

The NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE

Devoted to the popularizing of all phases of horticulture: Ornamental Gardening, including Landscape 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



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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; books, herbarium specimens, relics, portraits, etc., are being accumulated for THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL LIBRARY, HERBARIUM, AND MUSEUM; A 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 many other worth while activities. The Society links together in one great family the gardening enthusiasts of America.

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.

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WOODS FLOWERS IN CULTIVATION

By 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 wind swept prairies have been very pleasurable, yet my collection of the shade loving flowers of the wild woods clings just a little closer around my heart than do the prairie flowers. Perhaps one reason for this is that I was deprived of the pleasure of growing them for a number of years because they could not stand the hot, drying winds of our treeless prairies and I had to create shady nooks for them before they would stay with me. Be that as it may, I do enjoy my woodland treasures. The first to greet me in early Spring are the Hepaticas, *H. acutiloba* and *H. triloba*. What a delight it is after the storms of winter have kept us imprisoned for months, to find their furry, little buds pushing up thru the leaves, soon followed by the open blossoms, quite often before the last lingering snow banks have left us! They will grow at the north side of a building if so located that the afternoon sun does not strike it for too long a time. I like them best as an edging for shady beds. They are ideal for this purpose as they do not spread and with the exception of a very short time in spring when the old leaves die, they retain their beautiful foliage throughout the year. *Hepatica triloba* has smaller leaves and the blossoms are mostly in shades of blue and are not quite so large as in the case of *Hepatica acutiloba*. The flowers of the *trilobas* remain open on cold, cloudy days, and the flowers of the *acutilobas* fold their petals closely within their downy calyx and the little buds droop, reminding one of childish heads bowed in prayer. They come in varying shades of pink and blue and also in pure white.

Next come the Spring Beauties (*Claytonia virginica*). They are dainty and sweet while they last, but their foliage soon dies down and one sees them no more until another spring. This is also true of *Dicentra cucullaria*, *Dutchman's Breeches*, and *Erythronium Americanum*, *Adder's Tongue*, *Deer's Tongue*, or *Dog's-tooth Violet*, whichever name one chooses to call them. Their tulip-like, mottled foliage is a pleasure while it lasts. They require a moist, sandy loam.

Next comes *Polemonium reptans*. I have seen this plant in its native haunts with a half dozen or so flower stalks; in cultivation it forms large clumps with dozens of branching stems, each stem and branch tipped with its cluster of light blue, bell-shaped flowers, almost hiding the plant. It will grow almost anywhere or in any soil, in half shade, but when given rich, deep soil in a slightly moist and shaded location, it is grand. Such a location suits 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 fragrance 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 shrubbery 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, woodsy things. In addition to the flowers already mentioned this bed contains *Utricularia 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 succeeding 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 collection of plants. This is also true of *Trillium cernuum* 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 *Anemonella thalictroides*, *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, Mr. 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 Mrs. Imogene Staggs were appointed a committee on program.

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, and Mrs. Staggs was given a vote of thanks for her splendid paper.

During the round table discussion, Dr. R. I. Law presented some fine specimens of Moon-flower, *Impomoea Bona-nox*, and discussed their excellent flowering quality 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, *Colluna vulgaris*. He observed that in the East it was hardy and satisfactory, but thought that our soil would have to be treated to secure good results. Mr. P. M. Stromberg 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 stock be considered. During the remarks on the educational program of the Society, Mrs. Snell observed that when people like Mrs. Myers and Dr. Law are not too old to take an active interest, then no one in Galesburg is too old 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 similar sketches of other orders of the North American flora. 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 Board of Education room, City Hall, October 25th. President Pillsbury presided. Secretary Nelson exhibited forty-seven mounted specimens of our native flora and discussed the nature of the species represented. It was announced that Mrs. Eliza Myers was preparing to leave for San Diego, Calif., on November 4th. While Galesburg regrets very much to lose so good a member as Mrs. Myers, we are consoled in knowing that she will be a valuable asset to San Diego.

