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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

SEPTEMBER, 1930

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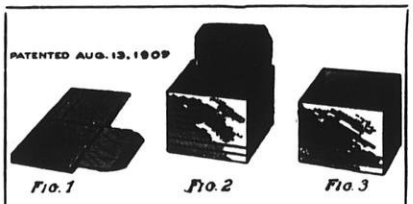

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Mr. Dana has long been an advertiser in Wisconsin Horticulture and a member of this Society. We regret that he finds it necessary to discontinue active horticultural work.

The Ever-Changing Garden

By ALFRED C. HOTTES

FREQUENTLY you have heard us speak of the house in which you live as a gardened home, for we know from first-hand observation that *Better Homes and Gardens* readers are the sort of persons who give as much consideration to their planting as they do to their curtains, rugs, and food. We like to think of each of you as having a planting which is as neat and up to date as is your clothing. It is interesting to note the stages through which the amateur gardener passes.

First, he appreciates flowers, and plants perhaps cannas and annuals as a foundation planting. Then he realizes that these are only temporary in effect, so he visits his nurseryman and orders a dozen spireas, and, like the young schoolboy who parts his hair exactly in the center and plasters it down, he parts his dozen spireas, putting six in a straight row on either side of the porch. His study of our magazine and the example set by his neighbors leads him to feel that this planting is monotonous, and his automobile trips take him into sections of the community where people have made effective use of evergreens and the better shrubs. He gets an insatiable desire to replant the front of his house, and, as the bargaining instinct is great, he chooses the cheaper evergreens. But cheap evergreens are like inexpensive clothes and furniture—they serve their purpose and finally wear out. When he has learned from experience that the evergreens which he has planted are really seedling trees, his salary has by this time increased and he is ready for an effective planting, using the choicer and more appropriate forms, which may be kept compact by judicious pruning.

Our minds weary of the same thing, our clothes wear out, our automobiles pass their period of usefulness, and we are not distressed, for time brings new and better things. This is the joy we get from gardening—to change and to add new plants and new varieties as our garden appreciation and our finances increase.—From "Along the Garden Path," *Better Homes and Gardens*, Des Moines, September, 1930.

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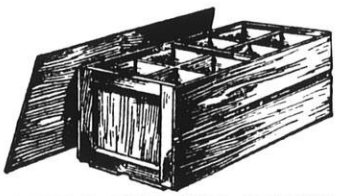

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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Please Do Not Send Stamps.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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Planting and Care of Peonies

W. A. SISSON
Rosendale

THE Fall of the year is now knocking at our doors and this is the time and the *only time* to plant peonies. In the fall the roots are in a dormant state and can be handled very easily without injuring them. In the Spring the roots are brittle and in a growing state. If you handle at such a time you are sure to suffer more or less loss.

As soon as the flowering season is over the roots begin to form eyes and to throw out new roots. Roots planted the fall before simply lie in the ground and blossom from the old root. This is why there can be no perfect blooms the first year. Now they begin to grow new roots and in from three to five years they have grown such immense roots and have such a hold on the ground that it is something of an undertaking to dig them up, in case you wished to do so.

Peonies Need Sunlight

Plant your roots in good garden soil which has been deeply plowed or spaded up and away from trees or buildings. Space three feet apart with eyes just below the level of the ground. Before freeze up, ridge up the dirt over the plantings. The reason for this is that no water may stand over them and also that any freezing and thawing may not lift the roots and expose the eyes. The colder the winter and the harder the roots freeze seems only for their good but they must not thaw out until Spring calls them up.

These eyes are the next year's growth. If you brush away the dirt around your plants the middle of July, you may see the eyes. They should be very plump; many as large as your thumb but they do not appear above the dirt line until after they have had their winter's sleep.

Most growers prefer not to begin digging for shipping until about the middle of September at which time the eyes are quite large. Customers are better pleased with the sight of large eyes. In the main they are white but often they are marked with red, pink and yellow. In October is the time they show the most coloring. But any time from August 15th, to freeze up is all right to dig and plant peonies and growers must begin in August because they have their own planting to do.

Varieties For Beginners

For the beginner it is best that he write to the grower in

W. A. Sisson in his Peony Garden

whom he has confidence and ask him to send some standard varieties suitable for a beginner. I would advise Officinalis Rubra, the early double red, sometimes called the Decoration Day Peony as it blossoms about that time. It is very popular. Edulus Superba is a fine early pink, Mad. de Verneville, a good white, and Pottsi for the red. All three medium early or the first in their line to bloom outside a great number of early sorts which are not to be compared with them or the hundreds of later peonies to follow. For medium season take H. F. Reddick red, Mons. Jules Elie pink and Baroness Schroeder white. For late season take Louis Van Houtte, red, Sarah Bernhardt, pink and Couronne d'Or, white. These nine varieties are absolutely good standards. I might name many sets as good but none better. We have about one thousand different varieties and I know that each grower has a preference but we grow them in many different gardens under different conditions and so we come to know their habits after living with them for many years. They are similar to human beings. Some are healthy, rapid growers and upright while others are the reverse. Growers must have them all but amateurs should select carefully if lack of space and money is to be considered.

Leading questions often asked are as follows: What about ants on my peonies? Ants are after the honey on flower buds just before they open, then they disappear. If you have them at other times it's because you do not keep the ground stirred up and in a healthy state. Ants will not remain in anything but still dirt.

What fertilizer do you use? We do not use any except the hoe and if you want to use any better first consult an expert.

What causes spots on the foliage and why do some stalks die down? Various causes there are for spots on leaves the same as any blemish on the human body. Sprinkling with water followed by intense heat for instance. If all the foliage dies down then about this time brush the dirt away to see if the eyes have formed and if they have not, refer to your grower and see that he replaces the root. If your plants are not doing well and blossoming satisfactory after two years proper growing conditions, then call on your grower.

How often can we divide our peonies? Do not dig up to divide for two years and perhaps not for three unless the growing has been very healthy and robust. If flowers are wanted, never disturb a peony as long as it does well. Properly grown, a peony plant should thrive for as long as the average human life.

TO INCREASE APPLE DEMAND

With a thousand food products clamoring for a place in our stomachs, the commercial apple is losing its place in our diet, and is being pressed into cider and vinegar, according to T. S. Johnson, of Yakima, Washington, of the Yakima County Horticultural Union, at the American Institute of Co-operation meeting at Columbus, Ohio. The Yakima organization is one of the oldest co-operative enterprises west of the Rocky Mountains.

The apple producer alone is responsible for the declining commercial position of the apple. Low-grade apples are ruining the markets. Producers persist in pushing junk apples to the market and the consumer does not know how to distinguish the good from the bad. Because of inferior varieties and lack of orchard care the production of low-grade or no grade apples is almost as large as the production of commercial apples. The country, however, has a shortage of high-grade apples, consequently other fruits of high quality are winning their way into the diet.

"The average man is able to do his work well by eating only as much food as his system requires. If he eats more he suffers, and if he eats less he suffers. The cry to eat more eggs, more wheat, more meat, more oats, more oranges, more ice-cream, more horseradish, etc., simply means that someone wants somebody to eat less of something else."

The remedy for the present apple marketing condition, according to Mr. Johnson, is for all apple producers to follow the example of the majority of Washington state orchardists—produce a standard popular variety, turn out a high quality, standardize for grades and sizes, identify with brands and merchandise in an orderly fashion. These things can only be done through co-operative efforts of producers.

Lack of co-operation between individual producers as well as between different producing regions, accounts for unsatisfactory apple markets.—From the Canadian Horticulturist.

CURE FOR IVY POISON

"THE Styptic pencil, which may be used to stop bleeding of small cuts made while shaving, will furnish a sure cure for ivy poisoning", writes Captain C. H. Robinson in the July issue of Home and Garden Review. His recommendation is to "wet the Styptic pencil as soon as the pimples appear and rub lightly over the infected parts. Do not wash or wipe off, but let the white crustation be absorbed through the pores and complete the cure. The itching and burning will stop at once, and repeating the treatment for a day or two at night before retiring, neutralizes the poison and affects the cure."

"Application of the Styptic pencil will at once stop the itching of fly, mosquito and other insect bites, and the sting of a bee or hornet".

Apology Pending

The ladies of the Helping Hand Society enjoyed a swap social on Friday evening. Everybody brought something they didn't need. Many of the ladies were accompanied by their husbands.—Opelike (Ala.) Star.

Wife (at head of stairs, 2 a. m.): "Is that you, John?"

John (ominously): "Who were you expecting?"

Fall Planting of Ornamental Nursery Stock

LEWIS P. HANSON
Madison

A TIMELY question among home owners at this season is "Is fall planting desirable?" The frequency of this question indicates a greater interest in fall planting than was evident a few years ago. This, no doubt, is due to the volume of spring work, making it difficult to get all the planting done on time in the spring. And so from a labor standpoint gardeners are finding it convenient to supplement their spring planting with fall planting.

As far as the welfare of the plant is concerned, most plants can be moved just as satisfactorily in the fall as spring. Plants set in the fall have time to make some root growth and become established in their new location before winter sets in. They are then ready to start early growth in the spring and continue uninterrupted into glorious bloom. Therefore, those plants which can be safely moved in the fall may be transplanted then. This brings us to the matter of which plants may be set in the fall.

As a general rule I find all hardy plants which bloom, make their growth and mature their foliage in the early part of the season can be safely moved in the fall. This would include all shrubs which are found native in this section and practically all exotic shrubs used in landscape plantings. I have found in fall planting that shrubs grown locally and reset the same day as when dug are much more sure of growth than shrubs which have been shipped in from long distances and therefore kept out of the ground a number of days or perhaps weeks. The shrubs which seem to suffer most from fall planting are the Weigelias, Privets, Aralias, Tamarix, and Forsythias. These, however, are considered none too hardy in this area, but are use in a number of landscape plantings, especially on small grounds. In contrast to these are the many dependably hardy shrubs which can be safely moved in fall. These are the bush honeysuckles, dogwoods, spireas, lilacs, viburnums, hydrangeas, Philadelphus, Japanese barberry, ornamental currants and a number of others. From these, in their various varieties, one can select types of shrubs for any need.

With fall planting of evergreen my observations have been more variable. Here again freshly dug stock seems to come through better than shipped in stock. All varieties of spruce transplant successfully in fall—the larger trees with a good sized ball of earth. The arbor vitaes, junipers, pines and hemlocks transplant successfully in fall if moved early enough to allow about six weeks of mild weather to follow before cold weather sets in. Late fall planting of these varieties is liable to result in heavy winter killing.

Of all fall planting, that of the hardy herbaceous perennial garden is one of the most successful. The soil at this time is in a friable condition and the plants when set make root development quickly and become established before winter. Indeed, many of the perennials do better when transplanted in fall than in spring. Among these are the iris, lupine, columbine, delphinium, daisy, phlox, veronica and many other of the herbaceous perennial plants. Peonies and bleeding heart should always be moved in the fall; indeed fall planting of the peony is considered of such importance that many of the more reliable nurseries do not even list them in their spring price lists. The planting of the early blooming perennials may be done as early in the fall as August. The lilies also move successfully in the fall and, of course, a very important part of your fall planting are the tulips, narcissi, crocuses, and other fall bulbs.

What I have said about freshly dug stock being the most successful for fall planting does not hold nearly so true of stock for spring planting—then we have more time for the dormant plants, to start growth.

Lawns, which are the most important feature in home landscaping are best made in August or early September, providing they are kept well watered until established. A good lawn seed sown at this time of the year germinates quickly and makes sufficient growth before cold weather to usually winter through safely, this making a good lawn early the following season.

HELP FOR SELLING FARM PRODUCE

A NEW monthly magazine entitled "The Farmer Salesman" dealing with roadside, mail and local marketing has appeared during the past year.

It is edited by Mr. Tom DeLohery, formerly sales editor for "Farm and Fireside". It is published in the interests of those farmers who want to find more profitable markets for their produce.

We recommend it to our growers. The subscription rate is $1 per year. The address is The Farmer Salesman, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Apple Prospects in Wisconsin

IN general, the apple prospects in Wisconsin are a little below those of last year. A number of our leading growers have reported on the crop and its condition as follows:

Mr. Fred Sacia of Galesville, one of the largest growers in the western section of the State, reports that Delicious will be about three-fourths of last year's crop, Wealthy and Duchess about one-half as large as last year, but Northwestern Greening will be very good. He estimates that he will have about twice as many of this variety as last year. His crop will be a little below the five year average.

The apples are fairly free from worms and scab, but there was a little hail early in the season. The size will be about average. Late apples are suffering from dry weather. A mid April freeze injured the apple buds badly and the blossoms opened up during rainy, cold weather.

Mr. Ralph Irwin of Lancaster, perhaps the largest grower in Grant county, reports that he has a better crop than last year or about as good as the average for the last five years. The quality of his crop is also good.

However, Mr. Irwin reports that his Delicious failed to set, which is unusual as Delicious in other parts of the State have been fairly good.

McIntosh set lightly, and the quality is very good. This is his off year for Wealthy, but he has an unusually large crop of Northwestern Greening. His McIntosh and Wealthy produced heavier last year, but his Greenings were light.

Our president Mr. C. J. Telfer of Green Bay also reports an increase in the crop of Northwestern Greenings. He estimates that the crop will be 25% larger than last year.

McIntosh will be 60% of last year or about the same as in 1928. Wealthy will be about one-half of last year, but double that of two years ago.

Mr. Telfer reports very little scab or worms. The apples are of very good size, being about two and one-half inches and up. The yield of most other apple varieties is rather light. The reason for the poor crop is the frost. The Wealthies produced very heavy last year, however, which is the reason for the smaller crop this year. There are some frost rings on several of the varieties.

Mr. D. E. Bingham of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin's largest apple grower reports that the crop in Door County will be about 30% of normal this year. It is fairly clean, not much scab or worm injury, but there has been some aphis trouble. Dry weather may affect the size but early varieties such as the Duchess and Wealthy show very good size generally. There is a light crop of McIntosh, Snow, Northwestern Greening, and Dudley.

Duchess and Wealthy show a 60% to 70% normal crop in some orchards. In fact, Duchess are 25% above last year.

Frost and cold weather at blooming time is the reason for the short crop, but there is very little actual frost injury. The spring was very dry and no insects were flying during the cold and cloudy weather which is the reason for the unusually clean fruit.

A short warm spell just before blooming, pushed the buds too fast. This was followed by a cold spell which checked the growth and produced a long blooming period.

Arno Meyer of Waldo, Sheboygan County, writes that the fruit crop in his section is about 20% of normal. The early varieties and also Northwestern Greening and Willow Twig seem to have escaped frost injury, but the Snows, McIntosh suffered.

The Wealthies were thinned out just about right. This being an off year for his orchard and his section, growers were not expecting a large crop.

The size and quality of the fruit is very good this year. Apples are bringing a good price and the demand for good fruit is brisk.

Dr. R. H. Roberts reports that in the Gays Mills section the crop is about 40% of last year. There is considerable scab in the area, but few worms, and the fruit is of good size.

McMahon and Wealthy will be a light crop, Dudley, Greenings, and McIntosh a medium crop, while the Snows are bearing good.

In the low spots or pockets, the fruit was frosted considerably. Wet weather during the spring season gave some scab, but very good growth.

SHORT APPLE CROP THIS YEAR

THE total apple crop in the U. S. will be about 2% larger than the rather light crop of last year, but about one-fifth less than the average for the previous five years, is the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on July 1st.

The slight increase over last year is due to increased crop expected in the North Atlantic and Western States.

In other sections the crop will be smaller than last year.

WHEN CHERRY TREES FAIL TO GROW

V. R. GARDNER

FAILURE on the part of a cherry tree to make a satisfactory amount of new growth may be due to any one of several factors. Among the more important are: drouth, poor soil, injury to the root system, crown injury and blackheart.

Under ordinary conditions trees that are growing where they suffer more or less frequently from drouth make a fairly normal growth during the early part of the season.

Leaves are of usual size and color, though the shoots may be somewhat shorter than where there is a more abundant moisture supply. Toward midseason, however, distinct drouth symptoms begin to appear. The fruit fails to attain proper size and following harvest there is likely to be more or less premature defoliation. Loss of leaves from drouth is gradual—that is there is no sudden wave of first yellowing and then dropping leaves—and it is the more basal leaves on the shoots that drop first. There is a residual effect the following year, evidenced by a smaller amount of new growth, fewer blossoms and lower yields. When the tree shows symptoms that suggest drouth injury, the character of the soil itself and of the subsoil, determination of the approximate depth and spread of the roots and observation of the distribution of the injury in the orchard will usually serve to confirm or discredit the diagnosis.

The remedial measures that are at once suggested are irrigation to supply more moisture or methods of soil management that better conserve the moisture already available. These will include more thorough tillage, the use of cover crops to increase the humus supply, the use of windbreaks and perhaps in some cases artificial mulching.

The symptoms of starvation differ somewhat from those attending drouth. The leaves are somewhat smaller and a dull yellowish green instead of a bright dark green in color. The shoot growth is very short; indeed it is almost impossible to find real shoot growth in badly starved trees, the terminals being spur-like in character. Though trees suffering from lack of plant nutrients shed their leaves somewhat earlier in the fall than those growing in a fertile soil, there is no premature defoliation along in July and August. Production of starved trees falls off to correspond with the amount of new growth. As in the case of trees where drouth injury is suspected, diagnosis can usually be confirmed or discredited by an examination of the soil itself and noting the localization of the symptoms in the orchard.

From "The Cherry and its Culture" by V. R. Gardner. Published by Orange Judd Publishing Company, Inc., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

CRANBERRY GROWERS HOLD SUMMER MEETING

CLARE S. SMITH
Secretary

WISCONSIN State Cranberry Growers held their annual summer session at the Pavilion near Nekoosa Tuesday, August 12. After business matters were disposed of, talks were given by E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist; L. M. Rogers, Cranberry Specialist; Congressman E. E. Browne; C. M. Chaney, New York City; Miss Swett of the State Industrial Commission; J. M. Blatchley, Conservation Commission; and, H. R. Lathrope, Wood County Agent.

H. B. Scammell, Toms River, N. J., spoke on False Blossom. A. U. Chaney, New York City, gave the latest crop reports as follows: Massachusetts—about 360,000 barrels; New Jersey—125 to 135,000 barrels; Wisconsin—32,000 barrels; the Washington-Oregon estimates of a month ago being about 12,000 barrels.

The Association will put on an exhibit at the State Fair, also at the Wood County Fair to be held at Marshfield the first week of September.

The next annual winter meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 3, at Wisconsin Rapids.

Harvesting will begin in Wisconsin about the first of September or earlier if condition of fruit permits, as water shortage is reported from all sections. Dry conditions obtain in eastern states also, but their frost hazards are not so great as in Wisconsin.

WEED KILLERS

A NUMBER of chemical weed killers are being tried out by experiment stations and farmers to determine their value. Sodium Chlorate is being recommended to kill quack grass.

While there is no question as to the killing properties of these chemicals, it should be remembered that anything that will kill quack grass will also kill other vegetative growth. So far as we have observed the action of these chemicals we believe they are of no particular value to the horticulturist.

The effect of sodium chlorate may remain in the soil for several seasons. Furthermore, our own experience indicates that quack grass can be controlled in the garden by thorough and timely cultivation. Any gardener who has trouble with quack grass is not hoeing and cultivating his garden often enough. Just keep the quack or any other weed from showing green by frequent hoeing and it will benefit the plants enough to pay for the labor and the quack will just naturally die out.

The modern girl may put on more powder, but it isn't her fault. She has more rubbed off.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING AT GAYS MILLS SEPTEMBER 13TH

A MEETING of considerable interest to county agents and orchardists has been called by Prof. C. L. Kuehner and Dr. R. H. Roberts of the University Horticultural Department to study some interesting developments in the Kickapoo Valley Orchards.

The following are listed as some of the points which may be observed.

1. Methods and results of nitrogen fertilizer application.
2. Sod culture, with and without nitrogen fertilizers.
3. Biennial versus annual bearing apple trees.
4. Pruning of bearing apple trees.
5. Summer pruning.
6. Effective and ineffective orchard spraying.
7. Water reservoir for spraying.
8. Apple harvesting equipment. Picking bags, ladders, fruit maturity pressure testers.
9. Apple maggot studies.
10. Underground harvest celler (3000 bu.)

The meeting will begin at 10 a. m. and last until 3:30 p. m. Saturday, September 13. Our fruit growers are invited.

WHEN TO CULTIVATE THE ORCHARD

ONE of the most valuable experiments being conducted at the New York Experiment Station is the study of the most profitable period of cultivation for the orchard.

It was formerly thought that intensive cultivation was required throughout the growing season at a considerable expense. As a result of the New York experiments, it is now known that if cultivation is started early before the trees bloom it may be discontinued in June which means a great saving in expense and an improvement in the color of the fruit.

The New York State Horticultural Society held its annual summer meeting at the Agricultural College at Cornell on August 7th where the above and other valuable experiments for fruit growers were studied.

PREPARED BAIT FOR FIELD MICE AVAILABLE AGAIN THIS YEAR

STRYCHNINE poisoned oats bait for the control of field mice can be obtained again this year from the Cooperative Mixing Plant, operated under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey at McCammon, Idaho, according to G. C. Oderkirk, rodent specialist of the Biological Survey, who is cooperating in this state with the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Oderkirk states that the reason house mice are not as easily destroyed by the bait as the meadow and pine mice is due to the different method of these species in hulling and eating the oats. However, this year the Mixing Plant is increasing the strength of the bait by using one ounce of strychnine to 12 quarts of oats instead of the one ounce strychnine to 20 quarts of oats as prepared last year. This increase has proven very effective against field mice and will destroy most of the house mice and rats attacking the bait when stored in the bags.

The bait is being prepared and distributed at cost which is 8½ cents per pound f. o. b. McCammon, Idaho. The freight is approximately 3½ cents per pound making the total cost 12 cents per pound laid down at any point in this state.

The bait is sacked in 25 pound bags and no order of less than 100 pounds will be accepted for any one shipping point. Orders for the bait should be placed through G. C. Oderkirk, Bureau of Biological Survey, Agricultural Experiment Station Annex, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Checks for the bait must accompany the order, made payable to "Rodent Control Fund."

A pound of bait is sufficient for one application to one acre of orchard having a moderate infestation of mice.

The use of wood, glass or metal stations to protect the bait is recommended but if bait is placed openly upon the ground along mouse runways and near holes it will give the desired results. However, when bait is placed openly on the ground it spoils within a short time, depending upon the weather, and it is therefore necessary to bait oftener than when using the bait stations. Baiting mice in the orchard in the late fall about the time cold weather begins and again three or four weeks later is recommended.

An application of bait in the early spring months is also advised due to the fact that it is the period when the food supply in the orchard is scant and mice often cause serious injury at that time. Mice also breed most abundantly in the spring and it is advantageous to apply poisoned bait and prevent their increase.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN NEW YORK

AN AVERAGE of 872 carloads of fruits and vegetables are shipped into New York City for each business day reports Dale Anderson, of Georgia Extension Specialist in Marketing.

During 1929, 260,048 carloads were received, exclusive of motor truck shipments. He has estimated that 30,108 carloads are shipped in by truck.

New York markets get the best perishables that can be obtained. It is, however, also the destination of cars that cannot find a suitable market elsewhere.

Selling Methods for Fruit Growers

C. L. KUEHNER
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

HOUSE to house peddling is a common, direct marketing method in the better residential sections of most towns and cities. Although this method of selling consumes considerable time, it has the advantage that the farmer is able to build up a route business if he is a good salesman and supplies his customers with the goods they want and when they want them. Where route peddling is well established, it pays the farmer decidedly better than chance house to house sales. Route selling may also have the added advantage of giving a ready outlet for surplus the entire year.

The automobile and good roads have developed two other direct markets. These are the roadside market and the direct orchard sales. Both of these are excellent methods of producer to consumer selling. In marketing directly from the orchard the customer drives to the orchard to buy his supplies. Large orchards near main highways frequently develop a fine business for their apple crop. Appropriate and properly placed roadside signs do much to direct buyers to the orchard. Newspaper notices and announcements help remarkably if truthful and persistent and pay well in bringing customers to the orchard at the right times and oftener.

In Wisconsin roadside marketing is still unorganized and far from efficient. There is little question but what the roadside market could be developed into one of the most effective seasonal "producer to consumer" apple markets if it is properly organized and managed. There are entirely too many small unattractive poorly located roadside stands. Most of them are too near to the road and have practically no provision for auto parking. Very few stands have volume displays that are attractive enough to stop the motorist when he sees the market. A cheap looking stand with a poor quality fruit in old containers either too large or too small for the customer's needs and convenience together with unreasonable prices, and a so-called salesman with the attitude of "leave it or take it" will do much to ruin otherwise legitimate and profitable roadside marketing. To make the roadside market a profitable and popular place of business for direct farmer to consumer selling a number of essential details must be closely observed and carried out. Some of these are as follows:

1. Location—Locate the market building at a readily visible level stretch of a well travelled highway on the side of the road which carried the homeward bound city cars. Provide plenty of parking space in front of the market building so that several cars can park alongside of each other without congesting the traffic on the main road. Also, if possible, provide parking space on the opposite side of the road. It will add to your sales.

2. The market building should be of neat and serviceable design and large enough to facilitate quick service and make possible a volume display which will attract customers. The surroundings should be attractive and it at all possible, shade and comfort should be provided for the motorist's convenience.

3. Attract attention by conspicuous, "catchy" signs along the road, some distance from the market in both directions.

4. Put up an attractive display of the products for sale. Make the display large. Use clean, new containers of sizes which appeal to the buyer. One-half peck, peck, and bushel baskets are popular containers for roadside markets. To attempt to get by with a make-shift container kills more business than new containers would cost.

5. Build a reputation for quality goods, honest pack, courteous sales service and fair prices.

The properly conducted roadside market offers farmers an opportunity for direct marketing of apples and other farm grown products. In certain cases the roadside market might well replace other less satisfactory methods now in use.

Regardless of the method of marketing the farm orchardist may employ, he will be most successful if he remembers that:

First: High grade apples sell better than low grade apples. Pack and sell each grade separately at different but corresponding prices. It pays to do so.

Second: Honest grade and pack in clean, new containers of the size the *buyer* likes and *wants* will do much to *bring* and hold *patronage*. A repeat customer is more valuable than the chance customer.

Third: It does not pay to overcharge. Some farmers are doing this to their own and their neighbor's orchardist's detriment. Remember that your customer is entitled to a little of the saving you make when he drives out to your place to buy your goods. A fair price is one which is somewhat below the retail price charged at the store but above the wholesale price obtainable for the same grade. Really exceptional quality may justify a higher price.

Fourth: Know your apples so you can help your customer to select the kind he wants. Here is an opportunity for farm women to offer some real service to their city women customers by informing them of

(Continued on page 25)

Results with New Varieties of Raspberries and Strawberries

C. V. PORTER,
Menomonie, Wis.

THE *Royal Purple* raspberry does well here. It is hardier than Columbian and is a good berry.

The purple raspberries appear more resistant to disease than the reds and blacks. They are heavy yielders, showing their hybrid vigor both in growth of cane and yield of berry.

The purple berry has hard competition in the market when it meets the large red Latham and is little in demand here. The *Sheppard* black cap from North Dakota, always bears with us. It is the hardiest berry grown here in the black cap line and is a berry of fair size and quality.

The *Quillen* black cap from Indiana has made a good showing. Also, it is very resistant to anthracnose. *Cumberland* comes through in most years with a good crop of large quality berries. *Pearl* is another good black cap but is rather susceptible to disease. From a standpoint of size, quality, and appearance, the best red raspberry grown by me this year was the *Viking*, a beautiful berry and very large, but it did not last as long as Latham.

Newman No. 23 from Quebec is a large bright very firm berry of not very good quality as grown here. It clings too tightly to the bush and is hard to pick. The plant is one of the best here from mildew and quite resistant to mosaic.

June is a very early berry of good size and quality. Not very productive here and very susceptible to mosaic.

The new Minnesota *Chief* is of fairly good size and of good quality a few days earlier than Latham. It is a very productive berry.

New Strawberries

Of a number of new strawberry varieties on test, *Aberdeen, Wyona,* and *Boquet* appear to merit continued trial. *Beaver* did very well in this year of strawberry failure and made a much better showing with me than one of its parents the *Premier.*

I am taking in the North Dakota annual meeting and expect to go to Morden, Manitoba, to visit the experiment station.

FALL FERTILIZING BEST FOR RASPBERRIES

THE Michigan Experiment Station reports that nitrate fertilizer applied to raspberries in the fall has a considerable influence on the time of maturity of the crop the next season.

Ammonium sulphate was applied in the early spring, again when the buds were showing green, when the berries were turning ripe, after harvest, and the last application about September 10th.

There was no very great difference in the amount of fruit harvested under the different treatments but there was a distinct difference in the time of ripening.

Considerable larger yields of first pickings were obtained from plants fertilized September 10th than from those fertilized in the spring or summer. The increased yield of early fruits leads the experiment station to recommend fall application.

In these experiments the ammonium sulphate seemed to give the best results. No benefits were derived from the fertilizers containing phosphorus under Michigan conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS ITEMS

A. F. YEAGER
Secretary

Have you tried Italian green sprouting Broccoli, also called Calabrese? We are growing it for the first time this year and are much struck with it. It seems sure heading, a little earlier than cauliflower, and the heads which resemble cauliflower except that they are green, taste much like cauliflower when cooked. Try it next year.

While you are watering your plants in the evening these hot dry days you had better not forget to drench the tops too. A dash of cold water will hold down red spider.

Should I cultivate beans when they are in bloom? Yes, if they need it and the vines are not wet. However, cultivate very shallow. The reason for not cultivating when wet is to avoid spread of disease the same thing is the reason why beans should not be picked when the vines are wet.

A bundle of material taken from a well was recently sent in for identification. It was a mass of cottonwood roots which had completely filled the well. This often happens. Willows sometimes act the same way.

Our Golden Gem sweet corn has been silked for nearly a week and no other variety has a silk yet—July 16. The nearest competitor is a white variety.

What is Bridal Wreath? In common usage it is whatever species of spirea is most at home in your community. Here we call Spirea Vanhouttei by that name. Perhaps to be strictly accurate this name should be applied only to Spirea Prunifolia which is not hardy here.

Horticulture at the State Fair

WITH a new addition to the Horticulture Bldg. at the State Fair giving 6000 square feet more floor space, the building was still crowded this year.

Several new features made the building very educational and attractive. Eight competitive Booths for florists instead of the individual entries for Retailers greatly improved this department.

Little gardens by Garden Clubs and the Model Subdivision with miniature home grounds held the interest of the large crowds throughout the week and were in line with the new policy of the Fair Management for more educational Exhibits.

The Apple Exhibit

There were 765 trays of apples as compared to 520 last year. There were also 745 plates, one of the largest exhibits ever staged. The quality, due to an early season and comparative freedom from disease was very good.

The Large Exhibitors had entries in the fifty tray class. The winners were: First—E. H. Stoeber, Madison; Second—Arno Meyer, Waldo; Third—Arthur Grover, Galesville; Fourth—Ralph Irwin, Lancaster; Fifth—Wis. Orchards Co., Gays Mills, Wis., (Jas. McKenna and R. H. Roberts); Sixth—Kickapoo Develv. Co., Gays Mills (Jas. P. Kegal).

E. H. Stoeber of Madison won the special trophy offered by the Society for the largest premium winner.

Other large exhibitors and winners were R. Hammersly, Madison; W. H. Milward, Madison; Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Cooper Bros., West Allis and G. Milward, Madison.

Florists Exhibits

The eight booths by retail florists were outstanding. Those exhibiting were: Baumgarten Florists, Welke's House of Roses, Chas. Menger, Inc., Bell Flower Shop, Rud. Pruess & Son, H. Locker & Sons, and the Majestic Flower Shop.

Commercial Growers exhibiting were: Aug. F. Kellner, Holton and Hunkel, and Kennedy and Kennedy. These florists exhibited some wonderful types of floral decoration. The booths were arranged along the wall and after the judging had been done displayed their name cards. This enabled fair visitors to know by whom the exhibits were made. Nick Zweifel was again in charge of the department.

The Little Gardens

The Art Institute Garden Club won first place on their little garden, built by Mrs. Chester Thomas. It was a simple but attractive flower border with a pool in one corner.

The Wauwatosa Garden Club won second on a little rock garden. It consisted of a waterfall, pool, and a border planting of plants and flowers set among rock. The work was done by E. C. Haasch and Jas. Johnson.

The West Allis School Garden Club won third on a Before and After Garden. This type of garden display is always effective in teaching the public the value of home beautification. Mr. Fay Coon who built the garden deserves a great deal of credit for his work.

The luncheon tables were changed from the former round type to square tables, and were all exceptionally good.

First place went to Mrs. Jas. Johnson, and second to Mrs. E. C. Haasch both of Wauwatosa. Third went to Mrs. Theo. Kurtz of Cedarburg. Fourth went to Mrs. Harnmueller of West Allis. Fifth went to Mrs. A. Krieger, Wauwatosa, and sixth to Mrs. B. J. Haviland, Janesville. There were twelve tables in all. Miss Ann Koerner of Watts China Shop and Jas. Livingstone were the judges.

Lack of space prevents us from giving the names of the exhibitors in the other amateur departments over which Mrs. C. E. Strong again efficiently presided.

Fruit Project Exhibits

There were two educational exhibits which were new this year. A cranberry booth, showing a miniature cranberry bog and plants at various stages of growth, and different grades of berries, was put on by the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association. The Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association built a model "Fruit Market", showing how to properly display fruit for sale in a roadside stand.

Display by Flower Growers

The gladiolus, dahlia and perennial growers had very attractive booths this year, and reported a satisfactory business, considering the year. Those exhibiting were: Poltl Bulb Farm, Hartford; Sunshine Dahlia Gardens, West Allis; Dr. A. J. Nelson, Stoughton; Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford; Fitchett Dahlias, Janesville; F. M. Palmiter & Son, Janesville; Columbia Gardens, Cedarburg; W. A. Toole, Baraboo; Cooper Peony Gardens, Kenosha; Eberhardt's Nursery, Cedarburg; and, Ray Bicknell, Ft. Atkinson.

The Milwaukee County Vegetable Growers prepared an educational booth showing the food value of vegetables and also an attractive exhibit of a large number of varieties of vegetables and also an attractive exhibit of a large number of varieties of vegetables. The quality of the individual vegetable exhibits was very good. Mr. E. Roloff of Madison again handled this department.

E. L. Chambers proved a capable Superintendent and handled the entire department to the satisfaction of everyone.

OWNERSHIP OF FRUIT FROM TREES ON LINE

THE question of who owns fruit or nuts from trees growing close to line fences is one which has caused many neighbors to have quarrels and differences of opinion. Sometimes the amount involved is important enough to bring the case into court for settlement.

Much trouble, expense and loss of friendship would be saved if these neighbors would abide by the court decisions made by several judges in trial of these cases. While the Wisconsin Statutes do not specify cases of this kind, it has been decided often enough so that these rulings have become precedent.

The fruit or nuts from trees overhanging the line belong to the owner of the land over which they hang or extend. Some of these courts have ruled that not only the fruit or nuts which fall to the ground, but that which still hangs on the branches extending over the land belongs to the owner of that land over which the branches extend.

It is a sensible ruling, too, because the owner of a tree, the branches of which extend over the line, could not pick fruit from those overhanging branches or from under them without trespassing upon his neighbor's land. Such trespass might lead to other disputes and troubles. *From the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer.*

Dean: "Were you ever in trouble before?"

Frosh: "Well, a librarian once fined me two cents.'

Mrs. Bloop: Does your car have a worm drive?

Mrs. Bleep: Yes, but I tell him where to drive.

"Vell, Abe, how's business?"

"Terrible! Even de people vot don't pay ain't buying notting."

Premium List
Annual Fruit Show

In Connection with the

ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

State Capitol, Madison, November 19–20–21, 1930

Rules: All exhibits must be in place by 12 M on Wednesday, November 19. Judging will begin at 1:00 P. M.

Trays and plates will be furnished for fruit and vegetable exhibits.

County Fruit Exhibit

C. L. Kuehner, Sup't; J. G. Moore, Judge

Open to any County in Wisconsin. Opportunity will be given for display of signs giving name of County and growers with each county exhibit, which must be a separate display.

A County display will consist of 12 trays of apples from at least 5 *different growers.*

At least six trays must be of one or more of the following varieties: McIntosh, Wealthy, Northwestern Greening, Snow, Talman Sweet.

Best County Exhibit—Silver Trophy and $25.00.
2nd Best County Exhibit—Special Trophy and $20.00.
3rd Best County Exhibit—Special Trophy and $15.00.
4th Best County Exhibit—Special Trophy and $15.00.
5th Best County Exhibit—Special Trophy and $15.00.
Each additional County Exhibit—$10.00.

Individual Fruit Exhibits

SINGLE TRAYS

Trays and plates will be furnished

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1. McIntosh	Silver Trophy	$3.00	$2.00	$1.00
2. Wealthy	Silver Trophy	3.00	2.00	1.00
3. Delicious	$4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
4. Northwestern	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
5. Fameuse (Snow)	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
6. Windsor	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
7. Wolf River	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
8. Salome	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
9. Westfield	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
10. Tolman Sweet	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
11. McMahon	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
12. Any other variety—named	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

PLATES

A plate consists of five apples

	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Pewaukee	$1.00	$0.75	$0.50
2. Baldwin	$1.00	.75	.50
3. Gano	1.00	.75	.50
4. Dudley	1.00	.75	.50
5. Grimes Golden	1.00	.75	.50

6. Golden Delicious	1.00	.75	.50
7. Jonathan	1.00	.75	.50
8. Wealthy	1.00	.75	.50
9. McIntosh	1.00	.75	.50
10. Delicious	1.00	.75	.50
11. Northwestern Greening	1.00	.75	.50
12. Fameuse	1.00	.75	.50
13. Windsor	1.00	.75	.50
14. Wolf River	1.00	.75	.50
15. Salome	1.00	.75	.50
16. Westfield	1.00	.75	.50
17. Tolman Sweet	1.00	.75	.50
18. Any other variety	1.00	.75	.50

FIVE PLATES

Best display of five plates each of five commercial varieties.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
$10.00	$8.00	$6.00	$4.00	$2.00

Winter Injury to Fruit Trees

The fruit trees which are generally most susceptible to injury may be described as follows:

1. The tree which bore a crop the previous year and which has been weakened as a result, may be more easily injured by the winter cold.

2. If trees have lost their foliage pre-maturely, due to an attack of insects or diseases, they may be susceptible to injury in winter weather.

3. If trees make a very tender succulent growth, as a result of too much stimulation or fertilization, they are less likely to withstand severe winter conditions.

. Trees grown on soil which is inclined to be a little wet are generally injured more by severe winter weather.

Remedy: From the conditions which have been cited above, it is obvious that if the grower is able to control these problems and cause the trees to grow in a more satisfactory way, he should increase their hardiness or ability to withstand severe winter weather. Such horticultural practices, therefore, as spraying, pruning, cultivating, fertilizing, and drainage must be given careful attention and the best practice known should be put into operation where required. By so doing, the producer is likely to succeed much better than the average.

Parts of Tree Affected by Winter Injury

A lack of hardiness may cause the fruit tree to be injured in the buds, leaves, fruit, sap wood, bark, cambium layer, crotches, roots, or trunk. No part of the tree, therefore, is immune from injury although some parts are more susceptible than others. Several varieties are notoriously subject to injury in the crotch of the limbs or at the base of the trunk where it joins the ground. One part of the tree may show injury while other parts may be entirely free from the same.

Root Injury

The roots are usually more tender, and consequently more subject to injury, than the tops of plants. The roots of fruit trees, if exposed to a temperature of from 18 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, will usually be killed or seriously injured. Root injury more often occurs during dry winters of extreme cold. Sandy soils also freeze deeper than heavier soils. Where root injury is likely to occur, it may be better to leave the cover crop on top of the soil and defer plowing under until springtime. Since clean cultivated soils have a lower moisture content than soils with cover crops, as Emerson showed at the Nebraska station, this may also be a cause for greater injury on the clean cultivated land.

Treatments Suggested

1. Wherever possible grow a cover crop.

2. If obtainable, plant trees which are on hardy roots. The planting of hardy varieties which have been propagated on French crab seedlings will not accomplish this, as the resulting trees may be hardy or they may not be. Better results are likely to be obtained by using hardy crab seedling roots.

3. When growers demand trees upon hardy stocks, the sooner nurserymen will endeavor to solve the problem and supply them.—By T. J. Talbert, in July issue of American Fruit Grower Magazine.

AMONG OUR FRUIT GROWERS

FRANK EAMES
Sturgeon Bay

The prospects are for a short apple crop in Door County this year but considering the enormous crop of last year, this was naturally expected.

The apples are clean and there seems to be an absence of scab. Due to the long draught the average size may be small, although a good rain will make them of good size.

The crop may be 40% of last year. Wealthy and Northwestern Greening trees are fairly loaded and the Windsors in some localities have a heavy load. The early apples are small and this year will probably be unprofitable.

The cherry crop is all picked and packed. Over 20,000 more crates were received than last year.

A total of 7,901,197 lbs. were handled by the Union this year. Of these 1,505,963 lbs. were cold packed at the Sister Bay plant, and 1,563,950 lbs. at Egg Harbor.

Fresh fruit sales this season amounted to 26,587 cases.

Strawberries brought profitable returns this season. An average of $3.07 per crate was paid to the growers for No. 1 fruit. Many of the blossoms were frozen, otherwise the crop would have been much larger.

HARDY RASPBERRIES

Last winter was the worst on raspberries we have seen here, due no doubt to the drought and red spider of last summer. Latham killed nearly to the ground. *Chief*, the new red variety from Minnesota, and Mrs. Heaths' Black, are outstanding in that they showed practically no injury compared to great damage to the 30 others we have on test.—From North and South Dakota Horticulture.

EDITORIALS

SOCIETY TO RECOGNIZE SERVICES OF THREE PROMINENT HORTICULTURISTS IN NOVEMBER

THREE prominent horticultural workers in Wisconsin were elected by the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society at the annual summer meeting at Oconomowoc to receive the honorary recognition certificate at our annual convention at Madison in November.

We are not at liberty at the present time to divulge the names of these three men. However, when the names are published, we feel sure that all members of the Society will agree with us that the selection was indeed well made.

The committee adopted the policy of honoring the older workers first. Two of those selected are over 80 years old and the third is almost that age. They rendered valuable services as long as 40 years ago. We must call them our horticultural pioneers. They worked during the day when progress was much more difficult than it is now, which makes their services the more valuable to the State.

BACK ISSUES OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE WANTED

THE New York Public Library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, is very anxious to obtain volumes 10–15 inclusive, from 1920 to 1924, of Wisconsin Horticulture.

The library has all other volumes of the magazine and any of our members having any of the missing volumes will confer a great favor upon the library by sending them either direct or by mailing them to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Washington Building, Madison, Wisconsin.

NATIONAL VEGETABLE GROWERS CONVENTION

THE Vegetable Growers Association of America held their 22nd annual convention in the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, August 11–15.

Mr. J. H. Budzien of Milwaukee is Vice-president of the National Association and was in charge of local arrangements The program was very well arranged. Men of national prominence from many of the vegetable growing sections of the United States addressed the growers.

A very fine vegetable show was held in connection with the convention and the machinery exhibits were very educational. Among the new machines demonstrated, was a transplanter, operating without a driver, which transplants celery and other vegetables which must be planted as close as 6 inches apart in a row.

A section of the group of 450 garden club members who were the guests of

CONVENTION SPEAKERS

"THE speakers don't seem to give us credit for knowing anything" said a visitor at a large convention recently.

The visitor, who is a large grower, had come some distance to attend the convention at which he hoped to get some information that he could use along his line. He spent considerable time and money to attend.

The criticism seemed to be that the speakers had gone into too many elementary details and had said many things that he had heard or seen written time and time again. We have in mind a talk on fertilizers. Practically all of our up-to-date growers are now well aware of the fact that nitrogen, potash, and phosphate are the plant foods that are usually lacking in the soil.

One speaker came a long distance and talked for 30 minutes on the function of these three fertilizer elements without giving very much specific information as to how, when, and where they should be applied for the specific crops his listeners were growing.

It is a well known fact that illustrative material, whether it be actual plants or in the form of charts, lantern slides, etc., is a great aid to any speaker in putting his message across with his audience. Yet, very few speakers take the time or trouble to prepare such material.

When those in charge of a convention spend $50 for a talk they have a right to expect something that will be of benefit to those in attendance.

THE HOME GARDENER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

A PRACTICAL pronouncing dictionary of plant names has just been compiled by Prof. Alfred C. Hottes for Better Homes and Gardens. We wish to recommend it to all of our members.

The book is attractively bound and contains 88 pages of plant names with the most approved pronounciation and a description of many of the plants. The price is only 50¢. The book may be obtained by writing to the Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Milwaukee received 1500 carloads of cantaloupe every week according to the Milwaukee Fruit and Produce Exchange. Sixty carloads of Georgia watermelons are also unloaded weekly for Milwaukee consumption during the height of the season.

DO NOT PAINT SHADE TREES

THE application of many automobile greases and also white oil paint is unsafe and often deadly to trees, especially sugar maples of 15 inches or less in diameter according to an article in the August 1st issue of "Horticulture". The article states that hundreds if not thousands of trees have been killed by the application of white oil paint in New York and in New England States along the highways where it was used as a marker to aid automobile operators.

For the control of caterpillars a tree tanglefoot prepared according to Government formula is recommended instead of automobile greases.

RED SPIDER

RED spiders are very numerous on evergreens and shrubbery this summer. Hot, dry weather seems to bring them on.

Delphiniums, sweet peas, and phlox are also very susceptible to injury by the spider.

When you notice your evergreens and shrubs take on a rusty appearance, examine the underside of the leaves.

The remedy is to spray the plants with strong water spray direct from a hose, or to dust with super fine dusting sulphur.

White Elm Nursery for luncheon during the State Federation Convention.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

FLOWERS

"They speak of hope to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise they come and part,
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flowers."
—Mrs. Hemans.

Fall Planting

ABOUT this time, we who have gardens, are thinking about filling up the borders for next year's show of flowers. If we have not put in orders for spring blooming bulbs, we hasten to do so. Now is the time to plant Peonies. In fact now is the time to plant nearly all of the perennials and shrubs as well as roses.

We in Wisconsin speak glowingly of the lovely fall weather, but we are not so enthusiastic about the spring, so why not do some of the work while there is real garden weather, always remembering that plants or shrubs need a goodly supply of moisture when set out in the fall—just as they do in the spring. Plants set out in the fall are dormant so far as tops are concerned, but the root growth continues so long as the ground does not freeze as deep as the roots of the plants.

One year I set out two beds of Phlox in the fall; one bed was thoroughly soaked after planting, the other one was not. It was a rather dry season and the ground froze with very little moisture. In the spring every plant in the bed that had been watered was growing nicely, while only a few of the plants in the unwatered bed survived. They had frozen dry, just as clothes will, the dry ground absorbing every bit of moisture from the roots.

All bulbs do better if they are well watered when planted out in the fall. Narcissus especially respond to a generous amount of moisture at planting time, giving double the number of blooms the first spring, over those unwatered. Peonies planted in September and well watered will surprise and delight you the following spring, both in leaf growth and blossom.

Fall Planted Shrubs

All spring blooming shrubs are more easily planted in the fall because there is no set back. When spring comes they are partially established and long before it would be possible to do spring planting are growing vigorously. Hardy climbing Roses also do well planted in the fall. If you are not quite sure as to the hardiness, give a cover of unsifted coal ashes as soon as the ground has frozen a few inches, this is a protection as well for mice—they have never bothered roses covered with coal ashes. Mr. Kennedy, the well known florist, told me how to cover my roses many years ago. He said it was easy to keep even the quite tender roses if they were given a "bucket of coal ashes before the ground had frozen very deeply". The ashes may be worked into the ground in the spring, removing any large clinkers.

All other plants may be mulched after the ground is well frozen, using any coarse litter that does not contain weed seeds. I like cornstalks best as they do not mat down and they hold the snow. One needs to be careful that all of the corn is taken from the stalks or mice will do much damage.

Peat moss makes an excellent mulch for lilies, as it can be left on during the summer, keeping the ground cool and moist.

For fall planting the preparation of the soil is just as important as it is in the spring, but usually it is much easier to get the ground in good condition as it is not so wet. In heavy clay soils this is quite an item.

I like fall planting because I can see just how things are going to look, the bare spots can be filled, color can be added or taken out, and as for the new plants — why, I would much rather have them nicely planted and making a good root growth in my garden than lying dry and dormant in the storage cellars of the nurseryman. Judging by the nice strong plants and shrubs I get when I order in the fall, the nursery man likes it too.

If you have been in the habit of waiting until spring to do most of the garden work, just try fall planting. Then when it rains and snows and rains some

more, you can smile and say this weather is just fine for the garden, all the shrubs will be settled down and growing beautifully I am glad I planted last fall instead of waiting until spring, all I need to think about now is the annuals.

Leave These Until Spring

There are a few things however, that are best left until spring. Foxgloves, Canterbury bells, Chrysanthemums; the first two because they seem to winter better if left undisturbed, the Chrysanthemum because they have a long growing season before blooming so that spring dividing and planting seem to suit them best.

Evergreens For The Rock Garden

When you see long rows of small evergreens in the nursery, fat little Spruce and Pines, fairy tall Junipers — have you not wished that they would never grow much larger so you might have some of them in your little rock garden? Well you can —just pick out the tiny trees you want, have the nurseryman dig them up and pot them for you, or you can pot them your self, if you are very careful not to let the roots become dry. Use as small a pot as possible, water well and sink the pot in the rock garden, it will grow, but very slowly, two Douglas fir grew not more than an inch in six years. I wondered if they were really in a healthy condition, so took them from the pots and planted them in the border, did they grow? nearly six inches, so I repotted one and put it back in the rock garden where it is doing nicely; a tiny Mugho Pine is also staying put, instead of overshadowing the rock behind it.

You may have a tiny evergreen forest in your rock garden, Pines, Spruce, Fir trees, Junipers, Arbor-Vitae. Try it.

STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW DECIDED SUCCESS

THE first annual Gladiolus Show staged by the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was held at the Loraine Hotel, Madison, August 15, 16, 17. In spite of the extreme heat and drought conditions which at first made it appear as if the show would not have very many exhibits, a surprisingly large number of growers and amateurs turned out with flowers of wonderful quality.

The entire ball room of the Loraine Hotel, 60 x 100 feet in size was filled with beautiful gladiolus.

The principal exhibits were made by the commercial growers.

Probably the largest exhibit was staged by Walter F. Miller of Sun Prairie who had four large tables of specimens of different varieties.

The Madison Garden Club staged a large exhibit of gladiolus and other garden flowers arranged for artistic effect. Mrs. F. M. Wilcox of Madison was in charge.

Other large commercial growers making individual displays were Ray Bicknell of Ft. Atkinson, G. M. Johnson of Madison, Dr. A. J. Nelson of Stoughton, F. M. Palmiter of Janesville. W. A. Toole of Baraboo had a nice display of perennials and rock garden plants while Wm. Leonard of Ft. Atkinson also exhibited gladiolus. Hoppers Flower Gardens of Oshkosh and Miss Claire Cospers of Spring Green exhibited some excellent specimens.

J. H. Heberling of Easton, Illinois, sent specimen of outstanding varieties, as did Edwin Ristow of Oshkosh. George Morris of Madison, secretary of the State Gladiolus Society won several of the highest premium awards on his exhibits. Prof. J. Thomas of Lodi, one of the directors of the Society, exhibited some fine new seedlings.

The officers of the Society are Robert C. Leitsch of Columbus, president; W. A. Sisson of Rosendale, vice-president; Geo. C. Morris of Madison, secretary; and, Walter F. Miller of Sun Prairie, treasurer.

PUSSLEY

COMMENTING on the difficulty of controlling Pussley, a sort of rubber like plant which is such a troublesome weed in our gardens, W. A. Sisson of Rosendale writes that he knows several people who think it is one of the very best of greens. One gardener not only uses it as a fresh green but puts up a winter supply in glass jars.

To control the weed, Mr. Sisson says it should always be picked up after hoeing and carried out of the garden. It makes a very good mulch. He recommends a layer of pussley and then a layer of dry rakings. After this is decomposed it can be used as a mulch for plants.

CUTTING DAHLIAS

"Early in the morning is the best time to cut dahlias for making bouquets" says J. T. Fitchett of Janesville, one of Wisconsin's best known dahlia growers.

Mr. Fitchett recommends that the ends of the stems be dipped into hot water for half a minute as soon as cut and then put into cold water. "Trim off all foliage", he says "as it evaporates moisture which should go to keep the flowers fresh. Other greens should be put with them to make a beautiful bouquet."

NOTES

Black raspberries should be sprayed every year for the control of anthracnose and other fungus diseases. Disease is the limiting factor in the production of black raspberries. A disease resistant variety is greatly needed.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state: to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

AT THE annual summer meeting in Oconomowoc August 7th it was unanimously voted by those present to have the annual convention of the Federation in connection with the annual convention of the State Horticultural Society in the State Capitol, Madison, November 19–20–21.

Each club may elect one representative on the Board of Managers. This Board will meet during the forenoon of the first day of the convention to pass on all matters of business relating to the Federation. They will act as a nominating committee for the election of officers.

We are publishing in this issue the constitution of the Federation. Please save this for future reference. We suggest that all clubs elect their member to the Board of Managers during the September or October meeting.

Article IV, Section 4, provides that delegates so elected must be provided with proper credentials signed by the president and secretary.

LAWNS

ORDINARILY most people think of spring as the best time for starting lawns.

We are convinced that September is the best time. A year ago we spaded up our entire back yard and sowed it to a good lawn mixer. It was kept sprinkled but the fall rains made it unnecessary to water very much. Before winter we had a nice sod started. This spring it came up nicely and looked al-

most as well as an old established lawn. It withstood the heat and drought much better this summer than lawns started this spring.

COUNTY FAIR FLOWER SHOWS

DOES your County Fair have a good flower show? Flower exhibits at the average county fair can not only be improved in the quality of the flowers but in the arrangement of the entire exhibit.

Premiums offered at the county fairs are usually very good, because the State pays 80% of the prize money. Perhaps we could induce fair officials to have competitive exhibits for garden clubs which will enable members to make money for their treasury. Club members may esaily win substantial premiums by exhibiting at the county fair.

These flower exhibits at the fairs offer an opportunity to educate a large group of people who are potential flower growers. They lack interest and only need some incentive to get them started.

Study your county fair flower exhibits and make suggestions to fair officials for improvement for another year.

REMOVE OLD RASPBERRY CANES IN THE GARDEN

RASPBERRIES need not spoil the beauty of a garden. In fact, a well cared for raspberry bush is as attractive as many shrubs. However, the old fruiting canes should now be cut off at once. They are of no further use. If they are removed early or just as soon as the last berries are picked, they permit the young canes to grow without obstruction and being yellowish in color and having a worn out appearance, they detract greatly from the appearance of the garden.

It is the custom in Wisconsin to grow raspberries by the hedge row system, allowing the young canes to come up anywhere. The garden, however, will be much more attractive if the bushes are kept trimmed to the hill method, allowing five or six canes to the hill, and hoeing out all other shoots as they come up. If staked, the hill will then have the appearance of an attractive shrub. Furthermore, they usually bear much heavier than when allowed to grow up thickly.

Color has been found to be the most important single quality factor in the sale of our American fruits.

The Garden Club Federation Summer Meeting

MRS. A. W. SPERBER, Secretary

THE annual summer meeting of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was held August 7th in the High School gymnasium at Oconomowoc.

The Garden Club of Oconomowoc was holding their flower show in the gymnasium on this date so it gave us an ideal setting, chairs in the center and the beautiful flower displays all around us. What could have been more appropriate. The Federation is indeed grateful to the Oconomowoc Club for its wonderful hospitality, and the work they did in helping us arrange the tour.

Miss Mary Lowerre, President of the Waukesha County Clubs gave the address of welcome and the response was given by Mrs. C. W. Vaughn, vice-president of the Federation, who also presided at the meeting.

The treasurer's report of the results of the flower show was then given. The report was not quite complete as there is still money outstanding and a few small bills to be paid. But to date we have:

Expenses paid by Federation	$1055.23
Expenses paid by Horticultural Society	516.27
Total Expenses	$1571.50

The Horticultural Society very graciously said that they would not consider the amount paid a deficit, but an expense, for which the Federation is very grateful. A complete report will be ready for the fall convention.

Mr. Niles of the White Elm Nursery was asked to lead the discussion on whether we should have another flower show. He said that it was very worth while and was in favor of another show.

Mrs. Wm. A. Bowers, president of the Art Institute Garden Club was called upon and was very much in favor of another show. She suggested that possibly it might be held a little earlier. She also said we must educate the public to a show of this type.

Enjoying luncheon at the White Elm Nursery

Mrs. C. E. Strong was very much in favor of another show and said the Horticultural Society was glad to be of assistance.

Mrs. Corrigan, president of the Flower Guild in Milwaukee, told us that all the flowers from the flower show were distributed by the Guild to the needy; hospitals, shut-ins, and those unable to have flowers.

Mrs. A. Jaeger suggested the show be held in May, in tulip time.

Miss Mary Lowerre said if the show were too early it is apt to become commercial and be a competition of the purse instead of the garden.

The Outdoor Show

Mr. John Servas, manager of the Chicago Flower Show, told us his experiences with this flower show. He said publicity was most important, that Milwaukee should warrant a flower show and that the show held this June was good. He suggested we have more paid commercial exhibitors. Mr. Servas thought the Auditorium an excellent place to hold a show, but said the publicity was the fault of the show not being a success financially. Mr. Servas managed the Des Moines, Iowa, flower show out of doors in one of the parks. There was a large building in this park that was used for exhibits that could not be put out of doors such as shadow boxes, tables, etc. The little gardens and commercial exhibits were built out in the park. It was very effective when illuminated at night. There were many things to attract, such as venetian night, with gondolas and costumed attendants, concert numbers, old world flower market with those in charge in costume. For exhibits out of doors that needed a little pro-

tection in case of rain, a covering was supplied. They had fifty thousand attend this show. He suggested a four day show and thought the latter part of the week the best.

Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale gave us a very interesting half hour. He demonstrated dividing of Iris and Peony roots and answered questions. Mr. Sisson said it was not necessary to divide the peony as long as they were doing well, and not to cut off the tops in the fall as the bushes held the snow which was a protection. Just cultivate and use the hoe as you would for a tomato plant. Remove blossoms as soon as they are through blossoming.

Mr. John Hauser spoke a few words on perennials. Mr. Hauser has one of the largest perennial nurseries in the state consisting of over thirty acres.

Mrs. W. L. Karcher of Freeport, Illinois, president of the Garden Club of Illinois, told us of their plans for the future. Illinois has 100 clubs with a membership of about 5000. They are now concentrating on Conservation of flowers, trees, and shrubs. They have a speakers' bureau of speakers who can give real information, not spellbinders. They have garden tours, lantern slides, educational lectures, all taken care of by various committees. They are going into the subject of Junior Gardens very thoroughly. Children up to the age of 15 are accepted. They have contests for them, one of which is being conducted by the florists called a "Natural Appreciation Contest". Prizes are given, for children will work that much harder if there are prizes.

Those present were then asked if they thought this was a good time for a summer meeting and the majority voted yes.

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Madison Garden Club and Association of Commerce to hold the annual convention in Madison the third week in November, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the Capitol with Garden club exhibits.

It was voted to hold another large flower show, the location to be given a little more consideration. It was also voted to hold an out-door flower show. The meeting then adjourned.

The Tour

We had a nice drive near the lake and through lovely estates to the White Elm Nursery whose guests we were for lunch. A wonderful box lunch with coffee, ice cream and cookies was served. A vote of thanks is certainly due the White Elm Nursery for their hospitality. After lunch we drove through the nursery grounds and then inspected the rock garden on the R. W. Roberts estate which the White Elm Nursery designed. Then to the George P. Miller estate where beautiful flowers of every variety imaginable were in bloom. Next stop was the Fred Pabst estate whose grounds are beautiful with gorgeous big trees and a lovely formal garden.

The last stop was Beggs Isle the home of Mr. and Mrs. McCollough of St. Louis. The grounds are beautiful. The gazing globe reflected the lake, sky and flowers, the lotus were in all their glory. The walks with their rustic bridges and the cedar hedges were most interesting. It is hard to find words to describe the beauty of Beggs Isle. From there we said goodbye until the convention this fall.

We sincerely thank the Oconomowoc Garden Club and the White Elm Nursery and all who so kindly helped make our summer meeting a success.

Old Lady (about to go up in airplane): "Oh, Mr. Pilot, you'll bring me back all right, won't you?"

Pilot: "Yes, indeed, madam; I've never left anybody up there yet!"

PUBLICITY FOR GARDEN CLUBS

PUBLICITY is essential for the success of organizations. In our last issue was an editorial published by the paper at Elkhorn giving credit to the Elkhorn Garden Club for the success of their exhibits at the State Garden and Flower Show.

If every local paper encouraged the work of the garden clubs in this way, the road of the clubs would be much smoother.

May we therefore suggest that each club appoint a good live reporter to furnish local papers with all news concerning the club's activities. Incidentally, of course, the officers of the clubs should see that there are plenty of activities. Good programs, pilgrimages, a flower show, and other activities are essential to the life of a club.

JEFFERSON CLUB ENJOYS SUMMER MEETING

I shall take this means of expressing the pleasure enjoyed by the twenty-one members of the Jefferson Garden club who attended the State Garden Club's Annual meeting held at Oconomowoc.

The meeting was splendid from beginning to finish—things moved along on schedule time, the talks were entertaining and the manipulation of the crowd was a marvel. The members of the committee on arrangements deserve much praise for their work.

The delightful luncheon at the White Elm Nursery with the tours to the beautiful gardens made the day memorable.

Please convey our thanks to the various committees for their part in making this an exceptionally enjoyable affair.

Signed
Esther Friedel, Sec'y.

A cowpuncher ordered a steak at a restaurant. The waiter brought it in rare—very rare. The puncher looked at it and demanded that it be returned to the kitchen and cooked.

"'Tis cooked," snapped the waiter.

"Cooked," said our friend the puncher, "I've seen cows hurt worse than that get well."

What the Garden Clubs Are Doing

RACINE GARDEN CLUB TO HAVE ANOTHER FLOWER SHOW

President L. H. Fisher of the Racine Garden Club has appointed special committees to take charge of another flower show to be held the first week in September. The following were appointed: Mrs. Ed. King, Robert Lassen, Mrs. C. O. Peterson, Miss Ida Hedke, Miss Edna Billings, Miss Elsa Mortenson, and Mr. Peder Back.

Twenty members of the Racine Garden Club attended and enjoyed the meeting of the Garden Club Federation at Oconomowoc on Thursday, August 7th.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY ENJOYS PILGRIMAGE

Mabel Thoms, Secretary

The Milwaukee Co. Horticultural Society had a very interesting and most enjoyable Sunday afternoon visiting city and suburban gardens in July.

Members met at the Public Museum at 1:00 P. M. Daylight Saving Time. The pilgrimage was led by the president, Huron H. Smith. The first stop was made at the garden of Mrs. John Le Feber, 1254 Lake Drive, which contains a garden train that goes up and down the hills, as well as a beautiful view of Lake Michigan.

The next stop was at Mrs. W. L. Noerenberg, River road and Mrs. Arthur Jaeger, Grahm River Crest where cake and lemonade were served. In Wauwatosa the gardens of Mrs. Wm. Heitman, Aug. C. O. Peter, and Archie Hill were visited, finally ending at E. C. Haasch's place, Watertown road where a garden party was held at 5:30 P. M.

Another garden pilgrimage will be made in August.

EAU CLAIRE CLUB HEARS NOTED SPEAKER

"A well composed flower arrangement has to make its appeal to our senses, and through our senses to our spirit, satisfying the soul and evoking joyousness," Gardner Teall told the Eau Claire Garden club at their August meeting.

Mr. Teall, whose informal talk of flower arrangements was the feature of the program, reviewed the history of the floral decoration. He pointed out that flowers were first brought indoors at the suggestion of early Italian painters who, supposedly as afterthoughts, came to add flowers to their paintings.

There are no set rules to go by in arranging flowers, Mr. Teall stated. "There are, however, plenty of 'don'ts' ", he added, "and these occur instantly to anyone with normally good taste." Color, he explained, was a minor cause for worry, whereas the main consideration should be given form.

Mr. Teall pleaded for the exercise of more thought in the preparation of flowers. He composed several arrangements of flowers that had been gathered from numerous gardens about the city to illustrate his suggestions.

The talk and demonstration by Mr. Teall was preceded by a picnic dinner.

A group of visitors from the Stanley Garden club surprised the Eau Clairites by appearing at the meeting.

SUM-MER-DEL CLUB VISITS GARDENS

Amanda Henze

The Sum-Mer-Del members had a rare treat in being the guests of Mrs. Louis Roberts Taylor at "The Hummocks", an estate of thirty-five acres in Fox Point. Mrs. Taylor conducted the members around the grounds and pointed out the various interesting features, such as the large formal sunken garden, ending in a pergola, thus forming a charming vista from the living-room entrance; the outdoor solarium, giving a fine view of the lake; a pilot wheel here. gives the feeling of sailing out upon the waters; a large pond is enclosed for large and small fowl, and lies beyond the vegetable garden; an extensive lawn reached by several hillside paths and ending in a charming and comfortable tea house, follows the lake shore; lamp-posts, pergolas and many other features are constructed of weathered oak fence railing, taken from an old farm ten miles distant; wellstairs, pools and other innovations make a visit to "The Hummocks" very interesting.

After fruit punch on the lower lawn, Mrs. Taylor invited her guests into the house for luncheon. No small part of the charm of this place is due to the personality of Mrs. Taylor, and the expression of her artistic ideas.

Thereafter, the Club made visits to the gardens of Joseph Uihlein on Lake Drive, containing a swimming pool, fine herbaceous borders, and a wooded hillside walk down to the Lake; to the beautiful intimate garden of Mrs. George Chamberlain on Lake Drive; and to the unique arrangement of the front yard garden of Mrs. Philip Dorr on Terrace Avenue.

LAKE GENEVA GARDEN SHOW VERY SUCCESSFUL

The annual garden show of the Lake Geneva Horticultural Society and Garden Club was held in the Horticultural Building at Lake Geneva August the 8th and 9th. One of the new features of the show was the tea garden operated by some of the members of the garden club. The floor was carpeted with a blanket of grass on which were placed attractive tea tables with vari-colored linens. The entire garden had been canopied with gay awnings.

In addition to flowers, dairy and farm products, cheese, milk, butter, honey and eggs were also exhibited.

GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZED AT MARKESAN

A garden club of 16 members has been organized at Markesan with the following officers: president, Karl Timm; vice-president, Mrs. Lester Mumbrue; secretary and treasurer, R. O. Schoen. The object of the organization is to stimulate an interest in practical home gardening and civic beauty. The club will work in conjunction with the State Horticultural Society. **Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter.**

MRS. W. H. THORKELSON

The Racine Garden Club is mourning the death of their first president, Mrs. W. H. Thorkelson, one of Racine's most prominent women. She died the first week in August.

Mrs. E. M. Myers, a member of the Racine Garden Club, in writing of Mrs. Thorkelson, says: "One may realize her ability when I mention that when the garden club started in Racine, someone asked me what it was and I replied that Mrs. Thorkelson was the president."

"That's enough, we want to belong." was the reply.

"Only a short time before her serious operation last September, she called a meeting of the garden club at her home, as she was so anxious that the first flower show should be a success, and regretted her inability to assist."

Nature's Garden

MRS. R. H. MALISCH

IF FOR some reason your own beloved garden is not completely satisfying, take a vacation and go into nature's garden. Look for some secluded nook far away from human habitation, where the trees and wild flowers reveal their mysteries.

Look about you. Here you see an ancient moss covered log filled with unsuspected beauty. You study it more closely and marvel. How many varieties of mosses and flowers in such a charming setting. You find yourself bursting with happiness. The silence becomes full of melodies. From the distance the eerie cry of the loon, a little closer the sweet, plaintive song of the wood robin, combine into a wonderful symphony with the other less distinctive sounds.

As your feet crunch through the thick carpet of fallen leaves, you recognize many of your flower friends, though the blossoms themselves are there no more. The Trailing Arbutus and Wintergreen grow in friendly communion. A few belated flowers are still to be seen. The Wild Cranesbill, Bunch Berry, Prince's Vine, Shin-leaf, Scull-cap, Twin-Flower and the dainty Pale Corydalis modestly display their charms.

You find that you are not as solitary as you thought you were. As you sit very quietly, late in the afternoon, you see the soft melting eyes of a doe gazing at you in wonder. Here is a bold little squirrel, coming closer and closer. He scuttles away as you make a sudden move, but soon he is there again, his bright little eyes bursting with curiosity. Butterflies dart about here and there, many of them being new varieties which you have never seen before.

If you have a restless night you go out into the moon bathed forest, down to the brink of the lake. Suddenly you hear the beaver give an astonished splash as he spies you standing there like a white apparition. Across the lake you see the deer steel down for their nightly drink. You feel yourself one with nature.

Now you may go home happy; happy for the fulness of joy nature's garden has given you; happy to greet your own flower friends again who now have become very precious.

THE FORMALITY OF "ENTERING" EXHIBITS AT SHOWS

IT HAS long been a custom to "enter" exhibits for fairs and shows some time in advance of the event. In some cases this practice is absolutely necessary in order that those in charge may know how many exhibits to expect and arrange space accordingly. In many cases, however, it is a useless and unnecessary waste of time and labor.

