.
Mr. John Watson, Secretary Du Bois Press, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. O. F. Whitney, Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Nora Wilmore, Bogard, Mo.

LITERATURE OF THE TRADE

In this department the literature of the horticultural received will be briefly reviewed.

- EUGENE E. PALMER, North Ferrisburg, Vt., "1924 C. Plants." Price list of hardy perennials. 6 pp.
DEXTROGERM COMPANY, Plymouth, Mass., "Radio-A-Inoculated Peat." 36 pp. and cover.
"FLOWERLANDS," Pittsboro, Md., "Peonies and Iris." J. L. VONDEL, Sharon, Mass., "Gladacre Gardens' Glo-Gladiol." 10 pp. and cover.
ORONOGO FLOWER GARDENS, Cartersville, Mo., "Flora that Grow for Everyone." Fall bulbs, peonies, irises, hardy perennials. 16 pp.
W. I. GUMM, Remington, Ind., "Gumm Peonies." 36 pp. cover.
GEORGE L. STILLMAN, Westerly, R. I., "Dahlias of distinction for 1924." A choice selection of Dahlias. p. and cover.
FRANKEN BROS., Deerfield, Ill., "Holland Bulbs and H. Perennials." Hardy bulbs, irises, peonies, and other h. perennials. pp. 16 and cover.
LAPARK SEED AND PLANT CO., LaPark, Pa., "Aur Book of Bulbs, Plants, Seeds." Fall bulbs, house pl. hardy perennials, shrubs, flower seeds, etc. pp. 128 cover.
ROYAL PALM NURSERIES, Oneco, Florida, "Tropical Planting Book 1924." pp. 58 and cover.
FRANK KOEHLER, Camden, N. J., "News from Hybridizer's Work Shop." Price list.
KANSAS CITY PEONY GARDENS, 7604 Main, Kansas Mo., "Descriptive Price List of Peonies." pp. 8.
C. E. PLEAS PLANT COMPANY, Chipley, Florida, "Arden Farm Introducing Kudzu." pp. 6.