North Dakota State Horticultural Society

The Fellows of the Society will be interested to hear that the North Dakota State Horticultural Society was organized on September 7, 1923. The Society held a very successful horticultural exhibition at Valley City, September 7th-8th.

The following are the fruit awards:

Apples and Crabs—Wealthy: First, Brightwood Farm, Hankinson; second, G. W. Hanna. Duchess: First, Rose Winisterfee. Hibernial: First, Brightwood Farm; second, Mrs. Bartz. Minnetonka: First, Hanna. Wolf River: First, Brightwood Farm. Salome: First, Brightwood Farm. Wallbridge: First, Brightwood Farm. Patten Greening: First, E. B. Large, Oriska; second, Brightwood Farm. Anisism: First, Large. Iowa Beauty: First, Brightwood Farm. Transcendent: First, Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath, Grand Forks. Martha: First, Mrs. Rhodes, Valley City. Dartt: First, Brightwood Farm. Virginia: First, Carlton Bros., Oriska. Hyslop: First, Brightwood Farm. Minnesota: First, Brightwood Farm. Best Crab Seedling: First, Mrs. Fannie Mahood Heath.

Plums—Surprise: First, Carlton Bros. DeSoto: First, Bert Hytlenback.

Strawberries—First: E. J. Beleal.

During the meeting the State Horticultural Society selected the following list of fruit trees as suitable for planting in North Dakota.

First degree of hardiness—Apples: Hibernial, Duchess, Patten Greening, Okabena. Crab: Virginia, Lyman's Prolific, Transcendent (in districts free from blight), Hyslop. Sandcherry: Hybrids, Opata, Compass. Plums: Surprise, Terry, Wolf. Grape: Beta. Raspberry: Latham, Sunbeam. Strawberry: Dunlap, Progressive (in districts free from blight), Everbearing (in districts free from blight). Currant: Perfection, Long Bunch Holland, London Market, White Grape. Gooseberry: Carrie, Houghton. Valuable Native Fruits: Juneberry, Highbush Cranberry, Buffalo Berry, Sandcherry, Chokecherry.

Second degree of hardiness—Apples: Wealthy, Anisim, Malinda, Iowa Beauty. Crab: Whitney, Early Strawberry, Florence. Sandcherry: Sapa. Plums: Waneta, Hanska. Gooseberry: Downing.

Recommended for trial—Apples: Anoka, Haralson, Charlamoff, Red Wing. Crab: Dartt, Minnesota, Dolgo, Sugar Crab. Sandcherry: Zumbra. Plums: Takota, Underwood, Red Wing, Tonka, Loring, Cree, Ojibwa. Grape: Alpha. Raspberry: Shepperd. Strawberry: Premier, Minnehaha, Duluth (in districts free from blight). Gooseberry: Van Fleet, Oregon Champion.

According to Mr. Yeager: "This represents the combined judgment of fruit growers from all parts of the state and should be of great value to any one who wishes to plant fruit. One who has not tried these varieties does not know what we can grow in North Dakota."

The officers of the Society are:

President, E. C. Hilborn, Valley City.

Vice President, Geo. Will, Bismarck.

Secretary, A. F. Yeager, Agricultural College.

Treasurer, C. A. Chinberg, Hankinson.

From the October "News Letter" of the Society, edited by the Secretary, we note that, "The aim of The North Dakota Horticultural Society should be to make people realize our boundless possibilities to aid in the establishment of commercial plantings where conditions permit

and especially to boost for an adequate shelter belt on every farm, a practical vegetable garden and adequate plantation of fruit, and ornamental plantings around the home to make it a place of fond remembrance to the children who spend their early life there. In short, we would do well to impress the motto our nurserymen friends have adopted: "It's not a home until it's planted."