The editor has just observed two such shows in the past month. One was at a county fair and the other a large flower show. At the county fair the entries closed one week in advance of the opening day. Many exhibitors thought the rule would not be enforced and neglected to make their entries by the specified time but brought their exhibits to the fair. They were then told that they could not enter and had to take the exhibits home, which left considerable ill feeling.

Other exhibitors, not knowing exactly in what condition their flowers, fruits or vegetables would be one week hence, entered everything they thought might be in good condition. The result was that the judge's books were filled with entries that were not present. The judge was therefore unable to use the books in locating the different classes. In some cases 8 and 10 entries had been made and only three or four exhibits could be found.

At a recent flower show exhibits were required to be in place at 12 o'clock noon and the judges started working soon thereafter. Time did not permit preparing the judges' books by listing the entry numbers, and the judges started without the books. Because those in charge had been so busy taking "entries" they did not give enough attention to arranging the exhibits and as a result the judges were unable to find all of the entries as they were not properly placed.

Why have advance entries at all at our flower shows, especially at our smaller shows staged by garden clubs and like organizations? Would it not be better to have plenty of help, someone in charge of each different class of the premium list who would see to it that all flowers belonging to the same class be placed together in such a way that the judge would find them side by side without loss of time? When the prizes are awarded the names of the winners and number of exhibitors can easily be placed in the judges books, which is really all that is necessary.

We do feel that it is *very important* to have the name of the exhibitor and the name of the variety on a card on each exhibit.

Customer: "Why don't you advertise?"

Storekeeper: "No, sir! I tried it once and it pretty near ruined me."

Customer: "How was that?"

Storekeeper: "People came in here and bought durned near everything I had."

FOOD FOR GOLDFISH

UNLIKE the lady who believed the goldfish she had kept for several years required no food, we know by this time that fish do need food, and the better the fish the more exacting its food requirements. Even as vegetable life is necessary in the water with fish, so is a balance of several factors necessary. A well-balanced artificial food should consist of both animal and mineral matters with a cereal added for its vegetable content as well as bulk. The keeper of few fish will find it more profitable to purchase his fish food rather than to attempt its manufacture. Beware, however, of the wafer food sold under many Japanese and American names. As fish food it has no value whatever for growing fish, and due to the careless use of it by the inexperienced, many thousands of fish are killed yearly.

Oatmeal. Either the dried rolled oats or prepared by cooking as served at your table forms a splendid article of food for the common and highly developed varieties. Be moderate in the quantity you feed and see that none is permitted to remain after feeding to sour the water, and little more could be wanted.

Boiled vegetables — especially carrots—spinach, or any greens, form a most delightful change for your pets, and the use of them causes a laxative effect on the fish, which is much desired because of the lack of exercise while in confinement.

Wholesale breeders of common fish are required to breed such numbers in order to make the venture a profitable one, that live food or expensive artificial foods are beyond their means. Almost all of them use low grade cereals, such as corn and wheat middlings, beanmeal, etc., in both dried and cooked form.

Hard-boiled eggs, when run through a ricer or food chopper, provide a very fine conditioning as well as sustaining food.

Earthworms of the garden variety are a most valuable form of food to highly developed goldfish, the smaller ones (about two inches long) are ideal. The worms should be prepared by cutting into lengths of about one-quarter inch, and only such quantities given as will be consumed in about twenty minutes.

From "Water Gardens and Goldfish" by Sawyer and Perkins. Published by the A. T. DeLaMare Company, 225 West 34th Street, New York City.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY MEETING

Miss Florence Winchester, Secretary

THE August meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held at the home of the Misses Ruby and Florence Winchester, Monday, August 4. The minutes of the July meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report was accepted and placed on file.

Mrs. William Ebel had charge of the picnic supper. Vocal selections were presented by Karl Coffey and Milton Berndt with Mrs. C. D. Wendt playing their accompaniments.

Rev. A. H. Christensen of Saffordville, Kansas, who helped to organize the Oshkosh Horticultural Society twenty-three years ago, told about the early days of the organization. Rev. Christensen, who is visiting at the H. C. Christensen home, told of the past, present and future for the society. He commented on the changes which he has noted in Oshkosh, particularly to the grounds and gardens and said he felt the influence of the society was reflected in these changes.

Mrs. John Geiger gave a most interesting description of the motor trip she and Mr. Geiger took to Nashville, Tennessee, early in June. The rambler roses and perennial sweetpeas were then in blossom, and every home, no matter how humble, was adorned with these lovely flowers. Upon reaching Nashville they found the magnolias in bloom. These also were unusually beautiful. She also told of the visit to the Jackson Memorial home and of their return trip through Kentucky by way of Louisville.

It was decided to have a booth at the county fair. Everyone in the society should help and also exhibit.

The next meeting will be the annual corn roast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson. The date of this meeting will be announced later.

SELLING METHODS FOR FRUIT GROWERS

(Continued from page 11)

their own best apple recipes. This service will be appreciated and will mean more sales.

Fifth: Advertise so your customer will know *when, where* and *what* he can buy from you. It pays to advertise if your apples are really fine. It pays equally well to keep quiet and feed the apples to the hogs if they are mostly culls. Hogs don't seem to mind. They'll take them again next year.

"As I was crossing the bridge the other day," said an Irishman, "I met Pat O'Brien. 'O'Brien,' says I, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well, thank you, Brady,' says he. 'Brady,' says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith,' says he, 'and mine's not O'Brien.'

"With that we again looked at each other, an' sure enough it was nayther of us."

After a special exhortation in support of foreign missions, when the contribution plate was presented to a certain man, he said to the holder, "I don't believe in missions."

"Then take some out," said the deacon; "it's for the heathens."

Attractive Homes for Our Birds

H. J. ZOTTEL
Milwaukee Horticultural Society

(Continued from the July issue)

HOUSE Wrens will nest in a tomato can or a cheese box, but are rather insistent on loving neighbors. Their homes should be 5 inches wide, 5 inches high and 7 inches deep, with 1 inch entrance hole near the bottom and placed 6 to 8 feet above ground, preferably placed under the eaves or other nook that will assure privacy to this shy little friend.

Martins live in colonies and we therefore must provide apartment type homes for them. Martin homes should be made to house not less than four families. The arrangement of the rooms is optional, but each room should be 6 inches wide, 7 inches deep and 6 inches high. Entrance holes should be on a center 2½ inches from the floor and should be 2 inches diameter. Being apartment dwellers, Martins like to congregate and discuss their household problems, therefore we must accommodate them with sidewalks. These sidewalks must be attached separate from the floors to insure that rain collecting on them will not get into the nests. Sidewalks should be 3 inches wide and should be ½ inch below the entrance holes. Martin apartments must be substantially fastened as they are heavy and open to the wind. Either the pole should run right through the center of the house, or else strap iron brackets support it at the floor and firmly braced against the sides of the pole. Houses should never be less than 15 feet above ground, and the higher the better. If a high pole is used and a cross-arm fastened about 6 feet below the top, like the arms supporting telegraph wires, three or five martin apartments may be supported on the one pole. I have two such poles, about 35 feet high and each supporting three houses. In all, there are 56 martin homes on these two poles, and more of them will follow.

Materials

Use good sound lumber or boxes. Avoid large and loose knots. Use lumber not less than ½ inch thick, ¾ inch is better. Where single boards are not wide enough, the joints should be tongue and groove same as flooring. Red cedar is best wood. Pine is next and more readily available. Use screws to assemble and hold boards together; nails will pull out when boards warp. Use boards for roofs, and cover them with a single sheet of slate surfaced roofing, or nail a piece of galvanized iron over the peak to make sure no rain will leak through. Be liberal with the overhang of the roof boards as this provides additional shelter. Bore all entrance holes so the holes slant upward, in case of driving rain it will run off, and not into the nest. Make the holes nice and smooth with sandpaper, so the feathers and body will not suffer injury when they slip in and out. Avoid making bird homes of galvanized iron or tin; they are too cold in cool weather and roasting hot in the summer sun. Paint with pleasing colors, avoiding harsh shades. Use white lead slightly blended cream, soft browns and soft greens. Paint protects and prolongs usefulness of bird homes, therefore give them not less than two good coats. Avoid stains, birds do not like the odor. Design your bird homes before you build them and put all dimensions on your sketch before you begin. You will make a better job of it, save labor and materials and have all the fun twice, when you design them and when you build them. If you use poles, set them into concrete. It costs little more and your poles will last three times as long. After making bird homes of boards and painting them for protection, and you want to outdo yourself in making especially attractive homes, cover them with bark or straight sticks cut from saplings and split into halves. Bird homes should be erected in the fall so they will wear off the new-ness. If you must put them up in the spring, age them by sprinkling with water and drying by the heating plant, but put them up very early, before birds have found other nesting places. For location, where possible, have them face southeast or south.

Feeding House and Bird Bath

The feeding house should be about 18 inches wide, 8 inches deep and 6 inches high. Slant the roof toward the back about 1 inch. The back wall should be glass, so the mess-hall will not be dark. Toward the front attach two wind paddles about 16 inches long so the back of the messhall will always face the wind. Bore a hole through the bottom in the center of the board and a hole halfway through the roof. Set a post about 6 feet above ground, drive a piece of iron rod into the center of it at the top and hook the feed house over the rod. If you have no bird bath, take a cake tin with a high rim, paint it inside and out, and fasten to the top of the feed house. The slant of the roof will leave the water very shallow at the front and deep at the back. On the roof drive in several pieces of heavy fence wire, the ends sharpened, on which spear pieces of suet or meat, like the butcher hangs it on the hook for display to his customers. Locate the feeding house near low trees or shrubbery.

For food use bird seed or any seed, cracked nuts and corn,

raw cereals, cake, cracker and bread crumbs, old cheese, fruit, meatscraps, suet and raw bones with marrow or meat on them. Change the water in the bird bath daily.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

In a recent issue of the Florists Exchange Prof. Dorner had an interesting article on the fundamentals of floral arrangement. Some of the fundamental principles he mentions are as follows: For the best effect, the flowers must always show their individuality. A rose must look like a rose and not be merely a mass of color. Second, do not use a group of flowers of similar size and form such as roses and carnations. Using a large and small flower together, such as carnations and larkspur or roses and lily-of-the-valley, gives a much more satisfactory combination. Third, colors such as red and yellow are called warm colors. These are cheerful and serve as good accent colors. Cold colors such as greens, blues, and violets are good background colors but by themselves make poor bouquets. Most flower users prefer harmony with warm colors predominating. Complimentary colors give us some of our most pleasing harmonies. This means the use of a warm and a cold color together.

An Ad

Wanted—To sell or trade my brick residence. Reason—Need more rooms; had one child when moved in; now got four; good place.

The teacher was examining the class in physiology.

"Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach."

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

DISEASE RESISTANT ASTERS PROVE VALUE IN WIDESPREAD TRIALS

CHINA asters are deservedly popular as a fall flower for the home garden or the commercial florist. Their production, however, is each year becoming more hazardous due to the ravages of two diseases, (1) the wilt or stem rot caused by a soil-borne fungus *(Fusarium con glutinoup var. callistephi)*, and (2) the yellows, a virus disease, carried by a leaf-hopper. *(Cicadula sex-notata)*.

The wilt disease is also seed-borne, and is each year being introduced into gardens, where once established, it renews its attacks year after year. While seed disinfection and avoidance of old infested soils help to reduce infection these measures are often difficult in the home flower garden, and the losses of commercial florists are annually increasing in spite of these precautions.

Excellent strains of asters, which are highly resistant to the wilt disease, in a wide range of color in the Late Giant Branching, the Heart of France, and the American Beauty varieties have been developed by L. R. Jones and Regina S. Riker (Plant Pathology) at the University of Wisconsin. This past year a number of these strains were grown under commercial conditions in the flower seed region in California. On badly infected soils the resistant strains consistently demonstrated their freedom from disease, thus indicating that the parasites as they occur in Wisconsin and in California are apparently identical, and that disease resisting strains developed in one locality will meet the test in other regions. Wilt resistant strains of other important aster varieties are now in process of development, and should be available in the near future.

Control of aster yellows consists in the complete exclusion of leaf hoppers from the plants by growing the flowers in a cloth house. Such exclusion is necessary since no amount of careful spraying with insecticides will kill all the leaf-hoppers when the plants are grown out-of doors, and a few leaf-hoppers can completely ruin the crop. The results of the trials reported last year, when fine tobacco cloth, with a mesh of 22 threads per inch, was used to cover an inexpensive framework giving head-room for flower culture, have won widespread attention. Although designed primarily for experimental trials in selection for wilt resistance the practicability of the method for florists' use was successfully proven on a commercial scale this past season by florist at Randolph, Wisconsin, producing cut flowers for the Chicago market.

The possible usefulness of these protective cloth houses for culture of other flowers subject to insect borne disease, as well as for asters, seems certain, for already the method has been inaugurated in many locations throughout America.

If your dog has fleas, give him a bath in sand; rub him down with alcohol. The fleas get drunk and kill each other throwing stones!

Mrs. Webster: "The average woman has a vocabulary of only 500 words."

Mr. Merchant: "It's a small stock, but think of the turnover."

If you are planning an auto tour this year, get a large road map. It will tell you everything you want to know, except how to fold it up again.—*Life.*

Smith: "My wife used to play the piano and sing a great deal before the children came."

Brown: "Children are such a comfort."

Making Your Own Fruit Market

THE experience of a fruit grower in building up his own market is told in a bulletin published by Farm and Fireside, entitled "Making Your Own Market". Vernon E. Tuttle, son of the grower, from Warren, Massachusetts, gives an account of his selling methods which may be helpful to our growers. The following is his statement.

"Father and I agreed from the first that the thing to do was to build up a responsible business, not just to wander up and down different streets and peddle fruit for what we could get. People don't take to peddlers. They don't trust them.

"The first thing I do every morning before I go out on my route is to see that my truck and myself are clean.

"The truck holds 40 peachbaskets of apples. Racks at the sides make it hold more and display our fruit.

"We load up and take the route scheduled for that day. The fellow who helps me takes one side of the street; I take the other; the man who is through first brings the truck along. On good days, we have had to go back to the garage and reload four or five times. I remember one Saturday morning we sold 125 baskets of McIntoshes, for above a dollar a basket.

"Our standby is what we call a Household Grade—mainly Grade A's, some not quite so good, yet good enough for cooking. Women like those. This grade sells at around a dollar a bushel.

"Four days a week last year I took routes through what you might call middle-class districts, selling 'Household.' The other two days I took routes through poorer districts, selling seconds, mainly, from 65 cents a bushel up.

"We sell only in peach baskets. I believe that increases a trade of this kind around 300 per cent. A number of my customers tell me they used to buy apples by the barrel, but had to give it up, because half the apples rotted before the family could eat down to the bottom of the barrel.

"We have one price. That's important. We always take the same route the same day. That's even more important. Many of my customers stay in now and wait for me.

"I found my routes the first year mainly by picking likely looking streets and trying them. I'd say 'good morning' and show what I had. I'd tell them a little something about where our farm was, and what we were trying to do. Whether I'd make a sale or not, I'd leave one of our advertising dodgers, and say, 'We'll be back along this street every Monday'—or whatever the day was.

"McIntosh and Wealthy varieties are the easiest to sell. I could average around 100 bushels a day of McIntosh sales, if we always had them. We are grafting over our Ben Davis trees to McIntosh.

"The Tolman Sweet is a good apple, but hard to sell because it's no good for cooking. Greenings are hard to get started, but by giving people some, offhand, and telling them 'just try that,' you can move quite a lot of Greenings your next time around.

"City people want good farm apples. You'd be surprised how fast they can eat them up. Calling at just the same number of houses, your business grows. One family of three I know of ate five barrels of our apples last winter. No wonder we're putting out more trees!"—*Vernon E. Tuttle.*

GREENHOUSE TOMATOES FACE DISEASE PROBLEM

The virus diseases of tomatoes known as mosaic and streak have recently become of serious importance in the greenhouse and field. Studies this past year made at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture by S. P. Doolittle (U. S. Department of Agriculture) and H. L. Blood (Plant Pathology) have shown that the viruses of these diseases will live in greenhouse soils for periods of 90 to 100 days, but apparently do not persist for a longer period. Where a second tomato crop is grown in the greenhouse immediately following one affected with mosaic or streak there is usually a considerable amount of primary infection from the soil. In the greenhouses at Milwaukee it has been found that when other crops are grown between tomato plantings the losses from mosaic and streak are usually much reduced. Where it is possible to steam the soil all danger of soil infection can be avoided by such treatment. Field experiments indicate that the tomato mosaic virus does not live over winter in field soils although it persists for a few weeks.

The virus disease known as streak has been prevalent in Milwaukee greenhouses for several years and occasionally causes serious losses. In addition to the usual mottling of the leaf which characterizes mosaic, streak produces a brown streaking of the stem accompanied by brownish dead spots on the leaves and occasional spotting of the fruit. Heretofore, it has been supposed that this disease resulted from a combined infection with tomato mosaic and the juices of either apparently healthy or mosaic infected potato plants. While this is true in many instances it recently has been found that two other distinct types of the disease occur, one of which is prevalent in Wisconsin greenhouses. It is

this type which is found to persist in the soil, a fact which in one way distinguishes it from the combination form of streak mentioned above. Experiments with the various types of the disease have shown that the character of the symptoms is greatly influenced by the temperatures at which the plants are grown. Further studies are underway in an effort to develop control or preventive measures for these maladies of greenhouse tomatoes, the growing of which has in recent years greatly increased.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB HAS MEETING AND SHOW

Ernest Lefeber, Sec'y.

The August meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Urban on the banks of Lake La Belle. Members and friends came early to see the garden. The two rock gardens were laid out in harmony with the surroundings. The largest dahlias of the season were gazed upon by many of our members with envy and the hosts should be proud to raise such beauties.

The Show

The Club held its first flowershow at the Hotel Underwood, August 27 and 28.

The masses of gorgeous fall flowers so artistically arranged certainly proved that Wauwatosa people are most successful gardeners.

The Junior exhibit was very interesting. The old fashioned flowers such as Bachelor Buttons, Zinnias, Sunflowers and Snapdragons, nodded a gay greeting to the newer Scabiosa, Physostegia, and Artemisia.

Great feathery asters mingled with their sunshine cousins, all on friendly terms with the satiny Salpiglossis.

Snow on the Mountain lent its cooling green and white as a back-ground to wonderful Dahlias and superb Gladiolus in rich shades of yellow, orange, pink, lavender and red.

Although hybred perpetual and hybred tea roses bespoke the lingering summer, the winter bouquets of berries, globe thistle, silver dollar, and statice told of the coming fall and winter when one might be invited to sit at one of the bridge tables so attractively set with rose, amber, iridescent, or green glass, or rare old china—all enhanced by the harmonious center pieces.

Nor must we forget the lovely pansies that lifted their shy, beautiful faces to ask what the happy scene was all about.

One could not but be gay
In such a jocund company.

FORMER WISCONSIN MAN DEVELOPS NEW CARROT

A NEW variety of carrot has been added to the list of garden vegetables through the work of Victor A. Tiedjens, '25, of Marinette county, Wisconsin.

The development of the new variety was accomplished at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment station at Waltham, Massachusetts. The seed is being distributed as rapidly as it can be obtained and it is hoped that the new variety will take the place of certain other kinds on the market.

In addition to the new variety of carrot, a mildew-resistant variety of head lettuce has been developed at the station which will replace all other greenhouse varieties grown in Massachusetts this year.

Besides developing these two new varieties of vegetables, Tiedjens is working on the developments of squash, cucumber, corn, asparagus, and bean plants.

THERE IS ALWAYS A MARKET FOR QUALITY FRUIT

GROW "FANCY" FRUIT

Spraying Helps Sell Your Fruit

WITH the market flooded with fruit, where is the profit? It is in Extra Fancy Fruit only! Despite large offerings there is always a profitable market for the best. Did you ever realize that spraying is not a tax, but an investment? It is an investment in Quality Fruit—the only kind of fruit it pays to produce. It is an investment sure to yield dividends in increased returns. Clean trees, clean fruit and profitable fruit growing depend on carefully planned, effective spraying. Effective spraying calls for Quality materials—"Orchard Brand." Assure dividends in clean fruit. Latest recommendations for the control of various pests and diseases are contained in the ORCHARD BRAND Spray Chart.

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ORCHARD BRAND SPRAY MATERIALS

Constitution of the State Garden Club Federation

Name

Article I. This organization shall be known as Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

Object

Article II. The object of the organization shall be to stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state; to develope interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

Membership

Article III. Any organization, active garden club or horticultural society in Wisconsin whose purpose is the same as the object of this organization is qualified for membership.

Officers

Article IV. Section 1. The officers shall be: President, Vice-president, Recording Secretary-treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. These officers together with one other to be elected by the Board of Managers shall constitute the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve for one year or until their successors in office are duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. A majority of all votes cast shall be required to decide an election.

Board of Managers

Section 4. A Board of Managers shall be formed to govern the policy of this organization. This body shall consist of one person duly elected by each affiliated local organization. Such delegate shall present proper credentials signed by the local president and secretary. The executive committee of the State Federation shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

Annual Meeting

Article V. The annual meetin shall be held each year at such time and place as the Board of Managers may direct. At least 30 days' notice shall be given each club of the meeting.

Amendments

Article VI. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting or adjourned session thereof by a two-thirds vote of members voting, a quorum being present. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing with the call to the meeting, or on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

BY-LAWS

Duties of Officers, Board of Managers and Executive Committee

Article I. Section 1. The Board of Managers shall meet just preceding the annual convention and elect one member to serve with the officers as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

They shall further constitute a nominating committee for the nomination of officers, provided that further nominations can be made from the convention floor.

The Board of Managers shall act upon such business as may come before them and make recommendations to the convention on all important matters.

Executive Committee

Section. 2. The Executive Committee shall be the governing body of the organization. Vacancies in office shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

Duty of Officers

Section 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and at all meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Managers, except when the Board of Managers acts as nominating committee.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Vice-president to perform the duties of the President in the absence or at the request of the President.

Section 5. The duties of Secretary-treasurer shall be as follows: Keep the minutes of all meetings of the Federation, the Board of Managers and Executive Committee and shall have charge of all Club papers, and documents. Sign with the President all official papers, vouchers, etc., when ordered by the Executive Committee. Read at Club meetings such actions of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee as the President may direct. Notify all committees of their appointment and present notices at Board and Club meetings.

The Secretary-treasurer shall be the custodian of all the moneys of the Club, received from whatever source and shall pay our moneys only upon order of the Executive Committee on voucher signed by the President. Accurate books shall be kept containing a record of all moneys received and expended.

The Secretary-treasurer shall be bonded in such sums as the Board of Managers may direct the cost of such bond to be defrayed by the Club.

The books of the Treasurer shall be audited at least once a year by an auditing committee appointed by the President.

Section 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Club, and shall take charge of all publicity, printing and stationary, and act as editor of the Federation official magazine.

Dues

Article II. Section 1. The annual dues shall be 50 cents for each member of an affiliated garden club. Thirty-five cents of this amount shall be paid to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society which shall entitle each member to membership in the Society and to receive WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE, which shall be the official magazine.

Meetings

Article III. Section 1. The summer meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall decide. A written notice shall be sent to each club one month preceding the meeting.

Section 2. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President. Notice of such meetings to be sent at least five days in advance and shall state the object of the meeting.

Quorum

Article IV. Section 1. Thirty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business of the Federation.

Section 2. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 3. Five members of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Committees

Article V. The Executive Committee shall, immediately following the election of officers at the annual convention, designate such standing committees as in their judgment may be needed for the ensuing year. The members of such committees shall be appointed by the President and notified by the Recording Secretary.

Amendments

Article VI. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Club by two-thirds vote, a quorum being present. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing with the notice of the meeting, or upon recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Order of Business

Article VII. 1. Called to order. 2. Reading of the minutes of the last annual and all intervening meetings. 3. Recognition of delegates. 4. Report of the President. 5. Report of the Secretary. 6. Report of the Treasurer. 7. Report of Committees. 8. Election and Installation of officers. 9. Miscellaneous business. 10. Adjournment.

The members of the Madison Garden Club were hosts to the Plant Clinic, conducted by W. A. Sisson of Rosendale, on August the 16th. The meeting was held on the University Campus. About 75 members of the plant clinic from the vicinity of Fond du Lac came to Madison and visited the State Gladiolus Show during the forenoon. At noon a delightful luncheon was served to all those present by Madison Garden Club members.

Those speaking on the program were E. L. Chambers, who talked on the control of white grubs and red spider. Mrs. W. Delaporte of Milwaukee spoke on growing dahlias. Mr. S. M. Thomas of Lodi and Walter Miller of Sun Prairie talked on gladiolus. Miss H. Ebert of Rosendale spoke on perennials and lilies. H. J. Rahmlow told how Pomo dust controlled most of the insects and diseases of the small garden, and W. A. Sisson demonstrated the cutting of peony and iris roots.

A large number of these roots were sold at a reduced price to those in attendance, the money being used to defray expenses.

KENOSHA FLOWER SHOW LARGEST ON RECORD

Three thousand spectators registered at the fifth annual flower show, held under the auspices of the Kenosha County Horticultural society in August. A total of 673 entries made the display the largest in history and ribbons were awarded to 200 exhibitors. The sweepstakes price offered by the local paper went to Frank Langer for the third consecutive year, on the receipt of 20 ribbons, and the Association of Commerce cup for the finest group of flowers on display was awarded to Frank Thomas on the Wood road. All in all a total of 125 prizes were awarded, comprising valuable plants, bulbs, shrubs, trees and vases.

Judges were, Peder Back, Robert Lassen and Clair Fancher, all of Racine.

SOME GET ACQUAINTED BARGAINS FOR FALL PLANTING

25	German Iris—4 kinds	$1.10
25	Mixed Darwin Tulips	1.10
8	Phlox, 2 Miss Lingard, 2 Bridesmaid, 2 Riverton Jewell, 2 Widar, 2 year plants	1.10
10	Delphinium - Wrexham Hybrids	1.10
20	Mixed Hollyhocks	1.10
4	Spirea Van Houtte, or 4 large Japanese Barberry shrubs	1.10
5	American Arbor Vitae, 12 inch	1.10
5	Norway Spruce, 12 inch	1.10
1	Pyramid Arbor Vitae, 18 inch	1.10

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HARDY PERENNIALS

Trees Shrubs Ferns Bulbs

Many new and beautiful varieties of ornamentals. Write for descriptive price list.

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Pembine, Wisconsin

SOME REAL BARGAINS FOR FALL

7	Hardy Lilies—Tall and Dwarf, Red, Orange and White	$1.25
20	Iris—Several kinds	1.25
25	Tulips—Choice Darwins Mixed	1.25
10	Shrubs—Spirea—Honeysuckle, etc.	1.25
10	New Minnesota Raspberry—CHIEF	1.25
25	Plants of this New Best and Hardy No. 223	2.30

New Catalog Free
A Trial Order Will be Appreciated

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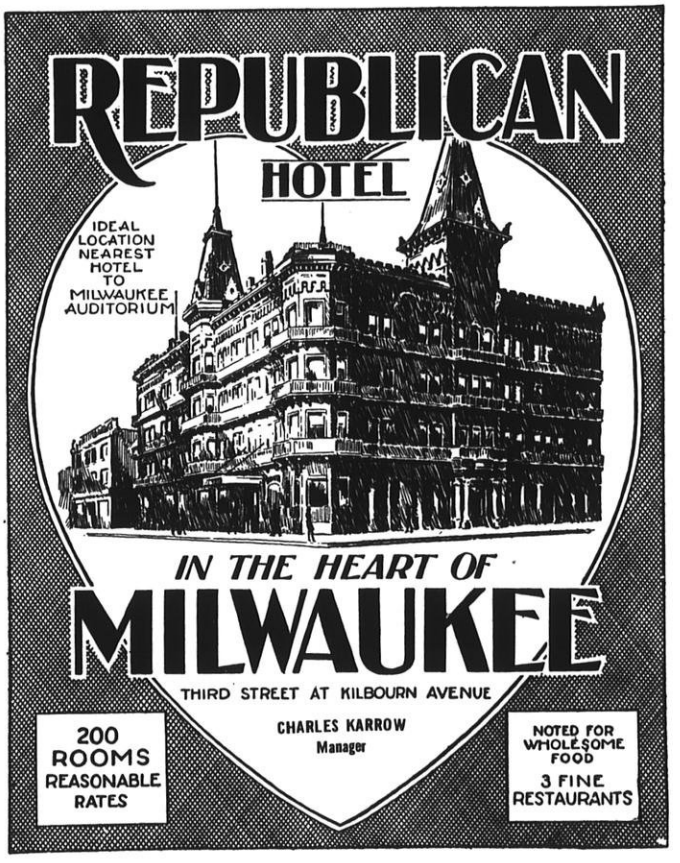


Hardy Phlox

We have fifty thousand Hardy Phlox plants in thirty choice varieties. Early fall planting of Phlox has proved generally successful.

Special Offer Of Phlox

To readers of Wisconsin Horticulture: Two plants each of seven choice varieties, fourteen plants in all for $2.50 parcel postpaid. The varieties are Bridesmaid, white with pink eye; Eclaireur, rosy magenta; Flora Riedy, white; La Vague, mauve, red eye; Siebold, orange scarlet; Von Hochberg, bright crimson; W. C. Egan, a lovely light pink.

W. A. TOOLE
of
Garry-nee-Dule
BARABOO, WISCONSIN

Peonies for Every Purpose

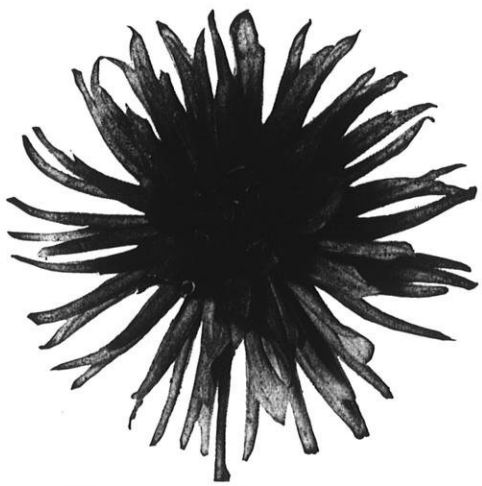
We have nearly a thousand varieties, from the oldest to the newest.

Write us what you would like and what you want to pay. Do not bother to ask for price list.

We meet all competition.

SISSON'S PEONIES

Rosendale, Wisconsin



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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

October 1930

Sixty-First Annual Convention, Madison, November 19–20–21

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214 N. Division St.
Stoughton, Wis.

COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin Potato Show, Eau Claire, October 28–31.

Mid-West Horticultural Exposition, Shenandoah, Iowa, November 11–16.

Minnesota Horticultural Society Convention, Minneapolis, Nov. 19–20.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society Convention, Madison, November 19–21.

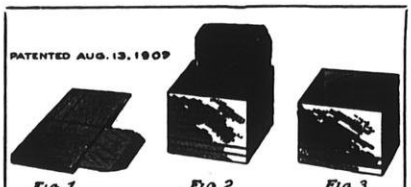

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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The Convention Program

THE State Garden Club Federation and the State Nurserymen's Association will meet in collaboration with our sixty-first annual convention at Madison, this year.

The convention will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 19–20–21. The program is practically completed now, although several out-of-state speakers have not yet answered our invitation.

Committees from the three organizations have been working to make the program this year appeal to everyone. Watch for complete details in the November issue.

In general, the program will be as follows:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Forenoon

Arranging Exhibits.
Meeting Board of Managers, State Garden Club Federation.
Meeting of Committee on Organization of State Fruit Growers' Marketing Federation.

Afternoon

1:30 to 2:30—Joint meeting of all organizations.
2:30 to 5:00—Special program for nurserymen and garden clubs.
Meeting on Fruit Marketing. Complete plans for State Fruit Growers' Marketing Federation.

Evening

Special program. Honorary recognition of outstanding horticulturalists.
Entertainment features.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Forenoon

Separate program for fruit growers, garden club members, and State Nurserymen's Association. Business Meeting, State Garden Club Federation.

Afternoon

1:30 to 2:30—Joint session of all organizations.
2:30 to 5:00—Continuation of Sectional Meetings.
6:30—Annual joint banquet of all organizations.
Program and entertainment features.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21

Forenoon

9:00 to 10:00—Annual business meeting—election of officers State Horticultural Society.
10:00 to 12:00—Continuation of sectional meetings, Garden Club Federation and Fruit Growers.
12 M—Meeting adjourned.

Whether the meetings and exhibits will be staged in the State Capitol or Loraine Hotel has not been definitely decided. Both are available and both have advantages.

The Hotel has three rooms which are ideal for meetings and also space for exhibits. The banquet will be held there, and if a majority of our members so desire, we will make the hotel our headquarters.

Full announcements will appear in the November issue.

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Our Advertisers Are Reliable. Mention of Wisconsin Horticulture When Writing Them Will Be Greatly Appreciated.

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Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which annual dues are $1 per year or $1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, local Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate.

Please Do Not Send Stamps.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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State Horticultural Society
Organized 1865

Devoted to better fruits, flowers and vegetables

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New Ideas in Orchard Management

Growers Inspect Methods Used in Kickapoo Orchards

ABOUT 90 Wisconsin apple growers and county agents assembled at Gays Mills Saturday, August 13th, to study orchard problems in the Kickapoo orchards. The meeting was called by Mr. C. L. Kuehner and Dr. R. H. Roberts and turned out to be an outstanding success.

Dr. Roberts kept the growers on edge discussing problems in fertilization, pruning, spraying, and general orchard management. We will not attempt to mention all the points brought out because we have already made arrangements to have talks along the same line at our annual convention at Madison, November 19–21. However, there were some very important features presented which should be mentioned.

One of the first stops in the tour demonstrated the use of sweet clover in the orchard. Under local conditions, namely, with a deep fertile soil, sweet clover was not recommended nor was spring cultivation. A grass and weed growth seemed to give about the best results when nitrogen fertilizer was used. This may not be true in other sections, Dr. Roberts said, "If you get better fruit by a certain practice that's the practice to adopt."

The amount of fertilization to be given a tree depends upon the growth made. It should be 12 or 18 inches for the McIntosh variety. Proper pruning for an open top was also pointed out as essential. McIntosh and Show trees so pruned were loaded with fruit while those with dense tops were less productive.

The important thing in profitable orcharding is to get a maximum yield of clean fruit. Some of the orchards had not been sprayed properly. In a discussion on the subject of spraying the growers seemed to have come to the conclusion that spray charts serve merely as a guide. The thing to do is to start spraying during the pre-pink stage or by applying a very early pre-pink and then spray whenever there is more new growth to be covered. In other words, if apples free from scab and worms are desired, and this, of course, is necessary to have No. 1 grade fruit to sell, it is necessary to keep the trees covered with spray all the time. Therefore, the number of times to spray depends entirely upon the weather, and may require from five to eight sprays. The more it rains the more often it is necessary to spray.

The Apple Maturity Tester

An apple maturity tester to test the ripeness of apples was demonstrated. This is a small device which determines the firmness of the apple according to a scale. The Government has prepared a chart giving the correct pressure scale at which the apples should be picked. The tester is pushed into a cut surface of an apple. The pressure can be read on a graduated scale. The tester is made by the D. Ballaus Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C., and retails at $8.50.

The California picking ladder was also demonstrated. This is a very sturdy ladder and recommended as one of the best. A pointed ladder, to be leaned against the branches of a tree, will cost the grower as high as $25 a day, one of the growers brought out, because a great many apples are knocked off.

Cutting grass and weeds late in the season was also shown to be a bad practice. Sharp stubble are left which puncture the apples when they fall, making it almost necessary to sell all windfalls for cider purposes. By cutting the grass very early in the season it may be possible to control the height of both grass and weeds but still leave a cushion on which the apples may fall without injury, providing they do not strike the branches. Some of the growers asked if there would not be more moisture conserved if the weeds and grass were cut and allowed to lie on

(Continued on page 39)

Twelve Counties Were Represented at the Meeting in the Orchards at Gays Mills.

1. The entire group in front of the packing house of the Wisconsin Orchards Inc.
2. City of Gays Mills from the bluff at entrance to the orchards.
3. Group from southeastern Wisconsin.
4. Dane County group. L. J. Merriam, Mrs. McLean, McLean Bros., Geo. Briggs, Mrs. R. E. Vaughan, R. E. Vaughan, L. C. Hatch, W. Hartwell, T. C. Allen, Shaw, Blodgett.
5. Grant County group. Mrs. R. A. Irwin, R. A. Irwin, Lyle Ward, C. L. Stephens, Mrs. Lyle Ward, John N. Pringle, Adam Kirsthbaum. Columbia County group. H. J. Williams, G. H. Turner.
6. Trempealeau County group. Paul Thatcher, John Spittler, Wm. Wichelman, Ralph Young, Alvin Young, W. A. Young, Fred Sacia, Art Grove, Robert Grove.
7. Ozaukee County group. J. E. Useldinv, A. M. Uselding, Arnold Nieman, Roland Nieman, Fred Franz, Mrs. Albert Boerner, Albert Boerner, Mrs. Guy S. Hales, Guy S. Hales.
8. Kewaunee County group. L. J. Henry, Henry Dvork, Lee Metzner. Vernon County group. H. A. Maline, Carl Gianoli, Joseph Gianoli. Manitowoc County group. Mrs. H. J. Weavers, H. J. Weavers, Mr. Arpke.
9. Buffalo County group. John Bolinger, Reinhard Heuer, A. Krause.

NEW IDEAS IN ORCHARD MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 37)

the ground as a mulch. Dr. Roberts' opinion was that the shade produced by a heavy crop of standing grass and weeds conserved more moisture than when cut.

In reply to questions on pruning he pointed out a number of weak and poorly bearing branches, and indicated how to remove them. By studying the type of branches which bear small apples, growers will become familiar with them and be able to remove them at the proper time.

When the tree is pruned by simply taking out cross branches and opening it up so the light may get in, often times the good bearing wood is cut out and the poor bearing branches left on the tree.

Any system which the orchardist adopts should be such as to give him the best possible yield of fruit of the highest quality.

Nitrate fertilizers are being used in several of the Gays Mills orchards. It was brought out that it is essential in most orchards for profitable production. One orchard was inspected which had never been given nitrate. The leaves were yellowish in color, the growth poor and the crop unprofitable, due to off year bearing small size of fruit.

Grading and Packing

Two types of graders were in use. Perhaps the most accurate is the one grading by weight, but it requires more care. The other type, and the most common, is the one grading according to size, by means of a belt with holes of the correct grade sizes. This is satisfactory for basket packing.

The Perfection steel ring packing form was being used by all the orchardists. It enables the packer to put up a firm attractive pack. A green decorative fringe liner was used which protected the outer layer from rim cuts and made the baskets quite attractive.

An underground storage cellar has been built by the Wisconsin Orchards Inc., of which J. J. McKenna is manager. It was built of re-inforced concrete. The floor was made of slatted planks about two feet above the ground. By keeping the soil moist the cellar was quite cool and humid.

The counties represented were: Buffalo County, Columbia County, Crawford County, Dane County, Fond du Lac County, Grant County, Kewaunee County, Manitowoc County, Milwaukee County, Ozaukee County, Racine County, Sauk County, Sheboygan County, Trempealeau County, Vernon County, Waukesha County.

10. Milwaukee county group. Ray Pallett, Ellroy Honnadel, John Koehler, Rudolf Koehler, Mrs. Allen Guenther, Allen Guenther, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Alfred Meyer.
11. Sauk County group. A. C. Williams, Clifford Capener, L. B. Irish, A. K. Bassett, A. K. Bassett, Jr., J. Plumb, J. S. Palmer.
12. Racine County group. W. J. Moyle, Lyman Skewes, Walter Christianson, Charles Patterson, H. G. Klumb.

WASHING APPLES

THERE is some interest developing in Wisconsin relative to washing apples. In "Virginia Fruit", published by the Virginia Horticultural Society is the following:

"Many of the larger growers and groups of growers have ordered apple washing machines from the west to supplement their grading and packing equipment. In all, nineteen machines have been ordered. These machines can be attached to the regular sizing equipment. The apples are not only washed but dried before running onto the sizing machine.

"In the west the washing of apples in preparation for market has been practiced for a number of years and with excellent results under western conditions. Reports indicate that the washing not only does not injure the fruit but actually improves its appearance and keeping quality. It of course remains to be seen whether or not washing will prove as successful under eastern conditions. The west is not troubled with fungus and storage rots to the same extent as some sections.

"The western type machine which has a dryer attachment is expensive and perhaps beyond the reach of the smaller grower. To meet the needs of the smaller orchards the U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared plans showing how to construct a washing machine, without a drying attachment, for a cost of from one to two hundred dollars. The plans can be secured by writing Mr. J. H. Meek, Director of Markets, State Office Building, Richmond, Va.

"If washing of apples becomes the common practice in this state it will undoubtedly lead to the organization of more community co-operative packing houses."

"Farmers who sprayed five times are the only ones who secured a crop free from worms," says R. T. Glassco, County Agent of Janesville in speaking of the success of spray rings in Rock County.

"Many members of spray rings in the county sprayed only three times and 25 per cent of the apples are wormy. This has been a bad season as the second brood of coddling moths came out about the last of July and the first of August. If the apples were not sprayed to take care of them at the right time, the result was wormy apples.

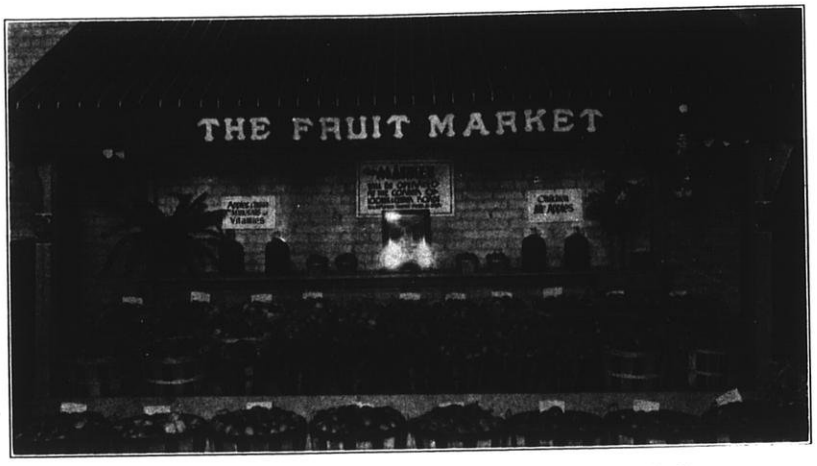
"Since I bought a car I don't have to walk to the bank to make my deposits."

"Ah, you ride there?"

"No, I don't make any."

The Fruit Market

County Associations Try Out New Marketing Method



New Roadside Stand Made by the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association.

THE Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association is tackling the marketing problem by a new method. The association built a portable stand which was placed in a favorable location for the purpose of selling the apples of members of the Milwaukee County spray rings, practically all of whom belong to the county fruit growers association. The market is called "The Fruit Market" and is being advertised throughout the Milwaukee territory. Only good, clean fruit will be sold in this stand.

If results are as good as expected, no doubt the association will locate stands in other places and the other members of the five county Spray Ring Federation, namely Ozaukee County, Waukesha County, Washington County, and Racine County will also build stands.

It is planned to have the name of the market copyrighted so that a reputation may be built up and maintained for this particular type of stand.

Mr. Ray Pallett, county agent of Milwaukee County, in a letter dated September 23rd tells of the success of the fruit market during the past month:

"The market is developing very nicely. Sales are increasing each week and the size of the sales is also increasing. The market is only open on Saturday afternoons and Sundays and they experienced one rainy Sunday. Total sales have ranged from $40 to $75. The largest sale was last Sunday when they sold $60 worth of apples alone. In addition to that there was about $12 to $15 worth of cider sold. The bulk of the business is from 1 to 5 on Sundays. All available parking space was taken when I was out there Sunday with about 17 cars stopping at once.

"Up to the present time most of the sales have been in small quantities—"pounds for a quarter" or pecks. It appears as if the size of the sale is increasing and we expect a lot of "bushel" sales in October. The men that are selling through the stand are more pleased as the time goes on and I have no question of the future success of the market if they continue to develop it along constructive lines. The largest Milwaukee paper carried a picture and story of the market a week ago which drew a large crowd, and one of the smaller papers is running it this week. In addition I am sending out a quantity of the enclosed sales letter to organization officers and prospective buyers.

"I have urged the men not to encourage too many to sell through the market as I think it is better for a few to sell a large proportion of their fruit than a large number to sell just a small percentage of their crop. Then, too, a closer check on quality can be kept.

"Road tie-ups and construction work has reduced the traffic in that neighborhood this year but it should be a good location over a period of years. Then, too, there is the handicap of reduced buying power on the part of the public. All roadside market operators are making the same report of poor sales this year in particular.

"One of the best results from an educational standpoint that this market has accomplished is inducing the use of new clean attractive containers. There are a large number of the growers who are using new or nearly new baskets for the first time.

"William Basse, Station D, Route 3, Milwaukee, has been elected president of the marketing organization.

New metal signs are being placed along all approaching highways."

A little boy was sitting behind a baldheaded man in church, who was scratching the fringe of hair on one side of his bald pate. The old gentleman kept it up so long that the little boy became interested, and leaning over said, "Say, mister, you'll never catch him there. Why don't you run him out in the open?"

He: "My ancestors came over in the Mayflower."

She: "It's lucky they did. The immigration laws are a little stricter now."—Exchange.

Apple Maggot Control

MR. T. C. ALLEN, Research Assistant of the Department of Entomology of the College of Agriculture, gave a very interesting discussion at the meeting of fruit growers held at Gays Mills during September on the results of his research in the control of the apple maggot.

It looks like the apple maggot is doing considerable damage in Wisconsin because a number of growers traveled quite a distance to hear this particular talk.

Time of Emerging Important

In order to control the maggot it is necessary to know when the fly emerges from the soil so that the fruit may be sprayed and the fly killed before it has had time to lay its eggs in the apple. This is one of the problems on which Mr. Allen has been working during the past season.

This year in the Gays Mills section the fly came out between the dates of July 14th and August 5th. Mr. Allen also found that there is only one brood in that section while in neighboring states, especially those South of us, there are usually two broods, or a partial second.

Life History

The fly starts laying eggs about ten days after it emerges from the soil. During its lifetime it feeds on the secretions on the apple, somewhat like the house-fly. It does no injury to the fruit. It lays its eggs by stinging the apple and depositing eggs under the skin. The eggs hatch in from four to six days into tiny white grubs or maggots which tunnel around in the apple. The sweeter or softer the variety, the faster the maggot goes according to Mr. Allen. When the apple falls to the ground, the maggot comes out, goes into the soil, where it immediately pupates, coming out as a fly again the following year at about the dates mentioned, namely July 14th to August 5th, depending on conditions.

An arsenate of lead spray at the rate of one pound to forty gallons of water applied during the time the fly is out will give control. It is important, said Mr. Allen, to keep the apples covered during the entire time that the flies are feeding on the fruit. The number of applications to be made depend upon the weather.

In the small farm orchard some control may be obtained by keeping all the apples picked off the ground, since the worm does not leave the apple until it falls to the ground. However, in large orchards the clean-up method is not practical.

Time of Emergence Depends Upon Local Conditions

Mr. Allen also stated that where the orchard has been under cultivation the fly may emerge a little earlier than the dates given. The Gays Mills orchards are under sod culture. The time of emergence seems to depend somewhat upon soil temperature. Further tests are necessary to determine the date of emergence in other parts of the state and under various conditions.

At any rate it is safe to say that if the apples are kept covered with arsenate of lead spray from the middle of July to the latter part of August the apple maggot will be controlled.

The work at Gays Mills is being done under the supervision of H. F. Wilson and C. L. Fluke of the Department of Entomology, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

MULCHING THE STRAWBERRY CROP

MOST of our Wisconsin strawberry growers will no doubt use straw for mulching. However those who attended the annual strawberry meeting at Alma Center this past June realize that a good grade of marsh hay has considerable value. On one of the farms visited on the tour, marsh hay cut late so as to have a minimum of weed seeds, was used. The hay was raked between the rows in the spring but on the night of the first heavy frost the grower and his family went out and threw the hay back onto the plants. He saved his crop. Part of his field had been covered with straw but it had been broken up and was so short that it would not stay on the rows due to a rather heavy wind. The marsh hay, being long, did the work. Of course, most of our growers do not expect such a frost again for a number of years.

Corn stalks are also being used by a number of growers to good advantage.

The amount of mulch to apply depends upon local conditions. In some places in Minnesota and Montana as much as six inches of straw is used but in most places two inches is considered enough. Heavy soils need more mulch than light soil.

In some states the growers say that straw appears to have a toxic affect and decreases the yield of strawberries. While we have not had any complaint of this in Wisconsin, nevertheless it is a point to be observed.

Some years the use of mulch hardly pays and other years it nearly doubles the income from the field.

CHIEF

The Wonderful New Red Raspberry surpasses all other varieties in Hardiness and Yield

Write for full particulars.

DANIELS NURSERY
Long Lake, Minnesota

New Varieties of Fruits

MR. E. V. PORTER, fruit grower of Menomonie, Wisconsin, is an enthusiastic horticulturist. This summer he visited a number of meetings and places of interest. Dropping in to the office during September, he told us of some of the things he had seen.

He was very much impressed with the Dominion Experiment Station at Morden, Manitoba. This station is about sixty miles southwest of Winnepeg and a wonderful place to visit for anyone interested in hardy fruits and vegetables. They are testing the hardiness of many new varieties of fruit. They have a block of all the new Minnesota creations, another of the South Dakota varieties, and are producing a great many new types at the station.

The "Chief" raspberry is very promising in this section. The Viking is also good. A blackcap raspberry has been developed which is doing well. This is the Hilborn.

Two good plums, the Tokata and Radison, have been developed.

He mentioned two new rhubarb varieties that will be of interest to our vegetable growers, the Ruby and the McDonald. They are red all the way through and of unusual quality.

Improved new sand cherries that are very large and of good quality have also been developed.

Mr. Porter also attended the annual convention of the North Dakota Horticultural Society. He reports a very interesting meeting. The members are practically all amateurs, very much interested in the possibilities of fruit and vegetable growing in North Dakota and in new varieties adapted to the state which are being produced.

He next visited the National Nut Growers Association convention held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 17–19. A great deal of work is being done in crossing different species of nuts. His opinion is that we will some day have a cross between the black walnut and the English walnut which will be as good in quality as the English now is and hardy in Wisconsin.

Mr. Porter is testing out a large number of new varieties of fruits and vegetables on his farm in Menomonie and those of our members who pass that way will find his place of unusual interest.

COVERING RASPBERRIES

WHETHER or not raspberries should be covered depends a great deal upon their stage of maturity when cold weather comes. A grower in Minnesota who has a deep rich soil finds it absolutely necessary to cover his raspberries, while his neighbor, a mile or so distant, on a lighter and somewhat poorer soil never needs to cover. The reason is that the canes belonging to the first grower make a tall rank growth and do not stop growing early enough in the fall so as to mature properly.

The same thing is true in a greater or lesser degree throughout Wisconsin. Soil conditions and weather conditions have a great deal to do with it. On a rich, fertile soil on which the canes have grown rather heavily and especially if the fall has been warm with plenty of rainfall, it may be much more necessary to cover canes than when the conditions are the reverse.

At any rate, it is well for each grower who has not been in the habit of covering to cover a few rows to see which practice gives the best results. The method that gives the largest crop is the method to use.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS ITEMS

A. F. Yeager, Secretary

If you have an opportunity to use cold storage do not forget that you can store some sweet corn in the husk for this winter's use.

So far as we know, a record for bringing corn to roasting ear stage was made this summer when we planted Golden Gem June 20 and had corn large enough for use 49 days later. This was ten days under the record made by Sunshine several years ago.

Production of seed by a rhubarb plant is a perfectly normal process. A healthy rhubarb plant may be expected to send up a seed stock. However, this seed stock should be cut out before it blooms as the production of seed will weaken the root and reduce the amount of stalks.

The Home Economics Department at the North Dakota Agricultural College says that meats and vegetables should be canned in a pressure cooker. Ordinary hot water bath may not destroy all the germs.

A recent letter from a patent attorney in Washington reminds me again that new varieties of fruit and ornamental plants propagated by division or grafting may be patented.

One correspondent suggests that there might be possibilities in breeding varieties of Elm trees. Undoubtedly he is right. We could develop strains of Elms of various shapes. One street might be planted to pyramid shaped trees, another to drooping trees, a third to vase shaped trees and all of them Elms. Our prediction is that the future will disclose many such distinct varieties. A little extra cost in grafting trees would certainly be well worth while where uniformity is desired.

Experiment stations have found that it is necessary to keep apple trees growing at a reasonable rate in order to keep them healthy and productive. Trees should produce from five to six inches of new wood on the ends of the branches each year. If the growth is shorter than this, fertilizer with nitrates may be desirable.

The small black objects along the stems of the Tiger Lilies are bulblets, not seeds. However, these bulblets may be planted the same as seed this fall and will make new plants.

Now is a good time to plan improvements for your garden. Everything is fresh in your mind. It will be more difficult to recollect these things next spring.—From North and South Dakota Horticulture.

Last News Letter From Prof. Yeager

It was with considerable regret that we read in the September issue of the North and South Dakota Horticulturist that this is the last news letter from Prof. Yeager for some time. They have contained a great many interesting and valuable items.

We understand Prof. Yeager will do advanced work at the Iowa Agricultural College.

NEW BULLETIN ON EXHIBITING VEGETABLES

A very helpful little bulletin entitled "Preparing Exhibits of vegetables" has just been issued by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture written by Prof. James G. Moore.

We recommend this to anyone interested in preparing exhibits for county or other fairs. Write to the agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin for stencil bulletin No. 101.

It Pays to Make The Orchard Popular

IT HAS often been said that happiness should be the aim of our endeavors. Many of us find happiness in making new friends. Those who find happiness in making friends usually give happiness to those they meet.

This is expressed very well in a letter we received from Fred Sacia of Galesville who is not only successful as an orchardist but also in making friends. He says, "For the last two Sundays visitors have been here in the orchard literally by the hundreds. The gradual increase in the number of visitors has come about during the course of several years. At first we let it be known at blossom time when the orchards would be in full bloom and visitors would be made welcome. The local papers and home people took an interest in the occasion. When we had our first large crop of Greenings we advertised the fact through a La Crosse paper and hand bills. We told people that they would be welcome to visit the orchard on a certain Sunday just prior to harvest.

"The ten acre tract averaged about a thousand bushels of fruit per acre and was well worth coming a considerable distance to see. And people did come by the hundreds. The last few years when a heavy bloom or a fine harvest is our good fortune it just seems to be generally understood that everybody is welcome. Our local paper and the correspondents from La Crosse give the orchard a write-up. Our only part in the affair is to try to make everyone feel welcome when they come.

We are quite isolated as our orchard friends know, and I am a busy man trying to make a go of raising Delicious. When these occasions arrive we are really happy in playing hosts to so many people. We make a great many new and pleasing acquaintances. There are times when the orchard is full of happy visitors.

"To those who are practical minded we might say that we make lots of sales although we make no visible effort to cash in on the free advertising we get. In our case we give away a few apples. Last Sunday there were drop Wealthies to be found in the grass. This Sunday there were enough ripe Delicious on the ground to treat all visitors.

"We go through the orchard together looking for ripe apples and viewing heavily laden trees.

"When we meet under such happy circumstances ought we not make lasting friends for ourselves and Wisconsin apples?"

Yours truly,
FRED SACIA.

DUTIES ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES

A NEW import duty has been established by Canada on fresh fruits and vegetables effective August 28, 1930. The new rates are somewhat higher than those of 1929. The duties on fruits are 20% ad valorum on a fixed valuation. On vegetables they are 30% ad valorum. The rates are as follows:

Fruits

Peaches	$2.40	per 100	lbs.
Pears	1.80	per 100	lbs.
Plums and prunes	1.60	per 100	lbs.
Apples	1.20	per 100	lbs.
Cantaloupes	2.60	per 100	lbs.

Vegetables

Cabbage	$1.50	per 100	lbs.
Celery	3.00	per 100	lbs.
Onions	1.20	per 100	lbs.
Tomatoes	3.00	per 100	lbs.

EDITORIALS

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP GOING UP

FOR the first time the membership of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has reached the three thousand mark. Slowly but steadily the membership has increased.

But we are not going to stop at three thousand. Within the next year or so we should have thirty-five hundred. We believe that the magazine should be read by a great many more than that number. The meetings also should be attended by a great many more than they have been in the past.

The Society now consists largely of affiliated organizations. This enables us to do more effective work because we can deal with local groups to much better advantage than individuals. It is possible to hold garden club meetings, small fruit and tree fruit meetings in different sections of the state that are of considerable benefit to the members.

In addition to the affiliated organizations we have 242 life members, and a number of individual members. The following are the local organizations affiliated with the Society.

Fruit Growers

Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Association
Browns Valley Horticultural Society
Door County Fruit Growers Union
German Settlement Horticultural Club
Jefferson County Fruit Growers' Association
Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association
Milwaukee Florists' Club
Ozaukee County Fruit Growers' Association
Union Mills Horticultural Society
Warrens Fruit Growers' Association
Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association

Garden Clubs

Art Institute Garden Club, Milwaukee
Beloit Garden Club
Cedarburg Garden Club
Elkhorn Garden Club
Ft. Atkinson Garden Club
Hartland Garden Club
Hawthorne Garden Club, Hales Corners
Hillcrest Garden Club, West Allis
Jefferson Garden Club
Kenosha Horticultural Society
Madison Garden Club
Madison Rosarians
Milwaukee County Horticultural Society
Oconomowoc Garden Club
Oshkosh Horticultural Society
Pierce County Horticultural Society
Racine Garden Club
Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club
Superior Garden Club
Waukesha Town Garden Club
Wauwatosa Garden Club
West Allis Garden Club
West Side Garden Club, Madison
Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club

JUST GARDENING

We are fully convinced that it is very difficult to have continuous bloom in the garden during the late summer and early fall without the use of annuals. Perennials, spring flowering bulbs, and rock garden plants give a profusion of bloom in the spring and early summer, but by the use of annuals the garden may be kept looking attractive during August, September, and until frost comes.

Very few flowers will give the beauty and long continuous bloom which we can get with zinnias, petunias, sweet allysum, ageratum, calandulas, marigolds, scabiosa, and a number of other beautiful annuals. All of the above flowers started blooming in the editor's garden about the middle of July and by trimming with a garden shears were kept in bloom continuously and are still in bloom October 1st. They were planted in between perennials which had been cut back and consequently there was always something of interest in the border.

One of the most useful of garden tools is a clipping shears. If you have not tried pruning or cutting back your perennials and annuals you will be surprised at the improvement which will result if you do so. All flower stalks of perennials should be cut off immediately after they are through blooming unless one desires to grow seed, in which case, however, the plant is somewhat weakened.

Such plants as tunica and violas will only give a continuous bloom if they are sheared back rather heavily. Delphiniums will not give a good second crop of flowers unless the first flower stalks are cut off before seed has started. This year we even had a second crop of bloom from achillea roseum, due to heavy trimming.

"Coreopsis, gaillardia, and scabiosa are three beautiful perennials which deserve greater attention" says John Hauser, pioneer perennial grower of Bayfield. By keeping the tops of these three perennials trimmed back and not letting them go to seed they will give contin-

uous bloom throughout the summer and fall. The improved strains are very beautiful and an asset to any perennial border.

In "Garden Gossip", the organ of the garden club of Virginia, we find this item by a garden club member.

"I wonder if we women stop to realize the fine worth of garden club husbands***. America is fast developing fine gardeners —not borrowed ones from the Continent***. With the invaluable help of these Garden Club husbands, whom we must cultivate to the utmost, I believe we will soon have the loveliest gardens in all the world."

In a number of states garden clubs are composed primarily of women. This is not true in Wisconsin. Without question the men in the Wisconsin Garden Clubs are a valuable asset.

Historians tell us that the Chinese had developed in the neighborhood of 200 varieties of peonies by the year 550 A. D. Some historians even go as far as to say that the Chinese had peony societies and held flower shows at that time much as we do today.

The Herbaceous or Albi Flora types and the Moutan or tree peony, native of the cold climates of Siberia in northern China were the kinds used.

Historians also tell us that landscape gardening was practiced in China as early as 2600 B. C.

H. J. R.

AEROPLANE DUSTING EFFECTIVE IN WEST

AEROPLANE dusting for orchards is being tried out on rather an extensive scale in Western orchards according to an article in "Better Fruit".

Western orchardists find aeroplane dusting to have a number of advantages. It has been tried out for the control of different insects and fungous diseases. The advantages of the method are listed as follows:

1. Speed of application; 2. thoroughness of coverage; 3. conservation of dusting material; 4. saving in time, labor and investment in other equipment; 5. independence of and noninterference with other orchard practices; 6. the possibility of treating non-orchard tracts that border on cultivated areas and which harbor insects or diseases; 7. the possibility of community effort in wholesale control of epidemics of insects or diseases which may catch the orchardist unprepared to combat them. 8. nominal cost per acre for the service.

On August 20, more than one hundred fifty acres of prunes were aerodusted with sulphur for brown rot control. The average amount per acre has been fifty pounds, applied at a cost of $1.50 per acre to the grower. A speed of application as high as twenty-five acres per minute has been obtained.

IF

If you were busy being kind,
Before you knew it you would find
You'd soon forget to think 'twas true
That some one was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad,
And cheering people who are sad,
Although your heart might ache a bit,
You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being good
And doing just the best you could,
You'd not have time to blame some man
Who's doing just the best he can.

If you were busy being true
To what you know you ought to do,
You'd be so busy you'd forget,
The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right,
You'd find yourself too busy quite
To criticize your neighbor long
Because he's busy being wrong.

—REBECCA FORESMAN.

MAKING GRAPE JUICE

GRAPE juice can be very easily and simply made by a new method. In fact, the method is so simple that at first it seems improbable. However, last spring while visiting at the home of E. W. Sullivan, Alma Center, we had the opportunity of sampling some grape juice that was made by this method and found it delicious. Furthermore, the grapes themselves were very good. Here is the method as given us by Mr. Sullivan.

Put one cup of grapes in a sterilized one quart jar. Cover the grapes with boiling water, letting stand one-half minute, and then drain the water off.

Now add one small cup of sugar and fill the jar with boiling water and seal. Shake the jar a little if all the sugar is not dissolved.

Putting the hot water on the grapes first and draining it off heats the grapes and Mr. Sullivan thinks it makes them keep better.

The jars should then be placed in a dark fruit closet where they will keep indefinitely. They should not be opened for several weeks however. By this time the liquid will have become rich grape juice. The grapes may also be used.

PLANTS FOR SHADY SPOTS

Garden lovers are always interested in plants that will grow in the shade. Here are a few of them: Cleome pungens, the Spider Plant; Hosta, or the Plantain Lilies; Lobelia cardinals, our native Cardinal Flower; Mertensia virginica, or the Virginian Bluebells; Vinca minor, commonly called Myrtle; and Monarda didyma, which some people call Oswego Tea, and others call Bee Balm.—From the Canadian Horticulturist.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

YOUR GARDEN

I bring serenity to your life. No human pursuit gives more pleasure to your days than the creating of me.

I am, outwardly, your own accomplishment, but in the business of me God is your more than equal partner.

I am at once your solace in sorrow and your inspiration for endeavor.

My flowering hand is outstretched to welcome you at the end of the day, my leafy arms reach yearningly for you when you return from the longer absence.

I am the place where your children play and bask in the sunshine to lay the foundation of health and strength that shall make them worthy of citizenship.

I teach you the great lesson of patience, since the rotation of my fruition may not be hurried but must proceed slowly and quietly as has been ordained from the beginning of time.

I keep your feet on the ground both physically and spiritually, and something, none the less actual because unseen, flows from me into your body and soul, something that makes you valiant and gives you the joy of living.

I am your flowers and vines and trees, and the soil that gives them life—I AM YOUR GARDEN.—From BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS.

AMATEUR FLOWER EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR

THE exhibits were good in spite of heat and dry weather. Do you know I never worry the least bit as to whether there will be enough flowers for a good exhibit, no matter what the weather has been. I used to, the first two or three years, but I found that the flower lovers were taking special care of their gardens and like as not the exhibit would be especially fine. So I stopped worrying, and just try to plan a little more attractive way to set them up.

For many years the majority of exhibitors were from near by gardens, but the circle is widening every year. Garden lovers are finding that flowers can be brought many miles in very good condition and compete successfully with those brought from near by gardens. There were quite a few new exhibitors this year—and it is of one of these I wish to speak. I just do not know why she had never

been able to get a premium list, but evidently she determined to exhibit some of her flowers and wrote to me that she intended doing so.

She had made no entry, simply brought the flowers for exhibition, asking that the judge pass on their merits, and if he thought them worthy of a ribbon, to give it to her. She wanted to learn what to do; also what not to do.

The judge decided that she deserved some ribbons, for had some of the flowers been in competition, they would have won both ribbon and cash prizes.

Now really, wasn't that a nice sensible way to start exhibiting? I am telling this in the hope that other flower lovers may do likewise. She had some very lovely flowers and was not thinking so much of the money she might win as she was of the pleasure of raising flowers worthy of a blue ribbon.

This is the spirit of the greater number of those exhibiting, the desire to show something that is really worth while.

A few years ago several women were looking over the flowers and one of them said, "I just wish I had brought some of my flowers, they are much better than any that are here." Why not bring them, I urged I will gladly give you space, the judge will gladly pass on their merits and award you ribbons if they deserve them. After a bit of persuasion she decided to bring in a number of vases the next morning, we looked over the list and I explained to her the rules for exhibiting.

The next morning she came with some of her friends, joyfully sure that her flowers were to be the winners of all the ribbons. Vases were given her and she started to arrange the flowers. But as she arranged, more and more often she looked at those already in place. Presently she asked to speak to me. "I think perhaps I will not put up any more of my flowers—they—they do not look as nice as I thought they did, I think perhaps they just looked so nice because they were mine.

As I placed her exhibit she she said slowly, "Would you ever believe it, why they are just nothing compared to those others. She watched the judge carefully as he worked, nodding her head as he awarded the ribbons in the different classes. After the judging was done she said,—"This is the first time I really appreciated this exhibit, it is really wonderful when you look at the flowers with seeing eyes."

But the little lady who came

many miles to show her flowers had no such sorrowful experience, she had looked over the exhibits with "seeing eyes"; all she needed was a bit of information about the different classes, also the rules. Next year she may come back with confidence.

I am also quite sure that she will be another of those exhibitors called "a good sport". She is out to win if possible, but if she loses—that's all right, wait and see what will happen next year. To quote one of the exhibitors who won second place, "The ribbons were won fairly—but I think I will be able to come back next year and remove a portion of her scalp."

LILIES IN MY GARDEN

I HAVE been wandering about the garden trying to make up my mind just where those Henryii lily bulbs are to be planted. They want a well drained spot of course, shelter from strong winds, while their neighbors' coloring should be agreeable. I like to settle on a permanent spot for lilies, they are one of the things that are the better for being left alone when once planted. I try to add some lilies every spring and fall, not but what it would be very delightful to buy them all at once—but it is very much easier on the purse. At present there are Lilium Elegans in variety, Regale, Auratum, Candidum, Krameri, Philipinense Formosanum, Speciosum, Tenuifolium, Tigrinum both single and double, besides a large clump of our native lilies, one of the special groups in my garden. It is surrounded with meadow rue and when the lilies are in bloom, is well worth looking at.

Most lilies like a shade at their feet, Regales seem to particularly enjoy growing out of clumps of Coral bells, (Heuchera) Madonnas seem more stately and pure when growing near the intense blue of Chinese Delphinium. I planted the vivid little Tenuifoliums in the rock garden near the gray green of Arabis alpina, the combination of mossy rocks and gray green foliage with the scarlet of the tiny lilies is very striking.

Philipinense Formosanum is a very large white lily, faintly flushed pink on the outside. The foliage is fine and grassy, stem is quite tall bearing one very large bloom. I raised the two in my garden from seed and planted them out with hope and prayers that they would prove really hardy.

Just Planning

I just enjoy this season of the year, for I can dig things up to my heart's content. "Stepping out side a better view to get," in other words making believe I was a stranger walking along the streets admiring and also critising, I was quite sure that my home grounds needed shrubs along the north fence, with Hollyhocks, Delphiniums and Phlox next. In fact a new bed could be made on that side of the place. Those Phlox needed resetting and where the phlox were taken out was just the place to try out these Azaleas and Rhododendrons for the catalog said they needed a sheltered place.

Of course that fascinating catalog is at the bottom of all this planning, but what is your very own garden for, if you do not "try", at least—to grow some of the lovely things you read about and see in other places.

You know they say the soil is the most important thing in growing both of those beautiful shrubs. After I get them in nice woodsy soil mixed with oak sawdust that is quite well rotted I shall water them quite faithfully with all the surplus sour milk, (my husband does not care for pancakes anyway, and the sour milk has surely been fine in the native orchid bed.

If this little description of my intentions and my garden is rather incoherent—please forgive and read between the lines all the things I meant to say. The view from the window is very interesting, as the pool is lined with robins, blackbirds, brown thrush and little yellow birds, all intent on getting a drink and a bath. The steps are crowded and I am sure every moment some of them will surely fall in and need rescuing, even a shy meadow lark thinks it is an ideal spot for a bath.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN

AN INTERNATIONAL Peace Garden is being fostered by the National Association of Gardeners. It is to be a large floral park, commemorating the years of peace and concord that have prevailed between the United States and Canada. It will be located on the Canadian-United States boundary at some point easily accessible to the citizens of these two great neighbor nations.

In writing of the Peace Garden, Miss Dorothy Ebel secretary of the National Association of Gardeners says, "It is hoped that the living, ever-growing beauty of nature will not only provide a distinctive and appropriate memorial to the peace of the past, but will inspire future generations and other nations with a desire to perpetuate and spread peace and good-will."

