

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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289 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. 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.

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.

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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 buliding 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

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* (*Benzoin 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 smug 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* (*Stylophorum 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 succes-

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 tried, 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-rivaled 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-eyes Susans and Buttercups give to certain field 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.

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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.

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CHARTER FELLOWS OF THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(Enrolled Since May 1, 1923)

- Allen, Mrs. Charles, 521 South Fourth St., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Arris, Mrs. Anna Hackett, West Minot, Me.
 Augerson, F. E., 1493 North Seminary Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
 Austin, Mrs. A. H., 356 North Freedom St., Ravenna, Ohio.
 Autisdale, Mrs. S. M., 1505 Rydalmount Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 Bolens, H. W., President Gilson Manufacturing Company, 205 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.
 Bouldin, Miss Alice Goode, Keyssville, Va.
 Bouldin, Mrs. W. F., Burksville, Ky.
 Carothers, Mrs. R. M., 606 South Fifth St., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Conwell, H. Ernest, Milton, Del.
 Cravath, Florence, Finch, Mont.
 Datt, Mary A., 289 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
 Doak, Prof. H. A., 506 Hamline Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Drew, Margaret A., Devils Lake, N. D.
 Feetham, Mrs. F. B., 504 South Fifth St., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Fisk, Dr. Daniel A., Kenmare, N. D.
 Flynn, Geo. H., Enderlin, N. D.
 Franken, Albert, Deerfield, Ill.
 Graber, Miss Ava, Riverside Park, Grand Forks, N. D.
 Green, Emanuel, 610 LaFayette Ave., Westwood, N. J.
 Green, J. G., Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.
 Hamlin, Chauncey J., President Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, 110 Delaware Ave., Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Hanson, Mrs. O. S., 161 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Holmquest, Mrs. G. E., Box 462, Ortonville, Minn.
 Hurd, Mrs. Marion, Helma, Nutbank Station, Miss.
 Johnson, Fritz E., 674 Hawkinson Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
 Johnson, Lyman B., 141 Sumner St., Galesburg, Ill.
 Johnstone, M. Beatrice, County Superintendent of Schools, 215 North Seventh St., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Keyes, Mrs. Lillian M., Mendota, Ill.
 LaFollette, W. T., General Manager, Swenson Nursery, Siloam Springs, Ark.
 Law, Mrs. H. W. F., 162 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Long, Jesse D., Boulder, Colo.
 Magno, Castulo R., 155 Loreto St., Sampaloc, Manila, P. I.
 Mahone, Hon. A. H., Quilcene, Wash.
 McVeety, Mrs. Ethel, 1016 Seventh Street North, Fargo, N. D.
 Meissner, Josephine S., Box 379, Chicago, Ill.
 Morris, D. B., County Agricultural Agent, 403 South Sixth St., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Munro, C. G., President Munro & Harford Company, 416 West Thirty-third St., New York City.
 Nelson, Emily M., 534 Hawkinson Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
 Orcutt, Charles R., 308 Nautilus Ave., La Jolla, Cal.
 Ormes, Mrs. Ella J., Woodlawn, Cripple Creek, Colo.
 Peterson, Pansy D., 1488 North Prairie, Galesburg, Ill.
 Pillsbury, I. L., 107 Locust Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
 Pudor, O. M., Puyallup, Wash.
 Raffauf, Chas. B., Independence, Iowa.
 Raines, Mrs. C. J., 300 Eaton, Cripple Creek, Colo.
 Rankin, Mrs. Sam, 1077 North Broad, Galesburg, Ill.
 Reeder, H. F., Alta, Iowa.
 Robbins, Geo. R., 824 Walnut St., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Scheepers, John J., 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Snell, Mrs. O. A., 214 South Academy, Galesburg, Ill.
 Strong, Mrs. J. A., Walhalla, N. D.
 Swanson, Carrie S., 758 East First, Galesburg, Ill.
 Swanson, C. E., 758 East First, Galesburg, Ill.
 Swenson, Peter, Proprietor Swenson Nursery, Caddo, Tex.
 Thyson, L., Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Pa.
 Torgerson, Mrs. Janet E., 170 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Vondel, J. L., Sharon, Mass.
 Walker, Susie E., 745 North Academy, Galesburg, Ill.
 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

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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

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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.