REGIONAL ACTIVITY

ANNOUNCEMENT

In the next issue of the Magazine, a new department, "Regional Activity," devoted to the Regional Districts of the Society, will be added. In this department, the Regional Vice Presidents, and Fellows of the Society will report on topics of interest.

RAISING EDELWEISS FROM SEED

By Eugene E. Palmer, C. F. N. H. S.,
North Ferrisburg, Vt.

It is said that people have risked their lives climbing the Alps to collect the flowers of Edelweiss, *Leontopodium alpinum*, but that is not necessary for this plant may be grown very easily from seed at home. Two years ago I received seeds of the Edelweiss and planted them in a box of sandy soil, put a layer of moss over them and kept them moist. In about four weeks the seedlings appeared and when large enough to handle I transplanted them to larger boxes filled with good, rich soil with a little ground charcoal, wood ashes and lime added. About the first of August I set them in the garden in the same kind of soil. The following summer they bloomed nicely. One should always remember that these plants have absolutely no beauty if planted in soil that does not contain a good supply of slacked lime for their native habitat, the Alps, is characterized by a limestone soil. *Leontopodium Siberica* is a larger species than *L. alpinum*; the foliage dies down to the ground each winter but starts again from the roots in the spring.

HOW TO WINTER PANSY PLANTS

By J. D. Long, C. F. N. H. S., Boulder, Colo.

More pansy plants are killed by coddling than by neglect. Wanting to be ever so kind, many pansy lovers cover the plants too heavily and smother them.

It should be kept in mind that pansy plants will stand a lot of cold. What kills them is the alternate freezing and thawing, and whipping of the wind. If beds are covered long with ice or icy snow the plants will die. Pansies need air, and therefore should not be covered with material that packs closely. Great care should be exercised in the use of leaves. When they are wet the air is excluded and this will lead to death and decay. It is better to cover first with brush if leaves are used.

It is preferable to cover with brush only, or dahlia stalks, or something equally coarse. Very small plants should be covered with coarse excelsior, torn to shreds and spread just thick enough to barely hide the ground. This covering may be held in place with poultry wire well staked.

Covering should be delayed until very late in the fall, and should be removed early in the spring. It is advisable to keep the plants tough by letting them rough it as much as possible.

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 Involucred Fly Honeysuckle, *Lonicera involucreta*; 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, *Vagnera 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, *Solidaga 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 For-get-me-not but which is probably the Narrow Leaved Pucoon, *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 sitchensis*, 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 only 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 very interesting because they differ so greatly from the flowers of the Great Plains of North Dakota and Montana 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 real 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 three inches in diameter. The trillium is one of our earliest flowers.

The Dog-tooth Violet (*Erythronium*) blossoms during trillium time, often earlier. So lovely a flower deserves a 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 flowers resemble a lily. The leaves are long and slender. Sometimes 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)

GARDEN GOSSIP

News Notes, Correspondence, Reminiscences, Questions, Answers

THE 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 taken over the management of "Horticulture" (Boston). Mr. Farrington, 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 premier Society every success in its new venture. The premier 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.

The mere mention of The Massachusetts Horticultural Society calls to mind a long train of pleasant thoughts—Dr. Jacob Bigelow . . . Mount Auburn (Sweet Auburn) . . . the beloved and eloquent General Dearborn . . . Marshall P. Wilder . . . Charles M. Hovey . . . H. H. Hunnewell . . . E. Lewis Sturtevant . . . Robert Manning . . . etc., etc. . . the matchless horticultural library . . . and 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 had experience in growing Paw-Paws, will they kindly tell us about it?—F. M. H.

THE FLOWER GROWER

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Prof. O. A. Stevens, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has donated to the Regional Herbarium at Grand Forks, N. D., a series of fourteen bulletins which have been reprinted from The American Midland Naturalist in which they appeared between the dates of July 20, 1915 and November, 1918. The series by J. Lunell is entitled "Enumerantur Plantae Dakotae Septentrionalis Vasculares."