A fund of five million dollars, securely invested, is the aim of the Association, to provide an income sufficient to develop and maintain the garden. It is desired to raise this amount by popular subscription—to have everyone contribute, especially children, the citizens of tomorrow.

It has been suggested that every adult give twenty-five cents and every child five cents. If you are willing to give your support communicate with the National Association of Gardeners, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state: to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

WHILE we are not able to publish the detailed program for the convention until the November issue we can assure garden club members it will be worth making a trip to Madison to attend the meeting.

The general outline is given on page 34. The committee has made every effort to have the program contain topics of timely interest to gardeners and the best speakers available have been requested to attend.

Board of Managers' Meeting

The Board of Managers, composed of one member elected by each affiliated garden club in addition to the Executive Committee, will meet Wednesday forenoon, November 19th to nominate officers for the ensuing year and pass on all matters of business to come before the convention.

During October each garden club should elect a member of the club to serve on the Board of Managers.

PREMIUMS FOR AMATEURS AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

Open to any amateur member of the Horticultural Society or the Garden Club Federation.

Flower Arrangement

An Arrangement of three cut flowers in a container. Exhibitor to furnish container.
Prizes: 1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.00; each additional entry 50 cents.

Strawflower Arrangement

Arrangement of strawflowers, any variety or number, in own container.
Prizes: 1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.00; each additional entry 50 cents.

Winter Boquet Arrangement

An Arrangement of berries, leaves, seed pods, branches, etc., in own container.
Prizes: 1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.00; each additional entry 50 cents.

TABLE DECORATION

Class 1. Special Occasion tables. Set for four. Table furnished. No silverware.
Prizes: 1st, $8.00; 2nd, $5.00; 3rd, $3.00; each additional entry $2.00.
Class 2. Luncheon table. Set for four. Table furnished. No silverware.
Prizes: 1st, $8.00; 2nd, $5.00; 3rd, $3.00; each additional entry $2.00.
All exhibits must be in place by 12 noon on Wednesday, Nov. 19.

VISIT GRANT PARK

Grant Park, on highway 15 between Milwaukee and Racine, in South Milwaukee, has been suggested as a suitable location for the next State Garden and Flower Show.

It is a beautiful park. We would like to have as many garden club members as possible visit the park, and express their opinion as to its possibilities for the show.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR GARDEN CLUBS

AGAIN let us suggest that unless you have tried organizing a program for your garden club meeting several months ahead and have tried letting the members of your club develop the topics for the program, be sure to give it a trial this coming winter. Some of the most successful meetings we have attended consisted of topics presented by two to three members of the club. Of course, sufficient time must be given so these members may prepare their topics. Get a list of Horticultural and gardening books from the Free Traveling Library, State Capitol Annex, Madison.

Any amateur will find it possible to prepare a topic with almost scientific accuracy from some of the newer books available. Here are suggestive topics for the coming few months:

October

Digging and Storing Dahlias and Other Bulbs.
Winter Protection for the Garden.
Competitive Exhibits of Winter Bouquets.
Gardens in Other places.
Lantern Slide Exhibit—get list from University Extension Dept., Madison.
Fall Bulbs.

November

Growing Indoor Bulbs and Plants.
Diseases and Care of House Plants.
Gardens in Other Places.
An Indoor Window Box.
Flower Arrangement Demonstration.
Demonstration on Table Arrangement.

December

Vines to Grow Indoors.
Window Gardening.
Care of Christmas Plants.
Varieties of Cacti and How to Grow Them.
Design in the Little Garden.

GARDEN CLUBS HAVE GOOD INFLUENCE

MR. CHARLES TOTTY of Madison, New Jersey, in speaking to the men's garden club of Minneapolis last winter paid this compliment to the women's garden clubs. "I take my hat off to the women's garden clubs. They are making this country blossom like a rose. Wherever you go you see their work. They take a town and the first thing you know they begin to dig the mayor and the council in the back: the depot is dirty and there's some rubbish around and the streets ought to be cleaned and little parks built. It's the women who do it. The men kick but they go ahead and do it just the same. So I say all honor to the garden clubs for the work they are doing."

It is in the influence the garden clubs exert upon all the people of the community that they accomplish the most good. If by example and advice we stimulate our neighbors to beautify their home grounds and if the garden clubs can influence town or city officials to make civic improvements their work will live in the minds of men forever.

MOW YOUR LAWN RIGHT UP TO WINTER THIS YEAR

It is a common mistake to stop mowing the lawn in the late fall in which case the grass gets long, and will later turn brown. It is then necessary to rake it out the following spring which is somewhat difficult to do. It will do no harm to keep it clipped closely until frost comes.

FORMAL DESIGN

"Formal Design In Landscape Architecture" by Frank A. WAUGH is a book which will be of value to those who are interested in the formal in landscaping. Some of the topics treated are: The Rectangular Garden, Formal Design, Radial Design, Spirit and Motive, Walks and Pavings, Tables and Chairs.

CHAMPION HOME BEAUTIFICATION TEAM TO DEMONSTRATE AT CONVENTION

John and Elizabeth Flueger, State Champion Demonstration Team

THOSE who attend our annual convention in November will have the opportunity of hearing the State Champion 4 H Club demonstration team demonstrate on home grounds beautification.

The team, consists of John and Elizabeth Flueger of Hager City, Pierce County, Wisconsin. By having won first prize in the demonstration contest at the State Fair they are entitled to a trip to Madison, to our annual convention where they will give their demonstration.

In writing of the team, County Agent Seyforth says that John and Elizabeth decided to take up the home beautification project so that they would be better able to beautify their home grounds.

Material for the demonstration was furnished by the County Agent's office and Mrs. Gunnison, county club leader. The children's mother, Mrs. C. J. Flueger helped them organize their project.

In their demonstration they give some of the principles of good landscaping.

HELENIUM

A PERENNIAL which makes a splendid showing in the border from June to the end of September is Helenium. It is especially desirable because of its long period of bloom and the fact that it is beautiful during the time when so few perennials make a desirable showing.

The flowers are of mahogany crimson, lemon yellow, or copper brown. They are flat and borne in large heads or clusters somewhat resembling the cone flower, and are closely related to the sun flower. They grow from two and one-half to three feet tall. There are several varieties; Riverton Gem, which grows two and one-half to three feet tall, Riverton Beauty from five to six feet, Rubrum which has mahogany crimson flowers, superbum which has golden yellow flowers.

Because of their tall growth Heleniums are used to form the background of large borders and are especially attractive when planted among shrubbery. They are always covered with large numbers of flowers which remain on the plant in good condition for quite a while.

COLLECTING FERNS AND MOSS NEW INDUSTRY

MOSINEE is one of the greatest cut fern centers in Wisconsin according to Huron Smith of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Cut ferns from Wisconsin go to points all over the United States. Milwaukee wholesale florists use more than $4,000,000 cut ferns each year. Many Indians are engaged in fern collecting.

Wisconsin also produces 1800 carloads of sphagnum moss each year. Moss is collected chiefly in bogs in central Wisconsin.

The collecting, curing and weaving of wire grass is another big Wisconsin industry. This state leads in the production of wire grass, with Minnesota second.

Burn Your Troubles

E. L. CHAMBERS

BEGIN now to prepare for next year's battle with the insect pests and disease enemies of your favorite tree, shrubs, and plants. By burning, as soon as it will be safe to do so without letting the fire get beyond control, all of the crop remnants, fallen leaves, and weeds in the vicinity of your garden, many of the worst of these can be completely eradicated.

Recent scientific investigations have shown that certain wild plants or weeds which are attacked by the diseases of vegetable crops are the most important factors in the overwintering of the disease organisms which furnish the spring sources of infection. The eradication of these host plants is, therefore, a most important step in obtaining effective control.

In the case of cucumber mosaic, first, the wild cucumber, then the common milkweed, the pokeweed, and the perennial ground cherry were found to be overwintering hosts from which the disease was carried in the spring to near-by cucumber fields by striped bettles. Experiments extending over several years have shown that destroying all such weeds in and around the fields for a distance of 50 to 75 yards is the most effective control yet discovered for the prevention of cucumber mosaic and reduces losses to a minimum even in badly infested localities. This method also has the advantage that its effects are cumulative from season to season.

Many troubles, such as leaf spot on iris, botrytus on peonies, leaf spot on strawberries, hollyhock rust, etc., which live over winter on the infected foliage can be checked by burning these leaves and stems in the late fall or early spring.

Likewise stalk borers, squash vine and pickle borers, iris borers, cutworms, armyworms, as well as many species of leafhoppers and aphids can be similarly destroyed in the various stages in which they hibernate on weeds and portions of their host plants.

TREATMENT OF SOIL FOR REGAL LILIES

NOT all gardeners are having success in growing the Regal lily. Very few lilies are benefited by lime. The Regal lily seems to do especially well if planted in a bed of sand. Fannie M. Heath, writing in The American Botanist, gives the following method to use for success with Regal Lilies.

My soil is heavily alkali and I failed many times before I tried vinegar to neutralize the alkali. If vinegar is poured over alkali soil it will foam up and I added vinegar to my soil until it ceased to foam. Then I poured a half teacupful of very fine sand into the bottom of a hole eight inches deep and setting the bulb on that, poured another half cup of sand over it and filled in with the vinegar-treated soil. I planted six bulbs all in the same bed. Two were in untreated soil, two in lightly vinegared soil and the other two as above stated. All were planted in the Spring of 1928 and all were of equal size. The four vinegared ones gave one spike each of from one to three blooms the first year and the untreated ones failed to produce blossoms. In 1929 those in light vinegar gave a single bloom to a single stalk while those in full vinegar gave three stalks each with from two to four blossoms per stalk while those in the untreated soil grew less than six inches high, turned yellow and died before the Summer was half over. This seems to show conclusively that it was the vinegar that gave the splendid results obtained. The bed was well mulched with leaves in Winter. The vinegar used was a by-product of jelly-making. I make quantities of jelly and after the juice is extracted from the fruit I add a lot of water to the pulp and allow this to ferment. This homemade vinegar I use, pulp and all, on the plants.

ROCK PLANTS FOR SHADE

ROCK garden plants will not grow in dense shade. The native habitat of most rock garden plants is in bright sunlight, exposed to wind and sun. Some of them are found in moist ravines and semi-shaded spots. But very few will be found growing naturally in places that are both shady and dry writes Miss Bailey in a recent number of "Your Garden". The soil under a tree is quite thoroughly combed by the feeding roots of the tree and they leave very little plant food, one reason why grass fails to grow under trees. It is very difficult to establish good rock gardens in such a place. It is possible, however, to grow certain plants in *good soil* in shady places, and Miss Bailey gives the following partial list of them:

Ajuga genevensis, Bugleweed
Anchusa myosotidiflora, Forget-me-not Anchusa
Primula auricula, Primrose
Asperula odorata, Sweet Woodruff
Campanula carpatica, Carpathian Harebell
Campanula rotundifolia, Scotch Harebell
Convallaria majalis, Lily-of-the-valley
Dicentra exima, Fringed Bleeding-heart
Ferns
Hosta (Funkia) caerulea, Blue Plantain Lily
Mertensia virgnica, Virginia Bluebell
Phlox divaricata, Wild Sweet William
Trillium grandiflorum, Trllium
Thalictrum adiantifolium, Meadow Rue

Wisconsin has about 1330 acres of commercial onions this year and they have been found to be the best paying crop in net receipts per acre of any cash crop.

News of the Garden Clubs

OCONOMOWOC CLUB HAS CLASS IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

Mrs. David Wilson Weart

The September meeting of the La Belle Garden Club, Oconomowoc, was held at Loeble Isle, the home of Mrs. S. Sufflow. The meeting was preceeded by an outdoor supper and a walk thru the charming garden of the hostess.

The program was given entirely by members of the club.

Mrs. Josephine Derse gave a talk on Dahlias. Mrs. Derse is quite an authority on this subject and won second prize this year at the State Fair on her Dahlia display.

Miss Mabel Gourlie spoke on Annuals suitable for cutting, and their culture. This was followed by a class in Flower Arrangement, the entire club participating. The results were constructively criticised by Mr. Hans Schmidt, followed by a talk on Fall Transplanting of Perennials and demonstrated the proper method of root division of Iris, Peonies, Dicentra and other plants.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY HAS ANNUAL CORN ROAST

Florence Winchester, Secretary

The annual corn roast of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held Friday, August 29th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson. Supper was served on the lawn. Everyone had great fun roasting their weiners and eating the roasted corn. Later in the evening the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. John Geiger.

Mr. and Mrs. August Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. McAfee, Mr. and Mrs. Bocken, and Mr. and Mrs. Thom were the new members voted into the society.

Community singing which was led by Mr. McAfee was enjoyed by all.

Following a dancing and whistling number Mr. McAfee spoke about the work at the Adams Farm School.

JEFFERSON CLUB HOLDS PLANT CLINIC

Esther Friedel, Secretary

Mr. W. A. Sisson of peony fame conducted a very successful plant clinic for the Jefferson Garden Club on Wednesday afternoon, September 10th. The meeting was held in Miss Olga Kerschensteiner's beautiful garden. There were some forty in attendance and all were eager listeners for Mr. Sisson presents his subject in an inimitable manner.

The Jefferson Club was very pleased to have so many of the Fort Atkinson Garden Club at the clinic.

Mr. Sisson, as all know, is an expert in the culture of iris, peonies and gladioli and those attending felt they had gained much valuable information on the planting and care of these plants. The plants used in the demonstration were sold and the proceeds donated to the garden club.

The Jefferson Garden Club certainly appreciates the kindness of Mr. Sisson and Mr. Phillips, who assisted, for conducting this clinic.

WAUWATOSA CLUB HAS PLANT CLINIC

Ernest Le Feber, Secretary

The September meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held in the High School Auditorium. The Treasurer's report showed 59 paid-in memberships.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. Haasch who so kindly turned into the Treasury the prize money from their Little Garden exhibit at the State Fair.

A letter from International Peace Garden was read; motion carried to lay matter over to next meeting for discussion.

It was announced that on September 25, 1930, club members would exhibit correct table setting at the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Corrigan gave a verbal report of the splendid work done by the Flower Guild during the summer. Flowers were distributed to the children at the Kinderheim, Children's Hospital and Muirdale Sanitarium.

Meeting was then turned over to Mr. Sisson of Rosendale, Wisconsin. Mr. Sisson held a plant clinic, at which session great interest was shown by all those present. Subjects covered were planting and care of gladiolas, phlox, iris, and peonies. Mr. Sisson ably handled the matter and the discussion following the meeting was profitable to all of us.

All plants used for demonstration purposes were kindly turned over to the Club, proceeds of the sale to go into the Club Treasury.

WEST ALLIS CLUB INSPECTS A FLOWER GARDEN

Martha Krienitz, Secretary

The September meeting of the West Allis Garden Club was held in Oakwood, Wisconsin, at the home of the Misses Goelzer.

The gardens were a blaze of color, many new seedling and named rare varieties of gladiolus were in bloom.

The annual flowers, benefited by the fall rains, were in their prime, and as always we made new acquaintances in the floral kingdom, a carmine red, double California poppy was admired by all, new colorings in pansies, Salpiglossis, penstemons, and many others.

Everyone of the nineteen members was present. This was made possible by the presence of the Misses Gretel and Hattie Schaaf, who after four years of sojourning in Beverly Hills, California, surprised us by stepping unexpected into our meeting, which proves that sometimes birds also fly north in the fall of the year.

Miss Gretel Schaaf gave an animated talk on their first year's experience of flower growing in California; they grew sweet peas nine and three-fourths feet high, flower stems fourteen inches long, each carrying four large flowers.

This being our first meeting since the summer meeting of the Federation of Garden Clubs in Oconomowoc, Mrs. Edna Sewell gave an interesting report of that very enjoyable day for the benefit of such members as were unable to attend.

A delicious lunch served by our hostesses closed the afternoon.

SUM-MER-DEL CLUB STUDIES TREES

Mrs. W. W. Parker

The August meeting of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Nixon in Hartland. Mrs. Hassenplug continued the club's study of trees with a paper on the Ash family illustrated with specimens, several of which were grown on her own grounds.

Mr. Dustrude of the White Elm Nursery Company conducted a very helpful garden clinic with members presenting their garden problems. Refreshments were served in Mrs. Nixon's charming garden.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB HAS SPECIAL MEETING ON LUNCHEON TABLES

Mrs. James Johnson

The Wauwatosa Garden Club held a special meeting on September 25, in the Congregational Church, to discuss and study table decoration. Representatives from the following garden clubs attended: Green Tree, Milwaukee Art Institute, Milwaukee County Hort., West Allis, Delafield, Pewaukee and Oconomowoc. There was a crowd of about 200 and all eager to learn more. I believe everyone took home some new idea as well as having some question solved.

In the background of the room were huge baskets of Dahlias, Delphinium and other fall flowers. There were 20 tables put on by different members, formal and informal dinner, luncheon, Sunday nite supper and bridge luncheon tables.

Miss Ann Koerner of Watts China Shop was the speaker on "Correct Table Setting" and also gave general criticism on the tables. She said she was amazed at the beautiful display and found it very hard to make corrections. Each table carried out some individual idea and color scheme.

One table that attracted attention was a luncheon table using ebony and crystal glassware. The center piece was dandelions that had gone to seed. The white fuzzy top made a most beautiful black and white effect. In fact it was so unusual that Miss Koerner took the dandelions and will put on a black and white table at the shop.

After this very pleasant discussion punch and cookies were served. Everyone, I'm sure had a very enjoyable afternoon.

The Menasha Garden Club held a most interesting and profitable meeting at the home of Miss Buddie Dudley in September. Mrs. H. E. Bullard gave an interesting paper on "Garden and Lawn Pots," and Mrs. Ida Watkins read a selected article on the "Vexed Question of Plant Names," giving the origin of the proper classical or botanical names.

The club voted to join the State Garden Club Federation and the State Horticultural society, the dues being 50 cents a member. At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments were served by the hostess. The next meeting will be with Mrs. F. M. Arbuckle.

Teacher: "This is the worst composition in the class, so I'm going to write a note telling your father about it."

Pupil: "I don't care if you do, because he wrote it."

How to Store Dahlia Roots

A YEAR ago we wrote an article for a Farm Journal recommending that dahlia roots be stored in boxes and covered with dry sand, peat moss or ashes. The reason for recommending this rather laborious method was our own sad experience and also that of neighbors when roots were not properly stored in a modern basement. Much to our surprise, a lady wrote in soon after stating that these recommendations must have been for some very expensive varieties. One could not afford to go to all this trouble for common varieties such as she had. All she did was to dig the roots in the fall, let the clumps dry out a little, then take them into the cellar and lay them on a board where they kept perfectly until the next spring.

Those who have such a cellar, in which the roots will keep without any special care, are very fortunate. The average basement, however, has a concrete floor and usually a furnace. It is dry and warm. Occasionally it may be possible to keep the roots over in such a basement without special care. My neighbor succeeded a year ago. He just dug his dahlia roots, put them in a bushel basket, and they came out fairly well the next spring. But this past winter he did not fare so well. The one bushel increased to three bushel. He put all three of them in the basement the same way as the year before, and this spring he had three bushels of shriveled and decayed roots to take to the dump.

Our own experience this past winter by storing roots in peat moss was unusually good. After the roots had been dug and dried a little—they had to be dug when the soil was wet, we placed one layer on top of about two inches of peat moss in a large packing box, stems upward. Then they were covered with about three inches of peat moss and another layer put on top. The box was filled up in this manner and covered with about four inches of peat moss on top. By letting them stand in the coldest part of the basement they were almost in as good condition this spring as they were when stored in the fall.

While we have not tried it, it has been said that ashes and dry sand are as good as peat moss for storing dahlias. In fact, some people use dry soil. No doubt there are other packing materials such as straw and hay that would serve equally well.

If the roots get mouldy the storage conditions are too damp. If they shrivel up it is too dry. In our modern basements they usually shrivel up, conditions being too dry and warm. Some growers have had good success by lining a large box and covering the roots well with paper to keep them from drying out.

However, we are going to pack ours in peat moss again and make sure that they will be all right next spring. And we won't forget to tie a label with the name of the variety on each clump.

NUMBER OF FARMS DECREASING

There has been a decrease of 11,127 farms in Wisconsin during the last five years according to figures of the United States Census Bureau. On April 1st, 1930 there were 182,028 farms in the State. In Oneida County there were 25 additional farms while Marinette County lost the greatest number with a decrease of 584.

NEW METHOD FOR KILLING THE IRIS BORER

IN A recent bulletin of the American Iris Society a new and interesting method of killing the Iris borer was given. The method has proven quite successful and may be the means of saving some of our choice varieties. The following is the method as described by the writer in the bulletin.

Close up to the iris plant or even on it, place a tin can lid; on the lid place a heaping teaspoonful of Paracide (Paradichlorobenzene). Cover the plant with a bucket or large can. Around the bottom pile a little earth to make the can air-tight. Twenty-four hours later remove the can and Paracide. I used the same Paracide over two or three times, but on the second and later times I added another teaspoonful of fresh Paracide. You will find the borer is dead and the plant only withered; particularly on a hot day the blades will turn white from the heat, but fresh spikes will soon appear. . . . Not one of the plants of the hundred or more so treated showed the slightest ill effect the next season.

AFTER trailing him for several months and trying every possible way of getting a hearing, our private investigator finally got an interview with Commander Byrd about "Fertilizer Possibilities at the South Pole." Read on:

Q. What are the prospects for fertilizers in Little America?

A. Probably never were better.

Q. Is competition such as to make it a doubtful enterprise?

A. Practically no competition.

Q. Could fertilizer be sold on a cash basis?

A. It could not be sold on credit, at all.

Q. Would fertilizer reduce crop injury from frosts?

A. Every acre of corn planted could thus be saved.

Q. Would it prevent damage from the Mediterranean fruit fly?

A. There would probably be no further fly damage there.

Q. Would farmers take quickly to the idea of applying fertilizer to the soil in order to grow better crops, thus reducing the cost of production and increasing the economic returns from farming?

A. Absolutely! Except that there are no farmers, the soil is covered with snow, no crops are grown, cost of production doesn't cut any ice with the natives and, thank goodness, there are no economists there to tell them that "prosperity is just around the corner."—From the Fertilizer Review.

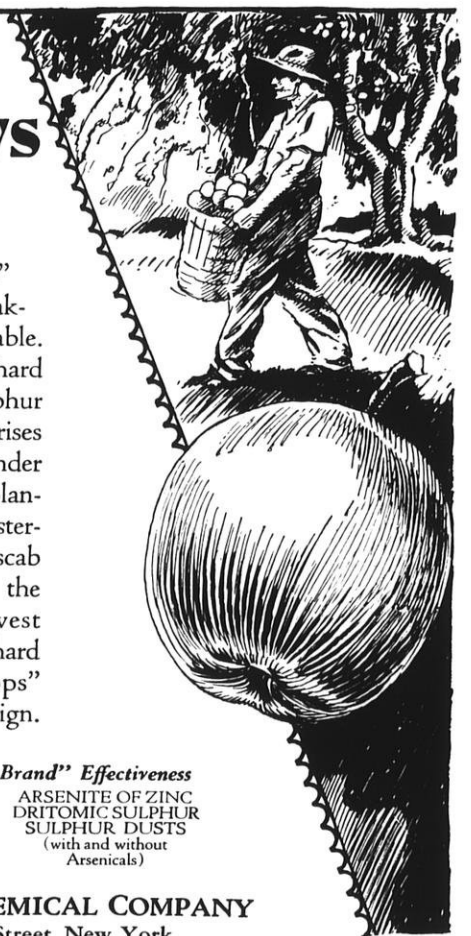
We are sorry that another very important question was not asked Commander Byrd. "What are the opportunities for landscaping in Little America?"

We feel positive that the field is unlimited.

LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM (Coral Lily). Large bulbs, 5 to 12 blooms, $1.50 per dozen, postpaid. We do not recommend fall planting of Regal Lilies for Wisconsin, but have them, $1.25, $2.00, and $3.00 per dozen. H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

THINK OF YOUR HARVEST NOW!

Prevention Pays



It costs just as much to pick unmarketable fruit as it does a 90% "Fancy" and "No. 1" crop. Now is the time to start making this year's harvest more profitable. A thorough spraying with "Orchard Brand" Oil Emulsion or Lime Sulphur Solution, as soon as the temperature rises above a safe 45°, will keep scale under control. It's none too early to be planning your delayed dormant and cluster-bud sprays. You've got to stop scab infection on the foliage before the blossoms fall—or risk a harvest of scabby fruit. Let the "Orchard Brand" publication "Cash Crops" guide your spray and dust campaign.

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Foundation Planting Made Effective

MANY futile attempts have been made to dress up house fronts, futile because the owners have not grasped the real significance of this phase of landscape design. Attempts to conceal unattractive house foundations, or to screen the house from the street have given rise to the notion that landscape architecture tries to cover up the mistakes of the builder. What it should and can do, however, is to carry out the architectural lines of the house, so as to give grace, character and dignity to the approach-settings and signify the owner's taste for form. All architecture is essentially the art of form. What the architect strives to accomplish by his structural study of primary and secondary mass relationships the landscape architect should do with his masses of plant materials. Good design or composition depends upon the arrangement of separate objects to create a single unified impression, and plantations which are closely associated with the house are composed of essentially distinct architectural objects. There are five aspects of composition to be considered: the intrinsic shape of each of these objects, their relative shapes, their relative size, their number, and their relative dimensions—or their proportion. It is difficult to follow these considerations in any planting composition, because vegetation is such a variable quantity that its effects can never accurately be prophesied; but all the laws of architectural composition should apply, nevertheless, with particular force to foundation planting.

Since the front entrance is the most important part of the house, as one approaches it from the street, all planting should be subordinate to it. There should be none of those staccato pyramids of evergreens that so often appear as impertinent interjections, although these can often be used in the proper places as accents in the composition. Massed evergreens, on the other hand, soon become over-crowded, and they are difficult to arrange in harmonious groups. The old rule about not mixing evergreens and deciduous shrubs ought to be broken, where it is necessary, to give a greater variety of effect; but the tendency of many plants to grow too large makes necessary an intimate knowledge of plant materials. Carelessly chosen plants may outgrow their proper scale and have to be replaced. The Winter effects of deciduous shrubs are often better, moreover, than dark masses of evergreens.

The house should not be hidden by fast-growing forest trees, or surrounded by a continuous band of vegetation, so that it seems to be buried in a field of foliage and floating above a green mist. All foundation planting need not be grown against the house walls; but it should always have smoothly-flowing boundary lines with no competing elements in its composition, and it should always be considered a part of the appropriate house-setting. Too many varieties should not be included in one plantation, and no plants should ever be used in such a setting for their own sake.

Soil conditions around the base of the house are likely to be poor, because the contractor will seldom do more than bring the surrounding surface to its required level. Roof drip may cause considerable damage to plants, and city-dwellers must expect to cope with accumulations of dust and noxious gases. There are some plants, however, which will withstand the urban conditions so unfavorable to the growth of so many species. One writer has suggested the following combination—a syringa, a flowering almond, and a hardy rose. Appropriately chosen perennials may be backed by evergreens for winter effect.

From a lecture by Mabel Keyes Babcock in the study course of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at Horticulture Hall, Boston. Mass. Published in Horticulture, Illustrated.)

GAMBLING

SOME one has advocated a law to stop all gambling. Well, that would put the fruit grower out of misery sure enough. The man who stakes a fortune on the turn of a card, the roll of a dice, or the breaks in the stock market, is but a tinhorn to the gamble taken by the average fruit grower.

In February it's warm, in April it's cold, when we're spraying it's wet, when the fruit should grow it's dry. Instead of cool night for color, we get hot days for sun scald. Before we have scab and Codling moth under control, Oriental Moth and bacteriosis break out. Labor is cheap and meek in midsummer, and high and independent at harvest time. When peaches are ripe every one is eating cantaloups; when we pack in baskets the trade all want barrels. When the crop is short the buyers wear paths around your orchard and shake greenbacks under your nose. When "a 1926" comes along you can't find a buyer with a search warrant, and consigning is worse than playing with the other fellow's loaded dice. No wonder someone said fruit growing is just one blame thing after another. And yet some people think Congress can stop gambling. Why Congress can't even STOP talking.—Virginia Fruit.

Professor (speaking on phone): "You say that Billy Smith has a bad cold and will not be able to attend school today. Who is this speaking?"

Voice (hoarsely): "My father."

TULIPS

For Planting Now

DARWIN TULIPS

	Per 12	Per 100
Afterglow, bright orange, lighter edged	$1.25	$6.00
Baronne de la Tonnaye, vivid rose-pink large flower	75c	3.50
Bartigon, carmine-red, a splendid early forcer	75c	3.50
Clara Butt, soft salmon rose	75c	3.50
Farncombe Sanders, fiery rose-scarlet, splendid forcer	75c	3.50
Faust, dark purple of satiny sheen, blue base	80c	4.00
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King George V, brilliant carmine-red, a Royal Tulip	$1.50	7.00
King Harold, dark mahogany red	75c	3.50
La Tulipe Noire, the best of all black tulips	75c	3.50
Pride of Haarlem, bright rose, large flower	75c	3.50
Princess Elisabeth, vivid rosy pink, a leading forcer	75c	3.50
Rev. Ewbank, vivid heliotrope-lilac	75c	3.50
Whistler, rich blood-red, extra	75c	3.50
William Copeland, lavender, the earliest of all forcing varieties	80c	4.00
William Pitt, fiery red, forcer	75c	3.50
Mixed Sorts	60c	3.00

BREEDER TULIPS

Cardinal Manning, dark wine-red, flushed rosy-bronze	80c	$4.00
Golden Bronze, old gold	80c	4.00
James Watt, bronze, shaded blue, enormous flower	$1.25	6.00
Jaune d'Oeuf, apricot, broadly edged yellow	75c	3.50
Louis XIV, dark purple, flushed bronze	$1.00	5.00
Lucifer, magnificent terra cotta orange with rosy bloom	$1.25	6.00
Medea, salmon-carmine, one of the largest Tulips	80c	4.00
Panorama, deep orange-red, shaded mahogany	80c	4.00
Prince of Orange, orange scarlet, large flower	$1.00	5.00
Sans Pareille, reddish purple, extra	$1.00	5.00
St. James, old rose, edged bronze, large	80c	4.00
Turenne (Mac Mahon) purplish brown, edged soft yellow	80c	4.00
Velvet King (Dreadnought) purple violet	80c	4.00
Breeders Mixed	75c	3.50

MAYFLOWERING OR COTTAGE TULIPS

Bouton d'Or (Ida, Golden Beauty), golden yellow	75c	$3.50
Gesneriana Lutea, golden yellow	75c	3.50
Inglescombe Yellow, yellow, very large flower	75c	3.50
La Merveille, large orange-red, carmine shaded	75c	3.50
Moonlight, sulphur yellow, large	80c	4.00

PARROT TULIPS

Finest mixed, all first size	80c	4.00

SUPERIOR VIEW FARMS
John F. Hauser
Bayfield, Wis.

A NEW JAPANESE YEW

THE Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata) is one of the hardiest of all the yew tribe and one of the finest evergreens for general purposes in the North.

Mr. William Anderson of the Bayard Thayer estate Lancaster, Mass., has originated a new type which has been named Taxus cuspidata Thayerae, according to an article by E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum in the September issue of "Horticulture". It was raised from seed in 1916. There are plants on the Bayard Thayer estate ten feet in diameter. In 1924 Mrs. Thayer presented the Arnold Arboretum with a number of these yews which are among the most beautiful low growing evergreens in the whole Arnold Arboretum collection, according to Mr. Wilson.

For Fall Planting

HARDY PERENNIALS

Trees Shrubs Ferns Bulbs

Many new and beautiful varieties of ornamentals. Write for descriptive price list.

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SOME REAL BARGAINS FOR FALL

7 Hardy Lilies—Tall and Dwarf, Red, Orange and White	$1.25
20 Iris—Several kinds	1.25
25 Tulips—Choice Darwins Mixed	1.25
10 Shrubs—Spirea—Honeysuckle, etc.	1.25
10 New Minnesota Raspberry—CHIEF	1.25
25 Plants of this New Best and Hardy No. 223	2.30

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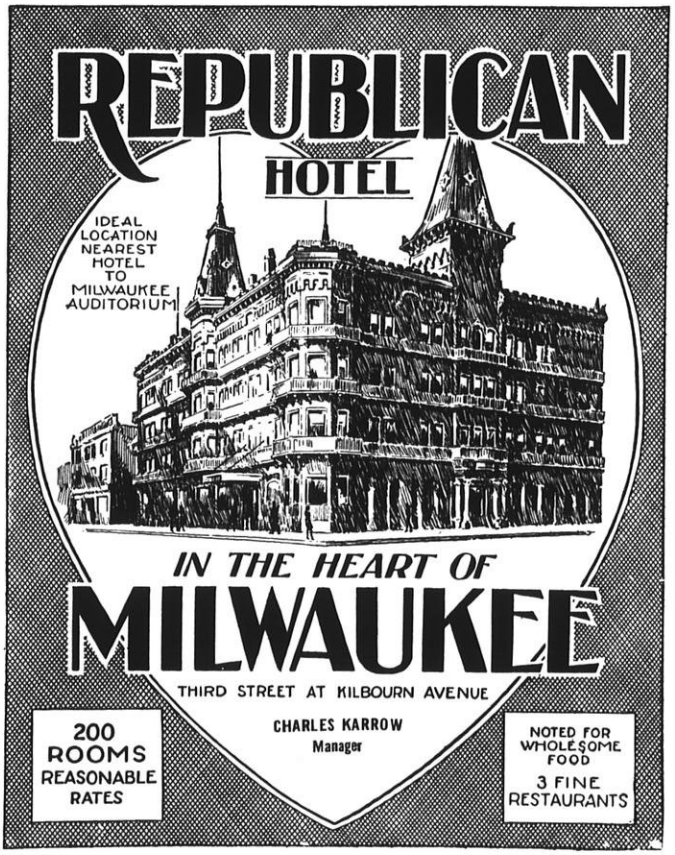

Hardy Phlox

We have fifty thousand Hardy Phlox plants in thirty choice varieties. Early fall planting of Phlox has proved generally successful.

Special Offer Of Phlox

To readers of Wisconsin Horticulture: Two plants each of seven choice varieties, fourteen plants in all for $2.50 parcel postpaid. The varieties are Bridesmaid, white with pink eye; Eclaireur, rosy magenta; Flora Riedy, white; La Vague, mauve, red eye; Siebold, orange scarlet; Von Hochberg, bright crimson; W. C. Egan, a lovely light pink.

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Peonies for Every Purpose

We have nearly a thousand varieties, from the oldest to the newest.

Write us what you would like and what you want to pay. Do not bother to ask for price list.

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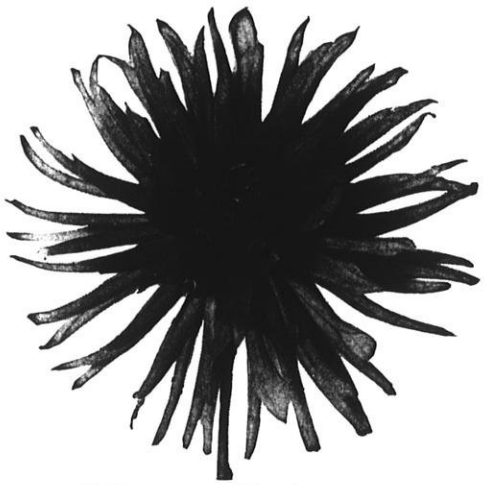
Rosendale, Wisconsin



Wolfgang von Goethe--orange, scarlet, 50c postpaid.

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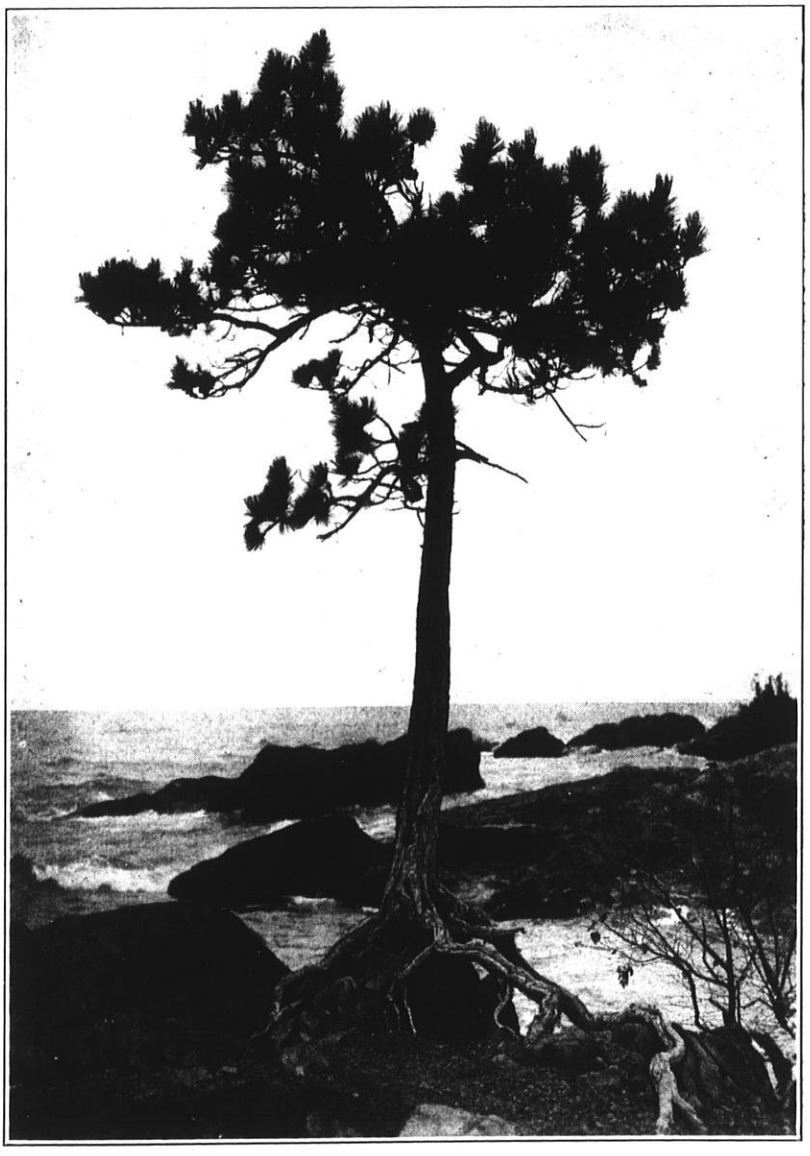

November 1930

Sixty-First Annual Convention, Madison, November 19–20–21

PEONIES TULIPS GLADIOLUS

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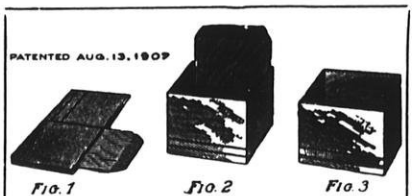

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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Sixty-First Annual Convention Program

THE program for the convention this year is more elaborate than any that has ever been attempted by the Society.

The program for the fruit growers' section is given on page 70; for the State Nurserymen's Association on page 71; and for the State Garden Club Federation on page 77.

All meetings will be held at the Loraine Hotel where the exhibits will also be staged. This is an unusually good place to hold a convention and our officers chose it in preference to the State Capitol.

Single rooms without bath at the Loraine Hotel may be had for $2; Double room without bath for $3.50. Anyone wishing to stay over for the Minnesota Game on Saturday the 22nd should make reservations at once for Friday night, November 21st, as most hotels, including the Loraine, are already entirely sold out for that night. There are, however plenty of rooms available for Wednesday and Thursday nights.

The Speakers

We have some very good out-of-town speakers this year. L. L. Kumlein with the Hill Nursery Company, Dundee, Illinois, has some wonderful colored slides on evergreens. Miss Mary I. Barber of Battle Creek, Michigan is a well known extension home economics worker, Prof. M. D. Farrar of Urbana has been doing considerable research work on the use of oils in apple spraying. Prof. Alex Laurie of Columbus has written one of the best books on Fertilizers for Ornamentals and will speak on that subject. C. E. Cary of Davenport, Iowa, was formerly with the Minnesota Horticultural Department and is now with the National Nurserymen's Association.

Garden Clubs will be particularly interested in the program on table arrangement and judging.

There will be no charges or registration fee. However we would like to have everyone register and get a badge as soon as he arrives at the convention in order that we may have a complete record of the total number in attendance.

Most important of all, we want our horticulturists to get acquainted. Garden club members should know each other better as should also fruit growers and nurserymen. That is one of the important objects of the convention.

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3 Peony Roots ----------$2.00
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WINTERING FISHES

AS FISHES are usually kept in a pool to eat the mosquito larvae, it is desirable to keep them over winter for use another season. They may be wintered in the indoor aquarium very successfully and easily.

If mere storage is desired, a tub in the basement will do nicely, changing the water when necessary, or providing a continual drip from a faucet. There is no set rule for changing water except when the fish gasp for air at the top, it is evident that they are in distress and need at least a part of the water renewed.

Flowering trees such as Crabs, Hawthorns and Dogwood are beautiful for use along formal drives in parks and estates, and in formal garden planting. They also make striking accents in an informal background.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which annual dues are $1 per year or $1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, local Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate.

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Wisconsin Horticulture

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Making Country Homes Beautiful

Second Contest in Pierce County Brings Good Results

H. G. SEYFORTH
County Agent

"MAKE Pierce County more Beautiful" is the slogan adopted by the Pierce County Horticultural Society. In order to do this, they sponsored a program in Home Ground Beautification for adults and juniors.

The second Pierce County Home Ground Beautification Contest ended on September 19 when the 22 entries were judged by Professors J. G. Moore and F. A. Aust. The twenty-two homes were entered in the contest last spring along two highways. They were scored by Prof. Moore and suggestive plans for improving made by Prof. Aust. One of the nearby nurseries made a special price on shrubbery to the contestants.

Practically everyone of the contestants took considerable interest in this contest and did something to improve their grounds. Some even went as far as to plow up their lawns, grade and sow them with grass seed. Some re-arranged their shrubbery and flower plantings. Others planted new shrubs and flowers.

The weather conditions were not the most favorable for the planting of shrubbery and flowers this summer, but nevertheless these twenty-two home grounds were improved and cared for better than usual and when the judges came to judge them this fall, they were very well pleased with the improvements that had been made.

After the grounds were judged, a meeting was held in the community in the evening at which time Prof. Aust gave an illustrated talk on flowers and shrubs and Prof. Moore explained the contest and gave the results.

A home beautification contest doesn't stop with the improvement of the homes entered in the contest. One soon finds that neighbors of contestants are also improving their grounds. Unimproved grounds appear shabby by contrast and the desire to have beautiful grounds is created in the minds of other home owners more by passing by and seeing grounds well planned and improved than in any other way.

Farm Home of R. R. Mortimer one of the winners in the Beautification Contest.

Five places were selected for making the most improvement during the summer and five were selected for having the best appearing home grounds. Cash prizes and perennials were given by the County Horticultural Society to the following winners:

Greatest Amount of Improvement

1st. Arthur Van
2nd. Rev. A. E. Weittenhiller
3rd. John Henn
4th. Miss Mattie Betterly
5th. Alfred Martin

Best Appearing Home Grounds

1st. Rev. A. E. Weittenhiller
2nd. R. R. Mortimer
3rd. Chas. Sears
4th. R. G. & J. G. Fuller
5th. Chas. Peroutky

A similar contest was carried on in the rural schools. Twelve rural schools were entered in the contest, their grounds scored and suggestions for improvement were made.

Keen interest was taken in this contest and everyone of the entries made improvements on their grounds during the summer. Prizes will be given by the County Horticultural Society to the three best appearing school grounds. The following were the winners:

Most Improvement

1st. Mines School
2nd. Carpenter School
3rd. Union No. 2 School

Best Appearance

1st. Forestville School
2nd. South Hill School
3rd. Gilman Center School

There is no question but what other people in that community have seen the value of improving their home grounds and will start fixing up their own in the near future.

A local newspaper recently said that scientists have invented an earthquake detector that goes off like an alarm clock. What most of us need is an alarm clock that goes off like an earthquake!—Lehigh Burr.

The Judges Inspecting the Home Grounds in Pierce County.

SAVE THE TREES FROM MICE

IN TENNESSEE Horticulture we find this recommendation for mouse control in the orchard.

"The damage usually occurs where weeds and grass are permitted to grow right up to the tree trunk. It is therefore highly desirable and important that the grower dig away all sod and weeds growing within at least 3 feet of the tree trunk, and in doing this if mouse runs are found they should be dug in. It is true that this means some hard, back-breaking work but it is better to spend 15 to 20 minutes per tree and save it than have the mice destroy it.

"Where it is found that mice are numerous in the orchard, poison bait made according to the following formula and placed in old tin cans or in wooden boxes made for the purpose and distributed throughout the orchard will kill a great number of the rodents.

"Mix together dry one ounce of strychnine and one ounce of baking soda. Place 8 quarts of rolled oats in an old clean pail and warm over a slow fire. When thoroughly warm sift the mixture of strychnine and soda into the oats and thoroughly mix. Then add 1¼ pints of melted beef fat and paraffin mixture and thoroughly mix. This beef fat and paraffin mixture is made in the following proportions, three parts of melted beef fat to one part of melted paraffin."

Poison bait is being sold at cost by the Bureau of Biological Survey, as stated in our September Issue. Write G. C. Oderkirk, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

MILWAUKEE FLORIST WINS CONTEST

Welke's House of Roses, Inc., florist shop at 752 Third st., Milwaukee, was awarded first honors in the window trimming contest conducted by the Upper Third Street Commercial association as a feature of the fall opening. About 350 merchants participated.

Frantic Father: "Where is that kid you just pulled out of the water?"

Life Guard: "He was undersized, so I threw him back in again."—*Kablegram.*

Washing Fruit

PROF. H. HARTMAN
Oregon Experiment Station

IN THE States of the Pacific Northwest where the washing method originated, approximately 85 per cent of the tonnage of these fruits was washed during the past season.

There are several reasons why washing has superceded other cleaning methods. It not only enables the fruit to meet the requirements of health authorities, but at the same time adds much to the attractiveness and salability of the product. It lends itself to both large and small scale operations and can be done at moderate cost. Individual growers as well as commercial concerns can now wash apples at costs ranging from one to two cents per bushel.

Contrary to the opinion of many, washing is simple in both theory and practice. Most anyone who is willing to follow a few simple precautions can wash fruit successfully. In brief, the process consists of a short treatment with a solvent solution, followed by rinsing in water and drying either by mechanical or natural means.

Washing Machines

Although washing can be done in crude wooden vats or tanks, the most satisfactory results are obtained with machines designed for the purpose. Most of the machines now on the market are quite satisfactory and the manufacturers are to be congratulated on the progress they have made in the building of washing equipment. Machines to meet the needs of small orchardists as well as those of the large commercial concerns can now be obtained. Homemade devices are also available to those who care to use them.

Solvents or Cleansing Agents

Although many solvents or cleansing agents have been tried none have proved superior to weak solutions of hydrochloric acid. After dilution to the proper strength for washing, it is not annoying to workers but may still attack metal and clothing. It does not attack wood, glass, or rubber, and can always be handled in containers made of these materials. Metal where thoroughly coated with wax, varnish, pitch or asphaltum paint, will resist the action of weak acid solutions for a considerable period of time.

Preparation of the Washing Solution

The washing solution or acid bath for the treatment of fruit is prepared by adding small quantities of commercial hydrochloric acid to water, the amount of acid varying somewhat with the amount of residue present, the amount of wax that has formed on the surface of the fruit and the type of washing equipment used. Under ordinary circumstances from 5 to 7 quarts of concentrated acid to 100 gallons of water are sufficient. Late in the season it is sometimes necessary to increase the concentration to 10 or 12 quarts per 100.

To avoid contamination from decay organisms and possible injury from the accumulation of soluble arsenic in the solution, it is advisable to change the acid bath at frequent intervals. When tanks of 150 to 250 gallons capacity are used the bath should be changed after 800 to 1,000 bushels have been washed. Many operators follow the practice of changing the acid bath at the end of each day's run.

Applying the Washing Solution to the Fruit

The success of washing operations depends, in a large measure, on the method of applying the washing solution to the fruit. With the successful types of machines the fruit is subjected to either a diffused spray or a flood wash, or else it is floated through the machine on the surface of the solution. The so-called "deep submersion" types of machines, wherein the fruit is forced beneath the surface for a considerable depth, have proved to be unsatisfactory. With these machines the pressure of the liquid is sufficient to force the washing solution into the calyx tube or even into the center of the fruit if the calyx extends into the core region. Effective rinsing is impossible in such cases and calyx or core decay may follow.

Length of Acid Treatment

The amount of treatment necessary to thoroughly clean the fruit varies considerably with the type of machine used. In the case of machines employing either the diffused spray or flood-wash principles a treatment of 30 to 50 seconds is usually sufficient. With machines of the floatation type, however, where no great amount of agitation is provided, from 4 to 5 minutes of treatment are often required.

Rinsing Should be Thorough

The water rinse following the acid treatment is a necessary and essential part of the washing process. The acid must be thoroughly removed if injury is to be avoided. To insure proper rinsing agitation of the water is necessary. A mere plunge into still water does not insure thorough rinsing. The best results are usually obtained when the rinse water is sprayed or thrown upon the fruit. A spray of clean water as the fruit leaves the machine does much to remove the last traces of acid and also such decay - producing spores as may still be attached to the fruit.

The effectiveness of rinsing

can generally be determined by applying the tongue to the calyx end of the fruit. A sharp, biting sensation is experienced when the acid has not all been removed.

Use of Hydrated Lime in the Rinse Bath

Though not an absolute necessity, hydrated lime in the rinse bath may be of considerable value. This is especially true when water for rinsing is not available in abundance. Hydrated lime neutralizes hydrochloric acid as well as arsenic acid and other forms of soluble arsenic that might be injurious if left on the fruit. In addition, lime seems to possess fungicidal properties against blue mold and other forms of decay organisms.

To be thoroughly effective, however, lime should be used in liberal quantities. The rinse bath should be "milky" at all times. One to two pounds of hydrated lime per 100 gallons or rinse water are not excessive amounts. Small quantities of lime left on the fruit are not injurious.

Drying Need Not Be Thorough

In commercial operations drying of the fruit after washing is accomplished in several ways. Some of the washing machines are equipped with blowers that blow the water from the surface of the fruit, while others are equipped with towel drapers that are kept dry by being passed through wringers and that remove the moisture by absorption. In some cases, the fruit is merely stacked in boxes and permitted to dry by natural means.

Although the most satisfactory results have generally been attained when the fruit has been dried, no serious difficulties have resulted from small amounts of moisture left on the fruit at the time of packing or storing. When the spray residue has been thoroughly removed and when rinsing has been done properly, no injury has occurred that could be definitely attributed to water. There is a difference between washed and unwashed fruit in this respect. Fruit that is wrapped in paper after washing usually dries quicker than that which is put away in an unwrapped condition. This is due to the fact that paper, especially if it is thoroughly dry, absorbs considerable moisture.

Washing Should Be Done Soon After Picking

The experience of past seasons have demonstrated that it is best to wash immediately after harvest. In the case of apples, wax on the surface of the fruit developes rapidly after picking and may interfere with the action of the solvents on the deposits of spray residue. Drying conditions are usually more favorable early in the season. There is less likelihood of contamination from decay organisms, if the fruit is washed while it is still in good physical condition. There is also less possibility of mechanical injury and fruit washed at picking time usually presents a more attractive appearance than that washed after wax development has occurred. ILLINOIS HORTICULTURE).

QUICK FREEZING FRUIT

It may be well to point out to American growers that if quick freezing is a success, as it seems, it will not be long before the tropics can send us all sorts of new fruits. With pineapples outselling our canned fruits, and bananas looming big in the fresh fruit market, we have a lesson as to how the tropics can produce. — Editorial in "BETTER FRUIT."

God grant that I may catch a fish
So big that even I,
In telling of it afterwards,
May have no need to lie.

APPLES?

APPLES in the beginning of the world caused the down fall of man—they have been the cause ever since.

They vary greatly in size, smoothness and longevity.

The man who comes nearest guessing the grade is called an inspector by the Horticultural office, a crook by the farmer, and a damned fool by the buyer.

The price of apples is determined in some mythical town in the East. It goes up when you have sold and down when you have bought.

A buyer working for a group of commission men in the east went west to study the market. After a few days deliberation, he wired his association to this effect, "Some think it will go up and some think it will go down —I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once."

Apples grow on trees, and contrary to some buyers' views are not square, but spherical in shape. They are fertilized, pruned and sprayed in the spring and if any crank can think of anything else to do to them, or any other way to spend money on the raising of them, he calls himself a specialist in Horticulture.

Apples are raised chiefly to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy.

One of the most expensive apples to buy is called a Delicious. It is long and has five knobs on its posterior. If these knobs are not there, the buyer rejects the car, it is put into storage and in the spring brings a dollar more per box than it did in the fall.

You can and you can't you will and you won't. You will be damned if you buy and damned if you don't.—Courtesy of R. M. Sherman, Shipman, Va., in VIRGINIA FRUIT.

Judge: "You can take your choice; ten dollars or ten days."

Prisoner (still in a foggy condition): "I'll take (hic) the money your honor."—High Tension News.

Calcium Sulphide a New Spray Material

CALCIUM sulphide (CaS) has been used for several seasons on both apple and peach trees by the Virginia Experiment Station in hopes of finding a spray material that was toxic to fungi and at the same time not injurious to foliage or fruit. Calcium sulphide is manufactured from calcium sulphate by reduction with charcoal or coal dust and it contains approximately 65 per cent calcium sulphide.

As scab is one of the worst fungus diseases to control only information concerning this disease will be brought out.

Experimental work was begun in 1926 on Winesap apples and Elberta peaches. The apples were sprayed in the pink, calyx, 3 weeks and 5 weeks stages using 8 pounds of calcium sulphide to 50 gallons and 1 pound of lead was used in all applications except the pink spray. At harvest time the sprayed trees showed 75 per cent scab free fruit while the check showed 18 per cent. Ninety-nine and 6 tenths per cent of the peaches were clean.

In 1927 the work was conducted on a larger scale using Delicious and Winesap varieties. In Virginia the recommended practice is to use liquid lime sulfur 1-40 in the first three summer sprays followed by two applications of 3-3-50 Bordeaux. This practice is followed to prevent the severe burning caused by lime sulfur in hot weather. Twelve and one-half pounds of calcium sulphide to 50 gallons and lime sulfur 1-40 were used in three sprays followed by the 3-3-50 Bordeaux. The results showed that scab infection was 4.75 per cent for calcium sulphide and 10.59 per cent for lime sulfur. The condition of the foliage and the finish of the fruit was far better in the calcium sulphide block.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-eight was a very good year to test calcium sulphide as the checks showed 100 per cent scab. Calcium sulphide 10 pounds to 50 and dry mix 8 pounds to 50 were applied in the pink, calyx, 3 weeks and 5 weeks sprays with 3-5-50 Bordeaux replacing dry mix in the 5 week spray. At harvest time calcium sulphide showed 98 per cent clean fruit and dry mix 94 per cent.

In another experiment the same year calcium sulphide showed 3.5 per cent scabby fruit and lime sulfur 3 sprays, Bordeaux 2 sprays showed 11 per cent and again the foliage or fruit showed no ill effects from the calcium sulphide.

Ben Davis is very susceptible to spray injury and a test using the recommended amounts of calcium sulphide and dry mix was applied in the various sprays. Four and five tenths per cent of the apples showed russetting when calcium sulphide was used and 9 per cent in the case of dry mix. A trace of calcium sulphide was found on the fruit at harvest showing that the adhering qualities of calcium sulphide were somewhat better than dry mix.

Calcium sulphide goes into suspension very easily and readily mixes with arsenate of lead. It is not necessary to add extra lime when calcium sulphide is used and this material when stored in a dry tight container will hold over indefinitely—VA. TECHNICAL BUL. 36.

"It was terrible," said Mrs. Murphy. "There were twenty-seven Swedes and an Irishman killed in the wreck."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Grogan, "the poor man."—Wroe's Writings.

CAN YOU RUN TWENTY-THREE MILES? EAT MORE FRUIT

IN THE Fruit World of Australia we find this item:

A visitor strolled into the "Fruit World" office, active, virile, face tanned, aglow with health. We greeted him cordially.

"I would like to tell you," said our friend, "what fruit eating has done for me. I am 63 years of age; last week I competed in a race and ran 23 miles without stopping. Each day I run six to eight miles before breakfast. I enjoy wonderful health. Ten years ago I was a broken man, given up by doctors. Up to the age of 52 years I was a regular meat eater, and had a "spot" when I felt inclined."

"And what brought about the change?" we asked.

"I decided I would live more naturally," was the reply. "I cut out meat and now live on fruit, vegetables and nuts. These are so healthful and delicious that I wonder more people do not go in for similar diet. I can't be bothered with having a "spot" either. I believe most people eat too much meat and too little fruit. Some eat fruit to end off a meal. Why not follow Nature's way and make complete meals of fruit, nuts and vegetables? Anyhow," he continued with a smile, "this simple diet suits me."

And some of the old fashioned mothers who can remember their husband's first kisses, now have daughters who can't even remember their first husbands.

A new bulletin just issued by the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, is entitled "Cantaloupe Production in Michigan". Cantaloupes are an asset to any garden.

Shall The State Grow Nursery Stock?

THIS question is discussed from time to time not only in Wisconsin but in other states.

In a recent issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist, Mr. Ray Speer, past president of the Society, presented the subject as from the Minnesota Nurserymen's point of view. He states their opinion decidedly as follows:

"The Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association is in no way opposed to the establishment of a state nursery, or the right of the state to raise its own plant material for reforestation purposes, as long—and permit me to use capital letters in spelling the words—As long as the trees raised in this nursery, are coniferous trees indigenous to the state, and consequently useful for reforestation, and as long as every plant raised in this nursery is actually used in bona fide reforestation.

"Was there ever a fairer attitude than this? Can such an attitude be construed by anyone as being injurious to the public interest or anything other than public spirited, generous and whole minded to an extreme degree? I say this because, in the face of this opinion arrived at unanimously at the last convention of the State Nurserymen's Association, there are some who still believe us selfish, unpatriotic and utterly opposed to the public welfare.

"To those who persist in expressing such opinion I say that there is not the least foundation to it. I say that no other body of men has ever taken a fairer, less selfish attitude than this. For, in our admission of the right of the state to engage in the same sort of business as nurserymen are engaged in, our only request has been that whenever the state shall decide to go into such a business it shall restrict itself entirely to the original purpose for which it has been created, and—I spell it in capital letters again—Keep entirely out of the legitimate field of private practice which has been built up by such ardous effort and over so many trying years, by the nurseries of the northwest.

"This serious concern of the nurserymen may be ridiculed by some. Could it be possible, you may ask, that the great state of Minnesota might do otherwise? Alas! There is plenty of reason for such concern, for there are numerous instances where other states have gone into the nursery business and, with the most laudable intentions, only later to distribute through devious channels the larger part of their output to thousands of persons no more entitled to get free trees from the state than free automobiles, free houses or free rides on the railroad.

"The nurserymen of the state want to throw their wholehearted support behind any plan for the extension of fire control, the elimination of all those diseases and insects that prey upon our forests and seek to destroy them and the extinction of all those animal parasites that live on young trees and cut down the stands of trees that come up either naturally or as a result of the work of man."

PAINT FOR RABBIT CONTROL

QUITE frequently we hear recommended a new paint for trees and shrubs as a repellant against rabbits. Up to the present time we cannot definitely recommend any particular paint as a safeguard against rabbits that will not injure the tree. If the paint contains coal tar products it should be used with caution.

GLASS SUBSTITUTES OF LITTLE VALUE IN GROWING MELONS

THE use of glass substitutes such as Vita Glass and Cel-O-Glass did not prove beneficial in the growing of melons in an interesting experiment conducted at the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada.

In summarizing results of this experiment the Canadian Horticulturist makes the following statement: "It seems quite evident that the Vita Glass did exert a slight influence on the total length of vine growth over the common glass and both common glass and Vita Glass proved better than Cel-O-Glass. These results are based on a one year test. Nevertheless, it shows quite clearly that the difference between the results from one type of glass over the other is not very great, at least under these conditions. So far as the yields between the plants under the two types of glass were concerned there was only a slight difference that was not worth while estimating. The plants under Cel-O-Glass did not make much growth and might be termed a failure."

WHEN TO DIG DAHLIA ROOTS

OUR leading dahlia growers say that there is no hurry about digging dahlia roots. Even though the tops are frozen and even though the soil may freeze a little, if the dahlias have been planted as they should, six inches deep, the roots will not be injured until we have quite heavy frost.

Leaving the roots in the ground as long as possible will help with the storage problem. The period during which they have to be in the cellar is short and perhaps the roots become more matured.

Of course we must be careful and dig them before the ground is frozen permanently because after that it will be rather difficult to get them out.

Design of The Flower Garden

"THE flower garden, to be a garden, must have a good background on at least three sides, eye high. Beyond that, the rules are almost free for all to make."

This is one of the rules laid down by Fletcher Steele in the book "Design in the Little Garden", which by the way, is a very valuable little book for amateur gardeners. It is published by the Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, Mass.

Another rule laid down by the author for the little garden is "At least the main through path of the garden should be wide enough for two people to walk abreast. It is astonishing how little this fact seems to be generally realized."

Relative to the border, the author makes this statement: "The best herbaceous borders in the American sense generally are made with certain repetitions of masses and colors, between which is put a variety of other plants. Sometimes these masses are easily recognized, as when a group of hollyhocks is repeated at fifteen-foot intervals, subdivided by Shasta daisies or white Jeanne d'Arc phlox in their own season. This repetition becomes slightly less obvious when the form of growth is not quite so distinct as in hollyhocks."

The following statement is made relative to color combination. "Color composition in flower beds has been much studied and written about during the past few years, which is an excellent thing. Amateurs should be warned against laying too much emphasis on details of color combinations, however, as one is sure to be often disappointed. Flowers have a way of refusing to blossom when they are expected, of growing taller or shorter than previous experience led one to suppose they would. The arrangement of flowers in the beds should be carefully worked out very much as the positions of chairs and tables should be carefully arranged in rooms. Then, as time goes on, one must not be put out if certain things do not look just as they should, but have to be moved one way or the other."

Gardens of One Color

"Over attention to little details", says the author, "will make them perfect, but, curiously enough, it is more apt to mean an indifferent parterre or series of garden beds. This is true of gardens devoted to one color. Blue gardens or pink gardens are rarely successful because of overrefinement; moreover, many of our favorite plants are necessarily omitted when the planting is limited to one general color.

"In a broad way one may say that yellows, especially bright yellows, are most satisfactory in springtime, when the narcissus, crocus and tulip turn the snow to gold. In midsummer bright yellow is a hot color and should be avoided."

Pale straw-color and lemon yellow are designated as delightful midsummer colors by the author. "Blue and violet are excellent garden colors from the beginning to the end of the season. A clear true pink in August and September seems quite out of harmony with the somewhat faded, dull foliage-greens, and in late autumn it looks out of place."

Red at present is a rather unpopular garden color. It is an insistent color with which it is fairly difficult to harmonize other shades. At times, however, nothing will take its place. It is complementary to foliage greens: a useful fact to know.

It's an ill wind that blows soot on the new rug.

WHEN TO DIG GLADIOLUS BULBS

Roscoe Huff, Secretary American Glad Society

MY OBSERVATIONS lead me to the statement that amateurs and the small backyard gardeners make a costly mistake in leaving their bulbs in the ground too long. They should be dug before the entire foliage turns brown.

My own digging begins usually when about a third of the tops have turned and I sometimes dig some of them before any brown shows. I have no trouble whatever in properly curing them when they are in this stage.

It may be of interest to the amateurs to know that many commercial growers are compelled by weather and seasonal conditions to harvest before any brown has discolored the foliage and their bulbs reproduce wonderfully the following year.

Many amateurs, either through neglect or a lack of knowledge, leave their bulbs in the ground until the stalk has almost rotted off. This is decidedly wrong, for it starts the bulb to rotting at the top and also brings about weaknesses through excess moisture in the bulbs and no foliage left through which this excess moisture may be evaporated.

Do not wait too long for digging if you value your bulbs.

Preacher — Dat's as fine a goose as I evah see, Bruddah Williams. Whar did yo' git such a fine goose?

Mose—Well now, pahson, when yo' preach a speshul sermon, I never axes yo' whar yo' got it. I hopes yo' will show me de same consideration. — Wall Street Journal.

Rastus (at dance): "Mirandy, is yo' program full?"

Mirandy: "Lawdy, no! It takes mo' dan two sandwiches and a cup of coffee to fill mah program."

Storage Diseases of Apples

DURING October several samples of apples were sent to the office of the society showing storage diseases. The growers inquired as to the cause and remedy for this trouble.

There are a number of different storage diseases, among them apple scald, internal browning, Jonathan spot, bitter pit, water core, and drought spot. Jonathan spot and bitter pit seem to be the most common this year.

We have asked Dr. G. W. Keitt, chairman of the Wisconsin Department of Plant Pathology, to write a short article on these various diseases and their control. We expect to have this in an early issue. This article will give details as to the reasons for these diseases and their control.

Briefly, however, we may say that the first step is to pick the apples at the proper stage of maturity. If picked either too green or allowed to remain until over mature, trouble is liable to develop. The second cause for these troubles is lack of air circulation.

Control Methods

It has been discovered that if the apples are wrapped in a paper saturated with fats or oil the trouble is practically eliminated in storage. It seems that gasses are given off by the fruit which has a tendency to cause these troubles. For those who wish to keep over valuable apples and wish to take these precautions we recommend that they write to the Door County Fruit Growers Union, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, as they have a supply of oil paper on hand. The cost of this oil paper is about 26¢ per ream (500 sheets). For those who want large quantities Mr. A. W. Lawrence, assistant manager of the Union, states that they purchased their supply from Fred C. Strype, 140 La Fayette Street, New York City.

Good air circulation and low temperatures are also of considerable help in elminating these troubles.

FRUIT IS NATURE'S MEDICINE

IN THE October issue of the American Fruit Growers magazine we find a splendid article with the above heading by a noted Washington, D. C. physician. He states that Zars Agha, who is at present touring this country and lays claim to having reached his one hundred fifty-sixth year of life, attributes his excellent condition at this advanced age, in part, to his fondness for fruit. He informed the reporters that he has eaten as many as seven apples a day. "But," said the reporter, "I thought one apple a day was all that was needed to keep the doctor away." The old man curtly replied, "Yes, but there are seven doctors in the town I live in."

The article continues, "Americans ought to eat more fruit than they do. If they should, there would be fewer invalids and better health would be enjoyed by her people generally."

NEW MINNESOTA PLUM A GIANT AND A BEAUTY

MINNESOTA fruit growers are soon to have a new plum presented for their approval. This new fruit has been developed at the fruit breeding farm of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and so far it is known only as No. 194. It attracted much attention from State Fair visitors this year because of its unusual size and beauty.

No. 194 is the first outstanding hybrid of a new type, according to Dr. A. N. Wilcox, one of the University's fruit breeders. The fruit, which ripens in late August and early September, is very large, nearly two inches long, and is conic and pointed in shape. The skin is dark red, covered with an attractive bloom. The flesh, which is deep yellow, has the unusual quality of being tender and juicy and at the same time firm. The flavor is sweet, sprightly, and very pleasing.

Dr. Wilcox predicts that this plum will be very popular for market purposes, because of its beauty, high quality, and firmness. Its distinctive shape makes it easy for purchasers of the fruit to identify and remember it, he says. It will probably be named and distributed within the next few years.—From the MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

APPLES IN AUSTRALIA

FROM the "Fruit World of Australia" we get an interesting account of the apple industry in the various states of Australia.

In 1928 there were 98,000 acres of apples with a total production of eleven and one half million bushels.

In 1929 the production was somewhat less.

Trees were imported from England as early as 1838 but commercial production was not started until 1843. Some of the old orchards are still producing good crops.

It is stated that William Barnett of Franklin planted an orchard during the forties and fifties in the nineteenth century and the trees are still producing up to twenty bushels per tree. There is considerable export of apples. In 1928 there were four million bushels exported, but during 1929 only one and one-half million bushel.

Clothes should be seen, and not heard.

Feeding Birds in Winter

MRS. JOHN WILKEN
Madison

WITH the cold weather coming on, it becomes more necessary than ever to remember our feathered friends. For birds surely are friends of the city gardener, as well as of the farmer.

It is true, a great many birds go south with the coming on of cold nights and shorter days. But if you have supplied them with water regularly during the summer, it will be an easy task to keep some of them about during the winter.

The birds which we have been able to attract during the winter months, are the hairy and downy woodpeckers, the slate colored junco, chicadees, the nuthatch, bluejays and last, but surely not least, the cardinal.

Places of suet should be fastened to trees or in some sheltered spot. It is preferable to put suet in some kind of a wire container as otherwise the larger birds will carry too much of it away. If they have to peck at it through a wire mesh, they get neither too much, nor is any of it wasted as it would be if a big piece was tied to a tree.

Any scraps of bread or toast, left over from the table, cracked nuts, corn or sunflower seed will quickly disappear if you feed them regularly.

Regularity in feeding plays a far greater part in the number of birds one can attract, than any special kind of food. It should be just as necessary to keep a path shoveled to the bird feeding shelf as to the front sidewalk.

A great many people will, upon seeing a little feathered beauty, during the mild winter weather, place a lot of food on the feeding shelf or in some sheltered place and then forget all about it. It is not as necessary to feed when there is no snow on the ground as the birds can find seeds and left over berries. However, you will be rewarded with their coming to feed regularly, if you put food in some sheltered spot regularly.