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK

National Garden Week in 1924, as announced by the National Garden Association, will be observed from April 20th to 26th. An auxiliary garden week from November 1st to 8th was observed in the South. The Garden Magazine offers a prize for an illustrated account of the work done as a result of National Garden Week, and 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, Marsh Foundation School, Van Wert, Ohio.
Hon. Olger Burtness, Grand Forks, N. D., and Washington, D. C.
Miss Kate E. Chase, 615 W. Grove St., Galesburg, Ill.
Mr. U. G. Davis, 410 N. West St., Galesburg, Ill.
Mr. Frank W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.
Miss Sylvia Eyler, Frederick, Md.
Mrs. George Fisher, Wilmore, Kan.
Mrs. Viola A. Fuller, 108 Bedell Ave., Tottenville, N. Y.
Mr. Samuel Goodsell, Cameron, Ill.
Mrs. B. H. Gordon, Good Hope, Georgia.
Mr. A. D. Keator, Librarian, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.
Hon. Edward J. King, 537 N. Academy St., Galesburg, Ill., and Washington, D. C.
Mr. E. J. Lander, 922 Belmont Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
Dr. R. I. Law, 274 W. Main St., Galesburg, Ill.
Mr. George Lawler, Gradenerville, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Hester Lindemuth, Centralia, Wash.
Miss D. Florence Montgomery, Grandview, Ore.
Miss Eliza Myers, 954 W. Grove St., Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Clarence Oakden, Enterprise, Utah.
Mr. H. P. Platt, Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. C. E. Pleas, Glen Arden Farm, Chipley, Florida.
Mr. R. Raymond Raymoth, Department of Agriculture, Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. R. D. Rifenbark, Ortonville, Minn.
Mr. Foy Shanander, Dayton, Iowa.
Mr. John C. Sjodin, 178 Olive St., Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Milton Smith, Jr., 2200 Speed Lane, Louisville, Ky.
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, Pittsville, 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 trade received will be briefly reviewed.

- EUGENE E. PALMER, North Ferrisburg, Vt., "1924 Choice Plants." Price list of hardy perennials. 6 pp.
DEXTROGERM COMPANY, Plymouth, Mass. "Radio-Active Inoculated Peat." 36 pp. and cover.
"FLOWERLANDS," Pittsville, Md., "Peonies and Iris." 4 pp.
J. L. VONDEL, Sharon, Mass. "Gladacre Gardens' Glorious Gladioli." 10 pp. and cover.
ORONOGO FLOWER GARDENS, Carterville, Mo. "Flowers that Grow for Everyone." Fall bulbs, peonies, irises and hardy perennials. 16 pp.
W. I. GUMM, Remington, Ind. "Gumm Peonies." 36 pp. and cover.
GEORGE L. STILLMAN, Westerly, R. I., "Dahlias of Distinction for 1924." A choice selection of Dahlias. pp. 64 and cover.
FRANKEN BROS., Deerfield, Ill. "Holland Bulbs and Hardy Perennials." Hardy bulbs, irises, peonies, and other hardy perennials. pp. 16 and cover.
LaPARK SEED AND PLANT CO., LaPark, Pa. "Autumn Book of Bulbs, Plants, Seeds." Fall bulbs, house plants, hardy perennials, shrubs, flower seeds, etc. pp. 128 and cover.
ROYAL PALM NURSERIES, Oneco, Florida. "Tropical Planting Book 1924." pp. 58 and cover.
FRANK KOEHLER, Camden, N. J. "News from the Hybridizer's Work Shop." Price list.
KANSAS CITY PEONY GARDENS, 7604 Main, Kansas City, Mo. "Descriptive Price List of Peonies." pp. 8.
C. E. PLEAS PLANT COMPANY, Chipley, Florida. "Glen Arden Farm Introducing Kudzu." pp. 6.