A shock of corn and a bundle of ripened buckwheat, left in a sheltered spot, are greatly appreciated by the pheasant and quail. If one can judge by the number that feed in such places.

Branches of evergreens, placed in the form of a "lean-to" make a desirable shelter for these birds. A high shelter should be provided for the pheasant so that the tail feathers will not freeze to the ground. Many die of starvation because of being held prisoners in this way.

Burroughs says "You must have the bird in your heart before you can find him in the bush". It will be easy to find him, both in your heart and in the bush, if you begin now to care for him regularly.

TO SHOW OUR LOVE

A kiss of greeting is sweet and fair
After the toil of day,
And it smoothes the furrows plowed by care,
The lines of the forehead you once called fair,
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind,"
"I love you, my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill thro' the heart, I find—
For love is tender, as love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,
'Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

FLORISTS HOLD CONVENTION IN MILWAUKEE

HURON H. SMITH

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin–Upper Michigan Florists Association is being held at Milwaukee as we go to press, the dates being Thursday and Friday November 6–7. From being "broke" seven years ago, the association has reached an affluent state with about $1,500 in its treasury and with a few major expenses coming any year. The annual election is always held the first Thursday in November at Milwaukee, while summer meetings always rotate around the state and Upper Michigan.

The 1931 summer convention is to be held the second Tuesday and Wednesday in July at La Crosse.

The chief speakers at this year's meeting were: Mr. Leonard H. Vaughan, president of Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, and immediate past president of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. His topic was "Possible Trends in the Florist Industry". Prof. Alex Laurie, chief of floriculture at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, spoke about "Methods of marketing stock" for the growers and also chemical vs. organic fertilizers. Friday was a school for florists, and F. T. D. unit meeting. The banquet was held Thursday evening in the Fern Room of the Pfister, where all meetings were held. Thursday noon a complimentary luncheon was given the out of town guests by the Milwaukee Florists Club.

Faint heart never got away from fair lady.

CHIEF
The Wonderful New Red Raspberry surpasses all other varieties in Hardiness and Yield
Write for full particulars.
DANIELS NURSERY
Long Lake, Minnesota

Convention Program

FRUIT GROWERS' SECTION

Loraine Hotel, Madison

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

A. M.

Placing Fruit Exhibits—Meeting of Committee on Plans for State Marketing Exchange.

1:30–2:30 P. M.

Joint session all Organizations.

2:30–5:00 P. M.

Fruit Marketing Conference—R. A. Peterson, State Bureau of Markets.
Cooperative Buying and Selling by County Fruit Growers Associations —Guy Hales, Port Washington.
"The Fruit Market"—A New Selling Method, Ray Pallett, Milwaukee.
Marketing Experience in Washington County—E. D. Byrns, West Bend.
Plan of Organization for the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Marketing Federation—R A. Peterson, Madison.
Committee Report.
Discussion.
Final Consideration and Plan of Development.

8:00 P. M.

Entertainment Features arranged by Madison Garden Club.
Honorary Recognition of Outstanding Horticulturists.
Presentation of Certificates—Governor W. J. Kohler.
Getting Acquainted with Evergreens (with 75 colored slides)—L. L. Kumlein, Dundee, Illinois.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1930

9:00–10:00 A. M.

Picking, Grading and Packing Apples.
Demonstration of Equipment—J. J. McKenna, Gays Mills.
Discussion led by C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

10:00–11:15 A. M.

A Fruit Growers Problems—Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison.
Discussion

11:15 A. M.–12 M.

Apple Maggot (Railroad Worm) Control—C. L. Fluke, Madison.
Discussion.

1:15–2:30 P. M.

Joint Session all Organizations.
Beautifying the Home Grounds. Demonstration by State Champion Demonstration Team from Pierce County.
Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet—Mary I. Barber, Battle Creek, Michigan.

2:30–3:30 P. M.

Use of Oils in the Apple Spray Program—Prof. M. D. Farrar, Urbana, Ill.
Discussion led by D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay.

3:30 P. M.

Investigations in Apple Scab Control—Dr. G. W. Keitt, Madison.
Discussion.

4:00 P. M.

Future Trends in Fruit Marketing—H. W. Ullsperger, Sturgeon Bay.

6:30 P. M.

Annual Banquet and Program.
Horticulture on the Isle of Guernsey —Chas. Hill, Madison.
The International Horticultural Congress and Observations in Europe——Dr. L. R. Jones, Madison.
Making Colored Flower Pictures (Demonstration)—Huron H. Smith, Milwaukee.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21

9:00–10:15 A. M.

Annual Business Meeting State Horticultural Society—Election of Officers.

10:15 A. M.

Spare the Rodents and Spoil the Orchard—E. L. Chambers, State Entolomogist.
Discussion led by A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay.

10:15

Spray Residue and Washing Apples. —J. O. Clarke, Chicago.
Discussion led by M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay.

A Scotchman had lost his wallet and had it returned to him by the police three days later. He was asked to examine the contents to see if his money was all there.

"Aye, the money's there a'rich, but, mon, ye've it three days—what about the interest?"

FALL WORK IN THE RASPBERRY PATCH

WESTERN horticulturists are advising the raspberry growers to plow under any manure which is to be applied, in the fall. They contend that the presence of strawy material in the soil during the summer months tends to increase soil moisture losses. They recommend eight to ten tons of manure per acre in the raspberry patch.

If plowed under in the fall, it will be somewhat decayed and available for plant use early in the spring.

They also advise growers to remove their old dead canes in the fall. Tests by various experiment stations indicate that the old canes are of no particular benefit to the new crop. Usually in the fall the berry growers have less work than in the spring and removal of the canes will also help somewhat to check diseases.

The canes should be cut off at the surface of the ground, allowed to dry and burned.

FRAUDULENT RETURN BRINGS THREAT OF JAIL SENTENCE TO PRODUCE DEALER

A produce dealer in Virginia recently received a car of bulk oranges from a shipper and returned a check for $250. The shipper was dissatisfied with this return and invoked the provisions of the Produce Agency Act. Investigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture disclosed that the net proceeds had been more than $250.

The case was tried on October 14 before the United States District Court at Richmond. The defendant pleaded "not guilty," but was found guilty by the jury. The Judge thereupon imposed a fine of $250 and also directed that the receiver pay the shipper $463, the additional sum due plus interest, a total amount of $713. The court further stipulated that the fine and further amount due be paid by November 4 or proper jail sentence would be imposed.

He laughs best who laughs regularly.

Convention Program

NURSERYMEN'S SECTION

Loraine Hotel, Madison

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 19

Joint meeting with Garden Club Federation, Wednesday Afternoon.

1:30–2:30 P. M.

Joint session all Organizations.
Address of Welcome—Mayor Schmedeman, Madison.
Response—M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay.
Modern Trends in Home Grounds Beautification—C. E. Cary, Davenport, Iowa.

2:30 P. M.

Five Minute Reports. The Outstanding Accomplishment of Our Garden Club by Delegates Wisconsin Garden Clubs.

3:00 P. M.

Fertilizers for Ornamenals—Prof. Alex Laurie, Columbus, Ohio.

3:45 P. M.

Evergreens in the Landscape Plan—L. L. Kumlein, Dundee, Illinois.

4:15 P. M.

Designing and Planning the Garden —N. A. Morris, Extension Horticulturist, Madison.
Discussion led by Donald Ralph, Hartland.

6:00 P. M.

Nurserymen's Dinner. Round Table Discussion.

8:00 P. M.

Getting Acquainted with Evergreens —L. L. Kumlein, Dundee, Illinois. Illustrated.
Honorary Recognition of Outstanding Horticulturists.
Presentation of Certificates—Governor W. J. Kohler.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Separate session for Nurserymen in Forenoon.

9:00 A. M.

What's New Among Nursery Stock Pests—E. L. Chambers, Madison.
Progress in Gladiolus Disease Study —Noel Thompson, Madison.

10:00 A. M.

Future Trends of the Nursery Business—Prof. F. A. Aust, Madison.
Discussion.

10:45 A. M.

What Our Nurserymen Need—Phelps Wyman, Milwaukee.
Discussion.

11:30 A. M.

What the University Can Do For the Nurserymen—Prof. J. G. Moore, Madison.
Discussion.

1:15–2:30 P. M.

General Meeting all Organizations.
Beautifying the Home Grounds. Demonstration by State Champion Demonstration Team from Pierce County.
Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet—Mary I. Barber, Battle Creek, Michigan.

2:30 P. M.

Joint Meeting With Garden Clubs.
The "How" of Roadside Planting—Prof. F. A. Aust, Madison.

3:30 P. M.

What to Look For When Buying Nursery Stock—Charles Hawks, Jr., Wauwatosa.

4:00 P. M.

Landscaping Between the House and the Street—Prof. G. W. Longenecker, Madison.

6:30 P. M.

Annual Banquet and Program arranged by the Madison Garden Club.
Horticulture on the Isle of Guernsey —Chas. Hill, Madison.
The International Horticultural Congress and Observations in Europe —Dr. L. R. Jones, Madison.
Making Colored Flower Pictures—(Demonstration)—H. H. Smith, Milwaukee.

APPLE SALES TO BE PUSHED

The Washington Boxed Apple Bureau, Inc., will spend $125,000 in their campaign this year to move the apples of their associations. This campaign will be expended over the entire season. For the first time this year Jonathans will be advertised in the campaign. The Christmas advertising will feature "A box of apples under every Christmas tree."

The shippers and growers this season have special reasons for advertising apples, according to comment in fruit circles. Chief of these is the fact that the sales resistance is much greater than usual, hence something must be done to create a different attitude of mind among customers.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

IN THE annual report of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, for the years 1880–1881 we find some very interesting discussions on horticultural topics. In those days the horticulturists were interested in much the same type of questions as they are today.

Mr. A. L. Hatch gave a talk on raspberry culture, J. M. Smith on Horticulture as an Educating Influence. There were talks on apple growing, gardening, and reports on progress in insect and disease control.

The officers elected were as follows: J. M. Smith, Green Bay, President; J. C. Plumb, Milton, Vice-president; F. W. Case, Madison, Recording Secretary; A. J. Philips, West Salem, Corresponding Secretary; M. Anderson, Cross Plains, Treasurer.

Executive Committee

G. J. Kellogg, Janesville
J. W. Wood, Baraboo
S. J. Freeborn, Ithaca
J.S. Stickney, Wauwatosa
George C. Hill, Rosendale
D. Huntley, Appleton
A. A. Arnold, Galesville
Augustus Cole, Oconto

A MEMBER PROTESTS

"MY WIFE and I enjoyed the Oshkosh convention last fall very much, until she became so sick from smoke that we were forced to return home much sooner than was first planned.

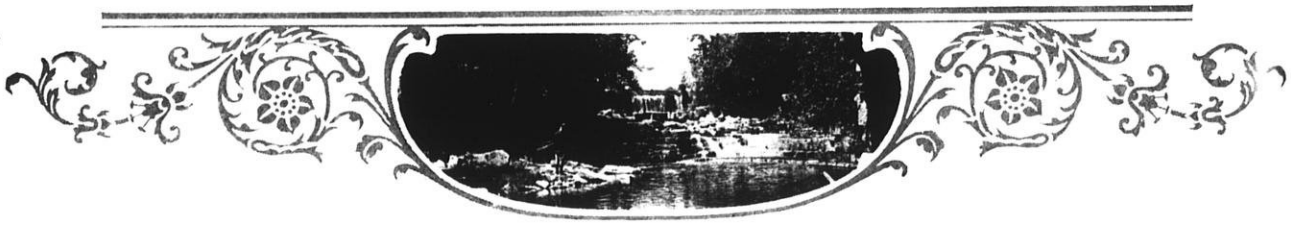
"We enjoy our Society paper more and more and feel that we are getting something worthwhile, especially when we include in our program at large such gatherings as we recently attended at Gays Mills, for in such meetings as this we get down to our real problems."

Signed, L. B. IRISH,
Baraboo.

Prodigal: "Father, I've a notion to settle down and go in for raising chickens."

Father: "Better try owls. Their hours would suit you better."

EDITORIALS



NEW FRUIT VARIETY EXHIBIT AT CONVENTION

A NEW feature at our convention at Madison this year will be an exhibit of new varieties of fruit from various experiment stations of the United States.

Professor Alderman of the Minnesota Experiment Station has promised us as many of the new varieties originated by the Fruit Breeding Farm as may be in good condition by the last of November.

R. S. Herrick, secretary of the Iowa Horticultural Society has promised his aid in securing for our convention a portion of the new fruit variety exhibit which will be held at the Mid-West Horticultural Exposition at Shenandoah, just a week before our convention, November 11–15.

We have written to Professor Hedrick, of New York in regard to some of the new varieties of apples originated by the New York station.

While the exhibit is not intended to induce our growers to grow these new varieties, it will nevertheless give them an opportunity of becoming familiar with them as there will no doubt be many articles written in the future about the better varieties that have been originated.

THE BANQUET

THE banquet program this year will be unusually good. Dr. L. R. Jones, formerly chief of the Department of Plant Pathology, will talk on his European trip. He attended the International Horticultural Congress and spent some time in Russia.

Mr. Charles Hill, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets has gained quite a reputation for his talk "The Isle of Guernsey". Mr. Hill has made seven trips to this beautiful island in which Horticulture is one of the leading industries.

Mr. Huron H. Smith will give a very interesting demonstration on how to make colored pictures. He will take a picture, develop it and show it on the screen during a period of twenty minutes.

In addition, the Madison Garden Club has arranged some very fine entertainment numbers including dance numbers and music. Mr. Mark Troxell, former president of the Madison Garden Club and editor of the American Thresherman, will be the toastmaster.

Banquet tickets will be $1.25.

COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Loraine Hotel, Madison, November 19–20–21.

Mid-West Horticultural Society Exposition, Shenandoah, Iowa, November 11–16. In connection with it the American Pomological Society will hold its 83rd annual convention.

Minnesota State Horticultural Society annual convention, Minneapolis, November 18–20.

Michigan State Horticulaural Society winter meeting, Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 3–5.

Illinois State Horticultural Society annual convention, Urbana, Illinois, December 10–12.

Indiana Horticultural Society convention, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, January 14–15.

L. R. JONES

DR. L. R. JONES formerly head of the University Department of Plant Pathology, has been elected to the Hall of Fame by the Madison State Journal for the following reason:

Because this well known plant disease specialist of the University of Wisconsin has recently returned from a European trip which took him into Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slovia, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Sweden, Holland and England; because while he was abroad he carried out several scientific missions which were concerned in part with forestry problems in Sweden and cereal pathology in Russia; because during the recent International Botanical congress at Cambridge, Eng., where he served as president of the section on mycology and plant pathology, he was granted the degree of Doctor of Science by Cambridge university; and lastly because of the six members of the congress to receive this distinguished honor, he was the only American.

WASHING APPLES

IN THIS issue we have an article of unusual importance to apple growers by Prof. Hartman of Oregon on the subject of washing apples. It is a subject in which fruit growers may find it necessary to become interested in the very near future if they have not already given it some thought. Several Wisconsin orchardists are already planning on putting in a washer for the coming year. County spray ring organizations should give it some thought. It may be that they will find it profitable soon to establish community cooperative washing plants.

Design in the flower garden is a subject which should be considered at the program of the garden clubs this coming winter. There are a number of very good books published on the subject. In this issue we have a few rules taken from the book "Design in the Little Garden" by Fletcher Steele which is one of the very good books on the subject.

NEW SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING TABLES

WE BELIEVE that Prof. J. G. Moore has made an outstanding contribution to the work of the garden clubs in preparing a score card for the judging of luncheon tables. Prof. Moore has done a great deal of work in preparing this article which will be found in this issue. He has consulted with the leading specialists in the Department of Home Economics and the Art Department at the University of Wisconsin and the points for the score card were arranged with their cooperation.

Garden club members have felt for some time that unless the whole problem of luncheon table judging and arrangement were carefully worked out, that this part of our work would end in chaos.

The forenoon of Thursday, October 20th will be given over to the consideration of the score card and table arrangement. This will be a very important meeting and one which we hope all garden club members will be able to attend.

OCONTO FALLS TEAM WINS STATE FRUIT JUDGING CONTEST

THE silver loving cup offered by the Horticultural Society for the best high school fruit judging team was won this year by a team from Oconto Falls. The event took place during the week of the Country Life Conference, October 6–10.

The team consisted of James Hoffman, Byron Schroeder, and David Shaub of the Oconto Falls high school. Mr. J. B. Anderson is the Agricultural instructor.

The team won by a high margin. Prof. J. G. Moore in commenting upon their work made this statement:

"It may be interesting for you to know that the Oconto Falls team did a very fine piece of work. Of the possible 1200 points in judging, they had 1170, one boy getting a perfect score of 400. They are also the best team in identification, making a score of 272 out of a possible 300; and so I would say that if any team ever deserved to become permanent possessor of the cup this team deserves it."

The team identified 17 plates of apples and judged four varieties of four plates each. Sixty team members took part in the contest representing twenty different schools.

This is the second time Oconto Falls has won this cup.

WHY ADVERTISE?

THERE is an old saying: "If a man makes better mouse traps than anyone else, the people will beat a path to his door."

But the trouble is, competitors set up along the beaten path and the customers are diverted.

So it was with a man who had built up a business by hard personal effort.

Those who dealt with him knew that he could be relied upon and everything he sold was worth the money.

And he had a fine group of customers.

But customers change, some of them die, some of them go away, some get restless and turn to the competitiors.

So it was with his customers.

Not enough new ones came to take their place.

The trouble was he forgot to advertise to attract new customers with sufficient energy and did not keep in touch with old customers.

Moral: Keep your name before the people. The cheapest way is to advertise in WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

THE University of Wisconsin Extension Division has just announced a new course in landscape design. This news will be welcomed by a great many of our members. As stated in the bulletin describing the course, "The aim of this course is to give the student a knowledge of fundamental principles underlying landscape art and their application to the particular problem of landscaping home grounds."

"As far as feasible, individual assistance will be given each student on his own specific home grounds problems, which fall within the range of this course, and which relate themselves to this study."

"No previous training in landscaping or botany is required."

The instruction fee is $10 to residents of Wisconsin. There are sixteen different assignments. The text materials to be used are furnished in a series of mimeographed assignments, photostat illustrations, and drawings especially prepared for the course.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

A PRAYER FOR HOMEMAKERS

Oh, Father of all Loveliness,
Teach us
To understand the Joy of Color, the Harmony of Form, the Beauty of Proportion;
To know the Real in Art and Books;
To be content with what we have, but not satisfied until our homes reflect the Best in ourselves;
To appreciate the simple joys of Acquiring and Possessing
And
To make a House Beautiful out of Four Walls.
—By Elizabeth Bradley Read (in Good Housekeeping.)

NOVEMBER IN THE GARDEN

ALL the flowers have been withered by the searing touch of Jack Frost; the leaves are brown and fallen; all the bulbs for spring blooming have been planted. This year's work is done—no not quite, for some of the plants must be tucked under a bit of covering or they will not gladen us another Spring.

If you are one of the gardeners who insist that the borders be spick and span and tidy when winter comes,—you will not be interested in what I say about covering plants. But if you are one of the sort,—who, like myself,—wishes to do things in the easier way—then read on.

Contrary to all expert advice, the plants in my garden are not cut down after the freezing weather comes, but left to catch the leaves and drifts of snow. Where there are no stems to hold the drifting leaves, A few cornstalks or twiggy branches are scattered over the bed. This natural covering is just enough to keep the ground from alternately freezing and thawing which is so hurtful to many of our best loved plants.

If, however, I have been doing fall planting, as I usually do, then I cover, lightly at first,

then more after the ground is well frozen—usually about four or five inches of coarse litter.

It is well to remember that fall planted shrubs, trees, especially evergreens and all perennials should be well watered before the ground has frozen. Otherwise the dry earth will draw all moisture from the roots and they will "winter kill' as we usually say.

All Lilies of the Regal, Henryi, Auratum and Speciosum class are given a six to ten inch mulch as soon as the ground has frozen two or three inches. The first three or four inches being peat moss, this covering answers two purposes—as a protection from severe freezing and as a covering in the spring, hindering the too early growth that is liable to be injured by late frosts. The peat is left on during the summer as a cooling mulch protecting from the drying heat of the sun.

The Chrysanthemums are protected by hilling up with ground to the depth of three or four inches. Should there be some very nice kinds known to be unreliable hardy—three or four inches of coal ashes are added.

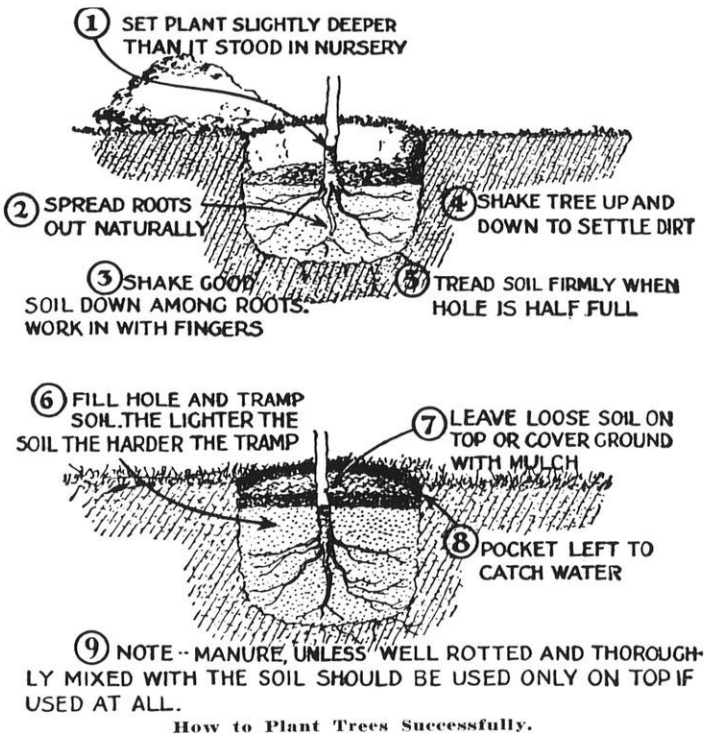
All hybrid Tea Roses are given a pail of coal ashes, unsifted, after the ground has frozen several inches, fall planted Roses are given this covering even before the ground has frozen, mice do not seem to care about making homes in ashes.

The problem of Rock garden protection is a more serious one, some protection must be given or the freezing and thawing will kill the plants. And if you cover, there is the finest possible place for mice homes. I have tried evergreen boughs. This is a splendid cover, snow drifted in and the mice tunneled under the snow, chewing the plants down to the ground for nests and food, cornstalks, peat moss, all the same to the mice family, the location, well drained, with plant life suits them to a T.

This year it will be cornstalks with plenty of poisoned grain, well hidden from any stray birds, if they must eat,—I prefer to choose the food. I feel particularly vindictive towards them because one family made their home over a clump of Tenuifolium Lilies, evidently they are not particular as to what they destroy, for the bulbs were eaten—every one!

The poisoned grain was decided on because there are other choice bulbs added to the garden this fall and with no desire to tempt the mice appetites either.

Some plants that came rather late are to be wintered over in a cold frame covered with heavy burlap. I filled the frame with good garden soil, placing the plants closely together, firm-



How to Plant Trees Successfully.

ing the ground well around the roots, then watered well. Two thickness of firm burlap will give sufficient protection unless the winter is unusually severe or extremely wet; then the glass will be added.

Plants will usually make considerable root growth by the time you are ready to plant out in the spring and are in a much better condition than those you have shipped in the spring—with the added advantage of being on hand at the exact time you wish to plant them.

Did I say that all plants were nipped by Jack Frost? I should have excepted one variety Helleborus Niger (Christmas Rose) with waxy green leaves as fresh and green as though it were Spring instead of Winter weather — large creamy buds that will soon unfold into lovely Rose like blossoms. This is one of the plants that seems to enjoy cold stormy weather, for it blooms during the season of snow.

If this plant is not in your garden, put it on the list for next year.

A FEW BULBS IN THE HOUSE

A FEW bulbs potted now will give much pleasure during the stormy days of winter. Buy only the best bulbs in larger pot. Bury the pots in a cold frame or cover with soil in the darkest and coolest part of the cellar until growth appears. About eight weeks is right for most bulbs. They need a strong root growth first. Then take them out a pot or two at a time, and place in a cool room for several days before bringing to a warmer room and placed in a sunny window. All bulbs need plenty of moisture while growing.

When you buy bulbs, ask your florist to give you those especially suited for growing in the window, any reliable Florist will be only too glad to give you this information, he is interested in your success. If you are successful, you will come back for more bulbs, as will your friends.

If you have a sunny window, try a Peachblow Hibiscus, it will give you flowers every day during the winter and is no more trouble to care for than a Geranium.

Another delightful plant is Plumbago Capensis, its fresh green foliage and sprays of pale blue phlox like flowers are a welcome sight during the winter months. This is another plant that is a real winter bloomer. Plenty of water and a little fertilizer once a month keeps it in a good growing condition.

Try a Pomegranate if you like brilliant scarlet flowers. The blossoms resemble those of the Fuschia, though not quite so pendant. The warmest sunniest spot in the house suits this plant.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FRUITS IN THE UNITED STATES

The monthly report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows the following cold storage holdings of fruits on October 1, 1930:

496,000 barrels of apples compared with 735,000 barrels on October 1, 1929 and a five-year average of 641,000 barrels.

1,956,000 boxes of apples compared with 901,000 boxes October 1, 1929 and a five-year average of 1,340,000 boxes.

1,800,000 bushel baskets of apples compared with 1,793,000 bushel baskets on October 1, 1929, and a five-year average of 894,000 bushel baskets.

2,344,000 boxes of pears compared with 1,565,000 boxes October 1, 1929, and a five-year average of 1,395,000 boxes.

397,000 bushel baskets of pears compared with 525,000 bushel baskets October 1, 1929 and a five-year average of 279,000 bushel baskets.

80,781,000 pounds of frozen and preserved fruits compared with 61,348,000 pounds October 1, 1929 and a five-year average of 57,554,000 pounds.

He: Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?

She: I couldn't say. I have never—

He: You've never been kissed?

She: I have never been unhealthy.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state: to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

NOTICE TO GARDEN CLUBS

ONE of the important numbers on the program for the coming convention of the State Garden Club Federation will be five minute reports on "What Our Garden Club has Done During the Past Year" by representatives of each of the garden clubs.

This part of the program will come during the afternoon session on Wednesday, November 19th.

All garden clubs should instruct their delegates to prepare for this number on the program or select a special representative to do so. The name of the speaker should be given to the president of the Federation so that she may call upon them for their talk.

On Wednesday, November 19th, during the meeting of the Board of Managers, each delegate should inform the president who the speaker will be. Five minutes will be the absolute time limit for each talk due to a very full program.

PREMIUMS FOR AMATEURS AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

Open to any amateur member of tne Horticultural Society or the Garden Club Federation.

Flower Arrangement

An Arrangement of three cut flowers in a container. Exhibitor to furnish container.

Prizes: 1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.00; each additional entry 50 cents.

Strawflower Arrangement

Arrangement of strawflowers, any variety or number, in own container.

Prizes: 1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.00; each additional entry 50 cents.

Winter Boquet Arrangement

An Arrangement of berries, leaves, seed pods, branches, etc., in own container.

Prizes: 1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.00; each additional entry 50 cents.

TABLE DECORATION

The tables will be **round**-42 inches in diameter (requiring a cloth of 1½ or 2 yards).

They wil be judged by a committee of six, according to the score card presented by Prof. J. G. Moore in his articles on the subject in this issue. Notice that 60% is allotted to the floral feature, and color harmony is an important item.

Class 1. Special Occasion tables. Set for four. Table furnished. No silverware.

Prizes: 1st, $8.00; 2nd, $5.00; 3rd, $3.00; each additional entry $2.00.

Class 2. Luncheon table. Set for four. Table furnished. No silverware.

Prizes: 1st, $8.00; 2nd, $5.00; 3rd, $3.00; each additional entry $2.00.

All exhibits must be in place by 12 noon on Wednesday, Nov. 19.

FEDERATION PRESIDENT ATTENDS MEETING

MRS R. H. MALISCH, president of the Garden Club Federation, attended the meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Garden Club Council in New York during October.

She reports a very interesting meeting. Some of the important matters which came up for consideration were: Adopting the Aquilegia as the official flower of the National Council; Support for the International Peace Garden was discussed but action was deferred until the next meeting; The purchase of Redwood Park in California by the Garden Club of America was discussed. The suggestion was made that the National Council do something of a similar nature.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the National Council at Chattanooga, Tennesee, April 28.

Convention Program

GARDEN CLUB SECTION

Loraine Hotel, Madison

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

9 A. M. to 12 M.—Meeting Board of Managers State Garden Club Federation.

1:30–2:30 P. M.

Joint session all Organizations.
Address of Welcome—Mayor Schmedeman, Madison.
Response—M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay.
Modern Trends in Home Grounds Beautification—C. E. Cary, Davenport, Iowa.

2:30 P. M.

Five Minute Reports. The Outstanding Accomplishment of Our Garden Club by Delegates Wisconsin Garden Clubs.

3:00 P. M.

Fertilizers for Ornamentals—Prof. Alex Laurie, Columbus, Ohio.

3:45 P. M.

Evergreens in the Landscape Plan—L. L. Kumlein, Dundee, Illinois.

4:15 P. M.

Designing and Planning the Garden—N. A. Morris, Extension Horticulturist, Madison.
Discussion led by Donald Ralph, Hartland.

8:00 P. M.

Getting Acquainted with Evergreens—L. L. Kumlein, Dundee, Illinois. Illustrated.
Honorary Recognition of Outstanding Horticulturists.
Presentation of Certificates—Governor W. J. Kohler.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

9:00–11:00 A. M.

General Topic: Luncheon Table Decoration, Arrangement and Judging.
The New Plan for Judging Tables—Prof. J. G. Moore, Madison.
Color Harmony—Mrs. Ruth Randolph, Dept. Home Economics, Madison.
Table Accessories — Miss Bernice Dodge, Dept. Home Economics, Madison.
Flower Arrangement for the Table—Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis.

11:00 A. M.

Annual Business Meeting and Election of Officers of State Garden Club Federation.

1:15–2:30 P. M.

General Meeting All Organizations.
Beautifying the Home Grounds. Demonstration by State Champion Demonstration Team from Pierce County.
Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet—Mary I. Barber, Battle Creek, Michigan.

2:30 P. M.

The "How" of Roadside Planting—Prof. F. A. Aust, Madison.

3:30 P. M.

What to look for When Buying Nursery Stock. Charles Hawks, Jr., Wauwatosa.

4:00 P. M.

Landscaping Between the House and the Street—Prof. G. W. Longenecker, Madison.

6:30 P. M.

Annual Banquet and Program arranged by the Madison Garden Club.
Horticulture on the Isle of Guernsey—Chas. Hill, Madison.
The International Horticultural Congress and Observations in Europe, Dr. L. R. Jones, Madison.
Making Colored Flower Pictures—(Demonstration)—Huron H. Smith, Milwaukee.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21

9:00–10:00 A. M.

Annual Business Meeting State Horticultural Society. Election of Officers.

10:00 A. M.

New Perennials and Annuals—John Hauser, Bayfield.
Discussion led by W. A. Toole, Baraboo.

10:45 A. M.

Continuous Bloom in the Garden—Arthur J. Stroebel, Hartford.

11:15 A. M.

Animal Friends and Enemies of Your Garden—E. L. Chambers, Madison.

Frank said to his wife the other night, "Mary I sure do miss that cuspidor."

"You always did," answered the choice of his heart, "that's why I threw it out."

LANTERN SLIDES AND FILMS

DON'T forget that all the garden clubs who are members of the Federation are entitled to films and slides from the University Bureau of Visual Instruction for use at their club meetings, free of charge, that is, only the postage on the slides to be paid.

While the Bureau of Visual Instruction at the present time does not have a very good supply of slides and films on purely gardening topics, nevertheless there are some very good subjects covered such as Travel Scenes in various parts of the world. The Elkhorn Garden Club is using the set "Picturesque Wisconsin" at their November meeting.

For a list of slides and films available, write the Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Applications for slides should be sent to the Horticultural Society.

CHRISTMAS

with its joy and good will—why not extend its spirit over the whole year? The fund from the sale of Christmas seals in December will carry help and education against tuberculosis throughout all 1931.

The National, State & Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

Buy Christmas Seals
Fight Tuberculosis

The Judging of Table Decorations

J. G. MOORE
Madison

THE JUDGING OF TABLE DECORATIONS

THERE has been much confusion in the past in the judging of table decorations. Much of it has come about because there was no uniformity of opinion concerning the relative values of the various points considered in the judging. The exhibitors also were handicapped because they did not know where to place the emphasis in preparing their exhibits. In order to eliminate some of this confusion and give the exhibitors a better idea of the basis of award, the system described below will be used at the coming show. No claim is made for the perfection of the system or for the score cards to be used. There is sure to be differences of opinion regarding the relative weight of the various points and doubtless adjustments will need to be made later. We believe, however, that this is a step in the right direction and that if all interested parties will give their hearty co-operation that in the end we may be able to bring order out of chaos.

Rules in Judging Table Decorations

As the primary object of contests in table decorations held in connection with floral exhibits is *to develop skill in the use of flowers as table decorations*, sixty per cent of the score will be based upon the "floral features" and forty per cent on "other appointments". The floral features will consist of the center piece and floral favors, if any.

Score Card for "Floral Features"

(a) In judging do not consider "commercial value" of the flowers used.

(b) Judge the floral features as distinct from other table appointments.

(c) The total allowed for floral features is 600 points. The points given by a judge under any single heading shall not exceed the number allowed for that heading.

1. Suitability of the materials used in the composition.* (Including favors, if any)	75
2. Height of the center piece	75
3. Color harmony in flower composition	150
4. Arrangement	150
5. Perfection of materials	75
6. Suitability of container	75
Total	600

In judging "suitability of materials used" all visible features of the composition, except the container, will be considered. This will include decorative "frogs" or supports, or any other embellishments.

Other Appointments

The object of that portion of the contest concerned with other features than flowers is to show the expertness of the entrant in the use of other materials comprising the ensemble and in harmonizing the floral decoration to the other features making up the ensemble.

Score Card for "Other Appointments"

(a) Intrinsic value of the appointments shall not be considered.

(b) In judging "Appropriateness of Appointments", unless otherwise stated, the judging will be done on the basis of a dinner table.

(c) The total allowed for "other appointments" is 400 points.

The points given by the judge under any single heading shall not exceed the number allowed for that heading.

1. Appropriateness of table appointments as regards type of table and the occasion	100
2. Proportion of floral features	100
3. Color harmony of the ensemble	100
4. Correctness of table setting	50
5. Appropriateness and proportion of decorative features other than flowers	50
Total	400

Method of Judging and Computing Final Ranking

1. The judging will be done by two committees of three persons each. One committee will judge "Floral Features", the other "Other Appointments".

2. In determining their placings the judges shall use the proper score card for their assignment.

3. *Each judge shall work independently. No communication* between judges should take place during the scoring of the exhibits. If a judge desires information she should consult the superintendent.

4. Each judge shall rate the exhibits according to the score they have given them, in order 1-2-3, etc.

5. THE PLACINGS (not the score) of each exhibit as made by the three judges on Floral Features shall be added and the total multiplied by 3.

6. The placings of each exhibit made by the three judges on "Other Appointments" shall be added and the total multiplied by 2.

7. The calculated placing of each exhibit by each of the two committees of judges shall then be added. The contestant receiving the lowest total shall be awarded first place, second lowest second place, and so on throughout the list of contestants.

8. In case of a tie score the final ranking of the tieing exhibits shall be determined by lot.

A Correspondence Course in Landscaping

W. H. LIGHTY
Madison

THE trees, the shrubs, the flowers, and the grass carpeted lawn of the homestead, effectively landscaped, express to the observer the home owner's sense of beauty and loveliness more than any other if not all other of his possessions. And while such creations of expressive and satisfying loveliness gratify the eye and the beauty loving soul of the observer, his pleasure can never equal the enjoyment which the originator of his own lovely environment derives day by day, through the seasons and the years. The daily compensations from so small an investment in time and money surpass every other normal or wholesome pleasure. This craving for a beautiful environment which is common to all normally wholesome persons is now to be satisfied by the long promised instruction and guidance of a home study course in Landscaping the Home Grounds by the University of Wisconsin. Conducted by mail it becomes at once available anywhere to any citizen of the state.

A correspondence - study course by the University is at once both reliable and authoritative. Organized and taught by Professor Franz A. Aust, the gifted landscape architect of the university, a personal master-learner contact is possible for any one who wishes to methodically develop his knowledge and sense of appreciation in this interesting and engrossing art.

It should be definitely understood that this is an introductory course, organized upon the elementary or basic principles involved, in such a way that it may be undertaken by a novice in the development of home grounds quite as well as by a veteran lover and maker of attractive home environment. A correspondence - study course like this possesses that flexibility which enables the instructor to guide the student in a study plan which is adapted to his personal requirements and needs. In this respect such a course is like a garment that is fitted to the individual who is to possess and enjoy it.

In expression through landscaping one needs guidance and instruction just as one requires instruction in the correct and proper forms of expression in oral and written language. In language this instruction is had in childhood and youth while in landscaping most people must secure it in maturity or adult life.

Instruction such as is incorporated in this new course offered by the university enables the student of it to avoid the mistakes of designing, of choosing and planting, and of caring for home grounds which correspond to bad grammar and slang in our speech. It has been said that a person exhibits his degree or state of education and culture when he opens his mouth to speak. In no less degree does the person who designs or accepts designs for home grounds reveal his taste or lack of taste.

Let us in Wisconsin have less halting and blundering in our forms of self expression and strive for more harmony, elegance, and perfection. Shall we definitely resolve that we make our Wisconsin home grounds speak forth beauty and loveliness, and, shall we do it unanimously and eloquently.

—W. H. Lighty, Director, Department of Extension Teaching, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, October 21, 1930.

MADISON GARDEN CLUB VOTES NOT TO HAVE STATE FLOWER SHOW NEXT YEAR

AT THE October meeting of the Madison Garden Club a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the club was presented to the effect that the committee felt that it would not be wise to have an elaborate state garden and flower show this coming year. The club felt that it takes so much money and energy on the part of their club members that it would be better to devote their time this coming year to local shows and possibly hold a state show the following year.

This matter will come up at the meeting of the Board of Managers and also at the convention. Garden clubs should discuss this problem and instruct their delegates as to their wishes.

There is some difference in opinion among members on this subject. Some feel that the local flower shows have not been drawing the desired attendance this past year. They feel that the public has seen so many good flower shows that a small show has lost its attraction. Therefore, they would rather put their energy into holding one large show which would attract a big crowd and discontinue the small show.

Other garden clubs, however, feel that a small local show can be staged without much cost, that local people visit the show and enjoy it. If they live some distance from a state show the traveling expenses and hotel bills amount to a great deal.

Whatever is decided at the convention, we hope that all the clubs will abide by the decision of the majority.

The annual Farm and Home week at the College of Agriculture will be held somewhat earlier this year. The dates have been set for January 12th to 16th.

Apple Recipes

APPLES deserve special mention since the average home uses them as the most logical means of supplementing home-canned fruits, according to Miriam J. Williams, extension nutritionist for the Colorado Agricultural College.

The family will not tire of them if the plain apple-sauce type of dessert is varied occasionally. Just "as is" apples make a splendid between meal lunch of desert for the school lunch.

Some apple-sauce variations include:

1. Cook with stick cinnamon and a clove or two if apples are old or not decided in flavor. A sprinkle of grated nutmeg and a lump of butter improves a sauce that is served warm.

2. Add 1 cup cleaned raisins during the last part of cooking apples for sauce and cook until raisins are plump.

3. Cook apples with a few slices of lemon or add a little grated lemon rind.

4. Add cinnamon candies to the syrup and cook whole apples (cored and pared) or neat sections of apples, in the pink syrup until done.

5. Cook whole pared and cored apples, or half pieces, in syrup until soft. Remove to a pan, sprinkle with sugar and glaze in oven. Fill centers with red jelly.

6. Use brown sugar and water for the syrup in which apples are cooked and add a little orange juice when apples are tender.

7. Cook apples in syrup made of honey and water instead of sugar and water. Sprinkle with grated cocoanut.

BAKED APPLE SALAD

Core four greening apples, and bake until tender with ½ cup maple syrup, basting occasionally. When cold fill centers with cut up marshallows, and chopped peanuts, mixed with a cream fruit salad dressing. Top with a spoonful of the dressing and chopped peanuts. May be eaten as a dessert.

BROWN BETTY

In a quart pudding dish arrange alternate layers of sliced apples and bread crumbs. Season each layer with bits of butter, a little sugar and cinnamon. When dish is full, pour over it ½ cup of molasses and ½ cup water mixed. Cover top with crumbs. Place dish in a pan of hot water and bake ¾ of an hour, or until apples are soft. Serve with cream or hard sauce.

BAKED HAM WITH STUFFED APPLES

Cut a slice of ham 1½ inches thick and rub with brown sugar. Dot over with whole cloves and place in a shallow pan. Peel and core 6 tart apples, fill the cavities with chopped raisins and brown sugar, and arrange in the pan around the ham. Pour over ½ cup boiling water, cover and bake until the meat is tender. Baste several times while cooking.

Apple Salads

Apple—celery—nuts
Apple—raw carrot—grated cocoanut
Apple—dates—nuts
Apple—banana—peanuts
Apple—orange—pineapple
Apple—chicken or tuna fish
Apple—prunes—creamed cheese
Apple—cabbage—raw carrot
Apple—green peas—salmon—lemon juice

—From the circular of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

A GOOD IDEA

Says Abie: "Cohen, I've been to the bank to borrow some money, and they say all I need is that you should sign to this note your name. Then I can have all the money I need. Ain't that fine?"

"Abie," said Cohen reproachfully, "you and I have been friends for many years, and yet you go to a bank when you need money. Abie, you just go again to the bank and say that they should sign the note, and then Cohen will lend you the money!"

STORING GLADIOLUS BULBS

A TEMPERATURE of from 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit is the best for storage of gladiolus bulbs. They should be piled not more than three inches deep in shallow boxes. A root cellar is an ideal place for storage and some growers recommend packing bulbs in boxes and burying them in the soil where they will not freeze.

For those who do not have good storage conditions, but must keep their bulbs in a furnace heated basement where it is rather warm and dry, we would recommend that they cover their bulbs with peat moss, dry sawdust or other dry material to prevent evaporation, much the same as is done for dahlia roots. The bulbs will be in much better condition in the spring and the grower will be repaid for his trouble.

Most growers grade their bulbs at seeding time, which is after the bulbs have dried for several weeks, when they can be cleaned much more readily than when dug. The following are the standard grade sizes: No. 1, one and one-half inches in diameter and over; No. 2, one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches; No. 3, one inch to one and one-quarter inch; No. 4, three-quarters inch to one inch; No. 5, one-half inch to three-quarters inch; No. 6, one quarter inch to one-half inch.

Numbers one, two, three and four are considered blooming sizes. Number five may bloom the first year but are seldom offered for sale except at wholesale.

Willie was being measured for his first made-to-order suit of clothes.

"Do you want the shoulders padded, my little man?" asked the tailor.

"Naw," said Willie significantly, "pad de pants."

*Spare Black Currant—Spoil White Pine**

THEODORE KOUBA

IT MAY seem queer to our readers that a towering white pine should be effected by a tiny black currant bush. Years ago, before a certain disease established itself in this country, black currants *(Ribes nigrum)* and white pine thrived side by side, as they both prefer the same soil and climate conditions. Today wherever white pines are grown the black currant *(ribes nigrum)* must be removed for miles away.

It was in 1915 that this fatal disease to white pine was first discovered in Wisconsin. This was in Polk County. The particular disease in question lives in the inner bark of white pines and on the leaves of currant and gooseberry *(Ribes)* bushes, but the cultivated black currant *(Ribes nigrum)* is by far the most susceptible to it. In the spring of the year blisters appear on the pine which produce spores. When these blisters burst the wind disseminates these spores. The ones that fall on the leaves of currant or gooseberry *(Ribes)* bushes germinate. They later appear as rust colored spots on the under side of the leaf. This is the disease that threatens the future of our white pine. It is known as white pine blister rust *(Cronartium ribicola)*.

White pine blister rust cannot spread from pine to pine. The only possible way it can spread is from pine to gooseberry or currant, then back to pine. By eliminating the host plant of lesser value, the disease is controlled as far as spreading to other trees is concerned. The trees already affected are certain to succumb to it.

This disease, similar to many of our other serious diseases, was imported from Europe. It came from that country already having a bad reputation. Blister rust works slowly, but it is destined to kill. It has already been located in no less than 20 counties in the state, with damage to white pine very noticeable in 9 continues. The writer has just returned from a newly discovered area seriously infected by blister rust in Douglas County. Black currants were found in the garden of two of the pine owners. These were responsible for permitting the rust to become established in that community when spores were blown from distant infection centers.

Cultivated black currants are especially susceptible to the blister rust. Under favorable conditions they will contract the disease from an infected pine 100 miles away and more. These same bushes will transmit the rust to white pines 1 mile away. Because of this long distance spread of infection these currants are a special menace to white pines. The United States Department of Agriculture is trying to discourage the growing of black currants. The State of Wisconsin recognizes them as hosts of injurious plant diseases and the Division of Insect and Plant Disease Control will issue no inspection certificate to anyone desiring to transport them from one locality to another. Moving black currant in Wisconsin is unlawful.

An easy way to identify this particular species is by the resin ducts on the under side of the leaf. There are none on the upper surface. The branches and twigs are round and the leaves have a powerful, disagreeable odor when crushed.

Wisconsin, similar to other states where blister rust is established, is carrying on control work and is very anxious to have all currant and gooseberry *(Ribes)* bushes removed, where they are within infecting distances of white pine stands. Your cooperation in eliminating the black currant from this state will help greatly in this work.

* White Pine Blister Rust Control in Wisconsin is sponsored jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Wisconsin Department of Conservation, and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets.

ENGLISH SPARROWS CONTROLLED BY TRAPPING, POISONING, SHOOTING

WHERE English sparrows become too numerous in a locality it is often necessary to control them. Economical and effective methods of controlling these birds where they become overabundant are described in a leaflet 61-L, "English Sparrow Control," just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Recent studies of the food habits and economic status of the English sparrow under present-day conditions show that the adult birds are essentially vegetarian, says the Bureau of Biological Survey. More than 96 per cent of their food is mixed feed, various grains, weed seeds, and garden products. The nestlings subsist largely on insects, but the beneficial work the sparrows do in catching bugs lasts for only 10 or 12 days, after which the young become quite as vegetarian as the adults.

Methods of control outlined in the new leaflet include the following: Destroying nests and eggs; shooting; trapping, by means of nest-box or other types of traps described and illustrated; and poisoning with a strychnine-grain bait, directions for the preparation and distribution of which are given.

Copies of the new leaflet, 61-L may be obtained free on request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"On what grounds are you seeking divorce from your wife?"

"Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."

CRANBERRY GROWERS HOLD MEETING

The Banquet

CLARE S. SMITH
Secretary

THE Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company held a meeting on October 6 in the Mather–Warrens district for growers in that vicinity, preceded by a banquet. They also had a meeting on October 7th at Wisconsin Rapids for growers in Wood County and the remaining growers of the northern sections of the state.

After the banquets Mr. A. U. Chaney explained the marketing situation and gave an outline of the advertising campaign-magazines, newspapers and radio. While here, Mr. Chaney personally inspects every Sales member's berries so that he knows exactly what kind of fruit he has to sell.

Packing and shipping has begun and while we are packing, local inspectors visit our warehouses to see that all berries are properly cleaned, graded, and packed according to the rules of the Sales Company. All cranberries sold through this agency are branded "EATMOR".

The Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association is an organization having for its object the improved quality of fruit, better grading and packing, extension of the cranberry market, increased consumption by making known the wholesome and medicinal qualities of the cranberry, better methods of cultivation and the collection and publication of statistical and other information of interest and value to all concerned.

The Growers Association will hold their annual winter session on Wednesday, December 3rd at the Witter Hotel, Wisconsin Rapids, followed by a 6:30 banquet and dance.

Premiums for amateurs on luncheon tables and flower arrangement at the convention are on page 76.

A VISITOR FROM THE COTTON BELT

Moth Does Considerable Injury in Wisconsin

E. L. CHAMBERS

EVERY few years the adult moths of the cotton leaf worm desert the sunny south and pays us a visit as well as our neighboring Lake States and Provinces of Canada. Unlike most moths this one does not apparently lay any eggs during her brief existence here but does do serious injury frequently to ripe fruit by its habit of puncturing and sucking out the juices. During the latter part of September and until the heavy frosts occurred, shortly after the 15th of October, this moth was reported doing severe injury to late everbearing strawberries from many sections of the state and also to grapes, pears, and apples.

The moths, which measure about 1¼ inches from tip to tip of wing, are of an olive-tan color with three more or less prominent, wavy transverse bars on each front wing.

Despite the fact that these moths, which have been seen so commonly flying about the lights during this fall, have traveled at least 500 miles from the nearest cotton field, they do not show any evidence of wear from their long journey, their wings being as sound as though they had just emerged from their pupal cases. The larvae, or young, of this pest are known to feed only on cotton foliage and no stage of this insect is believed to winter in the United States. The adult moths responsible for the first generation are suspected of migrating from the Tropics each spring.

No very satisfactory means of controlling this moth are known but considerable relief has been reported possible by setting around the infested berry patches and orchards, pans of crushed fruits poisoned with sodium arsenite, using 2 teaspoonfuls to the gallon. Care should be taken to prevent birds and other animals from having access to it.

EXTRA COPIES OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE SENT ON REQUEST

IF YOU have given your copy of the magazine to an interested friend, we will send you another copy on request.

If you have friends who might be interested in becoming members send us their names and we will send them a copy of the magazine.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION TO BUY PARKS

ORDERS that options should be taken at once for the definite purchase of lands within the ultimate limits of the Kettle Moraine and the Flambeau forest areas were given by the state conservation commission in October. C. L. Harrington, superintendent of forests and parks, and Paul D. Kelleter, conservation director, were directed to obtain the options.

The Kettle Moraine area comprises about 6,000 acres, lying 50 miles north of Milwaukee and 35 miles southwest of Sheboygan, none of which is state owned. The land lies in Fond du Lac, Washington and Sheboygan counties. Included in its area are six important lakes —Long, Round, Crooked, Forest, Cedar and Moon.

The Flambeau forest area comprises about 90,000 acres around the north fork of the Flambeau river, much of which is already state owned.

The purchases to be made under the commission's order Saturday will be the first to be made under the direct tax plan whereby one-twentieth of a mill is levied for the purchase, maintenance, administration and fire protection of state forest park areas.—Milwaukee Journal.

News of The Garden Clubs

GARDEN CLUB NEWS

IS THERE a report of what happened at the last meeting of your garden club in this issue? We would like to have a report of the meeting of every garden club in the state every month because there is a great deal of valuable information given out at these meetings.

We are especially anxious to get reports such as Miss Winchester, secretary of the Oshkosh Club, sent in this month. She mentioned the questions that came up at the club meeting: "When to Plant Tulip Bulbs", "Can An Asparagus Bed Be Planted in the Fall", "What is the Correct Way to Prune Grapes". The answers to these questions were given.

That is the type of information we want. If every club would send in reports of that kind, they would be a valuable addition to our magazine and I am sure all members would read them.

May we suggest that reporters do not mention transactions at the meeting such as this: "The meeting was called to order by the president and the minutes of the last meeting read by the secretary." Instead, we are more interested in the gardening questions and how they were answered.

The Pewaukee Garden Club met in the home of the president, Mr. and Mrs. Van Roo October 3rd. There were 23 present and the main problem discussed was the beautifying of the village park and the picnic grounds. In order to accomplish this large project a start was made by arranging for a booster day for Saturday the 11th. With the approval and co-operation of the village board a force of men, mostly volunteers, provided with teams and shovels or other tools made an effort to smooth off some rough places and fill in hollows. One intention is to prepare the pond so that it may be used as a place to skate in the winter. The ladies of the club provided dinner for all workers in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scholl. A large number of folks have signified their willingness to help on this project.

GARDENING QUESTIONS ANSWERED AT OSHKOSH CLUB MEETING

Florence Winchester, Secretary

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society held its first indoor meeting at the Oshkosh Public Museum Monday, October 6. A picnic supper was served at 6:30.

There was a lively and interesting discussion on "Fall Planting of Bulbs". Many took part in the discussion telling of their experience with tulips. Mrs. Geiger said she had better results by leaving her bulbs in the ground. She liked the difference in the height of the stems and the size of the flowers. Some others took their bulbs up every other year getting satisfactory results that way. It was the general opinion of all that there still is plenty of time to plant tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, narcissus and others. Some said that these flowers could be planted even after a frost.

Miss Bessie Pease asked "Can you start an asparagus bed in the fall?" The answer given was—"An asparagus bed may be started any time of the year if it is kept well watered."

Another question was — "What is the correct way to prune grape vines?" With this question as with the bulb question there was a great difference of opinion. Some said they needed no pruning, others that there should be a leader not over four or five feet long. Others said that three or four buds must be left.

The topic of "The Winter Protection of Shrubs and Perennials" will be discussed at the November meeting.

LA BELLE CLUB HEARS TALK ON JAPANESE GARDENS

Wilma Weart

The October meeting of the La-Belle Garden Club was held at the Parish House of the Zion Episcopal Church. Mrs. John Finney of Oconomowoc gave a delightful talk on Japanese gardens. Mrs. Finney lived many years in Japan and based her talk on personal observations.

She opened her talk with this interesting paragraph—"If we could approach Japan through its gardens there would never be any talk or cause for war. We cannot all be spectacular embassadors of good will, but we can individually carry the message of peace towards others and a mutual love of beauty is a safe foundation to construct a lasting friendship."

In discussing the art of Japanese flower arrangement, the speaker explained how entirely symbolic it was and left this charming remark in the minds of her listeners. "The center of family interest is focused on this simple expression of beauty and its silent but elevating influence to domestic thought and harmony."

WEST ALLIS CLUB RECOMMENDS SILVER LACE FLOWERS

Martha Krienitz, Secretary

The members of the West Allis Garden Club opened their October meeting by showering the last floral greetings from their gardens on their gracious hostesses, Mrs. Clara Harrington and Mrs. C. Kemp.

The late fall rains developed flowers of unusual beauty. Huge pansies, Anemone, belated Delphinium, Marigold and Calendulas, Dahlias and Gladiolus, fall blooming Chrysanthemums in variety, and many other flowers. There were also long sprays of the lovely, *white silver lace flower*, (Polygonum auberti. This most satisfactory climber should be in every garden that has an arbor or trellis work.

A talk was given by Miss Emma Goelzer of Oakwood, Wisconsin, on the care of Gladiolus bulbs during fall and winter.

Mrs. E. Sewell's report of the talk on "Correct Table Setting" given by Miss Ann Koerner, sponsored by the Wauwatosa Garden Club was very instructive. After exchanging experiences of the past summer's gardening, refreshments were served and an invitation extended to meet at the home of Mrs. E. Sewell, Wauwatosa for the November meeting.

The Madison Garden Club met at the home of W. H. Milward for their October meeting. Mr. Milward, who is president of the club and has a large garden and an orchard, provided Snow and McIntosh apples and apple cider for the members, which was greatly appreciated.

The program was timely and interesting. Mrs. John Wilken discussed "Winter Feeding of Birds" (part of her discussion appears on another page of this issue).

Mr. Noel Thompson, assistant State Entomologist, talked on "Putting the Gardens to Sleep". He emphasized the importance of burning all dead leaves and stalks of garden flowers and plants in the fall, or as soon as they are dry, to prevent spreading of disease. He mentioned that the tops will make a good compost, but it is often disastrous to use the tops of plants for this purpose if the compost is to be used to grow another crop of the same kind of plant. This must often be done in the small garden.

KENOSHA CLUB VISITS GARDENS

Mrs. H. E. Coshun, Secretary

The Kenosha Horticultural Club met at the Kenosha County Court House on the evening of October 21st. On the evening of September 2nd officers were elected.

Mr. Fred Becker was re-elected president, Mrs. F. S. Ripley, Vice-President, and Mrs. H. E. Coshun, Secretary and Treasurer.

On September 11th the Kenosha Club was invited to join with the Racine club to make a tour of some of the beautiful estates located in and around Lake Forest, Ill. About twenty cars made the pilgrimage, stopping first at the Brewster Home, and then crossing the French Lane to Nobel B. Judah. After a beautiful drive through Lake Forest's twisting streets we arrived at the home of Cyrus B. McCormick and from there to the Riarson Estate. We were met and conducted through each of these estates by the Superintendent who was most courteous and told us many interesting things concerning the care and cultivation of the flowers and plants in the gardens at this time. Any question were graciously answered and every one felt that the afternoon had been well spent.

At the Kenosha County Fair the Kenosha Club had charge of the flower exhibit, and a very good display was held, many of our members winning prizes.

SUM-MER-DEL CLUB DISCUSSES INTERESTING QUESTIONS

Mrs. L. A. Henze, Secretary

The September meeting of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. R. W. Roberts at Lake Okauchee. Due to inclement weather the proposed visit to the Pabst garden was not made, but a very pleasing program was given by members.

Mrs. Eschweiler told of her experiments with tea Roses. Mrs. Frazier gave a magazine article "The Penniless Garden". Mrs. Hassenplug presented the calendar, or duties of the month. Methods of wintering dahlias and gladiolus were discussed.

After that, questions were given to each member, and the answers were called for, thus bringing much valuable information about gardening to the surface.

Mrs. Roberts then served dainty and delicious refreshments.

WAUWATOSA CLUB ELECTS DELEGATE TO CONVENTION

Ernest Lefeber, Secretary

The October meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held in the High School. Mrs. Ed. Haasch, president, presided.

The president spoke about the State Garden Club Federation meeting to be held at Madison November 19–21. Mrs. M. Vander Hoogt was elected delegate to represent the club.

The program committee reported that the monthly meetings had been provided with speakers to the month of May.

Mr. Gary Isenring was elected chairman of the membership committee to take the place of Mrs. E. O. Kuenzli, resigned.

Meeting was then turned over to Mr. Cornelius Lefeber who gave us a very interesting talk on fall bulbs.

RACINE GARDEN CLUB HEARS TALK ON TREE SURGERY

At a well attended meeting of the Racine Garden club held in the Racine public library in October, an instructive talk was given by Mr. Simon, a member of the staff of the Davies Tree Surgery company of Kent, Ohio. This company conducts a free school for men and boys in tree surgery work.

This school, the only one of its kind in the world, has proven of great benefit to the public at large, for tree surgery has come to be a real profession, the speaker pointed out. There are now over 1,000 tree surgeons throughout the country, who are supervised by 12 tree experts also belonging to the company.

Report of the recent flower show was given, and suggestions offered for the next year's plans. It will be necessary to obtain larger quarters for the next show owing to the interest which is being taken by garden lovers throughout the city. A letter was read from the Racine Florist's association congratulating the members on the success of the show and assuring them of the further cooperation of the group in future projects.

New Officers

During the business meeting of the organization, officers were named for the coming year as follows: Mrs. Alice Powers, president; Louis Mangnus, vice president; Mrs. W. A. Peirce, secretary; Mrs. Ward Clemons re-elected treasurer. The meeting was largely attended.

The club meets on the second Monday in each month, and brings many interesting speakers to Racine.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY HOLDS SUCCESSFUL FLOWER SHOW

Mabel Thoms, Secretary

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society held a final flower show of all perennials and other flowers in season in the Trustee's room of the Public Museum on Saturday and Sunday, September 27–28.

All the members did their very best to make the show a success. Many fine dahlias were exhibited as well as zinnias and African marigolds. There were baskets of red, lavender and pink Machaelmas daisies; pink and white Boltonias and mixed flowers of every variety.

Mrs. C. Pohlman won first prize in Table Decorations with her St. Patrick's Day special occasion table. Mrs. A. J. Jaeger and Mrs. A. L. Noernberg received second and third prize.

The exhibits were judged by Miss Charlotte Partridge of the Layton Art Gallery.

PROTECT PERENNIALS

Perennials, especially if newly planted, require a mulch of loose textured material such as straw, leaves, etc. No material which will mat down should be used on perennials such as Foxgloves, Hollyhocks, Sweet William, and Violas. It is better to use cornstalks or watertight boxes filled with leaves and inverted over the plant. Apply the mulch after the ground is frozen.

BURN DEAD STALKS IN THE GARDEN

D. VICTOR LUMSDEN
Department of Agriculture

WHEN tops on peony plants die down, cut the dead stalks to the ground level. Remove all dead material from the peony bed and burn it, for plant pests frequently live over winter on dead vegetation. If a manure mulch is to be used over the winter, do not pile it over the crowns of the plants, because it is very likely to cause serious decay in their roots. It is best applied after the ground is frozen hard.

Do not cut the tops from Iris plants. Dead foliage may be removed, but many green leaves will survive the winter and will continue their growth next spring. A mulch of strawy manure on Iris after the ground has frozen tends to prevent the roots heaving from the soil by action of the frost.

Remove All Dead Stalks

All the dead stalks of herbaceous perennials may be removed as soon as they die back. It is best in all cases to burn the refuse. The fertilizing value is slight and burning may check insects and diseases.

Go over your garden labels and replace or reletter any that are likely to be illegible next spring. If labels are attached with wires, make certain it does not fit tight enough to girdle the stem.

Store Away Good Soil

If you will need soil for repotting plants or for starting early flower or vegetable seed during the winter or early spring, store some in the cellar or a garage where it will be protected from rain and snow. If it is sprinkled a day or two before it is to be used it will be in good condition, while that out of doors is still frozen hard.

Hardy chysanthemums will flower long after the first frosts if a fabric cover protects them during nights when frosts occur. Erect a wooden frame to hold the fabric so that it does not rest directly on the plants.

HOW TO PREVENT WINTER DAMAGE BY ANIMALS

The bark of apple trees of all species, both wild and cultivated, as well as the bark of a number of ornamental shrubs, is a favorite food of mice and rabbits. There are a number of ways to ward off these pests.

To prevent mice and rats from girdling trees in winter, see that no tall grass, corn husks or dry materials gather about the trees in the orchard in fall. Tie thin strips of wood, such as lath or shingles, about the tree. Common window screen placed about the tree is also safe and effective, but be sure to remove it in spring as it is likely to attract borers. A collar of tar paper about three feet high, or a coating of coal-tar-creosote mixture on the bark, is a good preventative for both mice and rabbits.

LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM (Coral Lily). Large bulbs, 5 to 12 blooms, $1.50 per dozen, postpaid. We do not recommend fall planting of Regal Lilies for Wisconsin, but have them, $1.25, $2.00 and $3.00 per dozen. H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

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Types of Dahlias

THE American Dahlia Society has classified Dahlias into 13 distinct types as follows:

SINGLE DAHLIAS — Open-centered flowers, with only one row of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets. For example, Newport Wonder, Fugi San, Eckford Century, Coltness Gem.

ANEMONE DAHLIAS—Open-centered flowers, with only one row of ray florets, regardless of form or number of the florets, with the tubular disc florets elongated, forming a pin-cushion effect. For example, Ada Finch.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS — Open-centered flowers, with only one row of ray florets, with the addition of one or more rows of petaloids, usually of a different color, forming a collar around the disc. For example, Diadem, San Mateo Star, Ami Nonin, Geant de Lyon.

DUPLEX DAHLIAS — Open-centered flowers, with only two rows of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets. For example, Golden Sunshine, Mme. J. Coissard.

PEONY DAHLIAS—Open-centered flowers, with not more than three rows of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets, with the addition of smaller curled or twisted floral rays around the disc. For example, Geisha, Georgeous, City of Portland.

INCURVED CACTUS DAHLIAS—Fully double flowers, with the margins of the majority of the floral rays revolute for one-half or more of their length, the floral rays tending to curve toward the center of the flowers. For example, F. W. Fellows, Bearclaws Farncot.

RECURVED AND STRAIGHT CACTUS DAHLIAS —Fully double flowers, with the margins of the majority of the floral rays revolute for one-half of their length or more, the floral rays being recurved or straight. For example, Ambassador.

SEMI-CACTUS DAHLIAS —Fully double flowers, with the margins of the majority of the floral rays revolute for less than one-half of their length. For example, Edna Ferber, Francis Lobdell, Sunkiss, Alice Whittier.

FORMAL DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Fully double flowers, with the margins of the floral rays slightly or not at all revolute, floral rays generally broad, either pointed or rounded at tips, with outer floral rays tending to recurve and central floral rays tending to be cupped; all floral rays in a somewhat regular arrangement. For example, Sagamore, Jersey Beauty, Regal, Glory of Monmouth, Trentonian, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner and Judge Marean.

INFORMAL DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Fully double flowers, with margins of the floral rays slightly or not at all revolute, floral rays generally long, twisted or pointed, and usually irregular in arrangement. For example, Fort Monmouth, Jane Cowl, Barbara Redfern, Mrs. Alfred B. Seal, Insulinde, Kathleen Norris.

MINIATURE DECORATIVE DAHLIAS — Fully double flowers, with margins of the floral rays slightly or not at all revolute, conforming to the definitions of either the formal or informal decorative types, and less than three inches in diameter. For example, Little Jewel.

BALL DAHLIAS — Fully double flowers, ball-shaped or slightly flattened, floral rays in spiral arrangement, blunt or rounded at tips and quilled or with markedly involute margins, the flowers two inches or more in diameter. For example, Dreer's White, Frank Smith, King of Shows.

POMPON DAHLIAS—Having the same characteristics as ball dahlias, but less than two inches in diameter. For example, Belle of Springfield, Nerissa.

CULTIVATION OF THE BEAUTY BUSH

THE beauty bush is already being grown in Wisconsin. The following article by Wm. H. Judd of the Arnold Arboretum in "Horticulture", Illustrated, is therefore of interest.

No June-flowering shrub can surpass the beautybush, *Kolkwitzia amabilis*, for gracefulness and beauty. It is a deciduous shrub growing to the height of eight feet with erect and arching branches, having a diameter equal to the height and therefore not a plant to push in amongst other shrubs, but it is worthy of an individual situation where it can be admired from every angle at the time of flowering. Every branchlet is terminated with a cluster of beautiful pink abelia-like flowers that resemble miniature foxgloves exposing a hairy orange-colored throat. It differs from the true abelia in having remarkable stiff hairs covering the fruit on which the peculiar, persistent, star-shaped calyx remains.

Few desirable shrubs have been more persecuted either through ignorance or maliciousness than kolkwitzia. First, we are told that seedlings will not flower, which is ridiculous, for it was from seed of the plant collected by Mr. E. H. Wilson in Hupeh, China, in 1901, that he first got an introduction to its flowers when they opened at the Arnold Arboretum and caused him to suggest the popular name for it. From one or two isolated plants at the Arboretum I tried for several years to raise seedlings without success, while from two or three plants growing close together at Wellesley raised from cuttings from one at the Arboretum this was a simple matter, although a point to remember is that the hard bony seed must be crushed and broken before planting. Sown under glass in February the seed will germinate in about three weeks and, if transferred to boxes and planted outside in May, by September good plants two feet tall are easily obtained. These will bear an abundance of flowers in four years.

Another story we are told is that kolkwitzia will not grow in soils in the West where azaleas and rhododendrons do not exist. This sounds like fiction and those who hear it are advised to regard it as such. The beautybush will flourish and give pleasure to all, either in the acid soils of the East or neutral or moderately limey soils of the West, and this impartiality is considerably in its favor. Lacking seed, propagation may be accomplished from cuttings made in July with or without a heel placed in sand and kept moist, and from hard wood cuttings with a fair degree of success in January, if kept in a warm greenhouse. Either from cuttings or seed, patience is required, for it will be four years at least before the real beauty of this shrub can be appreciated.

—William H. Judd.
Arnold Arboretum.

(From "Horticulture", Illustrated.)

TREES — SHRUBS
PERENNIAL SEEDS

Write for descriptive price list of seeds and seedlings for spring planting.

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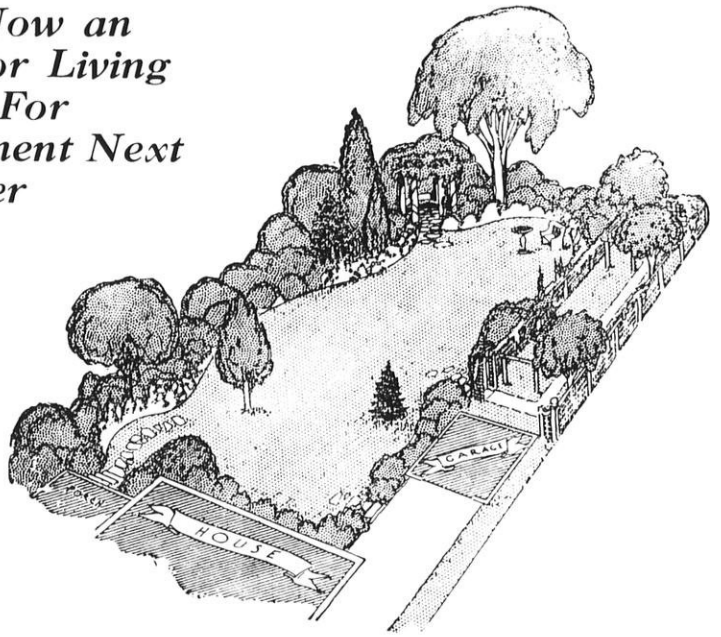

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W. A. TOOLE

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Janesville, Wis.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY
MADISON, WISCONSIN

1 6 1930

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

DECEMBER, 1930

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Visit my garden and see my dahlias while in bloom.

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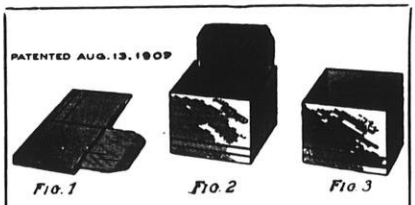

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Kenosha, Wis.

PREPARE FOR FALL PLANTING

Iris
Evergreens Peonies

Choice varieties of perennials and rock plants.

Trees Shrubs

WHITE ELM NURSERY CO.
Hartland, Wis.
On Highway 19

Resolutions Adopted at The Convention

SEVERAL important resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society as follows:

WHEREAS, Our fellow worker Mr. Frank Kern who has for many years been one of the leading members of this Society prevented from being present on account of a serious illness, therefore

Be it Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to send him the greetings of this Society and wishes for his speedy recovery.

An Appropriation For Plant Research

Resolved, By the members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society that the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin be and it is hereby petitioned to appropriate a sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) to be used under the directions of the Horticultural Department of the University of Wisconsin in research work toward developing new and improving existing varieties of plant life, suitable to Wisconsin conditions.

Be it Further Resolved, That the officers of this association be and they are hereby directed to send duly certified copies of this resolution to both houses of the Legislature.

To Permit Growers and Co-operatives to Sell Without License

Resolved, By the members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society that the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin be and it is hereby petitioned to exempt from Chapter 129 of the laws of the State of Wisconsin relating to Peddlers, Showmen and Second-hand dealers; persons, co-operative associations, or firms engaged in selling agricultural products grown by such persons co-operative firms or their members associations within the State of Wisconsin; and we do further petition that no municipality be authorized or empowered to request or demand any fee as a license or other charge or such person or firm selling said agricultural products.

Be it Further Resolved, That the officers of this association be and they are hereby directed to send duly certitfied copies of this resolution to both houses of the Legislature.

Changing Name of Board of Managers

WHEREAS, The term Board of Managers in modern parlance is usually construed to mean a Board composed of the officers and other elected Board members and,

WHEREAS, The term Executive Committee is usually con-

strued to mean a committee composed of the elected officers, and

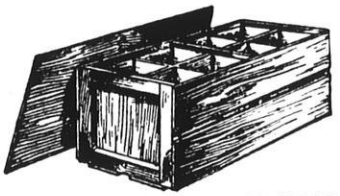
WHEREAS, In the Constitution and By-Laws of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society the terms are reversed in meaning, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Secretary be hereby instructed to substitute the words *Board* of *Directors* wherever the term Executive Committee appears and also substitute the words Executive Committee wherever the Board of Managers appears in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

J. F. SWARTZ,
M. S. KELLOGG,
JAMES LIVINGSTONE.

"Who else went to your picnic?"

"Two cousins, an uncle and all the ants."



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Sulphate of Ammonia
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F. R. GIFFORD CO.
2201 University Avenue
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New and Standard Varieties
300 KINDS

Double Hollyhocks, separate colors, not less than 12 of color. Per doz., $1.25. Post Paid.

Colors: Apple Blossom, Yellow, Scarlet, Maroon, Salmon Rose, Newport Pink, White, Crimson and mixed.

Exquisite Double Fringed New.

J. F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.
Superior View Farm

OUR NOVEMBER COVER PICTURE

THE picture of the pine tree on the lake shore on the cover of our November issue was given us through the courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Museum. It was taken on the shores of Lake Superior by Huron H. Smith, Curator of Botany.

This month our cover shows a winter scene on the University Campus.

A drugstore sandwich could be improved a lot by a little mark to show which corner the meat is in.

Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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Secretary State Horticultural Society

Associate Editors—E. L. Chambers, Mrs. C. E. Strong, Huron H. Smith, C. L. Kuehner.

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Mrs. C. E. Strong.....West Allis
J. E. Leverich.....Sparta

Term Ending December, 1932
John Hauser ..... Bayfield
H. W. Ullsperger...Sturgeon Bay
J. F. Swartz.....Kenosha
H. C. Christensen.....Oshkosh

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State Horticultural Society
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..... Milwaukee
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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..... Wauwatosa
Mrs. Sidney Welch....Oconomowoc
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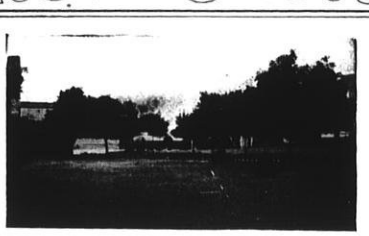
Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which annual dues are $1 per year or $1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, local Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate.
Please Do Not Send Stamps.

Wisconsin Horticulture

Wisconsin
State Horticultural Society
Organized 1865

Devoted to better fruits, flowers and vegetables



OFFICERS

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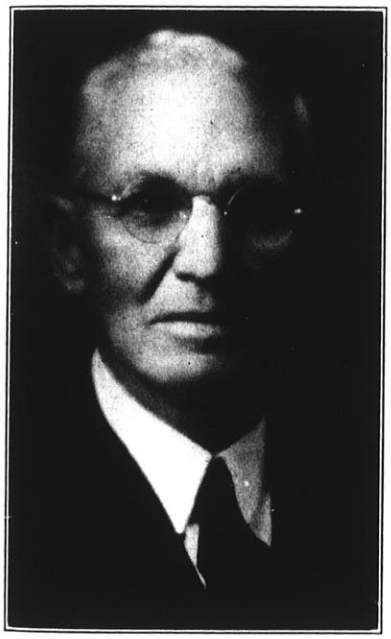
C. J. Telfer, Green Bay

Vice-President
M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay

Secretary
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison

Society Honors Three Horticulturists

Governor Presents Certificates of Honorary Recognition at Annual Meeting



L. G. Kellogg.

THREE pioneer horticulturists—Mr. William Knight of Bayfield, Dr. Lewis G. Kellogg of Ripon, and Mr. Ernest W. Sullivan of Alma Center, were presented with the honorary recognition certificates of the Society by Governor Walter J. Kohler at a very impressive meeting Wednesday evening, November 19th. Mr. M. B. Goff opened the meeting by stating the object of the ceremony. He called attention to the standing of the Society in Wisconsin horticultural activities, emphasizing that the Society is the oldest agricultural organization of the state.

President C. J. Telfer then presented each of the candidates to Governor Kohler with a brief summary of their history and accomplishments in Horticulture. Governor Kohler presented the certificates with a few appropriate remarks on the value of their accomplishments to the state of Wisconsin.

We present here a brief summary of the accomplishments of each of these three men, reserving for a later issue more details as to their experiences.

Lewis G. Kellogg

Mr. Lewis G. Kellogg was born in 1856 near his present home in Ripon. He decided to become a fruit grower at an early age. In the fall of 1882 he planted two acres of blackberries and within the next six years had developed and improved his farm until he had about fifty acres of small fruits of all kinds—blackberries, red raspberries, black raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, also a complete line of nursery stock.

He has experimented with and tried out nearly all the new varieties of small fruits that came on the market and developed a reliable nursery that was valuable in disseminating good fruits throughout the state.

Mr. Kellogg was a pioneer advocate of cooperative marketing. In 1890 he organized the Ripon Cooperative Fruit Growers Association, the first of its kind in the state. He spent much time and effort in making it a success.

He became a member of the State Horticultural Society in 1883. He has been a life member for 25 years.

He was president of the Society in 1894 and 1895, and

E. S. Sullivan.

treasurer for a period of twenty years.

Ernest W. Sullivan

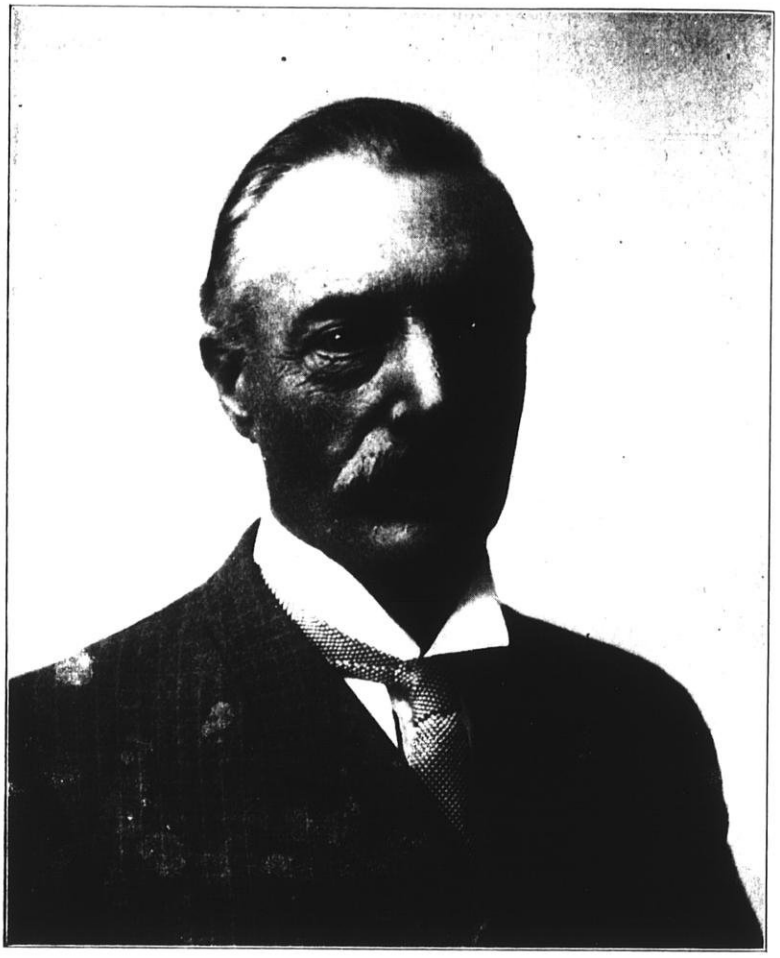
Mr. Ernest W. Sullivan was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, March 3rd, 1858. He moved to his present home in Alma Center in 1877, purchasing an 80 acre farm there in 1884. He later added another 120 acres to the original tract.

Mr. Sullivan began growing strawberries in a small way in 1884 and is still growing them today, a period of 46 years. During this period he has tried out over 100 different varieties. During the past thirty years he has averaged over five acres of strawberries each year. At one time he also had five acres of raspberries and eight acres of apples, also blackberries and grapes. He is one of the leading vegetable growers in his community.

A few years ago Mr. Sullivan sold all but forty acres of his land and since that time has been the largest small fruit and vegetable grower for his age in the State of Wisconsin.

He has been a member of the Society for thirty-five years and has been of great assistance to the Society by giving talks at conventions to small fruit growers on how he grows small fruits successfully.

It is also interesting to note that these three men were chosen for the Hall of Fame of the Madison State Journal on November 22nd.



William Knight.

William Knight

Mr. William Knight was born in 1843 in the state of Delaware. He came to Bayfield in 1869 when Duluth was a village with a few houses, coming to Bayfield to relieve his brother in the Indian agency work for a period of three months. The country appealed to him so much that he has made it his permanent home ever since.

Mr. Knight was one of the first to vision Bayfield as a good district for all kinds of fruits. He began in 1906 and planted twenty acres of apples of different varieties as an experiment. The following year he planted twenty acres of cherries of a number of varieties also as an experiment. He next planted a large number of plums and currants. In the years following he tried out almost every new variety of apples put out on the market by planting the young trees or making grafts on older trees. His work has been invaluable in furnishing the Bayfield Peninsula with information so badly needed as to what varieties are most adaptable for that climate.

In spite of his 87 years Mr. Knight is still active in caring for his large orchard. He became a life member of the Horticultural Society in 1907.

CRANBERRY GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

THE State Cranberry Growers Association held their forty-fourth winter meeting at Wisconsin Rapids, Dec. 3. Lack of space prevents us from publishing details of the convention.

Officers elected were Mr. A. B. Scott, Warrens, President, Mr. Herman Gebhardt, Black River Falls, Vice-president, and Miss Clare Smith, Wisconsin Rapids, Secretary-Treasurer.

"Does your husband talk in his sleep?"

"No, he's awfully exasperating. He only smiles."

Crawford County Wins at Fruit Show

THE quality of the fruit exhibit this year was exceptionally good. Six counties entered in the county competition. The trays and plates made a very effective display and created a great deal of interest to convention and hotel visitors.

Mr. A. K. Bassett of Baraboo was superintendent of this department and arranged the exhibits in a very attractive manner.

The judging was done by a committee consisting of R. L. Marken of Kenosha, C. L. Kuehner of Madison, and L. E. Birmingham, Sturgeon Bay.

First prize in the county class was won by Crawford County. Mr. J. J. McKenna had charge of staging the exhibit. A large pewter fruit bowl was awarded.

Second prize went to Dane County. Mr. E. H. Stoeber had charge.

Third prize was won by Door County. County Agent Rusy set up the exhibit with the aid of Door County growers.

Sauk County won fourth. Mr. L. B. Irish of Baraboo arranged the exhibits.

Rock County won fifth with County Agent R. T. Glassco in charge.

Sixth place went to Kewaunee County with County Agent L. J. Henry arranging the exhibit.

SINGLE TRAY EXHIBIT

McIntosh:
1st, J. G. Milward, Madison
2nd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
3rd, E. H. Stoeber, Madison

Wealthy:
1st, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
2nd, N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh

Delicious:
1st, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster
2nd, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
3rd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills

Northwestern:
1st, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
2nd, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster
3rd, N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh

Fameuse:
1st, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
2nd, W. H. Milward, Madison
3rd, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson

Windsor:
1st, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster
2nd, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson

Wolf River:
1st, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
2nd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
3rd, F. D. Allager, Wyocena

Salome:
1st, N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh
2nd, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster
3rd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills

Westfield:
1st, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson

Tolman Sweet:
1st, R. W. Hammersley, Madison
2nd, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson
3rd, F. D. Allager, Wyocena

McMahon:
2nd, L. B. Irish, Baraboo

Any Other Variety—Named
1st, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson
2nd, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
3rd, L. B. Irish, Baraboo

PLATE EXHIBIT

Pewaukee:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton
3rd, F. D. Allager, Wyocena

Gano:
1st, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, F. D. Allager, Wyocena

Dudley:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo

Grimes Golden:
2nd, Wm. R. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
3rd, E. H. Stoeber, Madison

Golden Delicious:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, F. D. Allager, Wyocena

Jonathan:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
3rd, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster

Wealthy:
1st, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
2nd, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
3rd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton

McIntosh:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton
3rd, J. G. Milward, Madison

Delicious:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
2nd, W. H. Milward, Madison
3rd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo

Northwestern:
1st, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
2nd, Kickapoo Orchard Co., Gays Mills
3rd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills

Fameuse:
1st, E. H Stoeber, Madison
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton

Windsor:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson
3rd, Lloyd Porter, Evansville

Wolf River:
1st, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
2nd, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
3rd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton

Salome:
1st, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
2nd, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster
3rd, Wm. R. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson

Westfield:
1st, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton
2nd, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson

Tolman Sweet:
1st, E. H. Stoeber, Madison
2nd, R. W. Hammersley, Madison
3rd, F. B. Sherman, Edgerton

Any Other Variety:
1st, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
2nd, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
3rd, E. H. Stoeber, Madison

Five Plates Each of Five Commercial Varieties:
1st, Wisconsin Orchard Co., Gays Mills
2nd, Carroll Krippner, Ft. Atkinson

The school inspector prepared to give the children an intelligence test.

"Now close your eyes, children."

The inspector made a noise like birds twittering.

"Now open your eyes and tell me what I was doing."

"Kissing teacher," came the reply in a chorus.

Poor Orchard Practices Blamed For Low Quality in Fruit

ONE of the most confusing fogs that has confronted orchardists in recent years shows signs of clearing up.

The fog, in this instance, concerns the conflicting views about the effect of fertilizers on the quality of apples and other fruit. The argument started with the expansion of commercial orcharding, and it assumed large proportions as growers adopted a program of using only nitrogen fertilizers in their orchards.

Cold facts based on experimental evidence is the only lasting remedy for clearing up any fog which is the outgrowth of a popular fallacy. An abundance of facts is at hand to puncture the theory about the injurious effects of fertilizers upon fruit. Two experiments, both recently reported, are of particular importance as the results clearly contradict the claims that have been made in some sections of the country. These tests, one conducted in Maryland and the other in Ohio, show definitely that the keeping and shipping quality of fruit is not affected by the use of certain fertilizers.

Fruit Tested Under Pressure

The Maryland tests, covering two years' work, were designed to study the firmness and keeping quality of fruits as affected by nitrogen fertilizers. Various fertilizers were applied as well as a complete mixture. Samples of fruit, selected from the plots, were tested with a pressure plunger at picking time and at intervals during the storage period.

The tests were made with apples and peaches. The plots were located in commercial fruit sections of the State on several different types of soil. The rate of the fertilizer application varied with the age and the condition of the tree, some which plainly showed the need of nitrogen getting as much as 20 pounds of nitrate of soda.

As summarized by T. S. Degman, research assistant in horticulture, University of Maryland, *applications of nitrogen did not reduce the keeping quality of the fruit.* Neither the firmness at picking time nor the rate of softening during storage were affected to any noticeable degree. In some orchards fruit from nitrated plots actually tested higher and kept better in storage than fruit from check plots.

Poor Practices Blamed

Poor keeping quality says the report, can generally be traced to certain orchard practices. If unwisely administered such practices as pruning, thinning, irrigation, and soil management may result in the production of immature and poor quality fruit which is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to the use of nitrogen fertilizers.

For three seasons J. H. Gourley, horticulturist of the Ohio Experiment Station, has been studying the same question, but he has approached it from the standpoint of the chemical changes produced in fruit by fertilizers. He has given particular attention to "breakdown" of apples, which is often attributed to nitrogenous fertilizers. This condition is characterized by an early mellowing and mealiness of the fruit, followed by darkening of the interior. In other cases the region just beneath the section shows pronounced softening.

No Evidence of Breakdown

The results fail to indicate that internal breakdown is in any way affected by the use of nitrogen. Even fruit from trees which have been receiving two to nearly five times the usual amount of Chilean nitrate have not been affected by the treatment. In a Stayman Winesap plot, for instance, one section of trees received "normal" amounts of nitrate of soda; a second got three times the normal application of nitrate; a third, a complete fertilizer; and a fourth received no fertilizer treatment. It is significant that none of the fruit from the four plots showed any decay as late as April.

These two experiments are particularly valuable because they help to correct a false impression which could very easily prove costly to orchardists. As the tests show, poor quality of fruit is generally the result of poor orchard practices. In the last analysis, quality of fruit will be improved only as more attention is given to sound practices of orchard management.

WISCONSIN HAS GOOD CRANBERRY CROP

Although Wisconsin's holiday cranberry crop is 2,000 barrels under that of last year, the state still ranks third in the nation and will market 40,000 barrels of cranberries according to the crop reporting service of the Wisconsin and United States departments of agriculture. The acreage this year in Wisconsin was 3,000 with an average yield of 13.3 barrels per acre.

Total cranberry production in the United States for 1930 is 569,500 barrels as compared to 546,500 barrels in 1929 and 551,000 barrels in 1928. Prices in most sections have been quite satisfactory it is estimated and most of Wisconsin's crop went to market at approximately $13.50 per barrel, bringing the total value of the state crop to over half a million dollars.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon produce nearly all of the cranberries in the country The only state which showed an increase in production this year was New Jersey, with 54,000 barrels more than last season.

The Kansas City Star reports a druggist who sent a shipment of ice cream by parcel post with the inscription: "If not delivered in five days, never mind."

Apple Marketing Through County Fruit Growers' Associations

THE roadside stand has been adopted for marketing the apples of spray ring members in a number of Wisconsin counties. Three Wisconsin County Agents, Mr. Guy Hales of Ozaukee County, Mr. Ray Pallett of Milwaukee County, and Mr. E. D. Byrns of Washington County, told of the success of this plan and of the work of their county fruit growers' associations at our convention.

Milwaukee County established the first stand. It was located on a prominent highway and considerable advertising was done to attract people to buy. The stand is run on a cooperative basis and 419 bushels of apples were sold in this one stand this fall.

The retail price ranged from $1.50 per bushel for number twos to $2.25 for number ones. Mr. Pallett stated that the largest volume of business was done between the hours of two and five on Sunday afternoons, their best hour being from three to four p. m.

The medium size apples were the most popular and red the most popular color. A large amount of business was due to repeat customers.

In Washington County a stand was also started with Snows, Greenings and Wealthies placed on sale. An operator was hired on a ten per cent commission basis. The average return per bushel was slightly over two dollars, not including the baskets. The venture proved so successful this fall that two or three stands are being planned for next year.

In Ozaukee County the apple industry is developing very rapidly. Milwaukee people are buying up land and setting up trees. Large quantities of supplies are being purchased through the county fruit growers association. This includes the cooperative purchase of nitrate for fertilizing trees and spray materials in carload lots.

Mr. Ralph A. Peterson of the State Bureau of Markets called attention to the fact that there are a number of small units for marketing fruits in various parts of the state which has a tendency to lower prices. The local units compete against each other, because each organization has its own representative who tries to sell the same buyer, leaving the impression that there is a large crop to be sold. Efforts have been made to organize a central agency to act as a clearing house and establish contact with all the marketing groups. Such an agency should be incorporated and empowered to promote local cooperatives, to educate the members as to the standards of grading and packing and desirability of membership agreements. They should have regular board meetings and periodic auditing of books.

Most infractions of our grading and packing laws have occurred in unregulated roadside stands and available money for inspectors is inadequate to meet this problem. However, a state agency cannot be depended upon to help the roadside stand as a promotion of sales.

Efforts to form such an agency were unsuccessful at the convention. Representatives of various local cooperatives seemed to have objections to the plan.

EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT ON THE ORCHARD

IN THE East and Middle West, growers are wondering what the effect of last summer's long dry period will be upon next year's crop of fruit, particularly upon the apple crop. Past experience has shown that such a drought has a very weakening effect upon plants and trees, and a severe winter following a drought will catch the trees in their weakened condition and kill a great many. The great destruction of orchards in Europe in 1928–29 was caused not so much by the severe winter as it was by the poor condition of the trees. Last winter when we had a great deal of damage to the canes of briar fruits it was due not so much to severity of the winter as to the drought of the summer and fall before. Canes in first class condition suffered very little. Most fruit buds set in the summer and fall for the next year's crop but the damage by drought has not usually been shown by the fruit buds as much as by its general effect upon the plant.—Editorial in "BETTER FRUIT."

AN EARLY McINTOSH APPLE

THE Early McIntosh apple, created by fruit breeders at the State Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y., is attracting considerable attention among fruit growers and is regarded by all of those who have had an opportunity to examine the fruit as a distinct contribution to the apple industry. The new variety originated as a cross between McIntosh and Yellow Transparent. Besides pleasing the taste, this early apple pleases the eye. The red is handsome, the heavy waxen bloom is pleasing; the uniform round-oblate shape is the most attractive of apple molds and permits packing in various packages in which the apples fit well and look well.

The size of the fruit is about that of McIntosh or a little smaller. The pure white flesh, rimmed with red, is the most alluring flesh to be found in any apple.

The Relation of The Finish of Apples to Storage Quality

M. A. BLAKE
(In New Jersey Horticultural News)

THE term "finish" of a fruit is used to describe the character of the skin and its waxy covering in the case of apples. When the fruit of most varieties is perfectly grown the skin has a glass like smoothness and the color is bright whether the fruit is immature or ripe. On the other hand, dry unfavorable growing conditions often cause the skin to be dull and sometimes roughened.

Variable Growth May Mean Cracked Fruits

When the rate of growth of the fruit is checked by drouth or any other factor and speeded up again, later, fruits of some varieties, such as Stayman, quite frequently crack open to a serious extent, even before the fruit ripens. Growers had plenty of experience of this sort with Stayman in 1929 and it is being repeated in 1930.

Effect of Drouth Upon Growing Fruit

When apple trees are affected by drouth to such an extent that the leaves wilt during the day, the rate of growth of the green fruits is decidedly checked. The skin upon such fruits becomes less elastic and more tough. If the growing conditions remain somewhat dry and unfavorable for the fruit enlargement until the fruit is harvested, the specimens will be under size, but may still possess a rather smooth finish and the skin be free from cracks or rough dots.

Lenticels Enlarge If Growth Becomes Rapid

Quite a different result is brought about, however,' when fruit checked by drouth is stimulated into rapid growth again by rain and favorable growing conditions. In such a case the lenticels or dots upon Stayman, which are white in color and slightly depressed upon well grown specimens, develop into raised russeted points. If expansion continues the lenticels begin to crack open so that the surface of the apple may present a considerable number of small cracks which actually extend through the skin.

As soon as the form of the dots changes from the white depressed type to the raised russet type, the skin of the apple loses its glassy smooth finish and becomes rough to the touch. The rough russet dots and slight cracks collect dirt and fungi which may act as irritants and cause abnormal dull red or purplish colorations around the infected points. In severe cases, the fruits have a dull, dingy appearance and the skin is rough instead of "glassy" smooth.

The damage to the appearance of the fruit is serious enough but its storage qualities are affected to a marked degree.

Unbroken Waxy Surface Desired

To store well, fruit needs to be well matured and posses an unbroken skin. Matured well because it is only the well matured fruit which has its normal wax coating developed to its highest degree. Golden Delicious, for example, shrivels very badly in storage if picked green and immature. All fruits for storage should have an unbroken skin because openings and punctures through the skin permit loss of moisture and the entrance of spores of fungi which promote decay.

Humidity of Storage Important

In order to keep apples in a crisp and attractive condition, the air in the storage must be kept at the right degree of humidity. If the air is too dry the fruit shrivels and loses firmness. On the other hand if the storage is too wet and especially if any moisture gathers or drips upon the fruit for any considerable time, the skin may turn brown or even become slimy unless the storage is cold enough to keep the moisture congealed as frost.

Fruit With Abnormally Large Lenticels or Cracks a Liability

Stayman apples with abnormally large russeted lenticels do not posses an unbroken waxy surface. In fact, minute cracks about the lenticels often extend partly or entirely through the skin. Such apples will, therefore, shrivel more quickly in storage than well grown Stayman if conditions are dry. On the other hand, such fruit is less resistant to the effect of excess moisture upon the skin, since water may enter into direct contact with the flesh through the minute cracks. In other words, a well grown Stayman is a sealed package with an unbroken wax-coated skin. A stayman with enlarged russeted lenticels and minute cracks on the other hand is in reality an open package. The storage qualities of the two are, therefore, much different.

Stayman Is Very Sensitive

The Stayman apple is very sensitive to growing conditions. It shows the effect of a lack of moisture or too much moisture more quickly than any other commercial variety now grown in New Jersey. The effect of variable growing conditions upon the character of the lenticels of this variety is so striking that the grower is provided with another indicator by which the

condition of the fruit may be judged.

The season of 1930 has been most variable. Very hot periods have been followed by cool periods; very dry conditions have prevailed in many orchards to be followed by sufficient rain, in some, to stimulate the development of the fruits upon Stayman. There no doubt are many bushels of Stayman apples this year with lenticels in various stages of enlargement.

A Few Suggestions

Stayman apples with lenticels enlarged to such an extent that minute cracks can be detected should be sold for consumption during the fall and early winter months. If they are placed in common storage for a time it should be moist enough to prevent shriveling of such fruit.

ELEMENTS OF PLANT SCIENCE

A NEW book has just been written by Charles J. Chamberlain, Professor of Botany of the University of Chicago, entitled "Elements of Plant Science". It is published by the McGraw–Hill Book Company, Inc., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The price is $1.90.

It is very interestingly written and therefore, of value to those who wish to make a study of structures and functions of plants and the development of plants from the lowest to the highest.

In another part of this issue we have a short article entitled "The Big Tree of Tule" which will give an idea of some of the interesting reading to be found in this book. It is liberally illustrated with pictures of different types of plants and trees and microscopic study of various plant structures.

Don't blame your wife's relation. Remember you selected them.

The Mid-West Horticultural Exposition

THE Mid-West Horticultural Exposition and convention held at Shenandoah, Iowa, during November was an unusual success.

Beautiful weather favored the convention. This was especially fortunate because of the fact that it was necessary to house a portion of the exhibit in tents, the large building provided being inadequate.

Seven affiliated organizations met under the auspices of the Iowa Horticultural Society. We are especially interested in the fact that in Iowa all allied branches of Horticulture have affiliated with the State Society and are receiving considerable benefit from this association. The seven affiliated organizations are the Iowa Fruit Growers' Association, the Nurserymen's Association, the Florists' Society, the Vegetable Growers' Association, the Beekeepers' Association, the Peony and Iris Society, and the Federated Garden Clubs.

Each organization held its convention at Shenandoah during the time of the Exposition under the auspices of the Iowa Horticultural Society.

The American Pomological Society also met in conjunction with the exposition.

Shenandoah a Nursery Center

Shenandoah is the largest nursery center West of Painesville, Ohio. There are two large wholesale nurseries, the Shenandoah Nursery Company, and the Mount Arbor Nursery who do a gigantic volume of business. Together they grow almost 2,000 acres of nursery stock.

There are two large retail nurseries, the Henry Field Seed Company and the Earl May Seed Company. These companies do a large volume of business in a retail way.

The Welch Nursery is a smaller retail nursery also operating out of Shenandoah. The nursery business gives employment to hundreds of people in Shenandoah and surrounding country.

Soils around Shenandoah are of the wind-blown or loess type. In many places the top soil extends to over 20 feet in depth. This type of silt soil is very favorable for growing nursery stock and in fact any crop.

Exhibits

Wisconsin potato growers were the heaviest premium winners in the potato show classes. Samples from the State Potato Show at Eau Claire were shipped to Shenandoah and won first, second and third in all the important classes such as Rural New Yorker, Green Mountain, Triumph and Irish Cobbler.

Prof. J. G. Milward of Madison who operates a small orchard won first on the following classes: McIntosh, single plate; five plates of McIntosh; peck basket of McIntosh; plate of Snows; five plates of Snows; and single plate of Maiden Blush.

We expect to publish a number of talks given at the convention in an early issue.

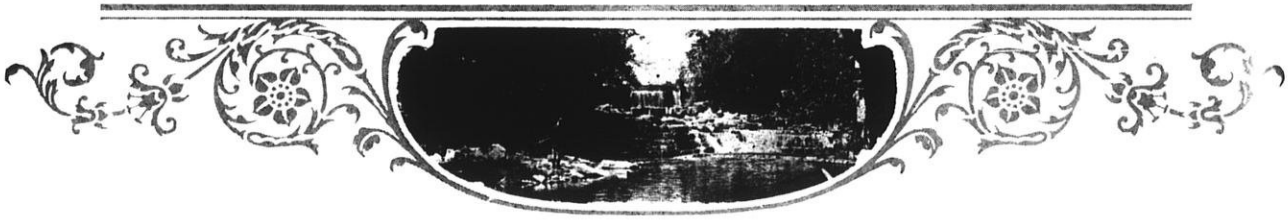
"Dear Father: I am in the city and am broke and have no friends. What shall I do?"

The father wrote back: "Dear Son: Make some friends quick. Father."

Pat: "Why are you wearing so many coats on such a hot day?"

Mike (carrying paint can): "I'm going to paint me fence, and it says on this can, 'To obtain best results, put on at least three coats'."

EDITORIALS



OUR SIXTY-FIRST CONVENTION

OUR 1930 convention was beyond question the best that has ever been held, both in attendance and in the interest in the program shown by the various groups. Almost 300 registered and no doubt a large number attended without registering.

The surprise of the convention was the interest in the nurserymen's section. President Niles of the Nurserymen's Association had reserved twenty plates for the nurserymen's luncheon on Wednesday, November 19th, but found it necessary to increase the number to 52. Over 50 attended the forenoon session for nurserymen on Thursday.

Representatives from all the fruit growing sections of the state were present for the apple growers program and the speakers seemed to hit upon the subject the growers wanted to hear about, judging from the interest shown.

The largest attendance was at the garden club program. The attendance at each of the sessions was between 75 and 100.

There was much interest shown in the exhibit of new varieties of apples from the various experimental stations of the United States which had been sent by the show committee of the Mid-West Horticultural Exposition at Shenandoah, Iowa.

The F. R. Gifford Company of Madison had a display of garden and fruit growers' tools, while the Edgerton Basket Company had a display of fruit baskets.

The luncheon tables and flower arrangement exhibits attracted a great deal of attention. The Loraine Hotel was found to be an ideal place for both exhibits and the meeting.

SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

AS IT is customary for the president of the society to serve for two years, Mr. M. B. Goff of Sturgeon Bay, formerly vice-president, was elected to the office of president in place of C. J. Telfer of Green Bay.

Mr. James Livingstone in charge of the nursery of the Holton and Hunkel Company at their plant at Brown Deer was elected vice-president.

These two together with the secretary compose the Executive Committee.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted so that the group formerly called Executive Committee will now be termed the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors who were elected are Mrs. F. M. Wilcox, Madison, representing the garden clubs; Mr. Rex Eberdt of Warrens and Mr. J. E. Leverich of Sparta, representing the strawberry and raspberry growers, and Mr. A. K. Bassett of Baraboo, representing the fruit growers.

H. J. Rahmlow was re-elected secretary.

Scientists have found a prehistoric animal with joints that worked both ways.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ADVERTISE WISCONSIN APPLES

A RESOLUTION was adopted at the convention appointing a committee to advertise the good qualities of our apples. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in annual meeting assembled that a committee of five be appointed by the president to formulate plans for advertising Wisconsin apples with the object of presenting to Wisconsin people the good qualities of Wisconsin apples.

This resolution was introduced by Mr. J. J. McKenna of Gays Mills.

President M. B. Goff appointed the following committee: A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay, Chairman; D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay; N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; J. J. McKenna, Gays Mills; A. K. Bassett, Baraboo.

PLANT PREMIUMS

IT WILL soon be time to renew memberships. During January, February and March we will again offer free plant premiums to all joining the Horticultural Society either as individuals or through local clubs. Watch our next issue for the list of nurserymen and plant growers offering premiums. Practically all the garden clubs in the state have adopted the system of having their club membership expire during these three months, not only to take advan-

tage of the plant premium offer but to greatly facilitate the work of the secretary in collecting the dues and planning the year's program.

RECOMMENDED LATE FALL PRUNING OF APPLE TREES

RIGHT now is a good time to prune apple trees, suggests C. L. Kuehner, Extension Horticulturist.

Any time after the leaves fall and until growth starts in the spring, pruning can be done to advantage. Now, after the fall work is mostly out of the way and the weather is not too cold for working around the trees, is a time when many farmers prefer to do their pruning.

While pruning, one should keep in mind that the dense tops need to be opened to admit sunlight to the inside and lower branches. This should be done by cutting out some of the medium sized branches at a point where another equally large but spreading branch grows toward the outside of the tree. A tree pruned in this way gets more sunlight inside the tree, and can therefore make larger and better colored fruit.

In most old bearing trees, the "cull wood" should be removed. This usually consists of parts of branches which are no longer in vigorous growing condition. Such branches fail to grow vigorously because they are shaded by other stronger growing parts of the same large branch. The branch which does the shading should not be removed because being the more vigorous, it produces the larger and better fruit. The weaker branches underneath, however, must be reduced if the number of cull apples are to be reduced.

This type of "cull pruning," Kuehner finds, is needed in most trees which have been bearing heavily for several years.

THE OLDEST LIVING THING IN THE WORLD

THE Big Tree is still larger than the Redwood. Trees 250 to 280 feet high and 12 to 17 feet in diameter are common; here and there one finds specimens 300 to 330 feet high and 20 to 27 feet in diameter, measured at 10 feet from the ground. Trees 27 feet in diameter are known to be more than 4,000 years old.

The Big Tree of Tule

The Big Tree of Tule, not so well known because it is off the beaten track of tourists, may be the oldest living thing in the world. It is a Cypress, called the Montezuma Cypress by the Mexicans, and is closely related to the Swamp Cypress of the southern United States.

It stands in the little churchyard of Santa Maria del Tule, about 250 miles southeast of the city of Mexico. More majestic proportions would be hard to imagine, for the trunk is 50 feet in diameter, and a regiment of soldiers could rest in the shade of its widespreading branches. Twenty-eight people, with outstretched arms and with finger tips touching, can just reach around the trunk, which is as large where it begins to branch as it is near the ground.

How old is the Big Tree of Tule? The age of a tree is determined by counting its annual rings. A piece of the trunk of a specimen less than 5 feet in diameter showed 200 rings on a radius of 1 foot. If the rings of the Big Tree have about the same width, its age cannot be less than 5,000 years; for it is well known that the largest rings are near the center and rings become narrower as a tree grows older.

Resting beneath the shade of the Big Tree and remembering its great age, one could hardly avoid thinking of the events which have occurred during its lifetime. Before the Pyramids of Egypt were built, it was a sturdy tree; and before Moses led the children of Israel out of the wilderness, it must have reached the usual size of its kind; when Rome was built, it must have been known as a Big Tree; in the days of King Arthur and his table round, its reputation as a giant must have been established; and ever since there have been Mexican traditions, Indians have made pious pilgrimages to the Big Tree of Tule.

—From Elements of Plant Science by Charles J. Chamberlain.

STATE FAIR DATES CHANGED

WISCONSIN'S 1931 all-state fair will begin on Saturday, August 29, and extend through the following Friday, September 4, according to an announcement just made by Manager Ralph E. Ammon. The change in dates of the fair is made in response to requests from Milwaukee laboring men that they be given an opportunity to visit the big exposition over the week end.

New plans call for a completely set-up and finished fair to open Saturday, with grand stand performances afternoon and evening, Mr. Ammon says. The week-end patrons will thus be able to see the entire fair. It is estimated that Saturday and Sunday crowds this last year were more than 50,000, but because the fair was not scheduled to open until Monday, many of the visitors were unable to see the exhibits.

Arrangements are at present under way to add a sacred concert to the Sunday afternoon performances before the grand stand.

"Am dis de place where dey send flowahs by wire?" asked a negro lady at the florist shop.

"Yes'm, replied the clerk.

"Well, here's a potted geranium. Sen' it down to mah son in Richmond, Virginia."

Artistic Composition With Shadow Boxes

CHATWOOD BURTON
Professor of Painting and Sculpture,
University of Minnesota.

JUST imagine yourself being asked by the Turkish government to judge—in Turkey—a contest in which the most beautiful women of Turkey, India, Africa, Russia, and America were in competition, and knowing that the Turkish Government was looking on and any decision would be watched closely by the diplomats from all the other countries, and could only be approved by one group, thereby causing dissatisfaction to all the others. In a case like that you would probably speak about the beauty to be found in each group, and show how that beauty could be enhanced. Let us try the same method in solving the problem before us.

In the arrangement of compact flowers, some have been taught a certain definite way, others an entirely different way; yet each considers his own way the only right one. Now let us see if we can find something good in each method, and look at the method in another country to see if we can learn anything from it.

Some of you no doubt know a thousand times more about flowers from certain angles than I shall ever have time to acquire, and while some have grown them for their compactness, others may have preferred to grow only those which are dainty, delicate, and free. Those who have grown the compact ones are sure in their minds that they are the most beautiful of flowers, while those who have grown the other varieties are positive of their excellence.

No doubt some of us took a six weeks' course to learn how to arrange flowers, yet in Japan, it takes seven years of serious study before one is qualified to practice the art of flower decoration.

Now let us consider some of the principles essential in the study of arrangement. Perhaps the most important is to create a perfect center of interest. This is valuable in every kind of display. For example, when a king is about to be honored, he is first dressed in gorgeous apparel, then placed on an elevated throne and given the best light, after which he is surrounded by people placed on a lower level. This principle is used even by portrait painters, who when painting a nobleman will place his head above the center of the canvas, but when portraying a peasant will invariably place it a little lower.

No. 1. The basket with fruit and flowers is nicely balanced by the fruit on the plate.

Another principle is contrast. At a formal dance, the gentlemen wear black which is a good background to the beautiful dresses worn by the ladies; you may think of them as the shadow boxes, while the ladies are beautiful flowers on display. Contrast may be expressed by color, form, light and dark, or a combination of all.

The next great principle is known as balance, and the most important type is produced by stabilized movement. Great dancers are in perfect balance when representing intense action. Perhaps the most important is that which has neither the vertical or horizontal dominant.

Your shadow boxes are used to intensify the effect of the flowers within. If their inner junctions and corners can be obliterated by shadow, the desired effect will be obtained, but if the light is allowed to fall on the inside of the box, the intenseness of the flowers will be lost. The background should

represent a dark atmosphere without showing its boundary.

The mission of light is to make that which it falls upon more important than it otherwise would be; that is why the strongest light is used on those flowers which have to become the center of interest; subdued light is used to give subtle tones over the flowers toward the edges of your group. These tones, if used carefully, will give a sense of depth to your work that is essential to beauty. Strong light, being a dominant force, should only be used on that part of the group which is the most characteristic.

In grouping, it is not wise to have the highest flowers parallel to the top of the box, as the shape outside the group must be carefully studied. One should not underestimate the importance of the background shapes; a beautiful relationship between them and the group is essential. For an understanding of this, it would be interesting to study "Whistler's Mother," or any good Japanese print.

Now let us examine the background shapes in the three examples illustrated. Number One shows the greatest amount of simplified variety, and is therefore the most successful. Number Two is dealing with flowers which grow singly, and are more difficult to arrange, so as to have beautiful background shapes. If the group had been placed a little more to the left, the result would have a finer balance. Number Three would be more successful if the background at our left of the plate were smaller. This could be done by moving the plate a little toward the left border of the box.

Number One is a simple satisfactory arrangement. The basket with fruit and flowers is nicely balanced by the fruit on the plate. The basket represents a vertical motive from which spring three radiating forms, and the plate with fruit represents a horizontal form which leads the eye to the center of interest. If you will draw simple lines which will enclose the parts of the group, you will see how beautifully they will harmonize with each other.

No. 2. The three flowers forming the center of interest are well arranged.

Number Two has its three flowers forming the center of interest very well arranged. If the top of the box were lowered, and the center of interest placed just a little to the left, the group would be even more successful than it is.

STATE FLORISTS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

THE annual convention of the Wisconsin Upper - Michigan Florists Association held at Milwaukee November 6–7, was attended by a total of 236 visitors.

Dr. C. D. Hefko, florist and mayor of Marshfield, was elected president, and Henry Krenahs of La Crosse vice-president, while Huron H. Smith of Milwaukee was re-elected secretary. Mr. Eugene Oestreicher of Milwaukee was retained as treasurer.

Director for two years is Carl P. Menger, Milwaukee while James H. Dale of Hancock, Michigan as retiring president becomes director for one year. Geo. Rentschler of Madison is also director.

La Crosse was chosen as the city for holding the next summer convention.

FRUIT GROWERS OPTIMISTIC

THERE is a spirit of optimism among most growers of fruit in spite of the fact that an economic depression still hovers over the world. Fruit growers of the West have had a fairly good year and now their money buys more. Among the great purchasing public of this country there has been a great tendency to spend money before it was earned. The latest car, or two of them, and the last word in radios seemed to be demanded. Just how many are down to fundamentals and are not so sure about the next pay check. There really does not seem to be a tendency on the part of the buying public to scrimp in the use of products like fruit, which are known to be necessary to one's health. It is the manufactured luxury lines that have been overproducing, not the fruit growers.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state: to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

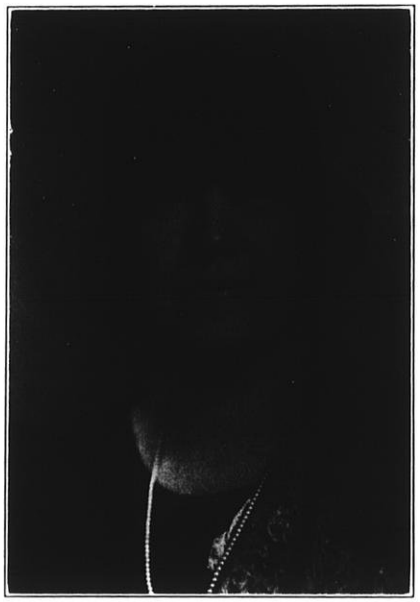
A LETTER FROM OUR FEDERATION PRESIDENT

Dear Garden Club Members:

I want you all to know that I appreciate very much the honor of being your president for the ensuing year, and will do all I can to merit your trust and confidence.

I realize that our Federation is still in its infancy, and will require a great deal of thought and work expended upon it to keep it going in the way in which it was started, and to make it the big, important factor it can be in stimulating interest in horticulture and making Wisconsin a state known for its beautiful gardens, big and little. Your executive board cannot do this alone, and I want each one of you to feel a personal responsibility towards the Federation. The Federation is anxious to help each one of you, and it also needs your help. If you have any suggestions or criticisms to offer, please tell us about them and help us to make the Federation a real benefit to everyone.

At the meeting in Madison last week it was voted to hold another flower show next summer in Milwaukee, and very likely many of you already have some very valuable ideas for that. Tell us about them and plan what your own contribution will be to the show. Wouldn't it be splendid if every garden club in the state would make a small garden at the show? If you make your plans soon it is quite possible to do it even though you do not live in Milwaukee. Think it over and see if it cannot be done I will be glad to help in any way I can.



Mrs. Wm. Bowers.
New Federation President.

I am still enjoying thinking about the wonderful time we had at the conference in Madison last week. There were so many splendid lectures, so helpful in every way, as well as the great pleasure of meeting others who are interested in the same hobby. Enough cannot be said in praise of those who made the conference possible, and of the Madison Garden club for arranging such a delightful dinner Thursday evening. It was all a great joy to me.

May I wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a most Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,
LOIS BOWERS.

NEW FEDERATION OFFICERS

IT APPEARED to be the sentiment of the Board of Managers of the Garden Club Federation and the officers themselves that Federation officers should hold office for only two years. As a result, an entirely new slate was nominated and subsequently elected at the annual meeting.

Those elected were: President, Mrs. Wm. Bowers, 1427 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, president of the Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club; vice-president, Mr. E. L. White of Ft. Atkinson, president of the Ft. Atkinson Garden Club, (P. O. Address Jefferson, R3.), Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. James Johnson, 347 Western Avenue, Wauwatosa; and as member of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Sidney Welch of Oconomowoc. H. J. Rahmlow was re-elected corresponding secretary by virtue of being editor of the official magazine.

The newly elected officers expressed themselves as being anxious to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the Federation. With the help of the members we can look forward to a very promising year in the garden club movement.

The local wisecracker takes a crack at present-day famous slogans—

"Good to the Last Drop."—Haviland China.

"Eventually, Why Not Now?"—National Undertakers' Association.

"Keep That Schoolgirl Complexion."—Associated Rouge Industries.

"The Flavor Lasts." — Tasteless Castor Oil.

"The Danger Line."—X Y Z Railroad.

What the Federation May Accomplish

President's Message at Convention

MRS. R. H. MALISCH

AS OUR past year's activities are in the secretary's report, I shall dwell on them very briefly and shall give you an idea of what other State Federations are doing and what we might strive to attain in the future.

Of course, the outstanding event was our flower show, held in the Milwaukee Auditorium in June. Our Clubs worked hard to make this show a success and from an artistic standpoint we may always remember this show with pride. I do believe that some way could be worked out to make a flower show a financial success also. By offering new and novel ideas, advance sale of tickets and sufficient advertising we should be able to pursuade the people to attend our show. It cannot be denied that flower shows are inspirational in character and therefore we should continue to have them.

Our summer meeting at Oconomowoc was well attended and everybody appreciated the fine hospitality.

Now let us see what other State Federations are doing. From them we are able to learn much to help our own club. We are united by one common cause and that is, love of nature and gardening. Getting in contact with gardeners from widely diversified districts is advantageous. This thought struck me forcefully at the Board of Directors' meeting of the National Council of State Federations of Garden Clubs which was held in New York City in October. This organization will, because of its strength as a National head, become the organ through which all our aims as State Clubs will be fulfilled. Yes, there is talk of further branching out. Even now a movement has been started to unite with some of the European clubs. You can readily see that this would be but an added step to understanding and friendship, helping the cause of World Peace.

Among the many interesting things discussed was the spring meeting to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., April 28, 29, 30. Mrs. Long, the charming president of the Tennessee club told about the elaborate arrangements that were being made to entertain the guests. It will be worth while for some of our Wisconsin members to attend this meeting. The mountains, valleys and hills will be abloom with wild flowers at that time and a finer spot for scenic beauty could not have been chosen.

Although the wild rose was chosen for our National flower, the Council suggested having the Aquilegia or Columbine as the garden club flower.

Mrs. Gill, the president of the Ohio Club and the chairman on Lantern Slides, urged each state to send her ten slides of gardens characteristic of their locality. These slides will then be available to the different federations.

The International Peace Garden was also discussed. Your club undoubtedly received a letter asking for funds. At this meeting it was decided to do nothing definite until we know more about it.

The Memorial tree planting for Washington was indorsed.

We were asked to lay before our club the idea of the purchase of a piece of Redwood. Many of these fine, thousand year old trees are now being cut by lumbermen. The idea was to save as many as possible. The Garden Club of America has voted to raise enough money to buy a 777 acre tract.

What shall we strive for in the future to make our Federation of greater benefit to all its members. In an organization of this kind we should avoid petty politics and work for the good of all. Remember that this is your federation. You, through your delegates, must form its policies and see that they are carried out. If you have any suggestions, ideas, or criticisms do not fail to express them. We are united by a common love of flowers and gardening, so our aim should always be to help each other, to learn from our more experienced fellow gardeners.

We might follow the example of the Ohio Club and have our own slogan, flower, tree and bird. If we have a song writer in our midst we could have our own song. Instead of having new badges every year, what do you think of the idea of having our own pin? These pins would also admit us to fellow members' gardens on Wisconsin Garden Club Day or Days, let us say every last Sunday in the month when every member wearing a pin may visit fellow members' gardens. A "Directory of Gardens" could be compiled, stating the character of the gardens, whether formal, informal, rock or wild flower, etc. Such a book would help any member at once to locate the type of garden they desired to study. No gardens will be visited without the consent of the owner and only on these club days.

The Garden Club of Springfield, Massachusetts, has a garden Blue Book of its members. They also keep records of fine gardens through photographs. We might appoint a lantern slide committee to urge all garden club members in the state to send in pictures of their gardens. In this way pictures of the individual gardens representative of the loveliest in the state may be gathered for a collection of slides to be owned by the Federation and made available for club programs. In this connection

the chairman suggested that our federation sponsor a contest of "Before and After Gardens", for which it is not necessary to make an entire garden, but just improve or change a part or little corner, pictures being taken before and after it is improved. This gives all gardeners a chance, prizes being offered for the best pictures.

Now that our federation is fully organized I would advise having the following active committees—"Billboards and Roadsides", Conservation, Lantern Slides, Legislation, Flower Show, Membership, Publicity, Advisory and Finance.

As I am stepping out of office I wish to thank all clubs for their fine cooperation. I have enjoyed my work with you very much and shall always have the welfare of our organization at heart. May we continue to grow and prosper in the future.

LUNCHEON TABLE AWARDS

THE luncheon table exhibits at the convention were unusually good. They were judged by a committee of six, three placing the tables from the standpoint of the flower features, and another committee of three judging the other appointments, china, linen, etc. The flower committee consisted of Mrs. C. E. Strong of West Allis, Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh, and Miss Jackson of Madison. On "other appointments" were Miss Bernice Dodge of Madison, Mrs. Ruth Randolph, Madison, and Mrs. H. Burdick of Milton.

The judges stated that the score card which was presented by Prof. J. G. Moore, in his article in our November issue proved to be very good and helped a great deal in arriving at the correct placings.

The following were the awards in the luncheon and special occasion table classes:

TABLE DECORATION WINNERS

Special Occasion Tables:
1st, Mrs. S. E. Girard, Mrs. Wells, Madison
2nd, Mrs. L. G. Webb, Madison

Luncheon Table:
1st, Mrs. James Johnson, Wauwatosa
2nd, Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa
3rd, Mrs. L. G. Webb, Madison

Other Entries:
Mrs. A. C. Isenring, Wauwatosa
Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Oshkosh
Mrs. Ed. C. Hunt, Hales Corners
Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa
Mrs. J. A. Reed, Madison

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AWARDS

THERE seemed to be a great deal of interest in the flower arrangement exhibits. A special class had been introduced, namely, an arrangement of three flowers in a container, exhibitor to furnish container. This proved very interesting and demonstrated what can be done with a few flowers. Some of the varieties used were Chrysanthemums, Calla lilies, roses, cyclamen, snapdragons, and Lilium auratum.

The arrangements of strawflowers and winter bouquets were also very good. Winners of these classes were as follows:

An arrangement of three cut flowers in a container:
1st, Mrs. A. Noerenberg, Milwaukee
2nd, Mrs. Scott Mackay, Madison
3rd, Mrs. James Johnson, Wauwatosa

Other Entries:
Mrs. L. G. Webb, Madison
Mrs. C. W. Vaughn, Madison
Mrs. C. L. Dean, Madison
Mrs. Maude Wendt, Madison
Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa
Mr. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa
Miss Bertha West, Madison
Mrs. F. Klingbeil, Milwaukee
Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa

Arrangement of strawflowers, any variety or number, in own container:
1st, Mrs. Scott MacKay, Madison
2nd, Mrs. F. M. Long, Madison
Mrs. L. G. Webb, Madison

Other Entries:
Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa

Winter bouquet arrangement — An arrangement of berries, leaves seed pods, branches, etc., in own container:
1st, Mrs. Scott Mackay, Madison
2nd, Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa
3rd, Mr. Fred Bodenstein, Madison

Other Entries:
Mrs. Maude Wendt, Madison
Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa

HI LIGHTS OF 1930 STATE CONVENTION

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON
Secretary

THE annual convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held at Madison, November 19, 20 and 21, 1930 was very well attended. Sixteen of the twenty-three Garden Clubs belonging to the Federation were represented.

The most talked of subject "The Flower Show" has its advantages and its disadvantages and after much discussion it was found a majority wanted another show. It was voted that a State Flower and Garden Show be held in Milwaukee between the 1st and 15th of June next year. The exact time and place to be decided by the Executive Committee.

An amendment, recommended by the Board of Managers, to the constitution, as follows:

Article IV

The Board of Managers shall consist of one delegate from each club for every 25 or less members. i. e. 5 to 25, one delegate: 25 to 50, two delegates: 51 to 75, three delegates, etc., has been left open for discussion for a year. Your suggestion regarding this amendment will be appreciated.

The Federation received an invitation from Sturgeon Bay as the meeting place for the 1931 convention.

The three day convention was very interesting and educational.

News of The Garden Clubs

THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB MOVEMENT

IN 1928 the first men's garden club was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in Chicago. The Men's Garden Club of the Chicago Region was the name adopted. The membership in this garden club has grown steadily and numbers over 100 at the present time. It is a garden club of the highest type and eliminates the practice of outside drives for increase in membership.

"All the members are keen garden fans. Their object is to create a greater appreciation in gardening in the Chicago region. Enthusiasm is unbounded and contagious," writes Eileen Neuhauser of the Garfield Park Conservatory in a recent issue of "Horticulture."

Two small flower shows and one spring show have been held by the club in Horticultural Hall at Garfield Park Conservatory.

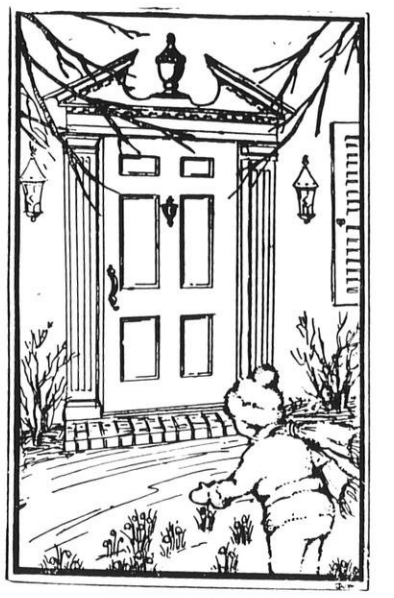
The West Park Board has given permission to garden clubs to stage their special flower shows in this new hall. There were two thousand entries in the show held September 6–7 which drew an attendance of 11,000 visitors over a two day period.

The men's garden club of the Aurora Region was organized in March of this year. The membership which is increasing rapidly, numbers 42 men of various vocations ranging from doctors, lawyers, and accountants to nurserymen and office men.

"Men's clubs center about the middle-west. These men are taking up gardening simply as a hobby but their enthusiasm is reflected in the beautification of grounds in their own community affecting the entire region," continues Miss Neuhauser.

The City Federation in Alabama

Birmingham, Alabama, has fifteen active garden clubs. They constitute the Birmingham Federation of Garden Clubs which, organized one and one-half years



ago, has done much towards interesting members and citizens in garden subjects.

The clubs in the Federation are neighborhood groups and they are advised to keep their number small enough to be able to meet in the homes of members rather than in public buildings. This it is believed will keep interest centered in individual home gardening till such time arrives that the neighborhood club will of itself desire to untertake civic improvement.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY HEARS TALE ON ENGLISH GARDENS

Florence Winchester

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society met Monday evening November 3 at the Oshkosh Public Museum. At the regular business meeting Miss Anna Christensen, Mrs. John Geiger, and Mrs. Mary Gunz were elected delegates to the winter meeting to be held at Madison, November 19–21. There was a short discussion on winter covering of perennials and shrubs. Some thought that marsh hay was about the best because it is light, easily removed and free from weeds.

Mrs. Irene Blyman gave a very interesting talk on "Horticultural Aspects of England". Mrs. Blyman had spent the summer months abroad and gave a vivid word picture of the beauty seen throughout England. A few years ago Mr. Huron Smith of Milwaukee showed pictures of some of the beauty spots of England and now she has had the opportunity to verify them. When she arrived over there the roses and rhododendrons were in bloom and the scarlet poppies made many a field look like a patterned carpet. Due to the warm moist climate there is a luxuriant growth of vegetation. She described some trees of England, several of which are hundreds of years old and have many historic associations.

Every little cottage has its formal garden which is walled in and very quaint. Many of the fruit trees are trained up against the walls. They start branching close to the ground and each branch is fastened to the walls. She saw pears, cherries, quince and many other varieties growing that way.

The most wonderful garden was just outside of Bath. The Royal Botanical Gardens were especially beautiful.

The program was further enhanced with a recitation by Miss Marie Winchester and a clarinet duet by John Talbot and Harold Krolow.

Mrs. Karl Fredericks, 271 Jackson Drive, was elected to membership in our society.

The hostesses for the evening were Mrs. William Ebel and Mrs. James Titus.

WEST ALLIS CLUB VISITS CONSERVATORY

Martha L. Krienitz, Secretary

Many readers of Wisconsin Horticulture will agree with me that the Chrysanthemum Exhibit at Mitchell Park Conservatory was and is of extraordinary beauty this autumn, and should be visited by all garden clubs in the vicinity of Milwaukee.

It is a marvel to see the many different varieties that have been hybridized from the small single, the yellow wildling of China. After inspecting the conservatory our November meeting was continued at the home of Mrs. Edna Sewell, Wauwatosa.

Extracts from the addresses of the International Peace Garden project by Donald J. Crighton, William Phillips and Pierre S. duPont were read by the secretary.

Miss Lindauer gave a reading on the life work of A. E. Kunderd; of the origin of the ruffled Gladiolus from the wild species, the lacinated type, the snapdragon variety, so very different from the others, the scented type and to crown it all a prospect of a new variety that may prove hardy, for the future The article was written by Mr. Wing for the Home and Garden Magazine.

Mrs. Harrington who acted as judge at some of the flower exhibits

of the West Allis Schools, stated a wonderful improvement in the arrangement of the flowers put up by the children, also that the many varieties of both flowers and vegetables plainly showed the great interest that is developing in the schools for Horticulture.

It was decided that the members contribute bulbs and plants as prizes for the next year.

Mrs. Fanny Thorpe of Dousmann, Wisconsin, almost ninty years of age, was guest of honor and gave us reminiscences of the gardens of her youth, of the pond lilies grown in a sunken, sawed off hogshead, of seeds that cost a dollar a package, treasures of long ago.

A question was raised as to which was the most suitable annual flower that would thrive in an unusually hot position, it was agreed upon that the portulaca of grandmother's garden could not be beat, however, we shall be glad of other suggestions.

A delicious lunch was served and the meeting adjourned to hold its next meeting on January 21, 1931, at the home of Mrs. Walter Brubaker, West Allis.

OCONOMOWOC CLUB CONSIDERS CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Wilma S. Weart

The November meeting of the La-Belle Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Chas. Jackson.

The evening was spent in discussing conservation methods and improving unsightly places. A committe was appointed to map a plan to beautify several unsightly places about town.

White in the Garden

Of all colors white is the prevailing one and of white flowers a considerably larger proportion smell sweeter than of any other color, namely, 16.6%. Of the red flowers only 8.2% are odoriferous. The fact is that a large proportion of white flowers smelling sweetly are fertilized by moths, requiring the double aid of conspicuousness in the dusk, and of odor.

So great is the economy of nature that flowers which are fertilized by nocturnal insects, emit their odor chiefly or exclusively in the evening.

By Charles Darwin.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY STUDIES FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

Mabel Thoms, Secretary

By invitation of Supt. Curtis W. Davison, who had invited the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society to visit the Annual Chrysanthemum Show, a special meeting was held in the Potting Room of Mitchell Park Conservatory, on Friday, Nov. 11, at 7:30 P. M. Both the Wauwatosa and Art Institute Garden Clubs were invited to join with us.

The meeting was called to order by President Huron H. Smith, who introduced Mr. Archie McDonald of Gimbel's Floral Department.

Mr. McDonald, assisted by Miss Hilda Hendrix and Miss Lea Smith gave us a talk and demonstration of the Principles of Flower Arrangement. He pointed out that the two fundamental principles of Flower Arrangement are simplicity and imagination. Also, he disagreed with some color theories, saying, "We think reds and yellows not good; we like pinks, blues and yellows, or the pastel shades; because we are afraid to let our imagination run riot. Any shade of red having a wine color or a bit of blue, even if not noticeable, will go well with any other color."

Several bouquets with striking color combinations of red and yellow were shown. Talisman and Johanna Hill roses with pom-pom chrysanthemums in yellow and bronze tones made a beautifully blended bouquet.

Incidentally, Mr. McDonald informed us that the finest Hyacinth bulbs go to Russia. Although the price of these white hyacinths is very high, yet the Russian peasant has them in boxes at Easter Time. At $15 a box in America we would consider such a price prohibitive; but the Russian, thought of as ignorant and illiterate, will sacrifice the necessities of life to have them, because of his great love of beauty in flowers.

A vote of appreciation for his fine presentation was given to Mr. McDonald.

Before closing the meeting, Mr. Smith gave us an explanation of the different types of chrysanthemums. We learned that the chrysanthemum is not a single flower but a collection of two kinds, disk and ray flowers in one head. The disk flowers are seed bearing, while the rays are sterile.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Supt. Curtis W. Davison, who so courteously and kindly gave us the use of the Potting Room, which had been pleasingly arrayed with potted chrysanthemums.

After the meeting we made a trip through the Conservatory for the purpose of seeing the various types on exhibit. More than 12,000 specimens are on display, which represent 623 varieties of chrysanthemums.

One hundred and ten members and friends of the Milwaukee Horticultural Society and Wauwatosa Garden Club were present.

HARTLAND CLUB MEETING

Maude Hathaway, Secretary

The November meeting of the Hartland Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Parker.

Mrs. Gilbert continued her lesson on the pronnunciation of flower names and gave illustrations of them.

Mrs. Wm. O'Brien read an article on "Feeding the Birds in Winter".

Mr. E. C. Haasch of Wauwatosa gave us a very interesting and instructive talk on the growing of the Delphinium which was followed by a discussion, after which Mrs. Parker served refreshments.

WAUWATOSA CLUB STUDIES JAPANESE GARDENS

Ernest Lefeber, Secretary

The November meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held Tuesday evening November 18 in the High School.

Mr. A. Peter spoke about the winter protection of hybrid tea, hybrid perpetual, climbing and tree roses. Tea roses are hilled as high as you wish to retain the wood. The old canes are cut out of hybrid perpetuals; they are hilled and the healthy canes staked down with pegs. Climbers are laid on the ground after it is frozen, while tree roses are buried in a trench. After the ground is frozen, cover all these kinds with marsh hay or leaves to prevent thawing and freezing.

Mr. E. Lefeber read a paper on digging, curing and storing gladiolus bulbs. Dig and place varieties in separate baskets. After drying about ten days cut off stalks near bulb, place in storage room and keep at a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit. In about six weeks the old bulb and roots beneath the new ones should be removed and discarded, sorting the stock according to size for convenience in planting-time in the spring.

Mr. A. Locker, the guest speaker, told about Chrysanthemums, the varieties, how to plant them, diseases and when the variety comes into bloom. He also showed us with flowers how to arrange table bouquets. He had on display miniature Japanese gardens and the different plants and other material to make three such gardens. He chose three persons, each to make a miniature garden. These were judged and awarded prizes. Then the gardens were sold and the money donated to the club. Everyone present enjoyed the meeting.

Lieutenant (roaring at steward): "Who told you to put those flowers on the table?"

Steward: "The Commander, sir."

Lieutenant: "Pretty, aren't they?"

The Value of Fruit in The Diet

REPORTED BY SHELDON GARDNER

WHOEVER invented the saying "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" surely knew his fruit.

Those of you who listened to Miss Pickard of the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, at our convention heard this saying brought home in all its significance.

Maybe our grandmothers knew more about diet than we thought they did when the old apple barrel had its place in the kitchen, for today home economics experts throughout the country recognize the need of fruit in our diet.

But after all what is a diet? Most people think it is a bill of fare prescribed by a doctor, but the term is for more inclusive than that. Any food you eat is a part of your diet. You may prescribe your own food, or your doctor may do it.

To build a healthy body this diet must be balanced, so home economics experts classify foods in three divisions; the regulators, the builders, (meats) and the energy producers, each having a part to play.

The Fruit Grower and Science

Science has aided the fruit grower. It has not only improved his methods of growing, but has helped create a better market. Science tells us that fruits are one of our most important regulating and energy producing foods, and from every home economics school we are hearing the gospel, "Eat More Fruit", a thing which you the grower and we the consumer cannot disregard.

We're hearing a lot these days about vitamins, and we're going to hear more too. It is these mysterious things which help make a food a "food". No one has ever seen one, no one has ever isolated one, yet they exist, yes, seven of them, and they are classified as vitamins, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

Vitamin C

Not long ago a group of Chinese army men put out to sea, but they had not gone far before the group was taken sick. Everyone was suffering from a strange disease. No one knew what it was. No one had heard of it before. An investigation of the diet was ordered, and it was found everyone was suffering from the deficiency disease, "scurvey" which is caused by a lack of vitamin "C" in the diet, and it is this vitamin that predominates in fruits.

And again some people are suffering from "acidosis" which is an abnormal condition caused by too much acid in the blood. The remedy is to eat more fruit for all acid foods (with the exception of prunes and cranber-

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If you've a pest or disease problem, let us help you. Or, for general guidance you may want us to send you the new 1930 "Cash Crops."

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ries) produce an alkaline reaction in the blood. Acidity is thus reduced to normal. Too much alkaline food such as meat and potatoes produce an acid reaction in the blood, another score for fruit.

Aesthetic Value

Have you ever heard a person when looking at a food add, or looking over a table of food exclaim, "My that looks good." Of course you have. Many people perhaps do not realize the aesthetic value of fruit in the diet. It is beautiful and it adds color to any preparation. Fruit gives variety to all delicacies, and makes you want more.

Then again, fruits have a laxative value because they contain lots of water, minerals, and large amounts of bulky matter called cellulose.

Miss Pickard gave four rules for the diet.

1. For each meal select one food from each of the three general classes.
2. Eat more laxative foods. (Vegetables, fruits)
3. Include plenty of milk.
4. Eat at least one cooked and one raw fruit each day.

THE ROSE

Alfred Noyes

"What does it take to make a rose, mother-mine?"
"The God that died to make it knows
It takes the world's eternal wars,
It takes the moon and all the stars,
It takes the might of heaven and hell
And the everlasting Love as well,
Little Child."

The above poem was symbolized with a very beautiful exhibit by Miss Annie McLenegan of Beloit, a member of the Madison Rosarian Club, at our convention.

Unfortunately the location of the exhibit was such that many were unable to see it, but was highly appreciated by those who had an opportunity to study it.

One thing we do know, and that is, the man who sings while he shaves has got a better razor than we have.

Care of Shrubs

JASON LITTLEFORD

(Broadcast over W. G. N. From "Garden Glories"

SHRUBS, as a class of Plant Material, are a very important factor in most landscape planting schemes. In the development of the landscape art in the Mid-West they have become increasingly important. As time goes, it is not many years since that few shrubs were used. Many of us remember in the days of our grandmother's garden, that the shrubs on the lawns were limited pretty much to the Lilac and Snow-ball; perhaps it might be Yellow Roses and Mockoranges too but not much else. As time went on, new varieties were added one by one until not so long ago, we reached the stage where the use of Japanese Barberry and Van Houttei Spirea predominated in many plantings, particularly those of the smaller places. In studying the development of landscape planting and the use of shrubbery hereabouts, it is well to pause and reflect that even now are we only past the pioneer stage. The problem of our forebears here were the problems of pioneers. They had sustenance and raiment; build means of transportation,—roads, ever better roads; and they built churches, schools, etc, etc. It is easily realized that little other planting than that of a utilitarian nature was done. Then there was neither time nor money for much else. In those days their planting needs were more concerned with wind breaks than flower gardens. They needed orchards and shade trees and they planted them, the results of which we are enjoying in large measure today, and I often wonder if we are grateful to the past generation for what they have done; are we grateful enough to go and do likewise. In those early years, while the utilitarian planting was paramount, there were, nevertheless many conspicuous examples of plantings made to satisfy the yearnings for beauty and comfort. Our pioneers came from old, settled lands where there were beautiful homes and grounds and where gardening was indulged in even though it might be in a modest way, and it was but natural for those pioneers to desire to do the same as soon as they were able. The World's Fair in 1893 played a great part in educating the public to the best in landscape art as well as in building architecture. It greatly stimulated both movements.

We have advanced decidedly from the recent Van Houttei Spirea - Japanese Barberry-Privet Hedge stage, although every one of these shrubs still remains important. Good plantings now are having more variety. The material is available for discriminating selections. Shrubs are put to many uses, among them, Border plantings, Foundation plantings, Under plantings, Screens, Hedges, Specimens, etc. The range of shrubs is so wide and varied that most needs are well taken care of. We have shrubs that will grow in shady locations, some for wet spots, and others for dry grounds—and then there is great variety in shrub forms, flowers, fruits and other characteristics.

When is the Best Time to Plant Shrubs?

All shrubs do well if planted in the Spring early while dormant, and with few exceptions, do equally well if planted in the Fall. The last few years, summer planting of shrubs has been developing. There are several methods of handling. In California they put shrubs in tin cans while dormant and then plant them out any time. One enterprising Chicago nurseryman has developed the basket

method, particularly for cash and carry trade, capitalizing on the fact that people will take a shrub along when it is in bloom. The last two summers we have had conspicuous success by the Ball and Burlap method, such as is commonly used in transplanting Evergreens. This method costs more than transplanting while dormant, but a gain in time is made of about two years and in this day of the desire for immediate results, the cost is well justified. Too, we have found in some varieties, as the Japanese Quince, which is slow and difficult to plant in the ordinary way, that planted balled and burlapped, there is no difficulty experienced. Lilacs, too, we have found moved much better, also the Flowering Crabs and Hawthorns. In fact, it is my prediction that within a few years, a large part of our plantings will be with the B. and B. method.

(To be continued)

DELGATE ATTENDING BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING

THE Board meeting on Wednesday forenoon, Nov. 19, was well attended, and everything went smoothly. The following are the delegates who were present:

Mrs. O. J. Reuss, Milwaukee County Horticultural society; Miss Anna Christensen, Oshkosh Horticultural society; Miss Melissa M. Brown, Madison Garden club; Mrs. E. Hunt, Hawthorne Garden club; Mrs. M. Vander Hoogt, Wauwatosa Garden club; Mrs. Leo Lines, Art Institute Garden club, Milwaukee.

Mrs. George Leverenz, Hillcrest Garden club; Mrs. M. Shoemaker, West Side Garden club, Madison; E. L. White, Fort Atkinson Garden club; Mrs. J. A. Reed, Madison Rosarian club; Mrs. Sydney Welch, La Belle Garden club, Oconomowoc; Mrs. George Hawley, Superior Garden club; H. J. Seyforth, Pierce County Horticultural Society.

The possibility of choosing the wild violet as the flower of the organization was discussed, although no definite action was taken.

SUM-MER-DEL GARDEN CLUB NOTES

The November meeting of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club was held at the Oconomowoc Health Resort with Mrs. Hassall as Hostess.

Professor Franz Aust, Landscape Architect of Wisconsin University, gave an illustrated talk on Garden Design. He opened his talk with a line from Plato—"There are laws for the eyes as there are laws for the ears" and emphasized the fact that if one's sense of beauty is satisfied, the garden design is generally pleasing. That a rock garden should be interpretive, not imitative and should have rythm and harmony before the plant material is placed as well as later. Pictures were shown of many lovely gardens, formal and informal, and some having year round beauty by the use of evergreens. Professor Aust said in closing "If one learns to create a beautiful garden, one cannot help living a beautiful life."

TREES — SHRUBS PERENNIAL SEEDS

Write for descriptive price list of seeds and seedlings for spring planting.

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

Pembine, Wisconsin

12 Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums $1.25
12 Iris—several colors 1.10
12 Hardy Phlox — several colors 1.75
12 Chinese Delphiniums .. 1.00
12 Columbines—assorted .. 1.25
20 Black Hill Spruce—seedlings 3-4" 1.10
12 Colorado Blue Spruce—4-6" 1.10

Half assortment sold. $2 orders or over prepaid. Our colored catalog is free. Mention this magazine.

SWEDBERG BROS. NURSERY

Battle Lake, Minnesota

Gardening Versus Golfing

Is Not political and business unrest in the United States inversely as the number of home gardeners? Much business is transacted on the golf courses, but golf courses are places of competition and rivalry. The business done there is a business of mergers and trades and deals.

But the man who goes home in the late afternoon to cultivate his beans and cabbages has no thought of rivalry. There is no envy in his heart; no wish to gain an advantage over his neighbor. He has a peace that passeth all understanding and is glad to see his neighbor's garden grow.

From an editorial in NATIONS BUSINESS for December, 1930

If your gardening interest is in flowers rather than beans and cabbages, write for my interesting little catalog telling about perennials, wild flowers and plants for rock gardens.

For a modest profit I will gladly supply you with some of the things necessary to secure the peace induced by gardening.

W. A. TOOLE

of

Garry-Nee-Dule

Baraboo, Wisconsin

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For The Coming Season

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Intersection Hi-ways 23-24
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"Good will is the disposition of a pleased customer to return to the place where he has been well treated." (U.S. Supreme Court)

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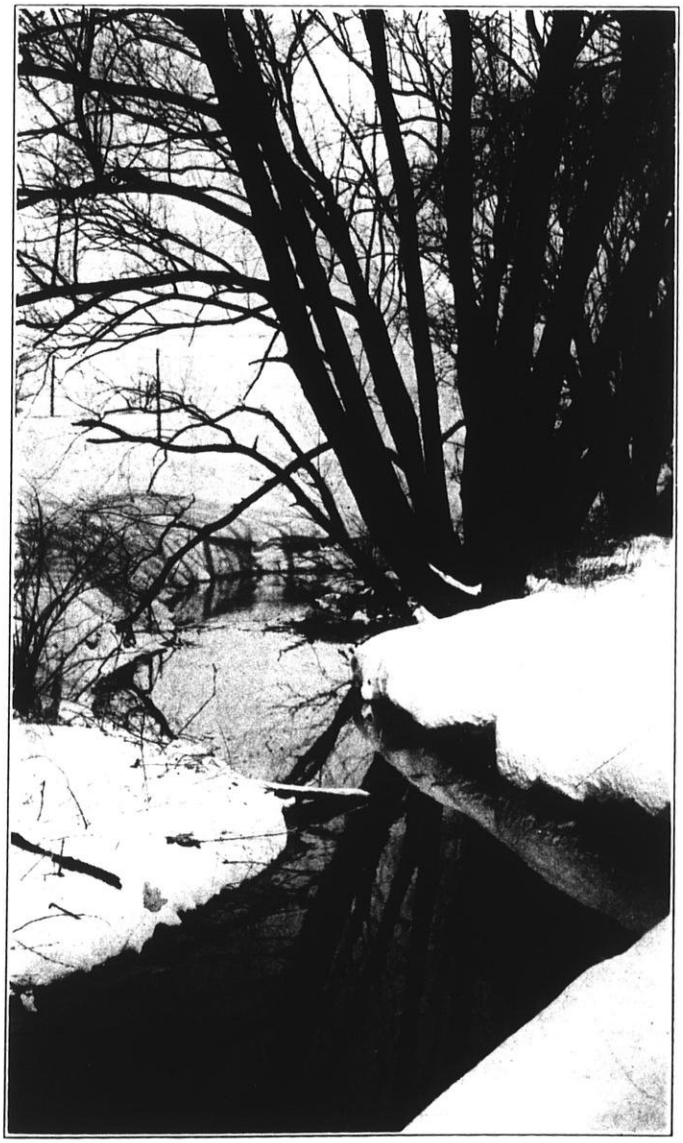
WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE



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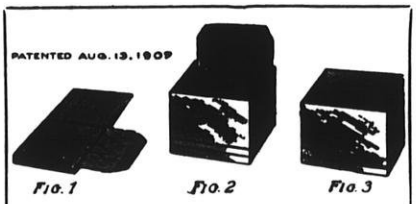

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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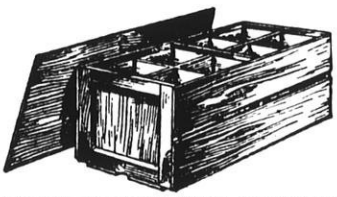

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OUR BUYERS GUIDE

Our Advertisers Are Reliable. Mention of Wisconsin Horticulture When Writing Them Will Be Greatly Appreciated.

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LOOK AFTER THE DAHLIA TUBERS

"BETTER go down cellar and look at those dahlia tubers", writes J. T. Fitchett of Janesville. "If they are shriveling, water them and cover with newspapers to keep out the dry air. If you don't look after them now—in the spring, when you turn the kivers down, they won't be there at all!"

Of course, if they are getting mouldy it means that they are too damp. But in modern basements they are more likely to be too dry than too damp.

Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which annual dues are $1 per year or $1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, local Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate.
Please Do Not Send Stamps.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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New Annuals and Perennials

The Unexpected Developments in a Garden Are Most Fascinating

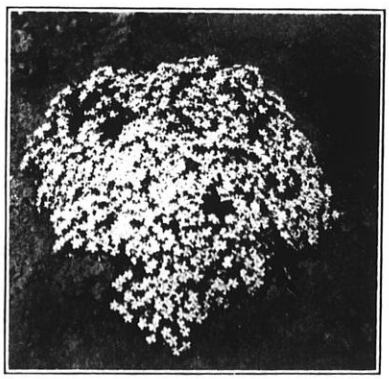
JOHN F. HAUSER
Bayfield

THIS does not mean so called novelties but rather varieties not often seen in the garden and yet very deserving of a place in our beds of annuals and also in the perennial border and rock gardens. The reason they are not more often found in the garden is (1) They have never been tried out, although known for a great many years and (2) the tendency is nowadays to confine your garden to two or three colors, or as some would have it, in only one color, to comply with a hobby. This mode of making a flower garden does not appeal to me—to know before hand just what your garden is going to look like is not my fancy. To my notion the fascinating thing for a flower lover is the unexpected development of the garden during the growing season.

Some of the Neglected Annuals

Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven) possibly a clashing color (red) yet very good in itself.

Adonis Autumnalis; another red flower very seldom seen. The dark red flower with the light green foliage is a most pleasing contrast. Very easily grown and comes on very late in the season in fact was the



last of our annuals to blossom this fall. It is very hardy and if sown late in the season so as not to come in bloom will often live over and then will blossom in the spring.

Anchusa Capensis most of the anchusas are perennials but Anchusa Capensis is a very good annual with blue forget me not flowers.

Bartonia and *Hunemania* or (Bush Escholtzia). Where more yellow is wanted both are very good. Seed should be sown where they are to bloom as they do not transplant readily.

Dimorphotheca also called Mexican Daisy or Orange Daisy. The hybrids of these are especially good. Two of these are now offered in separate colors—Golden West and Salmon Beauty. By all means try them. They are very similar to the Gerbera or Transval Daisy and much more easily grown.

Gazani a most charming little plant; yellow flowers with a brown ring. Not unlike the dwarf Zinnias now so popular but not as coarse a flower. Flowers about the size of a dime. After you have grown these once you will always want them.

Gypsophila Muralis another dwarf with pink flowers a most attractive plant. Has a long season of bloom; very desirable plant for the Rockery, if you believe in using annuals in the rockery.

Lupine. Where you fail with the perennial Lupine try the annuals. They have a large variety of colors. Grow in height from six inches to four feet according to variety. Spray for mildew.

Mimulas (Musk plant) also sometimes called Monkey flowers. Have not seen them for years in any garden. Seed very small and should be started in box or frame.

Nemesia very easily grown and deserving a place in any garden. Comes in many colors.

Nemophila another dwarf. Bell shaped flowers. Mostly in blue about the earliest of the annuals to come into bloom.

Pentsteman are really perennials but the tender varieties are best sown early and treated as annuals. The variety known as Sensation have large Gloxinia like flowers often two inches across with very brilliant and varied colors. You can now get them in separate colors of pink and red. If started early I am sure these Gloxinia flowered kinds will be the pride of your garden.

Viscaria is as profuse a bloomer as Phlox Drummondi and in colors hardly to be gotten in any other annuals.

Salvia Patens is often listed as a perennial but as it is not hardy in Wisconsin and will bloom the first year from seed we will put it in with the annuals. To my notion it is the best blue of all annuals. In fact it is hard to beat with any of the blue in our perennial Delphiniums. If you have this heavenly blue flower once you will not want to be without it. Seeds expensive but they grow readily.

Perennials

As to this class we cannot always be choosers as we must confine ourselves to the varieties that are hardy with us. First we will mention our earliest spring flower.

Anemone Pussatilla (Pasque flower) This is most easily domesticated. It will grow from seed most readily and you need not go to the wilds for a new supply. Seed are best sown in the fall.

Alyssum Sulphureum is better than Alyssum Saxatile for the rockery as it is a much lower growing plant. Has a beautiful sulphur yellow flower.

Baptisia Australis (Wild Indigo) somewhat similar to a Lupine. Seems to do well in all localities. A very permanent plant lasting for many years. As it grows very bushy it needs lots of room. We have had plants with from 60 to 75 spikes of flowers. Color blue also white.

Iberis Sempervirens a pure white flower with evergreen foliage and one of the best for the rockery. The plants continue for many years.

Grenadine Carnation. This is of the Hardy Border type. Comes in red, pink, violet, white and yellow colors. This is a better strain of the Hardy Border than the old Vienna variety as it comes almost true to color with larger flowers and very few singles when you get a good strain of seed.

Centaurea Dealbata (Persian Centaurea) a beautiful pink in color and resembles a sweet Sultan in the annual Centureas.

Cheiranthus Limfolia (Wallflower). This is a good companion to Cheiranthus Allioni as it is a blue color.

Delphinium Nudicaule another perennial not very hardy and possibly best started real early and treated as an annual. If sown early it will bloom in August. Young plants are rather delicate but it deserves a little extra attention as it is a bright scarlet in color.

Geum Lady Stratheden with a golden yellow flower. It is possibly the best of all Geums.

Hollyhock Exquisite introduced a few years ago from England, with its curled and fringed petals and perfect double flowers, we think is one of the finest things in Hollyhocks. It is now offered in separate colors.

Incarvillea (Hardy Gloxinia) perhaps I am a little partial to this plant and regret that it is seen so little in the perennial collections. As far as I know it is perfectly hardy but if you doubt it for your locality take it up and store it in your cellar as it will keep as well as potatoes. Last summer we had forgotten some in our storage cellar and they were not planted until the last part of June. The result was that we had Incarvilleas when the season was long past.

Inula. Very popular in Europe. Dwarf varieties like Insifolia and Royleana are certainly pretty with their lacinated petals. Flowers sometimes 5 inches across.

Lily Tenuifolium (Coral lily) next to the Regal I think will be the most popular lily grown. It is as hardy as the Tiger lily. Produces a lot of seed which germinates very readily. Seed best sown in fall of year. It should be renewed every three or four years by seedlings as that seems to be about the length of its life. Fine for the rockery.

Linaria Alpina and Linaria Cymbalaria are both very good. Dwarf plants and suited for the rockery. Flowers blue.

Lychnis Haageana. To my notion one of the best of the Lychniss. Comes in various shades of red also in a beautiful salmon pink.

Iceland Poppy a new variety introduced by Benary, in Germany, described as a Coronaria pink, in color. If you have seen this Iceland poppy I think you will agree with me it's the finest of all poppies barring none either among the annual of perennial species.

Pentstemon. A class that is dependably hardy and should be in every hardy border. Rosens, Glaber and Ovatus the former pink in color the other two blue.

Potentilla. We used to think there was nothing worth while in these except the double flowered varieties but in Potentilla-Miss Wilmot we have a single flowered kind of a carmine color, with a much longer season of bloom than any of the former varieties that we tried out.

Sidalcea. Is a first or second cousin of the Malva or Hollyhock. Until lately with their faded flowers were not very attractive but now with *Rosy Queen* we have something that is worth while.

Silene Shafta. Six to eight inches tall, red flowers. Is very attractive for the rockery.

(Continued on page 141)

Improving Strawberry Planting Stock

GEO. M. DARROW
U. S. Bureau Plant Industry

ALL strawberry growers have observed very great differences in yields of individual plants in every strawberry field. These differences are especially marked in fields grown by the hill system. Fields often show many plants bearing ten times the crop of other plants. Such differences are important. Furthermore, plants from different sources planted side by side may show considerable differences in yields.

Often the reasons for the differences in yields are obvious—a plant has been injured by a crown borer, weevil, cultivator, or was a weakling when set. Aside from such causes as these, however, there are great differences in vigor and productivity of plants.

Nearly forty years ago, Goff in Wisconsin became interested in this and made some tests. He found that plants affected with leaf spot were much weaker than clean plants and that plants from first-year fields were better than from second-year fields.

Davis and Darrow have both found that October-rooted plants do not bear as much nor produce as many runners the following year as plants rooted earlier.

It has been found that plants from which runners were removed weekly produced 50 per cent more than those from which they were removed every four weeks, and 100 per cent more than those from which the runners were removed every six weeks. That is an increase in yield is possible, varying from *two tons* per acre where runners are removed every six weeks, to *four tons* where they are removed weekly.

Darrow, in Maryland, kept all runners off plants in hills until September 1, and found that, though they made an average of only 4½ runner plants each after that date, the yield of the runnerless plants the next season was over twice that of those making 4½ small plants after September 1.

Clark, in New Jersey, sorted plants into two sizes, and up to August 13, the larger size produced 50 per cent more plants than the smaller size. He also obtained plants from different sources and found differences of about 50 per cent in the resulting yields. The fields were held over for a second year and the differences still showed the same relative position.

In England in a test of stocks from 13 different sources the yields ranged up to sixteen times as much from the best as from the poorest. In some of their tests the differences have persisted; in others they have not persisted beyond the first year.

Certified Plants

One plan for securing improved planting stock which went into effect last year was the "State Certification of Plants" started in Washington. Under this plan only standard varieties are certified, the fields must be true to variety, the plants apparently free from diseases and insects and the stock must have a high producing record. It is reported that in 1929, seven stocks were certified and that in 1930, only four were considered of sufficient merit for certification. Such a plan has much to commend it and may be the best means of producing superior planting stocks.

In England, besides a certificate issued for plants which, in general, come up to the Washington standards, "super certificates" are issued for plant stocks coming up to the above standards and which in addition are not allowed to form more than five runner plants per mother plant.

Improvement by Plant Row Method

At Auburn, N. Y., a Mr. Davis has for several years been using a "plant-row" method of improving his planting stock. He has staked many plants at fruiting time that were especially fine in vigor and fruit production. He planted separate rows with runners from each of the staked plants and compared these rows, using the best for propagation of his planting stock. He obtained much heavier producing and more vigorous plants by this method. In his case the increase in yield was due, in part at least, to freedom from cyclamen mite, a serious pest in his and other fields.

The advantages of this system are that plants affected with root diseases, yellows or leaf diseases, or insects of any kind that decrease yields, will be eliminated. Once the most productive strain has been found, it should be kept free from contamination by diseased stocks. This method of improving stocks has been found practicable and seems to be applicable to those regions and locations where reinfestation from outside sources is not serious.—From BETTER FRUIT MAGAZINE.

Spontaneous compliments not infrequently go wide of their mark.

A Clergyman and his wife were receiving a call from a parishioner. The clergyman's small daughter, aged nine, walked up to the visitor, and gazing intently at her, said: "Oh, my! But aren't you homely?"

Her mother, of course, was horrified and sought to undo the mischief as well as she could. "Why, Laura," she said, "what do you mean?"

Frightened, Laura stammered: I only m-m-meant it for a joke."

But the mother pushed disastrously onward: "Well it would have been a much better joke if you had said 'How pretty you are!' "

New Plums Offer Opportunity to Growers

FOR those who live near a good market there is an opportunity for growing plums in limited quantities at a profit.

Every fall large quantities of plums are shipped in from California and other states and offered for sale at our leading fruit stores. One gets the impression that good plums can only be produced in these states.

Prof. Alderman of the Minnesota Horticultural Department assures us that some of the new varieties developed at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm are equal in size and superior in quality to those that are being shipped in. They are superior in quality because they can be left on the tree until they ripen while those shipped from a distance must be packed fairly green.

Some of the new Minnesota varieties are almost as large as hen's eggs and are of fine quality. Some of the varieties recommended are the *LaCrescent, Underwood, Monitor, Elliott, Red Wing* and *Tonka.* These are all large varieties and hardy, at least for the southern half of the state, being quite hardy in the vicinity of Minneapolis.

One Minnesota grower reports that Tonka shows considerable cankerous growth which he has been unable to control and he recommends top working this variety to some other variety like Underwood. He finds the Red Wing, Underwood and Elliot trees all in perfect condition.

Another Minnesota grower recommends that plum trees be grown between the apple trees in the young apple orchard as fillers. The plums begin to bear about the fourth year and may be cut down when the apple trees begin to crowd.

Pruning

Another Minnesota grower reports, relative to pruning that he keeps his trees pruned every year from the time that they are planted, aiming to leave only four or five of the best limbs that are well spaced. He also recommends that the main limb be "brushed out" to a distance of about 18 or 30 inches from the trunk so it is possible to get into the tree for spraying and picking. By brushing out, he means keeping all small limbs and spurs off the main limbs and tree trunk because of the danger of injury from the sharp spurs. In prunning it is important to cut out branches so that a symmetrical head will be formed and as the tree grows older, some of the inside limbs should be cut out to keep the head open in order to let the sun color the fruit and reduce the danger of rot.

Spraying

Plums are subject to some insect and fungous disease injury. Wormy or curculio injured plums are not saleable. Probably this is one reason why Wisconsin plums have not been in great demand. They are usually marketed in large containers and contain many plums which have been "stung".

At least four sprays are recommended by Minnesota growers, first the dormant spray to control aphis, the second spray to consist of standard liquid lime sulphur and arsenate of lead to be put on when the bud clusters begin to separate and begin to show white. For this spray one-half pint of nicotine sulphate to 50 gallons of water is recommended to control aphis. The third spray should be put on after the blossoms have dropped. These sprays control the curculio. Another later spray should also be applied. In fact, one grower recommends that the fruit should be kept covered with spray at all times from the time the blossoms start to drop until the fruit gets to be as large as an acorn.

While it may not be profitable to grow plums in any large quantity with the view of shipping the surplus, nevertheless, we believe there is an opportunity to grow them in amounts that can be sold in the local market, especially if good quality fruit is produced and can be marketed in an attractive manner.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SHIPPERS MUST HAVE LICENSE

PRACTICALLY all vegetable and fruit shippers in Wisconsin have received a notice from the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that after December 10th they must have a license in order to ship these products. We have received several questions from growers as to whether or not they will be required to have a license, many growers being under the impression that they come under the law. According to the State Bureau of Markets *the law does not apply to persons who ship produce of their own raising nor to dealers who buy only for retail unless their purchases are in excess of twenty cars per year.*

The law is meant to protect shippers and growers. According to Mr. Pomerening of the State Department of Markets, the practice of rejecting shipments of agricultural produce in order to get a cut in the contract price becomes very common and forfeiting the license to operate may be the penalty of such practice in the future.

Shall We Grow Blackberries

WE ASKED this question of several of our leading horticulturists recently. The answers received were not very encouraging. Dr. J. G. Seidel of Warrens who has had considerable experience with the crop and grew a good sized acreage for a number of years wrote that he has discontinued growing them entirely. He said he found that they were losing money on them because the market did not seem to be very good and because the cost of production is rather high.

In most parts of Wisconsin it is necessary to cover the plants in the winter which is a disagreeable job. The thorns of the blackberry are vicious and the labor cost of caring for the crop is high.

Mr. C. V. Porter of Menomonie who has grown a number of different varieties writes as follows: "I have abandoned growing the blackberry on account of anthracnose and orange rust diseases. Also, the demand is not great and they bear in August and too often it is very dry which results in a poor crop. Most blackberry varieties should be covered in Wisconsin although I have had some good crops of Eldorado, Snyder and Ancient Britton without covering.

"The blackberry is an outlaw, hard to subdue, worse than quackgrass due to the suckers coming up everywhere. I would recommend Eldorado as the best variety. Blackberries should not be picked for several days after they turn black as they begin to form sugar at that time and are not sweet if picked too early. I have tried several of the trailing or Dewberry types, but without success. They are much more disease resistant and easier to handle than the bush varieties or up-right varieties but have not been prosperous at Menomonie."

Due to the difficulty of growing the blackberry there probably will not be an overproduction in this state. If competition from shipped in berries is not too strong there should be an opportunity for growing the crop profitably near a good market.

PRUNING RESULTS ON CUMBERLANDS

CONSIDERABLE work has been done in Ohio on pruning Cumberland black raspberries. Experiments there indicate within reasonable limits that the lighter the pruning of laterals the greater number of berries, the heavier pruning the larger the berry and that the correlation between size of berries and production is influenced by the vigor of the plants.

A three year old Cumberland patch that had received 125 pounds of ammonium sulphate in 1928 and 1929, and 125 pounds of sodium nitrate in 1930 was in a vigorous condition at the start of this year's work.

Laterals on half the patch were pruned eight to twelve inches and the other half six to eight inches. The results showed that those laterals headed back to eight to twelve inches produced 464 quarts of berries and those headed back to six to eight inches 354 quarts or 100 quarts in favor of the lighter pruning.

From these results it would seem possible to increase the yield if lighter pruning was practiced and this idea may hold true if the patch is in a very vigorous condition, however, light pruning in the average patch might be detrimental.—Ohio Bimonthly Bulletin.

SELLING WISCONSIN APPLES

THE committee appointed by the society to devise ways and means of bringing before Wisconsin people the desirable qualities of Wisconsin apples, met at Rasmussen's Fruit Farm at Oshkosh on December 12th.

Ways and means for raising a small fund to carry on the advertising campaign for the coming year were discussed. As to methods for conducting the publicity campaign, it was decided to ask the Dean of the College of Agriculture for the services of the Department of Agricultural Journalism to help outline this program. Prof. Andrew Hopkins, head of the Department of Journalism, has had considerable experience along this line and has a staff of workers who will be of invaluable aid, the committee felt.

Newspaper Publicity Brings Results

Mr. N. A. Rasmussen brought out during the discussion that he had obtained excellent results this past year from an ad in a local newspaper in which he told of the good qualities of several varieties of Wisconsin apples. Carload lots of out-of-state Jonathans had been shipped in and were being offered to the public by local merchants at a reduced price. By inserting this ad in the local news section he experienced an unusual demand for Wisconsin apples. The following is the ad used.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

EAT WISCONSIN-GROWN APPLES

McIntosh Red—The nation's highest quality eating apple.
Snow—An old favorite for eating.
Northwestern Greening
The Best Cooking Apple on the Market
BUY THEM BY THE BUSHEL OR THE PECK

Free Delivery—Telephone 420
We Have Many Other Varieties of Apples

RASMUSSEN'S FRUIT FARM
On The Oshkosh-Omro Road

We believe that every grower who has apples for sale should conduct a vigorous local advertising campaign and should always mention WISCONSIN APPLES.

Reminiscences of a Fruit Grower

William Knight a True Pioneer of Northern Wisconsin

I WAS born December 7, 1843 on a farm situated twelve miles from Dover, capitol of the State of Delaware, where I lived until twelve years of age. During my mother's life, I attended the public school near a village called Kenton. Soon after her death, however, my father sold the homestead and moved to Camden, Delaware. We lived there several years and I attended school there. Father bought a mill property (both saw mill and grist mill) about two miles from Dover and I went to high school in Dover until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861.

After leaving the school in Dover, I went to Hudson River Institute (College) in New York. I remained there two years and then was employed in a mustering and disbursing office in Detroit, Michigan, for two years. From there I went to Wyoming by way of the Union Pacific Railroad. Cheyenne, Wyoming, was as far as the track was laid. From there I went to Ft. Sanders, Wyoming. Cheyenne and Laramie City were then tent villages of not over 200 people who could be called residents. All others were transients, railroad graders and gamblers. At that time, after leaving Omaha, it was not long before all farm houses were left far behind and for hundreds of miles nothing in the shape of a house could be seen except eating houses and water pumping shacks for the railroad engineers.

At Ft. Sanders I worked as a clerk in a store run by the fort trader. Then I went to work for Judge Carter who made it his business to trade with Indians and army stations. I had many adventures and experiences traveling alone in a wild country inhabited only by hostile Indians and men in the army camps established to keep peace between tribes. I never had the misfortune of being ambushed by Indians—or white men either.

The Union Pacific Railroad was infested with the most lawless men, women and desperadoes ever assembled in a body called camp followers. Never were there such conditions and never will they be repeated again in the United States. Every man went armed with pistols and knives. Peaceable men wore weapons for protection. The lawless wore them to use in their business and gambling bouts.

In 1868 and '69 the U. S. Government cut down the standing army by discharging all men except the commissioned officers in the Regular Army. The government offered a bonus to those who would resign and to hasten peaceable conditions the Indian Agencies were taken over by the Army. Officers were made Indian Agents. My brother John who was Captain and Brevet Colonel in the Regular Army, was made Agent over the Chippewa tribes on both the north and south shores of Lake Superior.

In the fall of 1869 while I was still working for Judge Carter, he wrote me asking me to take over the Agency at Bayfield for him while he went to Delaware and New York. He was to return in the spring. I was expecting to return East and thought that a fine chance to get out. I came by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to Omaha and to Cairo, Illinois, where I took a boat to St. Paul and from there went to Superior, Wisconsin. I expected to catch a boat down to Bayfield. Duluth was then a village of a few houses. All boats had left for down-lake ports so I had to return to St. Paul and take a road across the country to Bayfield by sleigh. I arrived the day before Xmas in 1869.

When my brother returned in the spring he said he was going to start up the Agency sawmill. He wanted me to stay and take charge of the mill. I expected to stay in Bayfield three months but am still here.

I did not stay expecting to make a fortune; I could hardly see how I could make a living but I was in love with the country. I thought it so beautiful, it seemed like a new world which nature had bestowed lavishly with all that she had to give. The immense forests were just as Nature made them, practically not a tree cut from Duluth to Houghton, Michigan. The brooks, creeks and rivers came bubbling, tumbling or roaring through all these beauties of Nature down to the Great Lake Superior. All these streams filled with fish and the forests teeming with bird and animal life seemed to call and beckon sportsmen to come and enjoy themselves. The lakes were covered with wild ducks and waterfoul. Sportsmen could have everything of the best in its season,—a Sportsman's Paradise. The scenery, the rocky shores, resounding caves and the beautiful Apostle Islands all persuaded me to stay. The scenery and its beauty has been sadly clipped by what we call business.

In 1876 real estate and other property began to have a small value and I began to log pine timber in a small way as the market was small and limited. I owned a stone quarry on Presque Island and furnished my brother the stone with which he built the Knight Hotel in Ashland.

Pioneers in Fruit

In 1906 I visioned the Bayfield Peninsula a good district for all kinds of fruit that was hardy. At that time, there were three or four apple trees growing in Bayfield and they were the only apple trees in the county. I made inquiries of horticultural societies and other parties to ascertain what they thought of growing apples and cherries commercially. All the advice I could get from them was that they did not know whether it would be advisable and did not believe it could be done successfully. They would not advise it except in a small way, using not over five acres, and limiting the varieties to such as Hibernal, Yellow Transparent and possibly Duchess. They were not sure of any of those either. I replied that if I could not plant over five acres, I would not plant any.

I organized a Horticultural Society and got about fifty members. Some of us joined the State Horticultural Society. I began planting apple trees and planted twenty acres of several varieties. The next year I planted twenty acres of cherries, Early Richmond, Montmorency, Morello and a sample of several sweet cherries and plums; also samples of many varieties of apples as tests to see if they could be grown in that climate. I also planted several thousands of currant bushes. I soon discovered plums and currants would not pay as a crop. There was no market. In proving up on the different varieties of fruit trees, it took much time and a great deal of expense before fruit could be had for examination. I tried any new variety put on the market and grew it until it bore fruit. I cut grafts and grafted older trees to hasten the fruit growing process. If the fruit was not good, I destroyed the trees planted and the grafts. If the tree proved good, I grafted it to other varieties.

Our season is too short for the Jonathon and Delicious and apples from these varieties do not grow large enough. I never practiced crossing to get new varieties, my whole aim being to demonstrate what apples now grown would be of commercial value in this climate. Some varieties require as much as ten years; others half that time. What we most lack is a good long keeping winter apple.

ROADSIDE MARKETING

"ROADSIDE marketing is to my mind the best and most practical means of farm relief," said Mr. H. P. Gaston, of the Michigan Horticultural Department, speaking before the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association recently.

"I have visited some 2,000 markets in Michigan, and none of them is more than twelve or fifteen years old.

"We notice that the trend is toward better markets. Opportunities are limited. In southwestern Michigan, on a 10-mile strip of trunk line, there are twenty-five or thirty markets, but there are not too many good ones.

"Michigan needs more handicraft represented in her roadside markets. More flowers could be sold. Some markets specialize in eggs and chickens, others in honey, and one woman made a net income of $500 from the sale of pies.

"It is good advertising for a market to have something different. In such a case the choice of location is not necessarily limited. Any place within a radius of twenty or twenty-five miles from a large center of population, or four or five miles from smaller towns, is good. If a market has unusually good produce people will hear of it even if it is not a trunk line."

"Why are you moving?"

"We forgot to give the janitor a Christmas present."

MOVIE FILM ON APPLE WASHING AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST

WISCONSIN fruit growers may wish for more information on the subject of apple washing, how fruit washers are installed and how they work. The John Bean Manufacturing Company has prepared a movie film taken during the harvest of 1930 showing the fruit washing process. There are a number of close-ups showing the different operations of washing, rinsing and drying.

The film is of a 16 millimeter width such as is used in amateur and semi-professional movies. The time required to run the film is from fifteen to sixteen minutes. It is available without charge for use at fruit growers' meetings. Anyone interested may write the John Bean Mfg. Co., Lansing, Michigan.

CANADIAN APPLE GRADES PROVE POPULAR

THE new Provisional Rules for the Packing of Apples introduced by the Dominion Fruit Branch this year for the first time, are proving very popular all along the line from the orchard to the home. These rules simplify apple grades to the two, No. 1 and Domestic, but they make provision for the packing of apples by size with a range of not more than one-quarter inch within the container—this is the feature which is proving specially satisfactory to the trade. With quality there is uniformity of size, and the new pack is winning popularity on the only lasting basis, satisfaction to the consumer.

—Canadian Horticulturist.

A sign of the times seen in a S. D. hotel: "If you believe in cashing personal checks, we have a number we would like to have you cash."

Horticultural Exhibits at Our County Fairs

ARE our county fairs giving sufficient consideration to Horticultural exhibits? If we were to answer this question from our own observation and available figures we would say that they are not.

This question must be considered from two angles. First, the interest of fair visitors in the different exhibits for which premiums are paid. By the nature of the free attractions offered at the fairs it is evident that fair managements are making a strong bid for patronage from city folks. This class of visitor is not as greatly interested in the exhibits of swine, poultry, horses or cattle, as they are in fruits, flowers and vegetables. An attractive building displaying horticultural products to the best advantage will be visited by the fair patrons in large numbers.

Unfortunately, fruits, flowers and vegetables are not given very good exhibit space at many fairs. Usually flower exhibits are huddled together in an inconspicuous place where the beauty they possess in themselves is lost by contrast with the surroundings. Fruit exhibits are not arranged neatly, and in many cases the vegetables are piled on shelves where they are less attractive than those to be seen in any good fruit store or grocery store window.

According to Ralph Ammon, chief of fairs for Wisconsin, the county fairs paid out in premiums, $418,000.00, of which the state of Wisconsin furnished $304,000.00 as state aid. Of this tremendous amount, all farm crops only received $33,896.00, or 8% of the total

Fruits and flowers received $11,701, or less than 3%, of the total amount, this to a class of exhibits that will attract a greater percentage of fair visitors than any other, providing of course that the fruits, flowers and vegetables are displayed in such a way that they will be attractive.

About this time of the year the fair officials make out their new premium list. Fruit growers should realize that county fairs and state fairs offer an opportunity for presenting to the public the desirable qualities of our fruits.

Garden clubs and amateurs will find the fair a valuable means for creating interest in better gardens and a more beautiful Wisconsin. Many fairs are in need of a more attractive building for housing and displaying the fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Every now and then we hear the criticism that the county fairs are costing the taxpayers too much—that the total receipts at the smaller fairs hardly pays for the free attractions in front of the grand stand. Fairs are entitled to public funds only if they are educational.

We realize it is difficult to draw large crowds to educational exhibits, and amusements may be necessary. Nevertheless, if the fairs are to continue to receive county and state funds they must be of more value than to amuse the public. Better horticultural exhibits are a means of doing this.

CULTURE FOR MAKING VINEGAR

FROM the Colorado Agricultural College, Bacteriological Department, Fort Collins, Colorado, may be obtained a pure culture for making apple cider vinegar. The price of the culture is 50c per set. One set is enough to make 50 gallons of vinegar.

It is considered as important to use pure culture for making vinegar as it is to use yeast in making bread.

APPLES HELP JOBLESS

THE New York apple week committee originated the plan of setting unemployed men and women up in the apple selling business as a means of helping them to help themselves.

Boxes of apples were sold to the people out of work at cost and they were permitted to sell them without the usual license. In many cases they had to be trusted with the first box but practically everyone came back and paid up.

Mr. Joseph Sicker of the committee originated the idea. The demand during the first week was practically 4,000 boxes daily. It is said that the idea has been taken up by many other leading cities.

In a letter from Mr. Sicker to "Better Fruits" he states, "We are using about 5,000 men daily and it takes an enormous quantity of apples to keep them supplied. Not only are the men making money but they are all happy over the fact that they are independent."

NEW BULLETIN ON WASHING APPLES

A VERY complete circular on the subject of washing apples and construction of machinery for this purpose has been issued by the Department of Horticultural Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is entitled "Removal of Spray Residue from Apples and Pears".

Those who are contemplating the construction of a home-made washer will find this a valuable bulletin. It contains detailed drawings for the construction of the different machines necessary and also a complete list of the materials needed and description of the process.

WATER CORE IN APPLES

FRUIT growers in Wisconsin have had some trouble with water core. In "Fruits and Gardens", Prof. Roy E. Marshall of Michigan states that water core will clear up in storage.

On October 23, 1929 Prof. Marshall found as much as 90 per cent of the Delicious and from 50 to 75 per cent of the Wagener apples from certain orchards showing considerable water core. The apples were held in cold storage (32 degrees F.) from October 23 until January 15. At that time practically none of the Delicious apples showed a trace of the trouble and only a very small percentage of the Wagener showed water core. In other words, the water core had completely cleared up in the Delicious and in less than three months time and the Wagener had changed from about 90 per cent water core in October to 90 per cent free from the trouble in January.

Accordingly, Prof. Marshall concludes that apples effected with water core may be expected to return to an apparently normal and good merchantable condition when held in cold storage for the normal storage season of three to five months.

TWO NEW STRAWBERRIES NAMED

A NEW strawberry originated by Dr. George Darrow of the United States Department of Agriculture has been released for the first time this year and has been named the Red Heart.

A strawberry originated by the breeders at the Oregon College will be released under the name Corvallis. Both varieties are said to have considerable merit. Anyone in Wisconsin trying them will do a great favor for the growers by reporting results.

1931 STRAWBERRY PROSPECTS

PRINCIPALLY as a result of prolonged drought, it appears that the commercial area of strawberries for picking in 1931 will be reduced by nine per cent to a total of 162,000 acres. Most of this expected reduction is in Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia. Florida shows a considerable increase. Maryland and Missouri expect quite a reduction. If the total for harvesting in all states amounts to only 162,000 acres, this would be the smallest commercial area of strawberries since 1926. The peak was reached in 1928 with 209,000 acres.

Some of the acreage reduction this season may, of course, be offset by higher yields than in 1930, but conditions of fields and plants in many important districts does not give much hope of a heavy yield. The 1930 crop was down to the very moderate figure of 231,000,000 quarts, compared with about 336,000,000 in 1926 and 1929. The average price per quart to growers advanced to 17¢ but total farm value of the crop dropped to $39,000,000.—U. S. BUREAU AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

MILWAUKEE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

THE Milwaukee Landscape Gardeners Association held their annual meeting recently in the La Salle Hotel, Milwaukee. Officers elected were Mr. E. H. Gerlach, president, Chas. Hawks, vice-president, Tony Singer, secretary, and Severence Sommers, treasurer.

NORTHERN GROWN PEARS

DURING the first part of December we received a pear of good size and quality from Mr. C. V. Porter of Menomonie. Mr. Porter wrote in regard to it: "We are sending you a 'Patten' pear grown four hundred miles north of Madison near Sault Sainte Marie in northern Michigan. This is a good fall pear but past its time right now."

The variety was produced by crossing the Orel, a hardy Russian variety with the Anjou.

Mr. Porter says, "in my opinion the fruit most worthy of trial in Wisconsin is the pear. There are a good many new varieties and before long we will be growing them all over the state. I am sure, that good quality, hardy, blight resistant pears will soon be with us. I have a number of varieties on test now and have had a few fruiting."

A pear tree or two in the home orchard will be a welcome addition.

NATIONAL PEONY AND IRIS ASSOCIATION MEETING

THE National Peony and Iris Society held their annual meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Monday and Tuesday, December 1 and 2. Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale was the only Wisconsin member in attendance. Mr. Sisson reports that the meeting was very enjoyable and instructive. Reports indicated the society in good standing although the number of members present was not large.

Officers elected for 1931 were W. L. Gumm, Remington, Illinois, president; H. C. Beckman of Van Wert, Ohio was re-elected secretary; Davis Sternberg of Pennsylvania treasurer.

Among the subjects considered were better publicity and sales methods. Two experts gave talks on these subjects which were of benefit to those present.

There was also considerable discussion on peony diseases and methods of shipping cut flowers.

Free Plant Premiums

List of Premiums Given For Memberships Paid During January, February or March

PLANT premiums having a retail value of from 75¢ to $1.00 will again be given all new members and for all renewals paid during *January, February,* or *March.*

Premiums For Individual Members

Individual members paying one dollar per year membership dues or $1.50 for two years may select any plant premium which will be sent to them free, during the planting season, postpaid.

Premiums For Affiliated Club Members

Members of all local societies and clubs affiliated *directly* with the State Horticultural Society should pay their dues to their local secretary to whom they should also give the number of the premium and variety of plant desired, together with *15¢ to cover the cost of postage and wrapping* which the Horticultural Society is paying each nurseryman. Membership fees for such affiliated club members are 40¢ per year per member. Membership in this case will *not be extended,* but will be for one year from the date received. The dues of an entire club should be sent in at one time whenever possible.

Premiums For Garden Club Federation Members

Members of garden clubs affiliated with the State Garden Club Federation should pay their fees and give choice of premium to their local garden club secretary (see blank on page 133) who should send them to Mrs. Jas. Johnson, 347 Western Ave., Wauwatosa, secretary of the Federation.

See special instructions under the Garden Club Federation News.

Note: Always give a second choice of premiums.

Premium No. 1
THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CO.
Pembine, Wis.

American Arborvitae, 8–12 inches
Scotch Pine, 8–12 inches
Ponderosa Pine, 8–12 inches
Premium: 2 trees—one variety

Premium No. 2.
BAKER NURSERY AND SEED CO.
Fond du Lac, Wis.

Aconitum (Monkshood)
Anthemis (Yellow Daisy)
Bocconia (Plume Poppy)
Shasta Daisy.
Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
Gypsophila (Babysbreath)
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 3
H. C. CHRISTENSEN
Oshkosh, Wis.

Regal Liliy Bulbs
Premium: 3 bulbs

Premium No. 4
THE COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Barberry Thunbergi, 15–18 inches
Premium: 2 plants
Cydonia japonica (Jap. Quince 18–24 inches
Forsythia intermedia, 2–3 inch
Philadelphus Lemoine, 18–24 inches
Spirea froebeli, 18–24 inches
Pink Peony, 3–5 eyes
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 5
DAHLBERG NURSERIES
Ladysmith, Wis.

Spirea vanhouttei, 2 year stock
Spirea sorbifolia, 2 year stock
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 6
JOHN F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

Lathyrus—(Perennial Pea)
Anchusa Dropmore
Double Hollyhock
Premium: 5 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 7
MYERS NURSERY
Arcadia, Wis.

Gladiolus Bulbs no two alike
Premium: 10 bulbs
Dahlia tubers labeled with correct name
Premium: 2 tubers
Regal Lily bulbs—1 year seedlings (will not bloom the first year)
Premium: 6 bulbs

Premium No. 8
THE NORTH STAR NURSERY COMPANY
Pardeeville, Wis.

Hydrangea Arborescens, 18–24 inches
Hydrangea P. G., 18–24 inches
Cutleaf Sumac, 2–3 inch
Purple Lilac, 2–3 inch
Mock Orange, 2–3 inch
Premium: 1 shrub

Premium No. 9
SISSON'S PEONIES
Rosendale, Wis.

Peony roots, named varieties, any color. Value to $1.00
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 10
W. A. TOOLE
Baraboo, Wis.

Aquilegia long spurred hybrids
Coreopsis
Shasta Daisy
Delphinium Blue Hybrid
Iris Sherwin Wright
Hardy Phlox-Bridesmaid, Struthers, Eclaireur
Sedum-spectabile, acre, album, ewersii, kamschaticum, stoloniferum
Hen and Chickens
Hardy Cactus
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 11
WHITE ELM NURSERY COMPANY
Hartland, Wis.

Achillea Tomentosa
Alyssum Serphylifolium
Anchusa Barrelieri
Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott
Arabis alpina nana compacta
Arenaria caespitosa, montana
Campanula carpathica, rotundifolia
Cerastium Tomentosa
Chrysanthemum Arcticum
Crucianella Stylosa
Dianthus arenarius, caessius, deltoides
Gypsophila paniculata
Iberis Sempervirens
Iris-Caprice, Dalmatica, Fairy, Juanita, Lent A. Williamson, Lohengrin, Mrs. Alan Gray, Princess Victoria Louise, Rheine Nixe, Seminole
Limonium latifolium
Nepeta Mussini
Penstetemon Torreyi
Platicoden blue and white
Phlox-Athis, Beacon, Enchantress, Flora Riedy, Koenigshoefer, Rheinlander, Rosaline, Siebold, Struthers, Thor, Von Hockburg
Saponaria Ocymoides
Sophonaria Ocymoides alba
Sempervivum Tectorum
Sedum-acre, album, spurium roseum, spectabile

Tunica saxifrage
Veronica Spikata
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 12
FITCHETT DAHLIA GARDENS
Janesville, Wis.

Dahlia tubers
Coltness Gem Hybrid
Bashful Giant
Judge Marean
Jersey's Beauty
Premium: 1 tuber

Premium No. 13
McKAY NURSERY COMPANY
Madison, Wis.

Prunus Triloba (Flowering Plum)
Pink Flowering Almond
Retail value $1.00
Premium: 1 tree

Premium No. 14
TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS AND NURSERIES
Oshkosh, Wis.

Collection No. 1—For Bowl or Pool Planting.
5 Arrowhead Tubers
Collection No. 2—For Garden or Waterside Planting.
1 Pink Swamp Loosestrife
1 Blue Water Iris
1 Joe Pye Flower (Pink)
Collection No. 3—For Acid Sandy Soil
5 Mammoth Blue Birdfoot Violets
Premium: 1 collection

Premium No. 15
EAU CLAIRE NURSERIES INC.
Eau Claire, Wis.

German Iris; Fancy Dahlias
Premium: 5 roots
Spirea Van Houtei (Bridal Wreath)
Premium: 1 shrub
Norway Spruce—4–6 inches
Premium: 5 trees.

Premium No. 16
BY THE OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Gladiolus Bulbs—named varieties, Grower's selection.
Premium: Collection of bulbs, retail value 75¢.
Notice: All premiums will be mailed postpaid by the nurseryman to the members during the month of April. In case of error or failure to receive bulbs write the State Horticultural Society.
Be sure to state second choice of premiums.
Garden club members use application blank on page 131.
Other affiliated club members use blank on this page.

MILWAUKEE FLORISTS NOTES

The fanciest neon sign in the city must be accredited to Charles E. Dettmann, of Dettmann's Flowers, Milwaukee. It is taller than the shop, and the building is outlined in neon, while floral designs are scattered around over the front, such as a pot of flowers, an F.T.D. emblem, etc.

The entertainment committee of the Milwaukee Florists' Club had a meeting December 9 and figured out a real celebration for the inauguration of the new president, in the shape of a banquet that has come to be an annual affair, followed by a cotillon. The date will be Tuesday, January 13.

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Annual Meeting January 24

At a meeting of the officers of the State Gladiolus Society held in Madison recently, it was voted to hold the annual meeting in the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum on Saturday, January 24.

The meeting will begin at 10 a. m. The business meeting and election of officers will take place at 1:30 p. m.

The officers of the Society will recommend affiliation with the State Horticultural Society, and making this magazine the official organ of Wisconsin gladiolus fans. Members will then be entitled to free plant premiums given on this page. The annual dues will remain the same.

FRUIT GROWERS PROGRAM DURING FARMERS WEEK, FEB. 3–5

TENTATIVE programs are now out for the Farmer's Week to be held at the University in February. This year the Departments of Economic Entomology, Horticulture, and Plant Pathology are co-operating in putting on a program for fruit growers. The sessions will be held in the Horticultural Building both in the forenoons and afternoons of February 3 to 5. The subjects to be considered will cover such problems as insect and disease control, of both tree and small fruits.

Affiliated Club

Membership Blank

All club or society members affiliated with the State Horticultural Society should fill out this blank and present it, with the proper fee,

TO THE LOCAL SECRETARY:

I herewith tender my local club dues for the year 1931, and also 40c dues for the State Horticultural Society, which includes the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture. I also include 15c postage for a plant premium. (55c plus local club dues).

Please order the following plant premium. (Order by number.)

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____

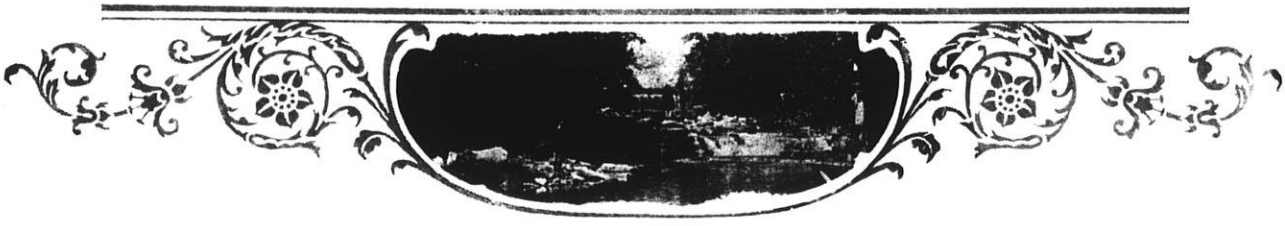
1st Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

_____

2nd Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

_____

EDITORIALS



NOTES BY THE EDITOR

We wish our members a very Happy and Prosperous 1931.

The Horticultural industry has been on a sound basis during the past few years and consequently has not suffered from the depression as have many other lines of industry. There is an old saying "The higher they go the harder they fall", and that has applied to many lines this past year. Our industry has not been in the boom and consequently there will be fewer headaches. We are on a sound basis and there is every indication that fruit growing and allied lines of Horticulture will have a prosperous year.

Horticultural magazines are printing articles on the value of fruit in the diet. There can be only one justification for such articles appearing in these magazines—that the members disseminate the information they contain to others. All horticulturists know the value of apples and fruit in the diet. It is up to us to be missionaries and broadcast the information throughout the land.

Mr. W. A. Toole of Baraboo in accepting a contract for another twelve months advertising in Wisconsin Horticulture writes that he is very well satisfied with the results of his advertising during the past two years. He states that it has paid well financially and that there has been considerable requests for advertised material which will result in future orders.

The Editor and Family Wish You A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The McKay Nursery Company of Madison has contracted with Radio Station WISJ for a series of educational talks and also a musical program during the farmer's hour between twelve and twelve-thirty P. M. each day. The talks will not be of an advertising nature but will contain information on the best varieties of fruits and flowers for Wisconsin, cultural methods and disease control in orchard and garden.

Census reports show that Wisconsin has 1,553,843 persons living in cities, and 1,385,163 in the country which means that the rural and city population is about evenly divided in this state. The census bureau also shows that 56% of the people of the nation live in cities. In 1920 there were 51.4% living in cities. The total population of the nation is given at 122,775,046 of which a little less than 54,000,000 live in villages and on farms.

Annual farm and home week at the College of Agriculture, Madison, will be held February 2–6. There will be reduced rates on all railroads. Prof. Moore has an announcement in this issue relative to the program for fruit growers and also amateurs. There will be a splendid program for both men and women, covering all phases of Agriculture and Home Economics.

An announcement in the Milwaukee Journal states that Phelps Wyman, landscape architect, will be a contestant in a twenty thousand dollar prize competition plan for the development of Marine Park, a $15,000,000 project in Brooklyn, N. Y. Marine Park is where Henry Hudson's crew met the Indians when the Half Moon explored New York Harbor in 1609.

MARK TROXELL

MARK TROXELL formerly president of the Madison Garden Club died suddenly from heart trouble in his office, on December 20.

Mr. Troxell was managing editor of the American Thresherman, published in Madison. He was very active in the work of the garden club, and will be missed greatly by all members. Those attend ing our annual banquet on November 20 will remember him as the toastmaster.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY PLANS BIGGER PROGRAM

AT THE annual meeting of the American Pomological Society held at Shenandoah, Iowa, November 12 to 14th plans were made for making the Society more effective in helping fruit growers.

Arrangements have been made with the Iowa Horticultural Society to publish the program at Shenandoah in its annual report, consisting of 300 pages. This will be mailed to all members soon after the first of January.

The affiliation of the Society with the magazine "Fruits and Gardens" has been discontinued. The Society is investigating the possibilities of publishing a journal of its own.

The objectives for 1931 are as follows:

1. Publication of an annual report in January.
2. Publication of a monthly journal if possible.
3. An official clearing house for horticultural information of value to the fruit industry.
4. A speakers bureau for horticultural meetings.
5. Promotion of national cooperation of the many fruit growers organizations in America.

Individual membership is $1.00 per year. Fruit growers will find the annual report worth more than this amount. Send your dues to H. L. Lantz, Secretary, Horticultural Department, Ames, Iowa, Station A.

FREE PLANT PREMIUMS DONATED BY NURSERYMEN

THE State Horticulaural Society is greatly indebted to Wisconsin nurserymen who are donating plant premiums for renewals in payment of memberships in the society during January, February or March.

These nurserymen are giving us the plants stated in the list free of charge.

Not only are the plants of considerable value but the work entailed in wrapping and shipping so many small orders is considerable.

We suggest to our members that they send for the price list or catalog of the nursery from whom they select a plant premium and if in need of additional stock order from those who are making this generous offer.

MANY NURSERIES INSPECTED

A TOTAL of 354 nurseries have been inspected and certified for the coming year according to a list just issued by E. L. Chambers, chief of the division of entomology of the state department of agriculture and markets. Every piece of nursery stock sold in the state must be inspected and passed according to the state nursery inspection law.

The work of inspection is largely self-supporting, as a license fee of five dollars and a pro rata charge for more than one acre is made by the state inspectors. Dealers who sell within a radius of twenty miles may obtain a state permit for one dollar. The permit is accompanied by six tags and further tags may be obtained at the cost of 10 cents each. This arrangement has been made so that growers of certain plants may supply their neighboring communities without paying the higher fee.

THE $8,000.00 FLOWER APPRECIATION CONTEST

THE National Flower Appreciation Contest is the outstanding feature of the publicity and educational program of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists for 1931.

The Contest itself is a combined cut-out and coloring competition open to every school child in the country of fourteen years or under.

More than $8,000.00 in awards will be given to successful contestants and the schools which they attend.

Success will require an intimate knowledge of flowers to be gained through visits to establishments of individual florists.

The Contest Booklets are very attractive and contain interesting matter on and illustrations of flowers beside the contest feature, and they may be obtained without cost from any florist who is a member of the Society of American Florists.

The Contest opens February 14th and ends April 15, 1931.

The educational feature of the Contest has gained the wholehearted approval of some of the leading educators of the country and has gained for it the support as sponsors of such notables as Kathleen Norris, Albert Payson Terhune, A. G. Pelikan and others.

POISON BAIT FOR MICE MADE AT STURGEON BAY

THE Door County Fruit Growers Union, Sturgeon Bay, is making their own poison bait for mice causing damage in orchards and garden. In a recent letter from Mr. H. W. Ullsperger, manager of the Union, he states that they will be glad to supply our members with this grain at 10¢ per pound F.O.B. Sturgeon Bay.

The association furnished fruit growers with poison bait for the orchards last year and it was found that the material was very effective.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held in the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum Saturday, January 24.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state; to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

A LETTER FROM OUR FEDERATION PRESIDENT

IN CONSIDERING various ways in which our magazine might be made still more interesting to members, it occurred to me that it might be a good idea to have a department devoted to our own members and their gardens. We could send in pictures of our own gardens with a brief description of them, containing any little item that might be of general interest. What was your greatest joy, problem or disappointment in your garden the last year?

Haven't you any interesting little snapshots taken of some part of your garden that was especially pleasing? If you are doing special work in growing flowers from seed, which need special treatment, tell us of your experience, or if you happened to build an attractive pool or tea house or any of the garden furnishings, tell us about that. Many times we can stimulate others to do likewise by showing them step by step just how we accomplished our results. I know that there are many of you who have been very clever in creating your gardens and could help others in solving their problems. Sit down and write us about it and send along any pictures you may have.

Another thought is to have a question box where one could have answered, difficult questions that arise in the garden. We have many members who are just beginning in gardening who I am sure would receive considerable benefit from such

a service—as well as the older gardener who may wish an answer to a more difficult problem. Let us try it out and see if we cannot really help our members. Send in your questions and we will try to help you answer them.

The first new seed catalogs have begun to come in, which is always a very exciting time for me for I know that spring must be just around the corner when they come. Now is the time, during our long winter evenings, to plan our next year's garden and make our selections of seeds we wish to buy. Try a few new varieties each year as well as the ones you have already had to make your garden more of an adventure. These are things to think of and work out quite carefully now, for it is really just a matter of weeks before it will be time to start some of the seeds indoors or in hot beds, and when that time comes spring is surely on the way.

LOIS BOWERS.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

THE new Executive Committee of the Garden Club Federation held its first meeting in Milwaukee December 18th. The committee consists of Mrs. Wm. Bowers, President; Mr. E. L. White, Vice-president; Mrs. James Johnson, Secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Sidney Welch, and H. J. Rahmlow, Corresponding secretary. All were present.

The first action of our new president was to appoint standing committees for the coming year. The committees appointed were:

1. A Garden tour committee to compile a list of gardens in Wisconsin accessible for visits by members. The committee should publish in the official magazine information relative to any gardens open to visitors.

2. A Committee on junior gardening. The work of this committee will be to construct a plan and program for the encouragement of junior gardening in Wisconsin. Such plan is to be submitted to the garden club members at the convention and through the official magazine.

3. Committee on garden slides. The work of this committee is to develop a plan to make available to garden clubs a set of slides on the gardens of Wisconsin.

4. Billboard committee. This committee shall formulate a plan of action for garden clubs relative to billboards and repre-

sent the Federation on any matters pertaining to control of billboards in the state.

5. Conservation committee. This committee shall submit a program of action and recommendations on how garden clubs may function in the conservation work and represent the Federation on any conservation movement.

6. A speakers bureau was also appointed, with Mrs. Sidney Welch as chairman and the Executive Committee as members of the committee. The duty of this committee will be to arrange a list of speakers in Wisconsin who may be available to garden clubs.

The names of the committee members will be published as soon as they have accepted their appointment.

Plans For State Flower Show Discussed

The committee discussed in some detail, plans for the State Garden and Flower Show to be held the first part of next June. The greatest problem confronting the committee is the location of the show. One of the places being considered is the Horticultural Building at the State Fair Park. The park is open at that time of year. All the concessions and rides are in operation during June and the park is in good condition. There is good street car service and plenty of room for parking autos.

The committee is very anxious to hear from members who may have suggestions as to a desirable place for holding the show and ideas for its success.

Bulletin on Organizing Garden Clubs

A new bulletin is being written by the Federation on how to organize and conduct a garden club. It will contain ideas on how to organize a club, suggestive programs for every month of the year, list of books available, and a club constitution and by-laws. Requests for this bulletin may be sent to the Horticultural Society, Washington Building, Madison. It will be available in the near future.

FREE PLANT PREMIUMS FOR GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS

WE SUGGEST that all garden club members read carefully the instructions for ordering free plant premiums given in this issue. One object in offering these premiums is to induce all garden clubs to start their fiscal year in January, February or March. The plant premiums will help the local secretary to collect the membership dues. We are trying to get all the garden clubs to send in all the dues at one time at the beginning of the year. Please therefore, do not ask to have your membership extended or make other requests that will entail more work for the local club secretary and the State Federation secretary.

Briefly, this is all that is necessary: Fill out the membership application blank on this page. Hand this together with the amount of your dues, as stated, to your local garden club secretary. When all of the dues have been collected the local secretary sends the entire list at one time together with the check for the total amount to the State Federation secretary.

GRAPEFRUIT BASKETS WITH CHERRIES

Cut grapefruit in halves, allowing one-half for each person to be served. Remove pulp. To each cup of pulp, add 1 cup Sturgeon Bay Cherries and ½ cup sugar and chill. Cut through top of grapefruit skin, leaving ½ inch attached on opposite sides. Draw strips of skin together and tie with ribbon to form a handle. Fill halves of grapefruit with fruit mixture. Serve as a first course at luncheon or dinner or with whipped cream for dessert, or omit part of the sugar and serve with salad dressing as a salad course.

Garden Club
Membership Blank

All garden club or local Horticultural society members should fill out this blank and present it with the proper fee.

TO THE LOCAL SECRETARY:

I herewith tender my local club dues for the year 1931, and also 50c dues for the State Garden Club Federation and the State Horticultural Society, which includes the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture. I also include 15c postage for a plant premium. (65c plus local club dues.)

Please order the following plant premium. (Order by number).

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____

1st Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

_____

2nd Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

_____

See list of Plant Premiums on page 126

New Ideas in Road Planting

REPORTED BY MRS. B. W. WELLS
West Side Garden Club, Madison

A NEW subject which is of growing interest to all is Roadside Planting. Prof. Franz Aust of the University has been studying this subject for some time. He still feels it to be a very new subject.

Impractical ideas and sentiment do not get very far in roadside planting. In each situation it is a question of starting with what you have and planning what will be best for that particular situation said Prof. Aust.

What was good roadside planting in 1917 is not good today. Then we were traveling along the road at a speed of about twenty miles per hour. Today fifty miles an hour is more usual. The effect of bedding along a roadside is lost under conditions of travel today. The early type of planting was to place trees at uniform distances and to choose uniform species. This is most trying for the speedy traveler. The Memorial Highway between Waupun and Beaver Dam is an example of such planting. At Fremont, Wisconsin, is a good example of bedding plants at the roadside. In this instance it is very fine because it extends for only about two blocks just as you enter the town when traffic is slower. This type of planting is also permissable for a brief distance in front of farm homes.

"On the whole we should follow nature in her principles and laws. For example, when planting a red maple, choose for its companion a white birch rather than an oak. From the standpoint of composition follow nature also. If there is a hill or a stream coming up to a highway let these be planted so as to emphasize their natural beauty. Save the natural beauty of narrow leafed willows along marshy stretches." In other words, he emphasized the importance of saving and planting native indigenous plants rather than planting spirea or rosa rugosa which will not maintain themselves for any length of time.

A system of roadside planting to be undertaken properly should start with an educational campaign carried on by garden clubs, individuals, the American Legion, and other interested community groups. Prof. Aust strongly advised co-operation with the Highway Commission because of their interest in the matter and their ability to help see a project through to a successful achievement. He cited the Wisconsin Rapids undertaking as a good example of co-operation. Mr. Torkelson of the Highway Commission is the one to consult.

State and local road builders will study the problem from an engineering standpoint and this will go far to insure its practicality. It is necessary to have a sufficient amount of land and the question of snow removal is also of first importance. If plants are properly placed they can serve as snow fences—all these matters the Highway Commission can help to bring to realization.

After a plan is made, planting lists and orders secured and the planting actually accomplished there yet remains the problem of maintenance and care. Replacement must be considered as it has been found that 15 to 20 per cent of the original cost must be allowed or foreseen for replacement. "Be a watch dog of native beauty" was Prof. Aust's slogan.

It is said that if all the roadhouses and night-life places in the country were placed end to end, they would still be so well hidden that the cops couldn't find them.

U. S. FOREST NURSERY IN WISCONSIN

ACCORDING to the supervisors of the National Forest a great forest nursery will be established this coming year in northern Wisconsin.

The tract which is situated near Rhinelander will produce sufficient young trees to plant from fourteen thousand to sixteen thousand acres of cut-over land every year. Commenting on this project the Milwaukee Sentinel said in a recent editorial "Establishment of this enterprise is, of course, a recognition of the imperative need for a replanting of the forest of the northwest. The work is necessarily slow but after a score of years of intelligent and well planned replanting of denuded areas, Wisconsin and the other lake states will present a very different aspect from the desolated wildernesses that now affront the eye, depress the spirit and inflict heavy economic losses."

Producing ten million young trees every year to take the place of those wastefully destroyed is very much worth while.

HINT FOR ADVERTISING A MEETING

THE following item appeared in the Wauwatosa News during December. Notices written in this way will attract the attention of readers:

Have you ever heard a conversation like this? She has great luck in growing plants in the house."

"Yes, I am sure of it, because I have tried to copy her methods but have never succeeded. My plants become sickly and eventually die."

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, will speak on "House-Plant Success." Come and hear these successful tips Tuesday, December 16, at 7:30 P. M., in the Music Room of the Senior High School.

Some New Books

JENNIE T. SCHRAGE
Librarian

ONCE again the Traveling Library offers its annual list of books of interest to the readers of "Wisconsin Horticulture". These titles have all been added since those listed in January, 1930, and may be borrowed by applying to the Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Capitol Annex, Madison. They are sent, postage prepaid, for a period of three weeks, the borrower to pay the return postage. Those who live in cities with public libraries should ask the librarian to send for the book, others write direct.

Lindsay, T. S. R. Plant names. An intereting, non-technical discussion of the why and wherefore of the naming of plants.
McDougall, Walter B. Plant ecology.
Raber, O. L., Principles of plant physiology. Two books for those interested in the more technical side of botany.
Berry, J. B. Northern woodlot trees. An excellent tree identification book, well illustrated.
Thorne, C. E. Maintenance of soil fertility. Chiefly for the farmer, but is valuable to any one raising flowers or fruit in quantity.
Abjornson, Eberhard. Ornamental dwarf fruit trees. Contains diagrams on wall fruit trees.

Flowers, Shrubs and Lawns

Ball, George. Better sweet peas.
Dickinson, L. S. The lawn; the culture of turf in park, golfing and home areas.
Holmes, Eber. Rose garden primer.
King, Mrs. Louise. From a new garden.
King, Mrs. Louise. Rosemary makes a garden.
Nicolas, J. H. The rose manual.
Pyle, McFarland & Stevens. How to grow roses.
Quackenbush, Mrs. Alice T. Perennials of flowerland.
Thornton, Archie. Rock garden primer.
Waugh, Frank A. Everybody's garden.
Wilson, Ellis H. Hardy perennials.
Wilson, Ernest H. Lily pools and rock gardens.
Wister, J. C. Lilac culture, its growth and propagation.

On the Arrangement of Flowers

Lamphugh, Anne. Flower and vase.
Tipton, Edna S. Flowers for every occasion.

New Biographies for Nature Lovers

Hawks & Bougler. Pioneers of plant study.
Muschamp, Edward A. Audacious Audubon.
Tracy, Henry C. American naturists.

NEW BULLETINS FOR FRUIT GROWERS

The bulletins listed below may be obtained by fruit growers from the State in which they are published.

Effect of Certain Hydrocarbon Oils on the Transpiration Rate of Some Fruit Trees. Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Bulletin No. 353.

Tractor Hitches. Experiment Station, University of Montana, Bozeman, Montana. Bulletin No. 229.

The Fruit and Vegetable Supply for Fifteen Cities. Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. Bulletin No. 8.

Some Factors Influencing the Keeping Quality of Fruit in Transit. Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Bulletin No. 350.

A Study of the Shipment of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables to the Far East. Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif. Bulletin No. 497.

Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables by Freezing Process. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Circular No. 320.

Elements Cooperative Marketing. Extension Service, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon. Extension Bulletin No. 429.

Variability and Size Relations in Apple Trees. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. Technical Bulletin No. 164.

The Cost of Developing an Apple Orchard. Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Bulletin No. 456.

Economic Poisons. Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, Calif. Special Publication No. 101.

If you see the world beating a well-worn track to anybody's doorway back in the woods, it's a cinch it isn't mouse traps the fellow is making better than anybody else.

ASPIRIN WILL NOT PROLONG LIFE OF FLOWERS

CONTRADICTING the advice that the addition of aspirin tablets to water will prolong the life of flowers kept therein, George H. Pring, superintendent of Shaw's Botanical Garden at St. Louis, Mo., recently showed moving pictures of experiments which proved otherwise. These pictures, taken at extended intervals, reproduced in a few minutes a process that took days to carry out. In the aspirin experiment the "doped" flowers (carnations) were seen to wither much earlier than others kept nearby in pure water. The experiment was more favorable when strychnine was used instead of aspirin, although the use of this poisonous material is not to be recommended. — HORTICULTURE ILLUSTRATED.

A NEW VIOLET

VERY favorable reports are being made on the new pink violet (Viola odorata, Rosina), which is said to be the first really hardy, fragrant variety with stems of sufficient length for cutting. Since it is much sweeter than the ordinary greenhouse forms, a few flowers of this new variety will perfume a large room. The color of the flowers is also distinctive, being a deep pink, and after the Spring profusion of bloom is over, it has a scattering of flowers all Summer.

The Rosina Violet is a strong, vigorous plant, which soon makes good-sized clumps yielding hundreds of flowers. While it is most at home in partial shade, it does well in the open sun and will therefore stand any condition it may get in the garden. In the rock garden it may be used as a ground cover with such bulbs as Tulipa clusiana, Narcissus jonquilla, or others with which its color will not clash. I supporse that it can be planted safely in the Autumn. — From HORTICULTURE ILLUSTRATED.

Judging Table Decorations

REPORTED BY MRS. B. W. WELLS
West Side Garden Club, Madison

THE Thursday program of the Garden Club section was on the various aspects of Table Decoration. Prof. J. G. Moore of the Horticultural Department of the University explained the new plan for judging tables which was used this year. This system Prof. Moore had worked out himself because he felt that table judging in the past had too many uncertainties about it. When one judge had served there had been a feeling that personal prejudices were apt to creep in, when a committee of judges worked together and talked things over as they viewed a table some one's ideas dominated or there was a disagreement. Under the new system each judge was chosen for his or her expertness regarding a certain phase of table decoration and each worked independently of the others.

The purpose of competitive table decoration he felt was to increase expertness in the use of flowers. That was why 600 points out of a possible 1,000 points were given to floral decorations. The correctness of table setting Prof. Moore believes should play a relatively minor part since expertness in the use of flowers was to be stressed. In judging under this system the commercial value of flowers used was not considered.

Each judge had a score card which gave detailed information on how to distribute the various points. This score card was published in the November issue of this magazine. "This system has proved that it is a better system than we've used in the past" said Prof. Moore.

The following is the score card used:

Floral Features

1. Suitability of the materials used in the composition. (Including favors, if any)	75
2. Height of the center piece	75
3. Color harmony in flower composition	150
4. Arrangement	150
5. Perfection of materials	75
6. Suitability of container	75
Total	600

Other Appointments

1. Appropriateness of table appointments as regards type of table and the occasion	100
2. Proportion of floral features	100
3. Color harmony of the ensemble	100
4. Correctness of table setting	50
5. Appropriateness and proportion of decorative features other than flowers	50
Total	400

COLOR HARMONY IN TABLE DECORATIONS

MRS. RUTH RANDOLPH of the Home Economics Department of the University spoke on Color Harmony at the convention. Mrs. Randolph has a charming personality and she had packed her lecture full of information and interesting facts.

She first cited the trend of recent times in the use of more and more color in all things decorative, and predicted for the future a more moderate use of brilliant colors which we have found most difficult to harmonize. Mrs. Randolph analyzed color harmony under two classes—harmonies of contrast and likeness. Two of the tables which had been judged favorably were brought in and analyzed under these two heads. She pointed out that harmonies of likeness were the easiest to handle, e. g. "pastel shades of yellow and pink are easier to combine than a light and a dark color such as yellow and red".

Contrasts are pleasing when carried out in flowers of the same texture, and lend snap to the ensemble but are more difficult to arrange she said.

Every decorative scheme should have a dominant note which reappears in the other table appointments, dishes, linen or accessories. "Green in a bouquet helps to harmonize the contrasting colors." The easiest thing for an amateur to do is to use one color of flowers in soft contrasting containers.

Texture is an important feature of harmony. Flowers with soft, fine petals combine better than do those with soft and coarse petals. This feature is important when considering the table as a whole. Heavy pottery and heavy linens combine well with the more stolid flowers.

"The arrangement of a table decoration of flowers should be spiral or uniform from all sides. Very often one achieves the best arrangement when picking or selecting the flowers if adequate time is allowed. When choosing flowers of different colors it is best to choose different sized flowers. The small flowers may be in the dominant color. Usually the largest flowers should be lowest in the bowl. The darkest hues are also best at the bottom."

Mrs. Randolph described a new type of floral decoration for tables. Low, compact bowls of flowers arranged in rows the darker shades at the outside, the lighter shades toward the center with perhaps a single rose for a center. This type of decoration requires much thought in arrangement she said.

CHOOSING TABLE ACCESSORIES

MISS BERNICE DODGE of the Department of Home Economics at the University talked on choosing table accessories at the convention. She emphasized the importance of distinguishing between formal and informal practice and in either case the necessity of being consistent throughout.

"Style in these matters was once the first consideration. We

are now taking more liberties, e. g., in tables. While the refectory type of table is most popular at present we feel free to choose the type that fits in best with our other furnishings."

As to table covers for formal events, use linen damask of fine quality ironed while wet with only a center crease. If doilies are used choose elaborate ones. For informal use, colored linens that are coarser, or plainer doilies may be used. Napkins should match linen in material and color if possible and may be folded in a variety of ways. The open corner should be toward the plate if placed at the left side. The napkin may be placed on the large service plate. Luncheon napkins may be smaller. China and glass should conform to the formality of the occasion also. The most formal type is plain white china with a gold band. Color if any, should be in a small pattern. The gayer and softer china and pottery may be used for informal affairs. In choosing glassware the taller, footed crystal glass is most formal.

"It is no longer thought good form to display all our silver on the table. We now use silver for three courses-soup-dinner and salad-bringing in silver to be used with the dessert. Pewter is used more for informal events. It combines well with pottery and colored things. Utility determines the use of candles. Therefore they are most often used for the evening meal or when shades are drawn. There is a danger in overdoing so place cards should be small and inconspicuous, said Miss Dodge.

Lace paper doilies are apt to add confusion of pattern and are best omitted unless necessary as in the case of keeping sherbet glasses from slipping.

What dishes should be on the table when it is set depends upon the food to be served and the number of servants you have.

"You may feel quite free to choose and still be correct but you must be consistent."

ARRANGING FLOWERS FOR THE TABLE

MRS. C. E. STRONG of West Allis spoke of flower arrangement for the table as an art that can be acquired only by living with and loving flowers. She cited the Japanese as furnishing an example which would be helpful in giving us certain principles and suggestions. Among these, the ones that flowers must never be crowded, that buds and foliage enhance the beauty of every open blossom, that every type of flower has some particular style of vase or bowl best suited for it and that they form a mental picture of the arrangement before they cut the flowers.

Mrs. Strong added some rules of her own experience regarding choice of flowers and their arrangement. "Regulate the height of your table bouquet so as not to obstruct vision. Study your room and its coloring, the table as a whole, the cloth, its color and texture and the dishes as well as the formality of the occasion. One's own originality and taste, not the ideas of Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Smith should determine the choosing."

"We choose our table arrangement of flowers as we choose our friends, our clothes and our household furnishings because there is something about them that pleases us."

THE WESTERN HAREBELL

THE most remarkable of all the dwarf campanulas is the one native to the Rockies, from British Columbia to Arizona, in the highest part of the mountains. The conservative botanists call it a form merely of the Scotch bluebell, *Campanula rotundifolia,* but all western publications name it *C. petiolata,* but without any comparison with the wild bluebell of the eastern states and Europe. Of course, it is wholly hardy, will grow anywhere, in sand or clay in full sun, and is easily increased by seeds or division. It is taller than our native bluebell, more bushy, with larger bells of the same blue, yet it is not too large for the rock garden. The truly remarkable feature of this plant is its extremely long period of bloom, beginning in June and remaining blue with its drooping bells until late October, and there will be some flowers on it when it is finally covered with snow. It is a true alpine and of easiest culture. It is offered by some of the western collectors, and soon will be in great demand. — Stephen F. Hamblin, Lexington (Mass.) Botanic Garden, in HORTICULTURE.

WOMEN ON THE FARM

MISS FLORENCE WARD of the United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Division, is authority for the statement that last year women on farms in the country earned net income of $20,000,000 by their own hands and their own brains.

The important part is that almost every cent of this amount went back into the farm home, and into the education of the children of the women who earned it.

Miss Ward says, "As the farm homes and life in the country are made more attractive, the boys and girls will want to remain there and cast their lot with that of the farmer rather than that of the man in the factory or the shop."

Mabel: "So Maurice and you are to be married? Why, I thought it was a mere flirtation."

Helen: "So did Maurice."

The Chicago Flower Show

Merchandise Mart, March 21, 27, 1931

IN GARDEN Glories, the magazine of the Garden Club of Illinois, we find the following statement about the Spring flower show of the Illinois Federation:

Fortunately the tide of events has made possible the staging of the large scale spring Flower Show entirely under our own management. Circumstances have prevented the continuation of this annual event at the Chicago Stadium, and after careful consideration, the Executive Board has selected the Merchandise Mart as the location.

The Garden Club of Illinois is in a favored position in taking over the full responsibility this year. The Flower Show has established for itself an enviable record and now ranks with the most important large scale shows in America. During the past years it was necessary to build up reputation and establish for itself recognition in the horticultural world. This all has been accomplished in such a satisfactory manner that everyone looks forward to this event and accepts it as the real horticultural and social event in Chicago.

The Garden Club of Illinois will profit by the tremendous efforts put into this project in past years, so that we can look forward to genuine success in 1931.

The dates selected are desirable owing to the nearness of the Easter Season and the availability of greenhouse stock at that time. The facilities for staging the show at the Merchandise Mart are excellent. The general plan for exhibits gives first perference to the matter of Garden Club displays. Commercial exhibits and the large garden features will be advantageously arranged. It is expected that the number of commercial exhibits will be greatly increased, as they are located to far better advantage than ever before.

The Show will practically have its own Elevated station, and the nearness to the Loop and all transportation makes it ideal in every way. Special arrangements will be made for parking cars in connection with the Show.

THE CHINESE COLUMN JUNIPER

AMONG the upright junipers the tall-growing, columnar form of the Chinese juniper, *Juniperus chinensis columnaris*, is one of the best and most beautiful. Its outline is much like that of the native *J. virginiana* but in many ways the Chinese column juniper is preferable. It is a more dependable tree and practically every young plant develops into a perfect specimen, with one, straight, stiff, central leader. Young plants require no staking or support. This column juniper is very hardy and fast-growing. I noticed fully two feet of growth on young plants this fall.

There appear to be two forms of it in the trade, one quite bluish, the other green. The blue form seems to be the narrower while the green form, as I know it, is a narrowly pyramidal tree. I do not know if this green form is the true *J. chinensis columnaris* as imported by the Department of Agriculture. I have seen it here and there under the name of *J. chinensis viridis*. Both of these two forms, however, are very valuable trees. I consider them the best of the tall, upright junipers for general use.—P. J. van Melle, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in HORTICULTURE.

CONIFERS OF VALUE IN THE NORTH

PROF. ERNEST WILSON'S book "America's Greatest Garden" describes the Arnold Arboretum. This statement is made relative to Conifers:

In this land where the winters are long and deciduous trees and shrubs bare of leaves for fully half the year, Conifers are of inestimable value. They afford restful relief to the eyes and break the monotony of the landscapes. They are a necessity in every garden, small or great, and if the Arboretum had accomplished nothing other than the amassing of its great collection of hardy Conifers it would still have justified its fifty years of existence.

We would like to recommend the book America's Greatest Garden to our readers. It is published by the Stratford Company, Boston, Massachusetts. ($3.00)

Other books by Mr. Wilson are: Aristocrats of the Garden; More Aristocrats of the Garden; China — Mother of Gardens; Plant Hunting; Lilies of Eastern Asia.

APPLE SAUCE IN VARIETY

THE family will not tire of apple sauce as a dessert if the flavor is varied occasionally. Here are some varieties of apple sauce that will be found especially palatable.

Serve the sauce hot with a lump of butter melted in it and sprinkled with grated nutmeg.

Cut up marshmallows with cold apple sauce.

Add 1 cup cleaned raisins during the last part of cooking apples for sauce and cook until raisins are plump.

Cook apples with a few slices of lemon or add a little grated lemon rind.—From Home Acres.

News of The Garden Clubs

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE CONVENTION

SEVERAL important resolutions were adopted by the State Garden Club Federation at its annual convention as follows:

An Appropriation For Plant Research

Resolved, By the members of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation that the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin be and it is hereby petitioned to appropriate a sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) to be used under the directions of the Horticultural Department of the University of Wisconsin in research toward developing new and improving existing varieties of plant life, suitable to Wisconsin conditions.

Be it Further Resolved, That the officers of this association be and they are hereby directed to send only certified copies of this resolution to both houses of the Legislature.

Thank Horticultural Society

Resolved, By the members of the Wisconsin State Garden Club Federation that we express our sincere thanks to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for meeting the deficit incurred by the State Garden and Flower Show held at the Milwaukee Auditorium last June.

Be it Further Resolved, That the Federation also thank the Horticultural Society for making possible this successful convention.

LA BELLE CLUB HEARS CONVENTION REPORT

Wilma S. Weart

The December meeting of the La Belle Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Davis Weart.

Reports of the State Federation convention were given by the delegate, Mrs. Sidney Welch, and the other members of the club who attended.

Mrs. Sidney Welch reported on the business meetings, Mrs. Royston Welch on the luncheon tables, Mrs. Anthony Derse gave a resume of Mr. C. E. Cary's talk on "The Outdoor Living Room", and Mrs. David Weart read notes from Prof. Alex Laurie's talk on Fertilizers.

MY GARDEN

When trials of life surround me
And my day is filled with care
I hasten to my garden
To find sanctuary there.

The flowers lift up their faces
They seem to say to me
Be of good cheer all will soon pass
The best is yet to be.

The pure and stately lilies
The saucy Columbine
And heavenly blue of larkspur
All around my heart entwine.

I gather strength with labor
And find contentment there
Doubts and fears are swept aside
With healing sun and air.

The flowers send out their fragrance
With a message that is clear
For God is in a garden
And I feel that He is near.

—By Anna Austin—Member of Wauwatosa Garden Club.

The Kenosha Horticultural Society held their regular meeting in the Courthouse on Tuesday, December 16. Although it was close to the holidays the attendance was over 50% and the members had a very good time.

Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale was the speaker. He brought peony, iris, dahlia and oriental poppy roots as well as gladiolus bulbs and demonstrated trimming and handling of these roots and bulbs. He was assisted by Mr. Phillips his regular helper. Questions kept Mr. Sisson busy for two hours.

At the close of the meeting the stock of roots was sold and the money turned over to the treasurer of the society.

ART INSTITUTE CLUB PLANS INTERESTING PROGRAMS FOR YEAR

The Art Institute Garden Club is actively at work on its programme for next year which includes monthly talks on rock gardens, water gardens, iris culture, rose pruning, color harmony and floral arrangement, and other subjects in addition to the address to be given the third Friday in January by Mrs. S. Douglas Flood of Kenilworth, Illinois, on English Gardens". This is Mrs. Flood's favorite subject as she visited English gardens when she went abroad with the Garden Club of America.

The November meeting was addressed by Mrs. Maude R. Jacobs, South Carrollton, Kentucky, formerly lecturer at Garfield Park Conservatory, who spoke on "Perennials for late Summer and Fall Bloom". Tea was served after the lecture.

Members of the Art Institute Garden Club who attended the Garden Club section meetings at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at Madison found the programme stimulating, instructive and entertaining. Ten members were in attendance.

OSHKOSH CLUB HAS LUNCHEON TABLE DEMONSTRATION

Miss Florence Winchester, Secretary

The regular meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held Monday evening, December 1st. The regular order of business was taken up in which the minutes were approved and the treasurer's report was accepted and placed on file. Then the nominating committee gave their report. This resulted in the following officers being elected: *Mr. E. B. Wright,* president; *Mr. E. R. Vader,* vice-president and *Miss Florence Winchester,* secretary - treasurer. *Mr. Clyde Terrell* was elected chairman of the program committee with *Mrs. Albert Brunka* and *Mr. C. V. Nevins* to assist him.

Checks were sent to the winners in the contest for improving and beautifying gas stations on the main thoroughfares entering Oshkosh. This is the second year of a three year program and Professor Moore of the University acted as the judge. The money is paid by a generous citizen through the Oshkosh Horticultural Society.

Miss Anna Christensen, one of the delegates from our society to the winter meeting at Madison gave a very interesting report. This was the first time that sectional meetings were held. It shows that there is a growing interest in Horticulture. Others who went also gave brief talks.

An especially interesting feature of the meeting was the demonstration on setting luncheon tables given by Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen. She had two tables, one set with costly linen and glassware which would cost approximately $100; and another, more simply appointed which would cost only about $3.00. It was the general opinion of the members that the inexpensive table was equally as charming as the expensive one. She showed that no matter what was the cost of

the material used, as long as your appointments harmonized and you did not violate any laws of art, an attractive table could be set.

The first table was spread with a handsome Philippine hand-embroidered luncheon cloth and set with goblets, sherbets, salad plates, and so forth, in crystal with silver trimming. The centerpiece was a bouquet of pink rosebuds in a silver container.

On the inexpensive table was a yellow and white linen cloth, green glassware and a centerpiece of yellow chrysanthemums in a black container.

Mrs. Harry Hutchinson was in charge of the supper and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Harmann and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morgan were hosts and hostesses for the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Webster joined our society.

GROWING LILIES IS TOPIC AT WAUWATOSA CLUB MEETING

Ernst Lefeber, Secretary

The December meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held Tuesday evening, December 16th.

Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, the delegate to the annual convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held at Madison, gave us a complete report of the convention.

Mr. James Livingstone of Brown Deer, the guest speaker, told us about lilies. He said no lilies were found south of the equator. The lilies of the field spoken of in the Bible were not lilies but amaryllis.

The best kinds of garden lilies are regal, madonna, speciosum, elegans, tiger and others which do well in this climate. In a broad, general way it may be said any good garden soil, well drained, will grow lilies. In our gardens we must make our conditions conform to the lilies' actual needs. They love the sun, but they are greatly benefited by some low ground cover which will shade and protect their roots from heat and drought. Beware of planting too near trees, as their root system fills every square foot of soil. It is generally recommended that lily bulbs should be planted deeply in sand, but those lilies such as the candidum etc., which root only from base of the bulb need not be planted so deeply. In planting some of the loose scale bulbs, such as Testaceum it is sometimes advisable to plant the bulbs on their sides to prevent moisture from causing decay.

To obtain best results, lilies should be planted in fall, but many varieties may be planted in early spring. Many of the Japanese varieties arrive here too late for fall planting and these may be held in cold storage for spring planting. Lilium candidum should be planted during August or September as they make root and leaf growth in the fall.

After this talk on varieties, soil, planting, etc., the meeting was thrown open for "confessions" which he said was good for the soul. Many interesting questions were answered.

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Secretary

A FORMAL garden, replete with arbor, trellis and bird cages was arranged at the Public Library by Mrs. Ernest Smieding as an appropriate setting for the regular December meeting of the Racine Garden Club. Branches of trees formed the background with white fences and ivy-colored trellis in the foreground. Singing canaries, loaned by Mr. Brunk, lent a musical note to the meeting.

Miss Lulu Lund, an enthusiast in bird study, talked on winter birds, variety, songs and other characteristics, and how they may be attracted to our homes thru the distribution of food and proper shelter. Miss Lund pointed out that if once food is placed outside for the birds during the winter, the practice must be continued for the birds become accustomed to expecting food from that particular spot and form the habit of visiting there. If later they find no food, naturally they will suffer during the very cold weather.

Mr. C. Finley of Kenosha, whose six years in charge of the gardens at Lincoln Park have brought him much favorable comment, told of his work there, describing the procedure he uses in cultivating formal and sunken gardens. He has more than five hundred roses planted and is especially fond of them for this type of garden in spite of the fact that they are hard to grow. Mr. Finley also gave interesting information on tulips, daffodils and pansies in which he will specialize next spring.

CRANBERRY BULLETIN AVAILABLE

TWO bulletins of interest to cranberry growers are available from the New Jersey Station, New Brunswick, N. J. They are: "Effective Fertilizers on Cranberry Land", and "Increasing the Color of Cranberries After Removal from the Vine".

CRANBERRY GROWERS MEETING

CLARE SMITH
Secretary

WISCONSIN Cranberry growers held their annual winter meeting at Wisconsin Rapids, December 3. Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, C. J. Timbres of the Wisconsin Inspection Bureau, M. Marquard of the Worburgton Pump and Machinery Company, Prof. F. Musbach and Dr. H. F. Bergman of Washington, D. C., were the principal speakers. Dr. Bergman's talk on the oxygen content of water in winter flooded bogs under ice and the indicator methods for determining the Oxygen content of water was of especial interest to growers. Dr. Bergman is to spend a month in Wisconsin bogs in this work. Several growers in Cranmoor district have not been able to flood their bogs to date. Water shortage is not so great in the Mather–Warrens section.

Following the business meeting growers met at the Witter Hotel for a 6:30 banquet, Guy O. Babcock acting as toastmaster. Responses were given by Dr. Bergman, E. L. Chambers, George Mead, mayor of Wisconsin Rapids, H. J. Rahmlow and Atty. Theo. Brazeau. The remainder of the evening was given to dancing.

"So your wife didn't have a happy Christmas?"

"Not altogether. She gave 149 small gifts, and on checking up the returns she finds that she received eleven short of that number."

MODERN TRENDS IN HOME GROUND BEAUTIFICATION

C. E. CARY
Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells

MR. C. E. Cary of Davenport, Iowa, spoke on Modern Trends in Home Grounds Beautification, at the convention. "It is typical of Americans to want to put up a good front so we have given first attention to foundation planting and front yards. This has often meant that the back yards have been neglected. The last two years have witnessed a change of interest from front to back yard planning and planting. The back yard averages to contain 52% of the planting area and heretofore has received only about 6⅔% of the care and planting. This business depression we read and hear so much about hasn't reached the garden. On the contrary it has tended to draw the family more closely together. Men and women are staying at home and fixing up their home grounds; especially is this true in the families of professional men. As a result back yards are being turned into outdoor living rooms. More time, effort and money are being expended on gardens than ever before. Magazines, newspapers and the radio have been giving gardening subjects increasingly more space."

Mr. Cary helped his audience to a more graphic picture of an ideal outdoor living room by analyzing it as we might an indoor living room. "The natural barriers of trees and shrubs form the walls, the gates are the doors and the windows are formed by trellises and breaks in the wall of greens. The pictures on the walls and the flowers, seats, bird baths and benches placed so as to form a unified scheme are the furniture. A lovely green rug of close texture harmonizes the whole room and serves best where it is directly connected with the indoor living room by French doors or windows that give open views of the garden.

Another modern trend which Mr. Cary cited was that of so-called "Garden Homes". The houses placed nearer the street, connecting garages with the houses instead of spotting up the back yards with them. He suggested that each person present look out of their own windows and decide where they might start a movement in back yard improvement. "Everybody loves a garden because it is a growing, dynamic thing."

FRUITS ORDERED AT BREAKFASTS IN DINING CARS

THE following information is provided through the courtesy of one of the trunk line railroads of the southwest. It shows the fruits ordered at breakfasts in dining cars during the month of March, 1929.

No. of breakfasts served	28,512
No. grape fruit orders	7,836
No. orange orders (mostly juice)	6,009
No. apple orders	2,413
No. prune orders	1,588
No. fig orders	224
No. pineapple orders	165
No. strawberry orders	139
No. lemon orders	3
No. people not ordering fruit	10,135

—From FRUITS AND GARDENS.

CHIEF RASPBERRY PROPAGATES RAPIDLY

IN THE spring of 1927 Fred Blomberg of Deerwood, Minnesota, received 14 plants of the new chief raspberry for his trial station. He believed it to be a valuable new variety, so he gave the plants special care and in the fall had 157 plants. A year later they had increased to 1,850. He sold 75 plants to a friend. In the fall of 1929 he had 15,250 plants. Each plant thus produced more than 1,000 plants in the three years. No doubt this is a record that will be found hard to beat.—MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

Care of Shrubs

JASON LITTLEFORD
(From Garden Glories)

(Continued from December Issue)

Watering

Next, I would put watering for the first year or two after transplanting. The watering should not be frequent. One should watch the foliage and, if it looks dry, give a thorough soaking of water. Most of the time it is advisable to take the nozzle off of the hose and let the water run on the ground about the plants until the ground is thoroughly moistened. Frequent surface watering is often harmful to plants for the roots will grow toward the moisture and if the surface growth of roots is thus encouraged, sooner or later they will be injured by drying out.

Fertilizers

Fertilizing is essential to best results, but often it is overdone and its importance is over-emphasized. The larger part of the woody structure of plants is obtained from the air and a much smaller part from the soil, as is readily seen when wood is burned — only a little ash remains. There are no better fertilizers for shrubs than stable manures, particularly cow manure, but this is not always obtainable, so fertilizing with chemicals is becoming more and more necessary. The chief elements needed in fertilizing are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The large fertilizer companies are abreast with the latest information through their own research departments and that of the various State Agricultural Experiment Stations. These companies compound fertilizers now to meet the various plant requirements. Always follow directions in using chemical fertilizers. The chemical fertilizers do not supply the organic matter, or humus, that is essential to good plant growth, but this can be supplied by incorporating rotted leaves, straw and compost. In recent years peat moss has come into use and fills the need especially well, but its use will be limited because of the expense. The safest practice is not to fertilize newly set shrubs until the second year.

Spraying

Spraying of shrubs is necessary at times. It is a good practice each year to give all shrubs a dormant spray of miscible oil or lime sulphur in late March or early April before the leaves develop. This is a preventive against the scale insects. It is well to keep an eye on the Japanese Quince, the Dogwoods, the Lilacs and the Cotoneasters, so that any scales appearing can be given a spraying before any damage is done.

Plant lice and aphis on shrubs are controlled by nicotine preparations.

Red Spider at times appears on various shrubs and evergreens. This is a minute insect that ordinarily cannot be seen with the naked eye, but increases to great numbers very rapidly. We have found them easy to control by spraying with a specially prepared sulphur compound. There are other remedies being used too with satisfactory results. If you have need of spraying and wish to avail yourself of the latest information, you will find that your State Agricultural Experiment Station will be glad to furnish you bulletins, or special information, when required.

Pruning

Pruning is a quite necessary regular practice to keep shrubbery properly maintained. Do not allow your shrubs to get out of bounds and out of scale, for then it will take a skillful pruner to bring them back into proper shape again. Too often we see shrubs sheared off abruptly and all natural grace and beauty lost. Shrubs that are getting too big, or too old looking, can be shaped up by the renewal system of pruning. Briefly, it is a taking out each year of the very oldest canes, allowing the younger canes to take their place and then taking out the weaker canes so as to stimulate the growth of those remaining. This practice maintains the shape and vigor of the shrubs.

APPLE IS UNABLE TO CHASE DOCTOR, BUT IS WHOLESOME

AN APPLE a day will NOT keep the doctor away—

Carrots will NOT make the cheeks red—

Fact is, according to the state board of health, apples are wholesome, but have little control of disease, and practically all vegetables are healthful when eaten in correct proportions. Theodore Wiprud, executive secretary of the Milwaukee County Medical society, spoke on food fallacies over WTMJ, The Journal station, Monday afternoon.

"The idea that cucumbers contain poison is erroneous; soaking them in brine only makes them more palatable. They may be eaten without injurious results no matter how prepared, if moderation is used," said Mr. Wiprud.

"Cheese is not hard to digest if it's good and ripe. The same holds for bananas. Some think tomatoes cause cancer; that is 'bunk'; the tomato is one of the most valuable foods.

"Moderation and balanced diets are the aids to health."
—From MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.

NEW ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS

(Continued from page 118)

Verbascum or (Mullen) our native Mullen as we see them in our pastures and hillside is not a plant that we would fancy in our hardy border but we must get acquainted with the Mullens as they have them in Europe. Plants six to seven feet tall with branches one foot long with their pretty yellow flowers are certainly a plant worth while where you have plenty of room. If you do not like these tall plants cut the flower stalk out of the heart of the plant and it will branch out and grow only to a height of two feet very bushy in form three to four feet across. Wilmot Verbascum and Olympicum are probably two of the best with leaves six to eight inches across and two feet long Mullens are all (as far as I know) Biennials with the exception of Phoeniceum which is a perennial. A dwarf about 18 inches tall coming in many colors but no yellow.

Sedum. These have become immensely popular the last year or two. They adapt themselves so well to the rockery. They have the following advantages over most other plants of the rock garden. (1) They can be planted in thin soil and cling to rocks where very few other plants would. (2) They will thrive in dry and hot situations. (3) Can be transplanted with safety anytime during the summer thus a very good plant to patch up your rockery where it needs some filling in. (4) Their foliage is pretty all summer long and many hold their green all winter. Old and new varieties of Sedum are as follows: Acre; Kamtschaticum; Sexangular; Divergens; Stoloniferum; Ewersi; Album; Sarmentosum; Lydium; Glaucum, Sibericum, Gracil, Rupestris, Reflexum, Dasyphyllum, Corsicum.

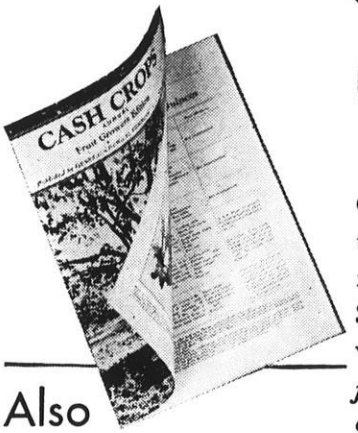
Garden Club Program, Feb. 3–5

Instead of giving a short course on landscape and floricultural subjects as was done last year the Department of Horticulture will assist in the Women's Program put on by the Department of Home Economics. There will be illustrated talks at the afternoon program on February 2, and on both morning and afternoon programs on February 3 and 5. General landscape problems, rock gardens, and flowers in interior decoration are some of the subjects which will receive consideration. One session will be given over to a question hour on horticultural problems. Begin to recall now the things on which you desire special information; jot them down and come prepared to share in the question hour—which should prove the most beneficial of the entire program.

Frank: "I have nothing but praise for our new minister."

Francis: "Yes, I noticed that when they passed the collection plate."

OIL EMULSION



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COLORADO ADOPTS PLAN TO SAVE CHRISTMAS TREES

The Colorado State Forester is cooperating with those who are cutting Christmas trees from their own lands with the object of properly thinning forests and leaving a stand of choice trees to grow into a valuable harvest and seed open places.

Where trees are cut properly the thinning actually benefits the forest, it is emphasized. In such cases, if the cutting is on private lands, the state forester has issued green-and-white tags, which are attached to each tree to inform the purchaser that the tree is a "certified" one, "cut under rules for forest improvement." The state flag and an evergreen tree, together with the year, 1930, and the signature of the state forester, are also printed on the tag. If the trees have been cut from national forests under supervision of the United States Forest Service, a red tag is attached.

In Denver, Christmas trees offered for sale must bear either the red tag or the state forester's tag, and other leading cities of the state are also adopting the practice.

These tags are issued only after the cutting has been inspected to see that it is done correctly. Trees not tagged may have been cut under conditions that are ruinous to the forests. The first principle in woodland thinning is to leave the area in better condition for vigorous tree growth than before, Forester Morrill concludes.

SPEAKERS FOR GARDEN CLUBS

THE action of the Federation Executive Committee in appointing a speakers bureau will be of interest to all garden clubs. In every club and in every city there are practical gardeners who have made a hobby of certain phases of gardening and who will be of valuable assistance as speakers. Many of these amateurs are willing to give a garden talk without cost to the clubs, or at least for traveling expenses.

We urge every garden club to send a list of prospective speakers to Mrs. Sidney Welch, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, who is chairman of the committee on the speakers bureau. When this list has been compiled it will be published and made available to all garden clubs.

VALUE OF FRUIT IN THE DIET

Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells

MISS HELEN PICKARD of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company at Battle Creek, Michigan, gave a most convincing talk on the use of fruits and vegetables in the diet.

Miss Pickard said the reason why we hear so much about eating foods with vitamin content today is partly because the habit of having an open apple barrel in the cellar is not so universal today and partly because of the findings of science and improved methods of horticulture. Acidosis is an acid condition of the blood brought about by eating too many foods that have an acid ash or residue such as starches, meats and sugars. Fruits, she said, are the best food to combat this condition. Another good reason for a generous amount of fruit in the diet is that fruits are laxative.

Miss Pickard classified foods as:

1. Regulating — those are whole grains, vegetables, fruits and minerals.
2. Repairing and building— these are the proteins, eggs, milk, meat, cheese and nuts.
3. Energy foods — starches and sugars.

A good rule to follow is "One food from each group for each meal".

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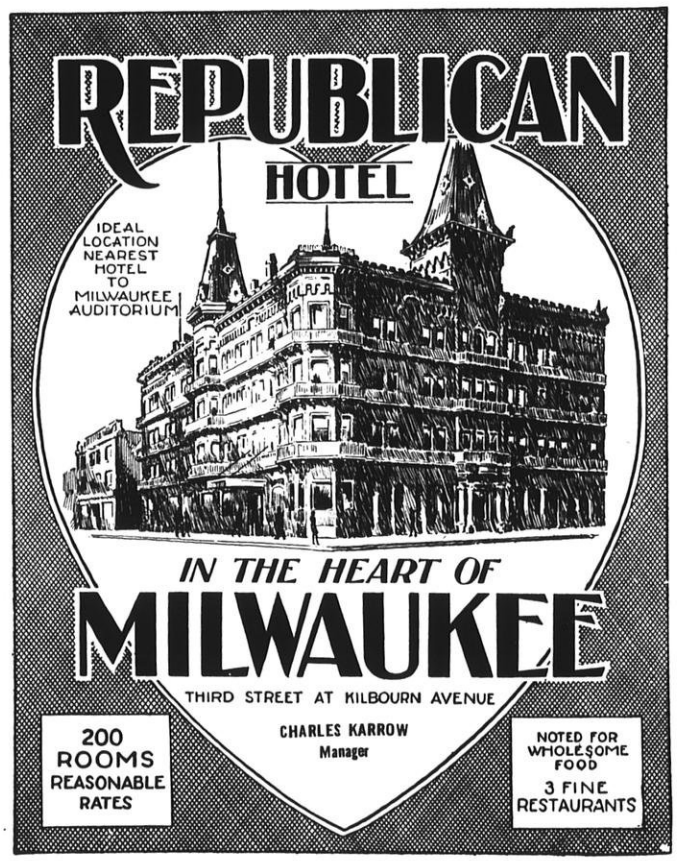

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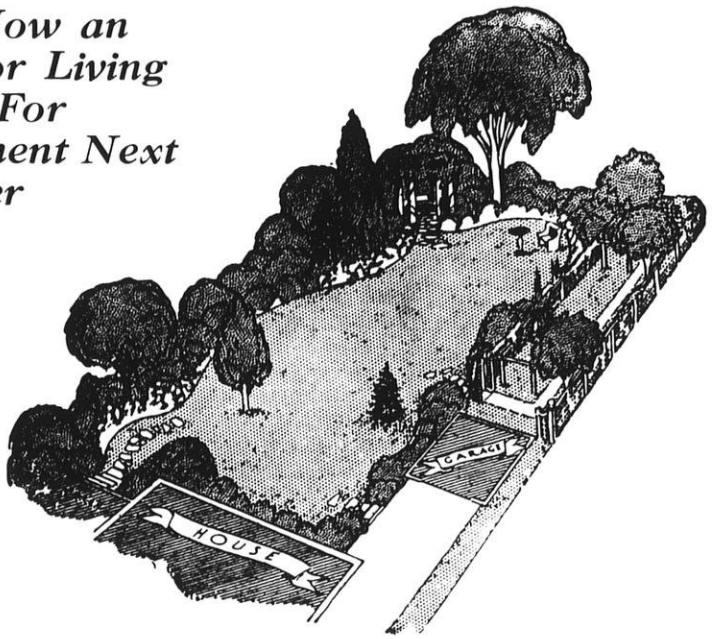

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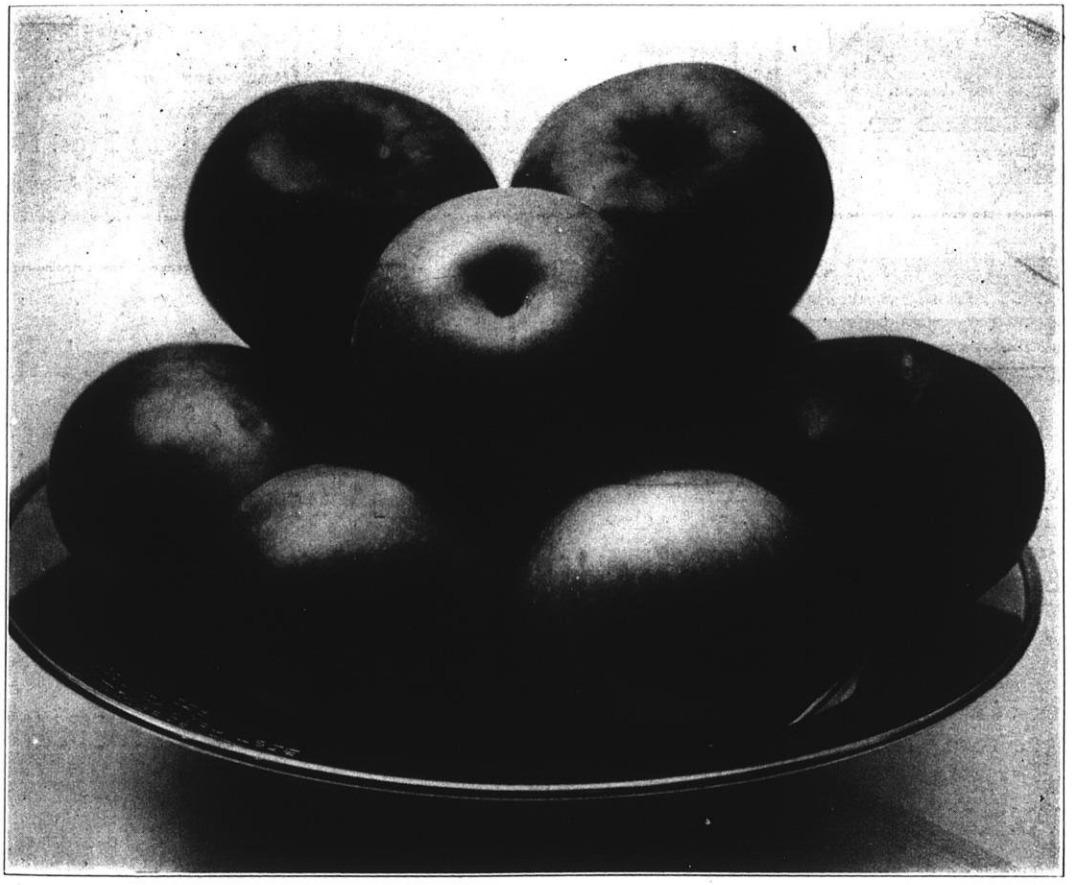

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Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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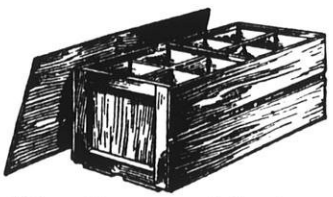

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Doeville, Tennessee

Wisconsin Horticulture

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation
Established 1910

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Hardy Ornamentals for The North

Many Shrubs Survive the Most Severe Winters

E. M. DAHLBERG

THE subject of hardiness, like the Einstein theory is largely a relative matter. So while it is our purpose to discuss hardy shrubs for North Wisconsin, we are aware that even in North Wisconsin there is so much variety of climate that what may be hardy in Rusk County may not be hardy at many other points, or what may winter kill here may prove hardy at Bayfield a hundred miles north.

After ten years of testing for hardiness in an exposed site West of Ladysmith, we have accepted the following shrubs as hardy without a doubt for they have survived the most severe winters of this section.

Snow Ball
High Bush Cranberry
Barberry (Japanese)
Philadelphus Coronarius grandiflora
Snow Berry
Coral Berry
Rosa Rugosa
Spirea Sorbifolia
Russian Olive
Hydrangea Panticulata Grandiflora
Spirea Van Houtte
Caragana
Red Dogwood
Siberian Dogwood
Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lilac White
Lilac common Purple
Lilac Persian

Mr. E. M. Dahlberg is a nurseryman and grower at Ladysmith, Rusk County, Wisconsin, also one of the state conservation commissioners. His statement as to the hardiness of shrubs and plants is therefore of value to all who wish to grow varieties that are sure to survive in the colder sections.

In this list we have used the names by which the plants are best known to the public without regard for the common or scientific names, excepting in Philadelphus Coronarius grandiflora and Spirea Van Houtte. In these two species we have used the correct scientific name intentionally to avoid the confusion of the names "Mock Orange" and "Bridal Wreath." We have never yet found out which Philadelphus is wanted when people ask for Mock Orange and there are many who call it "Syringa" which is still more confusing because Syringa is the correct scientific name for the Lilac, though we have never yet had a call for a "Syringa" by any one who meant that he wanted a Lilac.

"Bridal Wreath" isn't so bad, for at least locally, people are quite consistent in calling Spirea Van Houtte by that name, but we find in many states that other Spireas are called "Bridal Wreath" so it isn't a dependable name.

Mass Planting Gives Protection

This list of hardy shrubs, while very small, presents a wide choice in form, height, color and season of bloom. When used in mass plantings, many less hardy varieties can be planted with them, and will prove successful with the protection these hardier plants afford. For example, we have had some of the Spirea Anthony Waterer winter kill in the test row, but in sheltered places or as low borders for the taller shrubs, they will rarely, if ever, winter kill. Spirea Alba Flora, another dwarf shrub, can be used in the same way, so for the ordinary landscape use, these two varieties can be added to our list.

In looking for hardy shrubs we should remember that many of our present ornamentals have just been taken in from the native landscape. This, we all recognize in the Dogwoods, Vibirnums and Snowberry, yet it does not seem to occur to many that this can still be done with other varieties.

Along the byroads of Wisconsin where the demands of speed have not yet destroyed all of the native beauty, may be found Spirea Fomentosa or Steeple Bush, lifting its pink spire in late summer. Countless thousands of Spirea Salicfolia conceal the ugliness of ditches and fences. On the semi-bog lands, the "sheep-laurel" brightens the spring landscape with its vivid pink bloom. Steep banks, after slash and fire have passed, are often clothed in graceful Sumac. The Red Elder berry, earliest of all spring blooming shrubs, displays its large cream colored clusters almost with the passing of the snows, later bearing the scarlet berries amid which we have seen the Tanager at once dine and conceal himself. Red Dogwoods color the fall and winter landscape far and wide, and in wooded byways ,there will be an occasional Moosewood, of all of our wild shrubs at once the most symmetrical and pliant. This is only a meager glimpse of the native beauty that we have ruthlessly pushed from our roadsides. To those of us who retain a spark of sentiment for the native out-of-doors, it is futile and pitiable to hear of the projects for artificial beautification along our modern speedways. But that is another matter.

Plants Not Hardy

In conclusion, we will mention a few of the shrubs, commonly considered hardy, that have not proven so under our tests. First, there is Hydragea Arboresence Grandiflora. In our test row it dies down to the ground every winter, yet, considered as a perennial herb it is a valuable landscape plant, for the roots do not die out and each season it blooms on entirely new wood, much like Phlox and Peonies in its habit. We grow it and use it freely in landscape work. Golden Elder and Cutleaf Sumac have not passed the test.' Both, however, are hardy of root and will produce a strong annual stem only to be killed back to earth each winter.

Roses, excepting the Rugosa, Red and White, and a few old hardy varieties not commonly known by any other name than Pink, White or Yellow, are more apt to prove a disappointment than a pleasure to the planter. We have had a fine assortment of the beautiful hybrids, and they have made a beautiful showing the first season on two year plants, but when left exposed to the rigor of winter have died back to the root which, of course, means total destruction to all grafted varieties. Many varieties, however, will pay big dividends for a little trouble in the way of winter protection.

While there are a few thrifty flowering Crabs and Almonds from our nurseries now growing in Northern cities, yet we have never been brave enough to shout their hardiness from the housetops, for in the open exposure of our test rows they seldom survive a winter without severe danger.

This is just a summary of our experience with a limited number of the varieties we have grown in our nurseries at Ladysmith in Rusk County, and we hope our comment will at least serve to call attention to a few of the worthy shrubs other than the "Bridal Wreath" and 'Japanese Barberry," for, after all, "best sellers" in the nursery trade, like "best sellers" in literature, may not always be the most deserving.

Policeman: "How did you come to get that jar of honey?"

Tramp: "Well, I admit I don't keep no bees; but what's to stop a fellow squeezing it out of the flowers himself?"—Tit-Bits (London).

A careful driver approached the railroad crossing; he stopped, looked, and listened. All he heard was the car behind him crashing into his gas tank.

WINTER BIRDS ARE NOT HARMED BY POISON BAIT

E. L. CHAMBERS

As often as some mention is made of the use of poison bait for the control of mice in the orchard, we hear raised the question of what effect will it have on our birds.

There are some rodent poisons that may have ill effect on such birds as grouse, pheasants and quail but this is not the case of strychnine when it is employed as directed by the Bureau of Biological Survey. As a general rule the strychnine baits recommended by the Bureau, are at present the ones used by farmers for the control of rodents. The misleading statements circulated by some writers regarding the alleged fearful mortality among these birds from eating strychnine baits for rodent control have been disproved both by extensive field observations and by laboratory and field experiments in feeding strychnine-poisoned grain to birds.

Observations and carefully conducted experiments have proved that gallinaceous birds, which include the various species of grouse, pheasants and quail as well as domestic chickens, possess a relative immunity from strychnine poisoning and that these birds are not likely to be harmed by eating this poison when used as recommended by the Biological Survey. As the functions of the Biological Survey have to do with both the conservation of game and all useful or harmless forms of wild life, as well as the control of economically injurious species, it is evident that the Bureau would not recommend the general use of those poisons for rodent control that would be detrimental to game birds.

One dog yelping at nothing will set ten thousand straining at their collars.—Oriental Saying.

The Best Varieties of Gladiolas

Growers Name Their Favorites

DURING January we asked several prominent Wisconsin gladiolus growers to name the varieties of gladiolus which, in their opinion, were the best.

It is interesting to note that several of the same varieties appear in almost every list.

Mr. Robert Leitsch, of Columbus, Wisconsin, President of the State Gladiolus Society, made the following selections.

1. W. H. Phipps
2. Marmora
3. Minuet
4. Mammoth White
5. Pfister's Triumph
6. Catherine Coleman
7. Mrs. Leon Douglas
8. Berty Snow
9. Mrs. Van Konynenberg
10. Golden Dream

As an amateur grower who grows about 2,000 gladiolus, the above ten are my favorites.

For a beginner, a novice who wishes to put but little money into bulbs, would advise the following which can be purchased at very reasonable prices:

1. Giant Nymph
2. Mrs. F. C. Peters
3. F. E. Bennett
4. Gloriana
5. Mrs. P. W. Sisson
6. Capt. Boynton
7. Crimson Glow
8. E. J. Shaylor
9. Pink Wonder

A number of well known gladiolus growers, both professional and amateur were asked to submit their choice of the best gladiolus for the amateur gardener. The lists presented here will enable the grower to select not only bulbs of medium price but those that have proven desirable.

10. Longfellow

Mr. George Morris, Madison, Secretary of the State Gladiolus Society, recommends the following varieties:

1. Mrs. Leon Douglas
2. Minuet
3. W. H. Phipps
4. Bertie Snow
5. Purple Glory
6. Marmora
7. Pride of Wanakah
8. Bobby
9. Iwa
10. Betty Nuthall

Mr. Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, named the following list as his choice:

1. Pfisters Triumph
2. Mrs. Van Konyenburg
3. Pearl of California
4. Minuet
5. Veilchenblau
6. Dr. F. E. Bennett
7. Giant Nymph
8. Purest of All
9. Orange Queen
10. Catherine Coleman

The following list was sent in by Ray J. Eberhardt, of Eberhardt's Nursery, Cedarburg

Variety	*Color*	*Growth*
1. Minuet	Best Lavender	Strong
2. Veilchenblau	Violet	Strong
3. Persia	Dark Red	Med.
4. Pfitzers Triumph	Clear Scarlet	Med.
5. Dr. F. E. Bennett	Marked Scarlet	Strong
6. Golden Dream	Pure Yellow	Strong
7. Mr. W. H. Phipps	Clear Salmon Pink	Med.
8. Mrs. Leon Douglas	Marked Salmon Pink	Strong
9. Marnia	Orange	Strong
10. Purest of All	Best White	Med.
11. Anna Eberius	Purple	Med.
12. Marmora	Best Smoky	Strong

MY FAVORITE VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS

S. M. THOMAS

THE amount of money one has to spend plays a part often times in making a selection of bulbs. Color choice will influence some too strongly to please others. My first selection is my choice of colors if I wished to spend five dollars for bulbs from which I might have a sufficient bloom to brighten my home and give cheer to my friends.

The second class would be a single bulb of each of twelve colors that I have selected. For these bulbs I would be willing to spend two and one-half dollars.

The last selection includes twelve bulbs which only the enthusiastic glad fan would be willing this year to pay twenty-five dollars for a dozen bulbs.

Many of the older varieties may outlive some of the more expensive glads. Some do well one year under certain growing conditions; in other soils and in different weather, they do poorly. I have grown all these glads with the exception of three which I hope to have this year. I have seen all of them growing or displayed in the shows.

Group 1—$5—10 of Each

Scarlet ..... Dr. Bennett
Red to Dark Red.....Crimson Glow
Lavender..... Muriel (early) or Mrs. F. C. Peters (late)
Blue ..... Veilchen Blau
Yellow ..... Golden Dream
White ..... Purest of All
Smoky ..... Emile Auburn
Orange ..... Orange Queen
Light Pink ..... Giant Nymph
Dark Pink ..... W. H. Phipps
Begonia Rose ..... Mrs. L. Douglas
Purple ..... Charles Dickens

Group 2—$2.50—1 of Each

Scarlet ..... Pfitzers Triumph
Red to Dark Red ..... Purple Glory

Lavender ..... Minuet
Blue ..... Veilchen Blau
Yellow ..... Golden Dream
White ..... Mammoth White
Smoky ..... Marmora
Orange ..... Orange Wonder
Light Pink ..... Catherine Coleman
Dark Pink ..... W. H. Phipps
Begonia Rose ..... Aflame
Purple ..... Aida

Group 3—$25—1 of Each

Scarlet ..... Moorish King
Red to Dark Red ..... Bill Snowden
Lavender .....Salbach's Orchid
Blue ..... Veilchen Blau
Yellow ..... Yellow Perfection
White ..... Johnker van Tets
Smoky ..... Marmora
Orange ..... La Poloma
Light Pink ..... Coryphee
Dark Pink ..... W. H. Phipps
Begonia Rose ..... Aflame
Purple ..... Wodan

I hesitate to include Coryphee because it has a tendency to crooked stems. Its beautiful color influenced me to include it. My choice between Mammoth White and Johnker van Tets lies with the former.

There is a difference in the price of fifty cents per bulb for medium sized bulbs which is the size that could be purchased at the prices mentioned. All of them should bloom. I believe that they are by far the most satisfactory size for the average person to plant if he wishes to increase his stock from bulblets.

Here is a possible choice for a list of ten best:

1. Marmora
2. W. H. Phipps
3. Veilchen Blau
4. Golden Dream
5. Minuet
6. Aflame
7. Giant Nymph
8. Mammoth White
9. Betty Nuthall
10. Pfister's Triumph

He: "Just as Burgess and the widow Jones started up the aisle to the altar every light in the church went out."

She: "What did they do then?"

He: "Kept right on going. The widow knew the way."

When they told her that there was an effort being made to revive Shakespeare, she said, "Oh, was he at the party, too?"

Gladiolus Varieties I Like Best

E. C. HAASCH

ONE of our most enthusiastic amateur gladiolus growers is Mr. E. C. Haasch of Wauwatosa. He describes his choice of varieties as follows:

Whites

MRS. F. C. HOMBERGER: One of the finest white gladiolus ever produced with beautiful ruffled wide open flowers or remarkable texture on strong spikes.

MARY O' MINE: Has proved to be the largest white gladiolus in existence and stands shoulder to shoulder with the giant gladiolus of all colors. Strong and sturdy; a fast propagator. No doubt this variety will take first place among white varieties both as a commercial and as an exhibition variety. Five or six blossoms have opened at one time and the bottom florets measuring eight inches across, but eight inch blossoms are not common.

Pink

MRS. P. W. SISSON: One of the outstanding newer American introductions. Immense blooms of purest cameo pink shading to delicate creamy pink throat. The blooms are perfectly placed on tall willowy spikes.

PEARL OF CALIFORNIA: Soft La France pink blending to a rosy white throat. Flowers often five inches across; strong spike with from twenty-six to thirty-two buds. Eight to twelve open at a time.

GIANT NYMPH: Very large flowers of a pleasing La France pink with creamy yellow throat. Flowers are wide open and are borne on a tall straight spike with fine arrangement. A beautiful exhibition and cut flower variety.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS: Enormous rose colored blossoms striped with scarlet. Extra long spikes. This is probably one of the largest glads in existence. Exceedingly beautiful.

Lavender

BYRON L. SMITH: Here is one, however, that is as finely colored as any orchid. The color is a delicate lavender pink on white ground lighter in the throat, almost fairy like in its daintiness.

DR. MOODY: Here is surely a fine glad. Six to eight large well placed blooms open at one time and as many as sixteen florets in bloom, or showing color. The color is a soft delicate lavender, perfectly beautiful. You'll love it.

MINUET: A large lively lilac lavender glad with creamy throat. Ever notice that Minuet is used as a measuring stick so to speak for all similar colored glads. Minuet has the size, the strong straight stem, the placements of bloom. The color that has long been sought in the color class. A single spike of Minuet is a delight, while a bunch of this variety is indeed glorious.

Red

DR. F. E. BENNETT: Deep peach red overlaid with flame scarlet. Tip speckled ruby and white. Most fiery red imaginable. Flowers of the very largest size with many opening at once. Exceptionally well placed on the stem. Most perfect red I have ever seen. Blooms well from small bulbs, and often from bulblets.

PFITZER TRIUMPH: A masterpiece immense six inch bloom of orange red with a velvety red blotch in the center. The petals reflex so that the gigantic flowers are almost flat. The spike is all one could desire. There is no doubt that this is the finest glad ever originated in Germany. One you will be proud to show your neighbor.

COWEES SCARLET WONDER: Numerous new varieties or red gladiolus have been introduced

the past few years, but Scarlet Wonder maintains its place as one of the best reds in commerce. It is a strong grower attaining to a height of four to five feet with broad dark green foliage and compact spike of great rich velvety scarlet flowers.

Maroon

PURPLE GLORY: Deepest velvety maroon red with almost black blotches. Words fail to describe its majestic beauty. A perfect giant among gladiolus. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Smokey

ROSE ASH: This glad is also known as the ashes of roses, a new color in gladiolus. This conspicuous variety attracts immediate attention of all who see it growing in the garden. A great favorite.

EIGHTH WONDER: (Quartinianus Hybrid Autumn Giants) This strain of late flowering gladiolus was bred by the late Dr. Van Fleet from the species Quartinianus Princeps which may properly be considered the beginning of a new race of gladiolus with much promise. The flowers are of a red hue with light markings in the throat. The growth of spike is very tall and many flowers season very late requiring about 120 days to come into bloom. Slightly hooded like a Prin. All I can say—it's marvelous.

Yellow

GOLDEN MEASURE: Great tall upstanding spike of pure golden yellow blossoms, that's Golden Measure. Probably the finest glad ever originated in England. It's as rich as cream.

GOLDEN DREAM: A clear deep golden yellow with flowers of medium size.

Cream

FERN KYLE: A massive creamy white exhibition gladiolus. Easily the best of the color.

Orange

ORANGE WONDER: I believe this is the best orange colored gladiolus ever offered. In color it is a rich orange practically solid color. Flowers are 4½ to 5 inches in diameter wide open and well placed on a well built spike 4½ to 5 feet high. No other variety that I have yet seen can quite approach it in brilliancy of color. Few can approach it in sturdiness of growth. It is a really wonderful variety and worthy of its name.

MARINA: A seedling of golden measure crossed with Buttercup the flowers are 4 inches and over in diameter and is of a very pleasing shade of Grenadine orange with tyrian rose feathering in the throat four or five blooms open at a time. Plant is a strong grower and very prolific of good bulblets.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS: Alice Tiplady. Rich saffron orange. Fine for cutting.

State Gladiolus Society Meeting

Vote to Affiliate With State Horticulture Society

THE annual meeting of the State Gladiolus Society was held in the Public Library, Milwaukee, Saturday, January 24. About forty members attended.

Lack of space prevents a detailed report in this issue but the secretary's report will be published in March. The report of the treasurer shows a balance of over $100 on hand.

Very good talks were given by Mr. Noel Thompson, Assistant State Entomologist, Madison, on gladiolus diseases, by Mr. S. M. Thomas of Lodi on Hybridizing Gladiolus, and by Mr. E. C. Haasch of Wauwatosa on Varieties I Like Best.

The Society voted to affiliate with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society so that each member might obtain the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture which will become the official organ of the society and in which there will be a page devoted to the gladiolus each month.

A change was also made in the constitution providing for the election of a corresponding secretary. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society was elected to this position. All the other officers were re-elected. They are as follows: Mr. Robert Leitsch, Columbus, president; Mr. W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, Vice-president; Mr. George Morris, Madison, recording secretary; Mr. Walter Miller, Sun Prairie, treasurer. The list on Regional vice-presidents and trustees will be given in our next issue.

The cities of Oshkosh and Ft. Atkinson sent bids for the 1921 gladiolus show. The final selection was left to the Board of Directors who are to determine at which place the largest number of exhibits can be obtained. Ft. Atkinson has a wonderful municipal building which could be used, while Oshkosh has several buildings which were recommended.

Send Membership Dues to State Secretary

Gladiolus fans are urged to send their annual dues of $2.00 to Mr. Geo. Morris, College of Agriculture, Madison, instead of the National secretary as some have done. Anyone joining the State society becomes a member of the National society and receives the national magazine the Gladiolus Review and also Wisconsin Horticulture for the same price of membership in the national alone which is $2.00. However, if the fee is sent in to the national secretary membership is not secured in the state organization.

The Society voted to allow anyone who had already paid their national dues to join the state society for one dollar.

The annual meeting and election of officers will be held at the time of the state show in August.

New Varieties of Grapes and Apples

C. W. Aeppler
Oconomowoc

OF all the grapes that we have, the one that impresses me the most is the Sheridan that was gotten out to replace Concord or rather, prolong the Concord type as to seasonal length. This grape is a wonder. Due to the dry year, we ripened them at least a week before the first killing frost. However, this may never happen again in a normal year, as we planted them merely as an experiment, but the fruit certainly impresses me as wonderful if it will ripen consistently. The next best I have in mind, is the Fredonia which ripens early and is the earliest blue grape on record of its type. We have planted quite a few of those, since they will be so early that competition will not interfere. However, we have not had enough fruit of any grape tried out to make a conclusion, but hope to have something more definite next season.

As to apples, the Early McIntosh stands out supreme so far, with Milton McIntosh, second. The Cortland needs further trial. The apple is a good keeper as far as the McIntosh is concerned, and we like them, but of course not as well as the regular Macs, but will say that it is a wonderful apple, and of its season, that will be hard to beat.

We are trying out the various crosses of Delicious, including sweet Delicious; also every cross that has been made on McIntosh and has been named. Of some, we have only one tree but we will get a pretty fair test. We also have some sweet McIntosh, but none of these have fruited.

In another season, I hope to be able to tell you more. However, we have a fair start, and we will certainly be glad to be a member of the club and try out such further varieties as will be proposed.

All in all, it will be hard to beat the Early McIntosh, and I am looking forward to great things from this variety. Personally, I prefer the flavor to the regular McIntosh.

A LOW PRICED FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

THE need for farm facts and for business training to obtain them, is very evident and farm accounting has now been made a part of the course of study in the elementary schools. Before this was done, a number of rural minded teachers and some county superintendents had used a short practical set of farm transactions in correlation with arithmetic in their schools.

This plan was developed by John S. Donald, who for eight years was Farm Management Specialist with the State College of Agriculture. He is now carrying this project forward separately, but in full cooperation with the staff in Agricultural Economics.

A school edition of the Farm Account and Record Book is now issued. This contains helpful suggestions for the teacher, and also discusses the more commonly used business forms, conditions of a simple contract, procedure in conducting a business meeting in related form, with minutes of the meeting, and other helpful suggestions.

This account book is accompanied by the circular, "Learn To Do by Doing," which contains the business of a farm for a year, i. e., beginning inventory, transactions, closing inventory, and data for summary, all of which is worked into the Account Book by the pupil, and the summary completed.

The account books sell at 50c each or 35c in lots of 10 or more. Write Mr. John Donald, 519 State St., Madison, for them.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION RECOMMENDED FOR APPLE ORCHARDS

A SURPRISINGLY large proportion of the feeding roots of bearing apple trees were found near the surface and in the area shaded by the branches, in a study of rooting habits of apple trees at the University of Illinois, by W. A. Ruth, Chief in Pomology Physiology.

In fact, about one-half of the finer roots of a fifteen-year-old Jonathan tree were found to lie within three inches of the surface and about two-thirds of them were within six inches. Of the finer roots within six inches of the surface, three-fourth or more were in the soil under the branches. In the light of the experimental results, shallow cultivation rather than deep would seem to be always preferable, Professor Ruth pointed out.

"If cultivation is a part of the orchard management system, and it usually is, it would appear to be unwise to cut off feeding roots by cultivating too deeply, especially at critical times. Since a drought may occur any time in the growing season, and since the trees may often need an uninjured root system in the spring, when the flowers are setting it would appear that shallow cultivation would always be preferable." —*American Horticulturist*, December, 1930.

If unexpected visitors drop in when the house is upset, be nonchalant. Pretend it is an indoor miniature golf course.

Mother (telephoning from a party): "Johnny, I hope you and Bobby are being good boys while I am away."

Johnny: "Yes, we are. And mama, we're having more fun. We let the bathtub run over and are playing Niagara Falls on the stairway."

Testing Fertilizers for Strawberries

HOLLIS SULLIVAN

IN 1929 I received through your office one hundred pounds of Ammonium Sulphate to try on my strawberries. I made an application of 2½ pounds per 100 feet of row on October 10, 1929. Then leaving two rows as a check, on April 10th, 1930, I applied 2½ pounds per 100 feet of row. Leaving several check rows, an application of a complete fertilizer was applied at the same rate. June 12th an examination was made of the various plots and comparisons were made to determine the amount of extra growth (if any) that could be held accountable to the use of the fertilizers and the different dates of application.

The plots that had the April 10th application of 2½ pounds to the 100 feet of row of Ammonium Sulphate had the best of the others by a small margin which made it look in this particular case as if the spring application was the best.

The fall application of 2½ pounds of Ammonuim Sulphate on October 10, 1929 appeared to be the next best. The foliage was much larger and darker in appearance than the check rows that had no application of fertilizer.

The application of the complete fertilizer was third in appearance of growth and general appearance and very much better than the check rows that had no fertilizers.

Some of these fertilizers were saved and tried on the new plantings May 1st, 1930. On this experiment the results were slightly different. The complete fertilizer seemed to have the best of the argument in this case, the plants being larger and stronger, and throwing more runners than the others.

The Ammonium Sulphate applied at the same rate gave almost as good results but not quite. The plants did not seem to have the thrifty healthy look that those with the complete fertilizer had. They were very much better than the rows without any help from fertilizer.

From what I have been able to observe from this experiment. I believe that for an application of fertilizer to help a bed almost ready to crop, a spring application about April 10th, would help promote a vigorous leaf growth and help to produce a heavier crop of berries.

For a new bed it would probably be better to use the complete fertilizer as it seemed to give us the best results this dry year. It might not work out the same another season under different conditions.

The one thing absolutely conclusive about this experiment is that fertilizer of either kind gave a very pronounced vigor and growth that the unfertilized plants lacked.

THE FIVE AGES OF MAN

"Daddy, I know how to do everything," said the little boy of five.

"What I don't know isn't worth knowing," said the young man of twenty.

"Well anyway, I do know my own trade from A to Z," said the man of thirty-five.

"There are very few matters, I am sorry to say, that I am really quite sure about," said the man of fifty.

"I have learned a bit, but not much, since I was born; but knowledge is so vast that one cannot become wise in a short lifetime," said the man of sixty-five.

THE ROADSIDE MARKETS

THE roadside market is not a form of recreation. In order to be successful with it will require long hours of work with a thorough knowledge of the problems. In a recent issue of Fruits and Gardens, M. G. Eastman presents an article which gives the distribution of sales throughout the week at an average of 72 different roadside stands. The sales were as follows:

Sunday	30%
Monday	11%
Tuesday	9%
Wednesday	10%
Thursday	9%
Friday	12%
Saturday	19%

The heaviest days are Saturday and Sunday because that is the time motorists from the city want to get out on the open road. It means also that the grower will have to take his vacation in the winter time.

The roadside stand will, no doubt, have the same opportunity as any retail store. It must build up good will. A great many people are now afraid to deal with the roadside stand because they have at some time or other been disappointed with their purchases. If, however, they know the stand to be reliable, that the fruits or vegetables are fresh, the quality good or better than they can get in their up-town stores, they will be glad to buy and be willing to pay a fair price.

However, let them get stung a few times and they will say "My neighborhood groceryman has to pay taxes so I guess I'll support him."

Read the article in this month's issue by Wm. Haines of New Jersey on the roadside market.

"Humph! Your papa is a shoemaker, and you haven't got any shoes?"

"Humph, yourself. Your papa is a dentist and your little sister's got only four teeth."

A New Hardy Cherry

C. V. PORTER

THERE are two sections of the world which have fruit plants of special value for the colder parts of America. One of these is the section of eastern Asia which contains Manchuria, South eastern Siberia and Northern Korea. The other is Russia. Some of the Russian apples were imported way back in 1834 but the main fruit importations from Russia were made toward the last part of the past century.

Among these importations were a number of sour cherry varieties. They were inferior to our best commercial kinds but they had a good deal of hardiness. Eventually, several of these varieties found their way into the hands of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, pioneer horticulturist of southern Manitoba. Mr. Stevenson gave them a thorough test and found that while they had a good deal of hardiness in the wood, most of them were tender in bud and few of them fruited. From those that did fruit he saved and planted the pits and grew a number of seedlings a few of which were superior to their parents in fruit characteristics. He, again planted the pits of these best seedlings and grew a number of grandchildren of the original Russian varieties. Some of these seedlings were better than the parents and there are now growing on the Stevenson farm, sour cherry varieties equal to the Early Richmond in size and quality and entirely hardy in that section where the temperature average for January is about 12 degrees lower than that of St. Paul and where there are few winters when the mercury does not sink to between 30 and 40 degrees below zero.

At the Stevenson's and at the Dominion Experimental Farm nearby, the cherries are grown on their own roots and in hedge row form much as the raspberry is grown. There is no acceptable root stock as yet which will stand the winters in that section. While the trees on their own roots sucker freely the suckers can be kept down apparently without much more trouble than are those of the raspberry.

These sour cherry hedge rows are productive and they bear fruit of size and acceptable quality. The cherry breeding work is being carried on by the Stevensons and at the Dominion Farm. It seems very probable that in a few years there will be developed very hardy, superior varieties.

From Geneva, New York comes the Chase of the Morello type and similar to but alleged to be better than English Morello. Cerise de Ostheim is recommended by Ottawo Canada Central Experimental Farms as a dark, late, good quality, hardy variety. It has also proven successful near the Soo in Northern Michigan. From Ames, Iowa come several varieties of sour cherries which are stated to show resistance to leaf spot disease. Several of these have shown good size and quality as grown by the writer. There is plenty of room for cherry improvement and a wide open field for the man who wants to create new hardy varieties of size, quality and productiveness.

PRUNING SHRUBS

Shrubs are pruned in various ways, depending upon character and blooming habit. Prune young shrubbery back to influence shape and manner of growth. Shrubs which make their bloom on the new growth of year before should be pruned in summer, just after blooming. This includes deutzias, pearlbush, lilacs, forsythia, Japanese quince and mockorange. Those that bloom on old growth can be pruned in early spring. Hills of snow hydrangeas are either severely pruned or cut to ground in early spring. With most established shrubs, prune by cutting out old canes at the ground.

RASPBERRIES YIELD 725 CRATES PER ACRE

FRED SEMPH of Longmont, Colorado, had the highest yield of raspberries reported this year in the state contest sponsored by the Colorado Agricultural College.

His one-fifth of an acre yielded 145 crates of red raspberries at the rate of 725 crates per acre—more than four times the average production throughout the state.

L. F. Watts of Canon City was the winner of the contest last year, with a yield rate of 566 crates per acre. Lester Haynes of Longmont was second in 1929 with a yield of 518 crates. Both of these yields, like that of Mr. Semph, were obtained from patches that had been heavily manured.

Semph grew Marlboro raspberries in the hill system, leaving 15 canes per hill in rows seven feet apart. He does not head-back the canes at all, and consequently his producing canes are 5 and one-half to 6 and one-half feet long.

After covering his canes in the fall, Mr. Semph applies barn-yard manure 4 to 6 inches deep over the entire patch every year. He covers the canes about mid-October five days after the last heavy irrigation.

The average yield of the 14 growers entered in the contest was 256 crates per acre, 80 crates higher than the state average, but still not sufficiently high to be called a good yield.

From a summary of the records it seems that the low yields are largely due to inconsistent and light fertilization, insufficient irrigation, heading canes too severely, and late uncovering where canes were buried during the winter.

Great disappointments will be avoided right from the start if proper care is taken in the sowing of seed. This is a point in successful gardening that cannot be too emphatically called to mind. Careful planting of seed is the necessary first start to a good garden.

AMOUNT OF MOISTURE PLANTS REQUIRE FOR WINTER

THE question as to the amount of moisture plants require for going into winter has been asked by several of our members. A member wrote recently that some instructions were to the effect that plants should be soaked in the fall before the final freeze-up, while others stated that moisture would be detrimental. The answer to this question is that it depends entirely upon the type of plants being grown.

Mr. Paul Battey of Northbrook Gardens, Northbrook, Illinois, gives a very good answer to this question in the January issue of *Garden Glories*. He states:

It is important to give attention to moisture conditions when the garden is going into the winter. Evergreens of all kinds should go into the winter with an ample supply of moisture around their roots, as this must last them until the ground thaws in the spring. I believe this is the greatest source of loss of evergreens in winter killing.

Other plants, such as roses and bearded irises, should go into the winter quite dry, as this materially aids in maintaining the dormancy necessary to successful wintering. It is well to hill up your rose bushes eight inches or more as this insures the draining away of any excess moisture due to winter thawing. I believe this is more effective, under our middle west conditions, than any kind of mulching, so far as roses are concerned.

With regard to our climbing roses, it is advisable, in late summer, to prune the ends of the lustiest shoots, as this has a very helpful tendency in hardening up the remaining wood to better resist our winter conditions.

What to Look for in Buying Nursery Stock

Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells

CHARLES HAWKS JR. of Wauwatosa exhibited a collection of nursery stock at the convention which he used in demonstrating "What to look for in buying nursery stock."

He compared the nursery business to the furniture business in that prices vary with workmanship and labor.

The ease of reproduction, the rate of growth and the amount of care needed to get a plant to saleable size are things not taken into consideration by the average purchaser. Most people want a straight tree with a good top. A fast growing tree has these qualities but it also has softer wood and a shorter life. The structure of the underground growth is more important for the plant must seek deep in the ground for its moisture and nourishment.

Good cultivation and frequent transplantings are necessary to get a good root system. Mr. Hawks showed specimens at various ages and pointed out the better root systems near the plant in cases where transplanting has been done. Height is not so essential, in fact, a good nurseryman cuts back his shrubs at the close of the first season to stimulate more root growth. This holds true for roses, shrubs, vines and perennials as well as evergreens. More evergreens are being used today than ever before but many do not choose wisely. If cheaper stock is chosen it soon grows too large for its location and must be replaced. Most good evergreens are six to eight years old before they can be offered to trade. "A Black Hill's Spruce may be worth the added cost."

Evergreen plantings from the forest are rarely successful—they need much transplanting nor do evergreens from the nursery row prove very good due to the manner in which they have been dug. A solid mud ball should surround the roots.

Mr. Hawks showed lilacs, spirea and junipers of different ages. It was surprising to note how slow is the growth of junipers and other evergreens. A Black Hill's spruce nine years old was not a large tree. He proved that nursery stock cannot be bought by size alone, nor price alone. "Quality stock from a reliable firm is the first essential in buying," he said.

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION TO BE HELD IN 1932

NATION-WIDE plans are now in operation to make the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932 the greatest event of its kind ever held in America.

President Hoover has been named chairman of the bicentennial commission. Representative Bloom, associate director of the commission has expressed the idea of the celebration as follows:

"The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration is to be different from any celebration ever held in America. We are planning no world fair; we are planning no national exposition. Instead of bringing the people to the celebration we are taking the celebration to the people.

"George Washington belongs to all America and all Americans, regardless of race, creed or color. He belongs to the North as well as to the South; to the West as well as to the East.

"We want to reawaken in the hearts of all Americans the spirit of gratitude and reverence for America's leading citizen of all time.

Varieties of The Lilac

PHELPS WYMAN

NOTE—(The botanical name of the genus is *Syringa*, not to be confused with the genus *Philadelphus* to which the English name Syringa is sometimes applied.)

ALL the lilacs are in Wisconsin strong sturdy shrubs. None become good sized trees, although the Japanese Tree Lilac, the largest species, grows in Massachusetts to 30 ft. high, but it is the only one anywhere assuming a tree form. The smallest is the Persian Lilac but even that in Wisconsin grows to 6-8 ft. high.

The lilac in America does not impress one as an exotic, that is, a plant belonging to another country and climate. Yet it distinctly has a foreign aspect and, when planted in an estate or park far from a highly developed improvement and among native shrubbery, is clearly out of place. Like so many of our cultivated plants, it has rather the appearance of a high-bred foreigner who has adapted himself perfectly to American conditions without yet having been wholly assimilated. It has a glossy interesting leaf, a dense strong growth, and flowers in brilliant, generally fragrant conspicuous clusters. Added to these are its happy cultural characteristics, hardiness, adaptability to all soils, and ease in transplanting due to the dense growth of its fibrous root system, and we have a most attractive and easily handled shrub. Its true place, either in mass or as an individual plant, is in the vicinity of an "improvement" and it graces equally the estate and the cottage. Yet, except for the Persian Lilac, its robustness does not make it seem at home in too close proximity with the fineness of architectural detail, as in "foundation planting", except where a strong accent is wanted. Its most becoming place is as a feature elsewhere in the yard or in the middle ground of the estate, where, either as a group or mass or as a prominent individual or group of individuals, it serves as part of an enclosure or screen or stands as a specimen for its own sake.

Are all lilacs hardy everywhere in Wisconsin? If not, which are tender and where? The Japanese and Peking seem somewhat doubtful, the Late and Himalayan very doubtful.

If hardy, how large do the Japanese and Peking Lilacs grow in Wisconsin or districts of Wisconsin?

In Winona, Minnesota, in an estate on sandy soil, I saw the Josikaea Lilac with the tops dying as soon as it became a mature plant. What is the general experience?

The Common, and Persian Lilacs and the Chinese Lilacs are hardy in all Wisconsin, though in Manitoba the Common Lilac only. What is the experience in the various districts of Wisconsin with the other species named? Should they be encouraged or discouraged? My own belief is that the Society should encourage the Common and its varieties, the Persian and perhaps the Chinese, and the Japanese and Peking if they are hardy, but should go slow with the others, until more is known about them.

THE PERSIAN LILAC (S. Persica) has an attractiveness of leaf, a fineness of texture and brilliance of flower that admits it to any place where a shrub of its size is required. Often its form is dense and round with branches reaching to the ground especially if strongly pruned, but more frequently it is seen as an upright bush, broad at the top and in form like an inverted cone. Its leaves are dark green, thick and lustrous, much narrower than the leaves of the Common Lilac, its branches slenderer and its flower clusters smaller. The flowers are generally purple although there is a weak-appearing white variety. The Persian Lilac is one of the indespensables in common shrubbery planting.

THE CHINESE LILAC (S. Chinensis or S. Rothamagensis or S. vulgaris x Persica), a cross between the Common and Persian Lilacs, is in cultivation so like the Persian, except for a stronger odor, that either may be used where that type of shrub is required.

THE COMMON LILAC

Another indispensable, the Common Lilac (S. vulgaris) has a coarser framework and a larger, rounded, glossy, dark green leaf. The general form, when allowed to grow freely, is round and dense due to its strong tendency "to sucker",—that is, to throw up shoots from its roots, a tendency that in most shrubs is to be encouraged and by means of which a shrub can continually be renovated. Because of this tendency, the lilac makes also a good hedge plant where a high broad hedge is desired. Many people do not like this habit of "suckering" in an individual specimen plant and cut down the lower shoots, throwing the growth into one or a few strong stems giving the effect of a small tree.

The fragrant flowers of the typical form appear in strong purple clusters or "panicles" and there is an excellent variety, the White Lilac, (S. vulgaris alba) where the flower clusters are white, the general form of the bush being rather more upright than the type. Of greatest interest however are its many horticultural named varieties in many shades,—white, lavender, pink, purple, red and blue and in both single and double forms. While they have not quite the same sturdiness and hardiness

as the type, they are thoroughly hardy in Wisconsin and strong growing plants.

THE JAPANESE TREE LILAC (S. Japonica) is much more upright in growth, and narrower in leaf, its flower panicles being enormous, even 1 ft. long, of a yellowish white color, coming in June-July after the flowers of the Common and Persian Lilacs have disappeared. Somewhat smaller but similar in flowers and leafage is the Peking Lilac (S. Pekinensis). These species are better adapted to specimen than to mass use.

THE HUNGARIAN LILAC (S. Josikaea) is a coarser tall shrub with heavy branches, lighter green leaves and smaller purplish panicles, sometimes planted to prolong the lilac season but from the inferiority of its effect, hardly successfully. Much the same can be said of the Late and Himalayan Lilacs, (S. villosa and its var. Emodi).

To perpetuate a fresh growth, most shrubs, after they are well established, must be frequently pruned by cutting out the older heavier branches close to the ground, the Roses every year, other shrubs somewhat less frequently. The Lilac, especially the Common Lilac, must, in part, be treated differently. To keep its growth within bounds, its strongest branches should not be cut down wholly, but occasionally cut off in part and allowed to grow out again.

After the Lilacs have finished blooming it is well to cut off the panicles of seeds both because they have no ornamental value and because they sap somewhat the strength of the plant, though this is not often done except in the most carefully tended shrubberies.

Shrubs that have virulent and conspicuous enemies are not worthwhile planting. Other shrubs may occasionally have an enemy that is annoying, but in part they can be ignored. The foliage of the Common Lilac and to some extent that of the Persian and Chinese Lilac may be covered in late summer with a white mealy coat but does no great harm. If a scale has unfortunately been brought into a shrubbery, it sometimes attacks the Persian and Chinese Lilacs seriously in which case the plants had best be treated with whale oil soap or removed.

The lilacs succeed best when in full sunlight during the whole or a considerable portion of the day. Yet they make a fair growth even in partial shade though without producing flowers. Often a screen of shrubs is wanted where there is partial shade. The lilac is one of the shrubs that may be used.

DON'T BURN THE MARSHES

A LETTER from Anne Spencer Knight of Edgerton protests against the burning of marshes which is so disastrous to bird and animal life. The burning of marshes and forests not only spoils the refuge for birds and animals but many of them are actually suffocated or burned to death. Many people have the mistaken idea that burning over a marsh is a good thing; they think that the ash, produced by burning the grass and weeds, provides fertilizer, little realizing that the humus on top of the soil is burned off, which actually destroys the best part of the soil. A peat marsh may burn up entirely right down to the sub-soil. There is a law against building a fire without a permit. The law should be enforced and every effort made to discontinue this question.

THE JONATHAN SUCCEEDS IN THE MIDDLE WEST

COUNTY Agent A. R. Chase of Wanatchee gave addresses at several conventions of state horticultural societies the past month. While his general remarks about methods used in the Pacific Northwest proved very interesting, his description of the trends in apple varieties in the Northwest attracted most attention.

His statement that the planting of Jonathan is declining and that the Northwest is going out of production of this variety to a large extent was of unusual interest. The Middle West, or rather a large part of it, produces this variety to great perfection. Of course, no western grower would admit it, but there are many growers in the Middle West who claim that the Jonathan reaches better quality there than any place in the world.

However that may be, there is a good market demand for Middle West Jonathans, and if it is true that the Northwest is going out of production of this variety, this will be good news to growers of that section. Many who heard Mr. Chase are proceeding with the growing of Jonathans in a more enthusiastic manner than ever. There is little doubt but that old Jonathan orchards will receive good care and that some new orchards of this variety will be planted. This variety has been one of the most profitable in the Middle West in recent years, and in view of Mr. Chase's statement it should continue to be a good variety to grow.

CHARLES DURST
In *Better Fruit.*

Revised Proverbs—He who hesitates loses his parking space. Give a man enough rope and he will smoke himself to death.

Caller: "Are you certain that the office manager has gone for the day?"

Office Boy: "Sure, you don't see anybody working, do you?"

Cereals are not the continued stories in the magazines. A man who makes an ash-tray out of the parlor rug is not necessarily a magician.

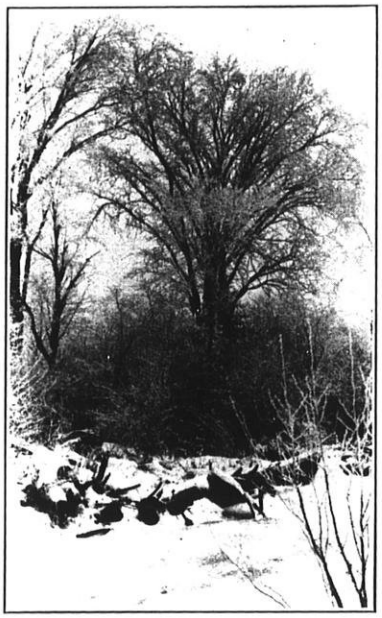
EDITORIALS

FOR a number of years past Wisconsin Horticulture has been printed by the Democrat Printing Company of Madison. This year, however, the contract was awarded the Hoard Publishing Company at Fort Atkinson, publishers of Hoard's Dairyman. For the next two years the magazine will be printed in that city. We will continue to make every effort to have the magazine reach our readers by or before the 10th of the month.

All copy for the magazine should reach us by the 20th to 24th of the month preceding publication.

The Moline or Vase Elm should be planted in preference to the common American Elm especially in cities or villages. The Moline Elm was first discovered by Mr. George Klem of northern Illinois. It grows in an upright pyramidal shape especially suitable for a narrow street. The Vase Elm grows more spreading but still upright with the tops broader than the center. It is therefore adapted to the wider city streets. Furthermore, they are much more resistant to disease than the common American Elm for which reason our State Entomologist recommends that only these species be planted.

There are over 100 million pounds of sour cherries canned in Wisconsin, Michigan and New York in a single year. The pits of these cherries, amounting to about 15% of the fruit, contain



an oil which has been found to be of considerable value. The oil content of the kernel amounts to from 32% to 40%.

In other words, if the oil was extracted from all of the cherry pits produced, it would amount to over 4 million pounds. It is used as a high grade salad oil, in the manufacture of cosmetics and of some drugs.

Surface injuring and internal blackening of red beets which resulted in a great deal of loss to Wisconsin beet growers this past summer was caused by excessive hot and dry weather, according to Prof. R. E. Vaughan, plant pathologist.

The loss was considerable in many places. The beets showed rough cankered surfaces and blackened interior tissues. It was at first thought that the trouble was due to insects or diseases, but after considerable investigation it was found to be due to the unusual weather conditions of 1930 and may not occur again for many years.

Of great importance is the statement made by a prison warden on how to make convicts better. This statement was published recently in the Wisconsin News.

More than passing thought should be given the news item from San Quentin concerning the effect of the flower garden on some of the most hardened criminals.

Warden James B. Holohan, under whose charge the garden has been increased in size, says:

"Seldom do we place a moody or stoical prisoner where he can be reached by the influence of the flowers but a side of his nature appears that other means have failed to reach."

It was a poet who said, 'God walks in gardens." Warden Holohan may not be a poet, but he, too, has seen Him walking in a garden—in the prison gardens at San Quentin.

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1. A total of 51,222 tons of fertilizer were used by Wisconsin farmers in 1930—11,000 tons more than in 1929.

2. Wisconsin leads the United States in production of cabbage for kraut. The crop was 64,800 tons in 1930 or 30% increase over the previous year.

A Fruit Testing Club for Wisconsin

OBJECT OF CLUB: 1 To test out new varieties of strawberries, raspberries, apples, cherries, plums, pears or any other fruits of merit for Wisconsin, under field conditions.

2. To report the success of these new varieties so that the information may become available to the fruit growers of Wisconsin.

WHO MAY BECOME A MEMBER: Any member of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society willing to cooperate in this project may become a member by agreeing to—1. Pay one-half of the cost of the stock. 2. Make reports on the success of these varieties to the Horticultural Society.

VARIETIES TO BE TRIED: Only such varieties as have gone through a thorough test at a recognized experiment station or by a reliable grower having approximately the same climatic and soil conditions as Wisconsin, will be used. Members may purchase new varieties from any other source they please and make reports on them but we advise against buying from unrecognized sources.

RESULTS EXPECTED: In this work negative results will be as valuabe as positive. If a variety which has proven very popular in another section of the United States proves undesirable in Wisconsin it will save our growers considerable money to get this information and consequently not continue to experiment with such varieties. On the other hand, if a variety should be found far superior to anything we now have it will be of estimable value to our fruit growers.

HOW TO JOIN: If you are interested in taking part in this work write the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, and state what varieties of fruits you are interested in growing. Do not attempt to experiment with fruits which you are not familiar. In other words, if you are a strawberry grower we suggest you try out several new varieties of strawberries. If you are a cherry grower try out new varieties of cherries, but if cherries have not been found hardy in your locality and if there is a question as to whether they will succeed, confine yourself to fruits that are now established.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP: There will be no extra charge for membership to members of the State Horticultural Society. Any member of the Society may therefore become a member of the Fruit Testing Club by agreeing to cooperate in the work. The Horticultural Society will send a list of new varieties available, and will pay one-half of the cost of the plants purchased.

The Society reserves the right to determine the number of plants or trees it will help pay for on any one order, or the amount to be purchased during any one year. Write today if you are interested.

STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

THE officers of the State Garden Club Federation recently voted to hold their third annual State Garden and Flower Show in the Horticulture Building at the State Fair Park, West Allis, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 5-6-7, 1931.

Holding the show at the State Fair Park has met with the approval of a large number of garden clubs. Concessions and rides will be in operation in the park during June and a large crowd usually visits there every Saturday and Sunday. An automobile race is being planned for June the 7th which will bring in a large number of people.

The park is an ideal place for picincs so that garden club members and show visitors will find opportunity for recreation, luncheon and rest while visiting the show.

A CORRECTION

Under the heading "Many Nurseries Inspected" appearing in our last month's issue, our state entomologist advises that the article concerning nursery inspection suggested to us by a news service story, did not quote the law and its regulations correctly.

Permits are issued only to plant growers who make only a few local sales within a radius of 20 miles, and who do not advertise their stock. The maximum cost is $2.50 for the first acre or fraction thereof with fifty cents for each additional acre. The inspection is made at the convenience of the department when it is possible to combine it with other duties in the neighborhood so that any expense involved will not be greater than the revenue derived therefrom. Only six tags are issued and a limited number of additional ones are furnished at a cost of 10 cents each.

Dealers like resident nurserymen are required to pay an initial fee of $5.00 at the time of making their application and to list all sources from which they contemplate purchasing stock for the purpose of reselling.

'Say, is your dog clever?"

"Clever! I should say so. When I say, 'Are you coming or aren't you?' he comes or he doesn't."

"Why is Mabel so put out? The papers gave a full account of her wedding."

"Yes, they put 'Miss Blackfield was married to a well-known collector of antiques'."

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

GROWING DELPHINIUMS FROM SEED

THERE are no blue flowers among the perennials more beautiful than the Delphinium. Every shade, from the palest to the deepest blue, is seen in those stately spires that seem to fit with grace into every part of the garden.

Delphiniums can be raised from seed more easily perhaps than many other perennial plants, at least that has been my experience.

I usually plant some seed every spring—for March sown seed, will, if properly cared for, produce splendid blooming plants the following September.

The seed is very important, so buy the very best you can get; I assure you the money will be well spent. Sow the seeds in the house in flats or fern pots, from the first to the middle of March. This will give you plenty of time to grow them, without danger of getting spindling plants.

Use any good garden loam, with a third of sand added; add also enough sifted sphagnum moss to lighten and fluff the soil, about a hand full to a quart of ground, then sift all through a wire screen. Cover the bottom of your flat, cheese box or fern pot with a layer of coarse gravel or cinders for drainage. Then cover with a thin layer of sphagnum moss. This will keep the soil from shifting through and also hold moisture for the roots later on.

Fill in the soil mixture almost to the top of box or pot and water thoroughly; let stand for a few hours until the soil is settled down. Then sow seeds in

Mrs. Strong Among Her Delphiniums

rows very thinly, pat gently down into the damp soil and cover with sifted sphagnum moss, patting this down also. Cover the box or pot with a thin cloth, and place over this a pane of glass. Usually the moss will soon be damp enough to stay in place after a few hours; keep the soil moist, not wet—all the time and keep cloth and glass on until seeds germinate, usually about ten days if seed is fairly fresh. After seeds have germinated remove the cloth but keep on glass until the first leaves unfold and then remove it. The seed boxes have been, of course, placed in a light warm window.

If the seed is old, but of good quality, do not discard it as of no value, simply soak the seed for at least twenty four hours in warm water, pat dry between folds of soft cloth and sow as usual. Old seed forms a very hard shell; when soaked it will germinate as readily as fresher seed.

Keep the little Delphinium roots moist all of the time, but be careful not to give the leaves and stems too much moisture or they will develop wilt. Stir the soil between the rows often. They will grow rapidly at first, then seem to stand still, but are developing a fine root system if the soil is moist enough.

As soon as the weather permits, transplant into a cold frame with soil prepared same as for the seed pans, adding bone meal plentifully. I use about two pounds for a frame about three by eight feet, with six or eight inches of soil. The seedlings may be planted quite closely in the row—rows to be about four inches apart. Keep well watered and give plenty of air.

After seedlings are nicely growing in the frame, water and air are the two things to be remembered daily. Cultivate between the rows once a week and of course keep weeds out.

After the many urgent things are done in the spring, the thrifty well rooted plants are transplanted to a part of the garden that has been well fertilized the previous year. The ground is spaded deeply, well worked up and bone meal is scattered thickly along the rows where the plants are to grow. The plants are watered well when set out and kept moist until they begin growing nicely. After that water is given only when soil shows signs of being quite dry.

The plants are kept well cultivated, being careful not to hoe too deeply close to plants, as that would cut the roots.

These plants should and will be large thrifty plants by the first of September, sending up

strong spikes of bloom that will compare very favorably with the usual two year old plant.

I like the cold frame for the first transplanting, as they grow on with so little attention during those first busy days of spring.

As the plants bloom—they are moved to the borders or cutting garden. I do not use lime on the soil. Bone meal and well rotted manure are used, for Delphiniums are good feeders, but no fresh manure unless you do not mind grubs eating up your choicest plants.

I sprinkle tobacco stems or dust around all plants early in the spring (not those in frames).

If you have had trouble growing Delphiniums from seed—try this way, its really very simple, but remember—they must not get dry during the time of germination, if they do, why the seeds "just do not come up".

NEW BULLETIN ON GARDENING

"BETTER Gardening—What, When and How to Plant" by Harry R. O'Brien who writes for Better Homes and Gardens, is a new bulletin just issued by the Union Fork and Hoe Company of Columbus, Ohio and may be obtained by garden club members free of charge.

It contains a great deal of very valuable information. We suggest the secretaries of the garden clubs get in touch with the company for a supply of these booklets to be given to their club members.

LANDSCAPING BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND STREET

Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells

"HOME grounds in the cities are smaller today than formerly and any scheme of landscaping must consider this trend. The arrangement of buildings on the lot, the size of the garden and the placing of the walks and drives must all be considered when landscaping. Planting is merely embellishing the picture", said Prof. Longenecker in his talk at the convention. He laid down certain principles that must be followed:

1. Simplicity — straight forward lines that give a feeling of spaciousness. Form should follow function, that is, utility should direct form, avoiding needless curves.

2. Balance—gives a feeling of stability to the design. A formal scheme, for example like objects at a given distance is easier than an informal scheme.

3. Scale.

4. Focalization—a central key note.

5. Sequence—a choosing of form texture and color. In the matter of form one must decide whether specimen plants or masses are best. In choosing color of plants leaves and twig coloring should be considered as well as flower color. Color values, tones, hues and intensity determine how one plant may grade into adjacent plants. Accents may be obtained by using variegated foliage.

"It is best to use plants of neutral character and tones for foundation planting. Most of our plants are medium in texture. They no not vary as do those of the orient or desert.

"As few variations in form as possible should be the rule. Much thoughtful planning is needed to make the home grounds individual, said Prof. Longenecker. "Many choose certain plants because their neighbors have them, the nurseryman sells them or they just want them. A better way is to make it clear to the nurseryman just what you want. A colored foliage plant that looks well in your neighbor's setting may not be good in your own. It is true that your front yard belongs somewhat to the public so there should be a continuity of interest between yards along the street."

Prof. Longenecker showed very beautiful slides to illustrate his points on landscaping and showed how the trend for a simpler type of architecture was bringing back an older and better type of planting.

"Plant wisely and you plant well" was his present day slogan.

Inquirer: "Tell me, is there any difference between your Class A and Class B European tours?"

Travel Clerk: "Yes. On the Class A tour we give you a guarantee that you won't be kissed by Mussolini."

Fitchett

Dahlia Gardens

Catalog Free Janesville, Wis.

PERENNIAL PLANT COLLECTION

Hardy Wisconsin Grown

Collections of strong, field grown plants, carefully dug with ball of earth, each plant wrapped separately, properly labeled.

Collection No. 1. 25 hardy plants for the border, tall, medium and low growing sorts, including Anchusa, Delphinium, Dianthus, Lychnis, Penstemon, and other varieties, all different $3.75

Collection No. 2. 25 plants for the Rock Garden, Sedums, Violas, Anemones, Campanulas, Silene, Etc., all different 4.00

Collection No. 3. 25 plants suitable for shady locations 3.75

Collection No. 4. 25 hardy plants, all the best varieties for cut flowers from early summer until late fall 4.00

Collections are best shipped by express. If wanted by parcel post, include postage in your remittance. Free delivery by truck in the Milwaukee district.

CEDAR HEDGE FARM NURSERY

A. F. Boerner, Mgr.

Cedarburg, Wisconsin

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state to deevlop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

WHAT WE MAY HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH

LOIS BOWERS
President State Garden Club Federation

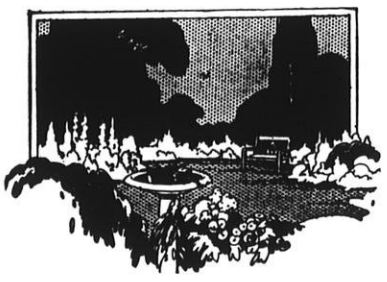
SINCE the last meeting of the Executive Board, I have been thinking a great deal about the aims of the Garden Club Federation and what it may accomplish.

The question is, are we going to be content to simply help ourselves with our own individual problems, or are we going to do something much more far-reaching as well?

I think, of course, that the first and most important thing to be accomplished, is to help our members to become better gardeners, because unless we increase our own knowledge of the subject and our practical experience, we cannot go on and do much in a larger field.

Our new lecture bureau should be of great benefit to the clubs in helping to make up their programs. We must have more articles in our magazine on subjects of special interest to the members. Our own members can help greatly in this, too, by sending in short articles telling of their own experience. I believe I mentioned that last month. Next, as a matter of education, tours of gardens are very helpful. We hope the new tour committee will take care of that, so that if a club wishes to see gardens in a certain locality, the necessary information can be obtained from that committee.

Next, we must try to interest others in this most facinating and worthwhile hobby. There



are so many people around us eager to get started if they but knew how. Here is where a great flower and garden show is most valuable. The show is always of interest to a gardener, but it is also a great stimulus to others. The small gardens especially are interesting, as examples of what may be done in even a very small space.

After considering our own problems, we must begin to look beyond our own garden walls. There the problem is to help beautify our cities and villages and our highways. Our garden clubs really can do wonders along this line. It will be slower and the results not apparent at once, but if we all put our shoulders to the wheel a great deal can be accomplished. We can assist in distributing information about the need for preservation of our wild flowers and the natural beauties of our landscape. We can help greatly in eliminating the obnoxious billboards from our highways. We can co-operate with our county agents and highway commission in beautifying our highways, and in the cities we can co-operate with the park boards. We can also persuade the park boards or the nurserymen in our districts to try out new varieties of plants and shrubs to test their hardiness and value. If neither of those ways are practical we can make our own gardens experimental stations for this sort of work. There are many new and splendid introductions each year, but unless there is a demand for them the nurserymen cannot be expected to take their time to try them out. Let us be among the first to do this.

When we, as a Federation, are functioning along all of these lines, then ours will be a more beautiful state, and we will have justified our organization.

NEW CIRCULAR ON ORGANIZING A GARDEN CLUB

A CIRCULAR entitled "Suggestions for Organizing Garden Clubs" has been completed and is now available. The circular covers suggestions on the procedure for organizing a club, the duties and responsibilities of officers, a constitution and by-laws, and complete outline for program for each month of the year. A list of garden books with the name of the author and price is available.

This bulletin will be of value to the officers of garden clubs but is designed and will be of particular value to help those who contemplate organizing a new club.

If you hear of anyone interested in organizing a club, suggest to them that they write the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Washington Building, Madison, Wisconsin, for a copy of this circular.

On Forming A Garden Club

Mrs. Francis King Gives Valuable Pointers

IN the charming volume entitled "Pages From A Garden Note-Book" by Mrs. Frances King, there is a chapter on forming a garden club. Some of the helpful suggestions Mrs. King mentions in this chapter are as follows:

"Two or three people who happen to meet in a brightly blooming garden or on a terrace or piazza overlooking the same. The talk is all of the beauty before them. The wish is put into words by one or another of the group that a number of friends and acquaintances might gather at stated times for the purpose of discussing garden topics. Then follows a meeting of say twelve to twenty interested ones, the actual organizing, the election of officers, the appointing of a few committees, and lo! a new garden club is in existence.

"As to rules and general matters of organization, *the less red tape the better,* and this especially where the number is comparatively small. But in clubs numbering a membership of from twenty to thirty up, a fairly solid framework is essential to profitable existence.**

"Always have on the table of the presiding officer a few specimen flowers or foliage cuttings, *correctly labeled.* This is a stimulus which acts in many directions.

"Allow as little business as possible to come before regular meetings—bend all your energies there to discussion of the horticultural subject.

"An occasional lecture by one thoroughly versed in some special subject connected with the garden is a wonderful fillip to interest in meetings. But—not too many lectures, or individual participation lags. Once or twice a season experience meetings are well. Call the roll, asking each member beforehand to use three minutes in describing her greatest success or most depressing failure during the past season. The severest garden club atmosphere under this treatment warms and glows.

"Too many lectures, I may repeat, hurt rather than help. Too much intensive work is apt to grow dull. To strike the delicate balance is the needed thing. Above all, to get many members actively to work—this is the secret of success in any organization of any kind.

"The very life-blood of any meeting is free and intelligent discussion, and this is always present in the garden club of our town. Always the hidden gifts of knowledge and of expression which come to light prove a delightful thing.

"In the garden club of Alma we have sixteen groups of women, each group charged with the business of growing the best flowers from seed. The groups at present are as follows: sweet-william, zinnia, gladiolus, iris, columbine, poppy, Shasta daisy, geranium, dahlia, stock, larkspur, and others whose names may readily occur to the reader. These groups meet at their own convenience, buy their seeds, plant and take care of the trial bed allotted to them. * * * *

"Memberships in large horticultural organizations are highly desirable as in this way the help of the many is brought to the few."

A FLOWER SHOW JUDGING SCHOOL

A SCHOOL for those who wish to become judges for flower shows has been arranged by the State Garden Club Federation. The meeting will be held in the Milwaukee Art Institute Building, which is next to the Latham Art Gallery, on Thursday, February 19th beginning at 10:30 a. m.

The Program

10:30 A. M.

Use of China in Table Arrangement
Miss Ann Koerner

11:15 A. M.

Arrangement of Flowers
Archie McDonald

Recess for Lunch

1:15 P. M.

Flower Show Judging School
General Principles for Judging Flower Shows — Prof. J. G. Moore

2:00 P. M.

How to Judge Cut Flowers
James ~~Livingstone~~

2:45 P. M

Entry Tags and Entry Books for Flower Shows — H. J. Rahmlow

Exhibit of Material prepared by Federation Committee

Plans for Plant Testing
Mrs. Wm. Bowers

The State Garden and Flower Show

THE QUARTERLY BANK ANALYSIS OF THE WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

THE following is the treasurer's report of the State Garden Club Federation for the period November 23, 1930 to January 23, 1931.

Cash in bank—Nov. 23, 1930	$27.96	
1931 dues collected	18.00	
Total receipts		$45.96
Disbursements—Dues to State Hort. Soc.	12.60	
Expense to convention (Mrs. Malish and Mrs. Sperber)	29.30	
Expense for Executive Comm. meeting	2.60	
Total Disbursements		44.50
Balance Jan. 23, 1931		$ 1.46

Most of the membership dues from the various ~~garden clubs~~ are due during February and March so we expect a better balance at the end of the next quarter.

Mrs. James Johnson
Treasurer.

News of The Garden Clubs

MADISON WEST SIDE CLUB TO TEST NEW VARIETIES

The WEST SIDE GARDEN CLUB of Madison had an interesting meeting in January. Five of the club members reported on the interesting features of talks they heard at the convention. Each one expressed the opinion that they had received a great many new ideas from these sessions.

The president of the club, Mrs. Maud Shoemaker, appointed a committee of three to prepare a list of new perennials and annuals with which the members might wish to become acquainted. This list is to be divided among the members at the next meeting and each will grow several of the new varieties in their garden this coming year. The plan is to have a tour when the flowers are in bloom so that all may see and become acquainted with the new varieties.

JEFFERSON GARDEN CLUB TO JOIN TREE PLANTING ARMY

Esther Friedel, Secretary

The Jefferson Garden Club, after a two month's vacation, resumed its regular meetings on January 12th.

The club decided to join the Tree planting army and take part in the plans for marking the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The plans for time and place of planting will be formulated at a later meeting.

Through the courtesy of the Heid Hardware and Implement Co., each member was presented with a True Temper Garden Book which is full of useful garden information. The charts and illustrations are exceptionally valuable to gardeners.

Questions such as "What shall be done now in preparation for the spring work? What essential points should be observed in growing annuals? What annuals can be grown in partial shade? What annuals should be grouped?" etc. were handed to each member and the answers brought forth a general discussion.

BUILD ROCK GARDENS OSHKOSH SOCIETY TOLD

Florence Winchester, Secretary

The evening of January 5th marked the first meeting for 1931 of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society. The event was largely attended and following the cafeteria supper the newly elected officers were installed. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. John Geiger, the retiring president for the good work done in 1930. The usual order of business was taken up after which the society was entertained by the High School boys' quartet. Miss Ruth Kelley, their instructor, played the piano accompaniments.

Mr. G. S. Schissler, a prominent horticulturist of Morton Grove, Illinois, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Rock Gardens." Rock gardens add gracefulness and complete the harmony not found in formal planting. They should be used in conjunction with all other forms of gardening as it adds to the completeness of the whole. The extreme hardiness of Alpine plants used in rock gardens make them a particular asset. Rock gardening relieves the plainness and flatness of a plot of ground, especially when used with paths, pools, garden seats, arbors, sun dials, bird houses, border plantings, shrubs and so forth, thereby creating an environment which is a pleasure to the home owner and a garden to use and enjoy.

In landscaping work it is the aim of the up-to-date landscaper to make the home owners wish to enjoy every possible moment in their individual home grounds, as well as to have the gardens form a scenic setting for the buildings. He emphasized the need of laying a garden out properly for a definite plan insures a continuation of bloom throughout the growing year.

Mr. Schissler heartily endorsed the rock garden to all garden enthusiasts and also pointed out some of the interests and enjoyments which come from the scientific breeding of flowers, stating that this should not be restricted to experts but all gardeners should try their hand at it.

A number of questions were asked in the question box, one of the most interesting being, "What are some of the most effective trees and shrubs for winter beauty?" Spruce and other evergreens, white birch, red and yellow dogwood, meadow rose, bittersweet and golden bark willows were recommended.

The $2.00 premium for fourth place on the luncheon table at the winter meeting at Madison was handed in by Mrs. Wm. Nelson.

New members voted into the society were: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Mueller, Dr. L. J. Mackin, Mr. Hugh Evans, Mr. Ernest A. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. David Ciscel, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Davis.

MADISON GARDEN CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

THE MADISON GARDEN CLUB held their annual banquet and election of officers at Miss Brown's cafeteria on January the 13th.

The meeting was opened with a short eulogy on the life of the club's former president, Mr. Mark Troxell, who died during December.

Considerable discussion followed as to whether or not the club should consider again affiliating with the State Garden Club Federation. A vote was taken which decided that the club would discontinue its affiliation with the Federation.

The club then voted to affiliate with the State Horticultural Society.

The following officers were elected for 1931: Mr. F. Bodenstein, president; Mrs. C. L. Dean, vice-president; Mrs. Floyd Ballard, secretary; Mr. Sam Post, treasurer.

The club treasury showed a flourishing condition, there being $46 in the treasury. Over 50 were present at the meeting.

Seeds must be kept moist but not wet during the germinating period. Once the germ has broken the seed coat and the seed box, pot, or seed bed is allowed to dry out the tiny plant dries up and dies without ever getting above ground. Then you will hear the complaint of bad seed. The soil must be kept at an even degree of moisture and it must be watered often enough to maintain it but it never should be soaked so that it is in the condition of mud.

ELKHORN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Mable Jahr, Secretary

For our December meeting the garden club invited the public to meet with us in the courthouse to hear Prof. F. A. Aust of the University Extension Department, Madison.

The meeting of January ninth was held at the home of Mrs. H. D. L. Adkins. After the reading of the yearly reports a letter was read from our retiring president, Mrs. Edward Hicks, who is spending the winter in the South.

Mrs. H. D. L. Adkins was elected president; Mrs. Henry Wales, vice-president; Mrs. Chas. Jahr, secretary-treasurer. After the business meeting we adjourned for a social time.

LA BELLE CLUB STUDIES PROPAGATION

Wilma Weart, Secretary

The January meeting of the La Belle Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Sidney Welch.

Messrs. Norman Meineke and William James, both instructors at the local High School, gave an interesting talk on Propagation of Plants and Classifying Plant Life. These talks were illustrated and were most instructive.

HARTLAND CLUB REELECTS OFFICERS

At the last meeting of the Hartland Garden Club, the following officers were reelected for the coming year:

Mrs. R. O. Erickson, President
Rev. P. H. Hartwig, Vice President
Mrs. M. H. Hathaway, Secretary and Treasurer

Billy Sunday (commenting on Demon Rum): "And if I had my way, I'd throw all the liquor and whiskey in this town into the river. We will now sing the concluding hymn.' '

Choirmaster: "The congregation will please rise and sing No. 79—'Shall We Gather at the River?' "

Little Girl: "Grandpa, why don't you grow hair on your head?"

Grandpa: "Well, why don't grass grow on a busy street?"

Little Girl: "Oh, I see! It can't get up through the concrete."

Care of House Plants

Topics at Wauwatosa Club Meeting

Ernest Lefeber, Secretary

The January meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held at the High School January 21. After the necessary business had been transacted, Mrs. O. J. Reuss gave a very interesting and instructive paper on House Plants.

The size of pot depends on the variety of plant, its stage of growth, and its system of rooting, but when most plants are finally potted for blooming a six inch pot is a good average size. New pots should be soaked in water before using to prevent their taking too much moisture from the roots of plants, and old pots should be thoroughly scrubbed to destroy disease germs.

In a six or ten inch pot should be put one-half to two inches of drainage—broken pots and pebbles with a layer of Sphagnum moss. A good mixture of soil for house plants is one part leaf mould and well rotted manure, one part sand which acts as a purifier, and three parts good garden soil.

Old plants in particular need fertilizing. Liquid and manure in the proportion of one to four or one cup fine bone meal to one-half bushel soil are both good fertilizers.

Many house plants are ruined by being kept in too warm a room. A temperature of 60 to 70 degrees is about right for house plants. Plants must have air. Care must be taken to spray dirt from leaves and to give the plants air but not subject them to a direct draft.

Some plants like geraniums and begonias thrive in an east light, palms, ferns, ivy, prefer a north light. Few plants can stand the intense unshaded sun of a south or west exposure. All plants during their growing period should have an ample supply of water. Perhaps the best general rule for determining when a plant needs water is that when the soil in any pot or box has dried out so that it is crumbly, then it is time to water. Always give enough water to saturate the entire ball of earth. Sometimes this is best done by setting the pot in a pan of water until the soil is saturated.

As plants breathe through their leaves and constant evaporation is going on, the leaves should be kept clean and moist by spraying.

One very troublesome pest is the aphis. Any good nicotine spray may be used to control this but it requires constant vigilance.

The red spider is apt to appear when plants are kept in too hot and dry an atmosphere. They are best controlled by frequent spraying of the plants with water as spiders do not like water.

The sear that sometimes appears on such plants as palms or oleanders may be removed by kerosene emulsion.

The wooly aphis should be sprayed with lemon or fir tree oil.

When small flies appear among plants it is an indication that small white worms are at work at the roots. Water the plants with lime water, made in the proportion of one cup of lime to a gallon of water. Tea and coffee grounds often used by people as a fertilizer are of no value whatever and only make a breeding place for pests.

The Dutch bulbs are easily forced in the house and they are a delight during February and March.

After some spirited discussion of Mrs. Reuss' paper the meeting was turned over to Mr. A. Wuchtert who had brought the miniature model house plan and plat sponsored by the House Show. He asked the members to offer suggestions for landscaping the grounds. A committee was appointed to confer with him. Everyone present enjoyed the meeting.

RIVER FALLS GARDEN CLUB JOINS FEDERATION

The Garden Club held its annual election of officers in January. The following were elected: President, Prof. A. C. Vogele; Vice-President, Mrs. C. E. Shepard; Sec'y. Treas., Mrs. Jeno Vann.

The program for the coming year was discussed and plans made for a most interesting and profitable season.

The club is completing its affiliation with the State Garden Club Federation.

WEST ALLIS CLUB HEARS OF PLANTS FROM SUNNY SOUTH

Martha Krienitz, Secretary

The West Allis Garden Club met January 21st at the home of Mrs. Walter Brubaker.

Election of officers took place with the following results:

Mrs. Robert Stoll, president; Miss Martha Krienitz, secretary-treasurer. The president appointed Mrs. Edna Sewell to report the news of the monthly meetings to Wisconsin Horticulture.

A most interesting talk was given by Mrs. Clara Harrington, who had the pleasure to receive as a Christ-

(Continued on page 174)

The Best Dahlias

SEVERAL of our leading dahlia growers were recently asked to name their choice of the best dahlias. Mr. Arthur Strobel, manager of the Badger Dahlia Farms, made the following selection, which he states are the most satisfactory and most popular from the report of customers from every section of the state.

Decorative

1. Jersey's Beauty	pink
2. Mrs. I. D. Warner	mauve
3. Jane Cowl	buff
4. Marmion	yellow

Hybrid Cactus

1. Fort Monmouth	wine red
2. Alice Whittier	pale yellow
3. Cigarette	variegated flame and cream

Cactus

1. Jon. Von Tets	pure white
2. Andreas Hofer	salmon
3. Calif. Beauty	coppery bronze

Pompom

1. Vivid	scarlet
2. Foe Fette	pure white
3. Kleine Domitea	pure buff

Show

1. Gold Medal	autumn shades
2. A. D. Livonia	bright pink

Peony

1. Drum Major	brillian scarlet
2. King Harold	deep velvet black
3. City of Portland	deep yellow

In the decorative class no more attractive or superior variety has ever appeared than that called Jersey's Beauty. It rarely proves a failure and produces flowers in abundance on excellent stems. It is one of the most sought after on the cut-flower market and commands a high price. Mrs. Warner is another prize-winner of a very fine and unusual color produced on strong plants with excellent stems. Jane Cowl is the most famous of the recent new introductions combining size, beauty and general successfulness in varied localities. I have omitted

The selection of varieties of dahlias given here represents the experience of one of our leading professionals and also an amateur dahlia grower. It should be a valuable guide to those who wish to start with the best varieties.

the following well known dahlias for these reasons: Kemp's Violet Wonder poor bloomer and very poor cut-flower, Elite Glory coarse and short-stemmed, M. Woodrow Wilson faded colors and poor centers. Queen of the Garden Beautiful poor bloomer and not insect resistant, Jersey's Beacon fades in hot sun and often turns single, Sagamore poor bloomer, Bashful Giant coarse irregular, poor bloomer and poor stem.

In the cactus I have omitted F. W. Fellows poor root maker and keeper, Ballet Girl fails to stand hot sun and stunts easily, Ambassador poor bloomer and opens center.

In hybrid cactus I have ommitted Mariposa poor root keeper otherwise excellent, Jersey's Radiant not insect resistant and fades in the sun, Kalif fades and poor bloomer.

Some exceptionally fine new varieties are as follows, I can not give these varieties their true value for Wisconsin as I have raised them only under the best of conditions and do not know if they would prove the equal of the tested varieties in the average garden, Treasure Island, Thomas Edison, Waldheim Sunshine, Grace Ricords, Regal and Kathleen Norris.

In raising any variety of dahlia good common sense and culture are necessary to produce high quality blossoms. The dahlia unlike some other very popular flowers does not stand neglect even for short periods of time. On the contrary it is not fond of pampering and overfeeding with strong plant foods. Good average soil, plenty of thorough and proper cultivation, sufficient water and control of insects will produce the mammoth flowers that excite the admiration of most home gardeners.

Mrs. W. Delaporte of Milwaukee who has grown a large number of varieties of dahlias as well as having created several new varieties of great promise, named the following as her favorite varieties of dahlias for the small garden.

Decorative Yellow

Marmion — Jane Cowl
Edith Beryl — Lemonade
Amarillo Grand

Decorative Pink

Kathleen Norris — Harry Mayer
Dorothy Stone
Papillon a Hybrid Cactus

Decorative Copper Color

Roman Eagle — Jersey Mammoth

Decorative White

Nothing I have grown can compare with Ida Perkins Decorative.

Decorative

Ft. Washington—beautiful red.
Ft. Monmouth, Hyrid Cactus—Crimson Maroon.
All these are good bloomers, and fine bulb producers.

Some of these are listed very reasonable and no garden can afford to be without them. I raise about eleven hundred but these are my favorites.

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor of Grandpa Eben Hoskins.

"I can't say yit," answered Grandpa, cautiously. "They's several o' them testimonial fellers a-dickerin' with me."

They were driving along a beautiful stretch of country road, when she, driving the car, espied repairmen climbing several telephone poles.

"Look at those fools, Harry. I guess they think I've never driven before."

Hedges for Cold Climates

ONE of the most interesting features in the ornamental grounds at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada, is a collection of hedges. Until recently there were over 80, but some of them have been discarded and there now are 46 growing side by side. They are 50 feet in length and the oldest was planted in 1887. The young plants were put in 18 inches apart and the hedges are kept trimmed, some requiring cutting twice a year, while others only need it once. I will mention a few of the outstanding ones, with the date of planting and the width and height of the hedge in 1930.

Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry): Planted 1914, is three feet eight inches high and four feet seven inches wide. This is considered to be the best dwarf deciduous hedge for the Ottawa district.

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree): Planted in 1911 is five feet two inches high and four feet seven inches wide. This is the best tall deciduous hedge for the colder sections of Canada and is recommended for use on the prairies.

Caragana pygmaea (Dwarf Caragana): Planted in 1895, is three feet five inches high and four feet nine inches wide. This has darker foliage than *C. arborescens* and makes a useful hardy dwarf hedge.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera (Threadlike Retinospora): Planted 1916, is two feet 10 inches high and three feet three inches wide. This is hardy at Ottawa and makes a very attractive lawn specimen.

Pinus strobus (White Pine): Planted 1890, is seven feet high and eight feet nine inches wide. It is one of the most beautiful tall evergreen hedges.

Pinus cembra (Swiss Stone Pine): Planted 1894, is four feet six inches high and four feet 10 inches wide and is a very attractive dwarf hedge.

Quercus imbricaria (Shingle Oak): Planted 1913, is five feet seven inches high and five feet six inches wide. This is one of the most interesting of all and always attracts attention by its glossy, large leaves. It could easily be mistaken for a broad-leaved evergreen.

Syringa japonica (Japanese Lilac): Planted 1911, is four feet nine inches high and four feet six inches wide.

Syringa josikaea (Josika Lilac): Planted 1891, is nine feet and 11 feet six inches wide. This is truly a monstrous hedge but is still in good condition and quite handsome.

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew): Planted in 1915, is two feet high and two feet four inches wide. This species is hardy at Ottawa and makes a good dwarf hedge.

Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock): Planted in 1889, is five feet high and six feet 10 inches wide. This is a very attractive medium tall hedge.

—Isabella Preston.
Ottawa, Ont.

SUGGESTED LIST OF PERENNIALS FOR TRIAL

Recommended by W. A. Toole

Gypsophila Bristol Fairy
Campanula persicaefolia Telham Beauty
Meconopsis Barleyi
Physostegia VIVID
Double Hollyhock Prince of Orange
Lupines in variety
Anemone Japonica
Statice Dumosa
Aquilegia Copper Queen
Penstetemon grandiflora
Daphne cneorum
Gentiana macrophylla
Geranium sanguineum
Incarvillea delavayi
Glaucium tricolor
Trolliums europeus

STUDY BIRDS WITH LANTERN SLIDES

THE University Extension Department has six sets of lantern slides on the subject of birds available to garden clubs free of charge. Each set of slides has a manuscript of explanation. The following are the titles and the number of slides in each set:

Bird Biographies and Life Histories	48
Birds and Their Nest	47
Birds in Their Season	44
Birds vs. Insects	93
Value of Birds in Relation to Agriculture	51
Our Birds	63

Any member of the State Garden Club Federation may obtain these slides by writing the State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison. Arrangements will be made and the slides sent by the Bureau of Visual Instruction. The clubs are expected to pay the postage both ways. The Federation has paid the necessary fee to the Bureau of Visual Instruction.

A list of the other slides available may be obtained at any time.

KEEPING FRUIT IN THE CELLAR

APPLES or other fruit should never be put into Winter quarters while wet with dew or rain. A very good way to keep apples and pears, and vegetables as well, in a crisp, fresh state, is to pack them in clean, nearly dry leaves, using a layer of leaves, then a layer of apples, and employing more leaves if the room is dry than if it is moist. Vegetables may be kept in decidedly moist leaves. Plums and peaches will not keep long unless the temperature is down to 33 degrees. These fruits must be ripened on the trees to be of good quality.

Free Plant Premiums

List of Premiums for Memberships Paid During February and March

PLANT premiums having a retail value of from 75c to $1.00 will again be given all new members and for all renewals paid during *January, February,* or *March.*

See the January issue for further details.

Individual memberships are $1.00 per year or $1.50 for 2 years. Plant premiums are sent such members free, postpaid.

Affiliated club members who pay a lower rate should send requests and dues thru the local secretary and add 15c to pay postage on plants.

Always state second choice.

Premium No. 1

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CO.
Pembine, Wis.

American Arborvitae, 8–12 inches
Scotch Pine, 8–12 inches
Ponderosa Pine, 8–12 inches
Premium: 2 trees—one variety

Premium No. 2

BAKER NURSERY AND SEED CO.
Fond du Lac, Wis.

Aconitum (Monkshood)
Anthemis (Yellow Daisy)
Bocconia (Plume Poppy)
Shasta Daisy
Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
Gypsophila (Babysbreath)
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 3

H. C. CHRISTENSEN
Oshkosh, Wis.

Regal Lily Bulbs
Premium: 3 bulbs

Premium No. 4

THE COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Barberry Thunbergi, 15–18 inches
Premium: 2 plants
Cydonia japonica (Jap. Quince 18–24 inches)
Forsythia intermedia, 2–3 inch
Philadelphus Lemoine, 18–24 inches
Spirea froebeli, 18–24 inches
Pink Peony, 3–5 eyes
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 5

DAHLBERG NURSERIES
Ladysmith, Wis.

Spirea vanhouttei, 2 year stock
Spirea sorbifolia, 2 year stock
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 6

JOHN F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

Lathyrus—(Perennial Pea)
Anchusa Dropmore
Double Hollyhock
Premium: 5 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 7

MYERS NURSERY
Arcadia, Wis.

Gladiolus Bulbs no two alike
Premium: 10 bulbs
Dahlia tubers labeled with correct name
Premium: 2 tubers
Regal Lily bulbs—1 year seedlings (will not bloom the first year)
Premium: 6 bulbs

Premium No. 8

THE NORTH STAR NURSERY COMPANY
Pardeeville, Wis.

Hydrangea Arborescens, 18–24 inches
Hydrangea P. G., 18–24 inches
Cutleaf Sumac, 2–3 feet
Purple Lilac, 2–3 feet
Mock Orange, 2–3 feet
Premium: 1 shrub

Premium No. 9

SISSON'S PEONIES
Rosendale, Wis.

Peony roots, named varieties, any color. Value to $1.00
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 10

W. A. TOOLE
Baraboo, Wis.

Aquilegia long spurred hybrids
Coreopsis
Shasta Daisy
Delphinium Blue Hybrid
Iris Sherwin Wright
Hardy Phlox-Bridesmaid, Struthers, Eclaireur
Sedum-spectabile, acre, album, ewersii, kamschaticum, stoloniferum
Hen and Chickens
Hardy Cactus
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 11

WHITE ELM NURSERY COMPANY
Hartland, Wis.

Achillea Tomentosa
Alyssum Serphylifolium
Anchusa Barrelieri
Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott
Arabis alpina nana compacta
Arenaria caespitosa, montana
Campanula carpathica, rotundifolia
Cerastium Tomentosa
Chrysanthemum Arcticum
Crucianella Stylosa
Dianthus arenarius, caessius, deltoides
Gypsophila paniculata
Iberis Sempervirens
Iris-Caprice, Dalmatica, Fairy, Juanita, Lent A. Williamson, Lohengrin, Mrs. Alan Gray, Princess Victoria Louise, Rheine Nixe, Seminole
Limonium latifolium
Nepeta Mussini
Penstetemon Torreyi
Platicoden blue and white
Phlox-Athis, Beacon, Enchantress, Flora Riedy, Koenigshoefer, Rheinlander, Rosaline, Siebold, Struthers, Thor, Von Hockburg
Saponaria Ocymoides
Sophonaria Ocymoides alba
Sempervivum Tectorum
Sedum-acre, album, spurium roseum, spectabile
Tunica saxifrage
Veronica Spikata
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 12

FITCHETT DAHLIA GARDENS
Janesville, Wis.

Dahlia tubers
Coltness Gem Hybrid
Bashful Giant
Judge Marean
Jersey's Beauty
Premium: 1 Coltness Gem Hybrid and choice of one other.

Premium No. 13

McKAY NURSERY COMPANY
Madison, Wis.

Prunus Triloba (Flowering Plum)
Pink Flowering Almond
Retail value $1.00
Premium: 1 tree

Premium No. 14

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS AND NURSERIES
Oshkosh, Wis.

Collection No. 1—For Bowl or Pool Planting.

5 Arrowhead Tubers
Collection No. 2—For Garden or Waterside Planting.
1 Pink Swamp Loosestrife
1 Blue Water Iris
1 Joe Pye Flower (Pink)
Collection No. 3—For Acid Sandy Soil
5 Mammoth Blue Birdfoot Violets
Premium: 1 collection

Premium No. 15

EAU CLAIRE NURSERIES INC.
Eau Claire, Wis.

German Iris; Fancy Dahlias
Premium: 5 roots
Spirea Van Houtei (Bridal Wreath)
Premium: 1 shrub
Norway Spruce—4–6 inches
Premium: 5 trees

Premium No. 16

BY THE OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Gladiolus Bulbs—named varieties, Grower's selection.
Premium: Collection of bulbs, retail value 75¢.

Premium No. 17

FLORIDALE GARDENS
Wm. R. Leonard, Prop.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Package Regal Lily Seed
Package Bush Morning Glory
Premium: 1 pkg. of each
Primulinus Gladiolus bulbs
Ruffled varieties gladiolus bulbs
Premium: 10 bulbs

Premium No. 18

C. V. PORTER
Menomonie, Wis.

1 pkg. of Golden Gem sweet corn
The earliest yellow sweet corn. Originated at North Dakota Experiment Station. Has a record of being ready for the table 49 days after planting.

Mr. Porter has none for sale. He is donating this seed because of his interest in new varieties.

Premium No. 19

H. B. BLACKMAN
Richland Center, Wis.

Choice Delphinium Seed, Mixed colors
Premium: 1 package seed
Spirea arguta
Premium: 2 shrubs
Premier Strawberry Plants
Premium: 25 plants
Spirea Vanhoutte
Premium: 2 shrubs
Latham Red Raspberry Plants
Premium: 10 plants
Peony Mad. Emile Galle
Premium: 1 Root

Premium No. 20

KELLOGG'S NURSERY
Janesville, Wis.

Peonies—red, white or pink.
Value $1.00
Premium: 1 root
Hydrangea Paniculata, 18–24 inches
Premium: 3 plants, Value $1.05

Premium No. 21

RASMUSSEN'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES
Oshkosh, Wis.

Delphiniums: Double French, Wrexham, Vanderbilt, Blackmore & Langdon.
Delphiniums: Double French, Wrexham, Vanderbilt. Blackmore & Langdon.
Premium: 2 plants.
Varieties: Belladonna, Bellamosum or Summer Cloud.
Premium: 3 plants.
Iris, German: Assorted colors.
Premium: 4 plants.
Columbine—Mrs. Scott Elliott's strain: Assorted colors.
Premium: 3 plants.
Oshkosh Strawberry Plants.
Premium: 25 plants.

NOTICE: All premiums will be mailed postpaid by the nurseryman to the members during the month of April. In case of error or failure to receive bulbs write the State Horticultural Society.

Be sure to state second choice of premiums.

Affiliated Club
Membership Blank

All club or society members affiliated with the State Horticultural Society or the State Garden Club Federation should fill out this blank and present it, with the proper fee,

TO THE LOCAL SECRETARY:

I herewith tender my local club dues for the year 1931, and also the dues for the State affiliation which includes the magazine Wisconsin Horticulture. I also include 15c postage for a plant premium. (55c plus local club dues).

Please order the following plant premium. (Order by number.)

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____

1st Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

_____

2nd Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

_____

The Home Garden Handbooks

By F. F. Rockwell

Studied with the seed and nursery catalogs, these handy and practical books will help you pick varieties which grow best in your garden. Then they tell (and show by means of many illustrations) how to plan and set out your planting, how to cultivate, fertilize, fight insects and diseases, prune, and propagate.

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Rock Gardens Lawns
Shrubs

Many helpful illustrations
Substantial cloth bindings

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Wisconsin Horticulture
Washington Bldg.,
Madison, Wis.

Arranging Flowers

HAVE you noticed how artistically Nature has arranged the flowers, the buds and the stems, as the plants stand in the garden? The green foliage and buds enhance every blossom. There is no crowding. Each flower stands out and there is no mixture of varieties with its inharmonious coloring that sets one's teeth on edge. If you can just remember to arrange cut flowers loosely and as nearly as possible like they grow in the garden you will have no trouble in making your bouquets artistic.

The greatest difficulty is in using too many flowers. How much more charm there is in one Rose with its green leaves in a slender vase, than a dozen Roses crowded together. Let each individual flower stand out, surrounded by its foliage. Use plenty of green and remember that flowers are always happier nestled among their own particular foliage.

Never tie a bunch of flowers together. Nothing could be less like Nature intended them to be.

Do not try to arrange short-stemmed flowers in a tall vase nor long-stemmed ones in a shallow bowl. Have plenty of containers to suit the different varieties.

It takes an artistic eye to arrange different varieties and colors together. Unless you are sure that you have the harmonious sense of color, better stick to one kind at a time when arranging flowers. Bright yellow and pink, while beautiful by themselves, will fight like Kilkenny cats if put together.

Orange-red and purple are hideous and yet one frequently sees these colors arranged in baskets of Gladioli. A basket recently had *Prince of Orange* and *Evelyn Kirtland* together and of course the whole effect was spoiled. Rose pink, and orange always scream with agony when near each other. Yellow and blue, preferably yellow flowers in a blue container, rather than an equal number of blue and yellow flowers together, give a pleasing harmonious color note.

Black bowls, also green bowls, are charming for most varieties of flowers.

Pink Rosebuds and pale blue Forget-me-nots are dainty, and with white Gyphsophila are lovely arranged in clear glass so that the stems and red thorns show.

Gladioli are much better by themselves, as are Dahlias. With the former use plenty of the stiff leaves. The buds and foliage of the Dahlia make this flower more artistic, but it is one of the most difficult to arrange.

Avoid heavy long-stemmed flowers for the dining table. If one has to play peek-a-boo with the one opposite, during a meal, the bouquet is not suitable. Only low bowls of dainty flowers should be used on the table.

No matter how beautiful a single Rose in a slender vase may be, it lacks proportion on a large dining table. The container and flowers should be in proportion to the size of the table.

Choose your containers and flowers to suit the colors of your room. If your dining room has yellow as its predominating color, do not use pink flowers in that room. Blue rooms may have rose, white, crimson, orchid, yellow, brown, orange and any of the peach or apricot shades.

Avoid ornate containers. The shape is what counts, and the plainer, the better the flowers will appear.

JEANETTE LEADER, (Ont.)

In the Flower Grower.

THE PROPER USE OF EVERGREENS

IN planting evergreens we should always consider the character of the tree in relation to the purpose it is to serve, writes L. L. Kumlein in the January issue of Garden Glories. He lists the uses of evergreens as follows:

For screening an unsightly view, Evergreens give year around service.

For foundation planting they serve in many combinations or designs.

At entrances they can be used effectively.

At the corners of the house, a planting of Evergreens often times is a wonderful asset in beautification.

For planting of terraces and sloping ground areas, we are able to use Evergreens with good effect.

For entrances to formal gardens and informal gardens, certain varieties capable of being severely trimmed, can be effectively used.

For planting in loose rock walls, some of the extremely dwarf and creeping forms are well adapted.

The simple rock garden, formal pool, Japanese garden and all types of similar construction, find a need for Evergreens.

Where a single specimen is wanted for the sheer beauty of the tree, there is nothing that can equal an Evergreen.

For the practical purpose of protection against severe wind, Evergreens have for many years been a stand-by for farmers throughout the plain states.

Formal and informal hedges find use in many ways around the grounds.

Progress in improvement of our home grounds comes only after interest and enthusiasm has been created.

The different evergreens are classified as follows:

1. The familiar tall, broad, pyramidal tree of the general character of a Christmas tree.

This includes Spruce, Fir, Hemlock and some of the Pines. These must naturally be used as backgrounds, screens and for individual specimens, and must be planted where there is room enough for them to develop properly.

2. Among the Juniper and Arborvitae are a number of varieties which may reach a height of twenty feet or more. They are usually close growing, symmetrical growing trees.

3. A group of very popular and widely used narrow, sentinel-like trees, such as the Column Chinese Juniper, Irish Juniper, Pyramidal Arborvitae and others.

4. Ball shape or globular form evergreens including such trees as Mugho Pine and Woodward Arborvitae. This class has its greatest value when used around the moderate size home, in foundation groups, rock gardens, entrance plantings, etc.

5. Semi - upright, dwarf spreading, rather irregular growing type, including such trees as Savin Juniper and Pfitzer Juniper. Ideal for use around the small home.

6. Strictly creeping, extremely prostrate trees. These spread along the ground, never reaching a height of more than six or eight inches. Of value in planting terraces, hillsides, and rock gardens.

MAKE THE STATE MORE BEAUTIFUL

A Member Expresses Her Opinion

NOW that spring will soon be here, let me ask a few questions. Why can't we all do like Pierce County—adopt a slogan "Make the Country more Beautiful." By this I mean, not only to plant flowers and shrubs around the home, but our highways. Nearly all we can see is weeds, a few ox-eyed daisies and golden rod. Where are all the wild roses and flowering shrubs that bloom so early in spring, the crabapple, the wild grapes, the walnut and many other trees?

It's getting so that on the outskirts of the cities we can't even have fruits in our gardens, the poor starved birds come and eat up the fruits before it is ripe enough to be used. And why? Just because all the wild food for the birds has been chopped down. Years ago we had more birds than we have now and they were no trouble at all because they had enough to eat. Why not let nature provide food for the birds by letting things grow wild along the fences.

Now I will hear a lot of farmers say, "She don't know anything about a farm." Oh yes I do! for I milked cows for many years. Many a day have I spent in the field and garden and I love it to this day although I am old and grey. I do enjoy reading the Wisconsin Horticulture, Better Homes and Gardens and other good magazines.

Mrs. Julia Hahn, West Allis.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION

GROW "FANCY" FRUIT. Your early spring sprayings can save you lots of trouble later, if you do a thorough job at just the right time. You can safely put the responsibility on ORCHARD BRAND Materials—whose potency is recognized by the big and successful growers from Maine to California. You'll save many dollars in labor by following the suggestions in "Cash Crops" regarding combination sprayings.

Pin the coupon to your letterhead—if you haven't a copy of the 1931 edition.

Also ORCHARD BRAND

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ARSENATE OF LEAD
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I'd like a copy of "CASH CROPS" for 1931. Mail mine to:

Name.....

Address.....

(Continued from page 167)

mas gift a trip to Florida. Mrs. Harrington exhibited several treasure boxes with leaves, flowers and twigs of the many varieties of shrubs, vines and trees she became acquainted with.

One southern garden boasted sixty varieties of Crotons, a wonderful sight with all their beauty and richness of coloring.

The Bougainvilleas in various colors were glorious, so also the lovely Hibiscus and others too numerous to mention here, but to the club members the sunny south was painted so realistic that we received much benefit from the account.

The February meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. David Birch, 589-72nd Avenue.

RACINE CLUB HEARS TALK ON DELPHINIUMS AND FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

MRS. W. A. PEIRCE, SEC.

The Racine Garden Club held their regular meeting in the Public Library on Monday, January 12th, with an exceptionally large attendance. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Haasch of Wauwatosa, two well known amateur gardeners, were the speakers.

Mr. Haasch talked on delphinium culture. He advised the purchase of new seeds from dealers who specialize in delphiniums. He declared that once a satisfactory seed is found, the amateur gardener should stick to it rather than experiment with new wrinkles.

He described at length his method of transplanting delphiniums three times and emphasized the value of fertilizer, which he said should be placed between the rows not on the plants, and recommended wood ashes and hen manure for this purpose. Mr. Haasch also suggested sprinkling dry sulphur around the roots of the plants and keeping the soil heaped so that no moisture may stand there and advised feeding the plants after the buds showed up. Klinkers, he declared, make a very good base for flowers, serving as a preventive against insects and slugs. Lime sulphur and a nicotine spray are excellent to kill insects and prevent mildew. The speaker advised the cutting of delphiniums as soon as the crown blossoms, the stems to be cut way down to the ground, to give the later shoots a chance to bloom.

Mrs. Haasch's topic was table setting and flower arrangement. She spoke of harmonizing glassware, and all the lovely appointments of a table. She is partial to the lighter tints for tables, with the darker shades for basket and bowl arrangement around the house.

Mrs. Haasch used sweet peas, stevia and gypsophila in demonstrating the flowers for a luncheon table. She displayed an attractive bowl of snapdragon, stevia and gerbera appropriate for a formal dinner, emphasizing that flowers should never be crowded into a bowl to be at their best. Mrs. Haasch also described the three-flower arrangement for a vase, stressing quality rather than quantity. She stated that it was necessary that table flowers should never be high enough to obstruct vision, and a tall taper or low candle should be used in order to keep the candle flame above or below the level of the eye.

A round table discussion followed the program and pictures of the Haasch garden were displayed, showing some of the delphiniums, nine feet tall.

Mrs. James Johnson of Wauwatosa, the Secretary of the State Garden Club Federation, was present and discussed the location of the 1931 flower show to be held in Milwaukee.

Good humor is good business.

Sneering betokens inferiority.

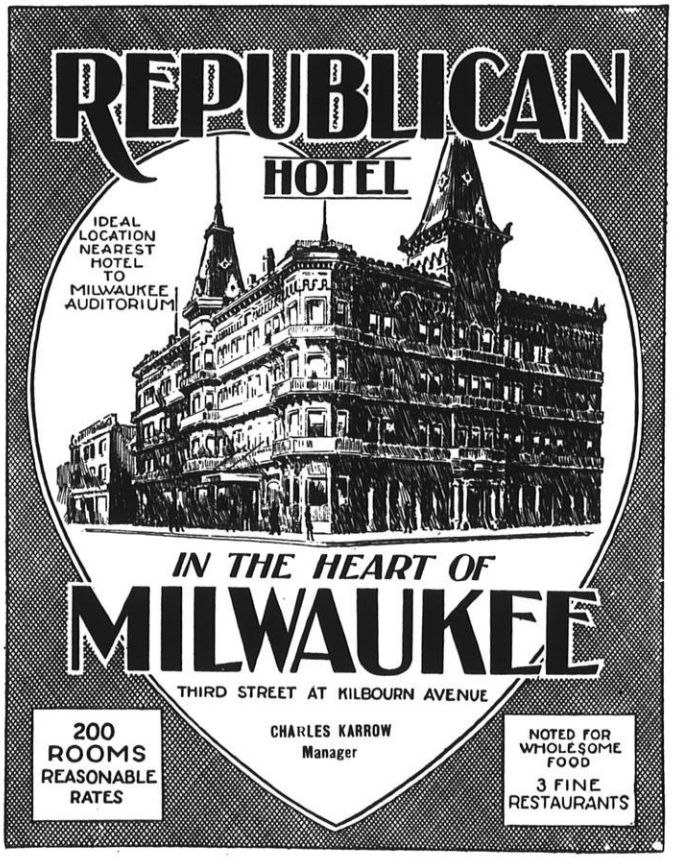
SUPERIOR CLUBS HOLD JOINT MEETING

Every year the Superior Garden Club and its three Auxiliaries hold a joint meeting.

During January the four groups met at the home of Mrs. A. D. Whealdon. There was an informal program followed by a social hour.

THE BELOIT GARDEN CLUB has prepared a very interesting program for each month of 1931. A mimeographed circular has been prepared containing the names of officers, committees,, and members. We notice that most of the programs will be presented by the members of the club, and will consist of several topics on gardening and botany at each meeting.

EAU CLAIRE will conduct the Northern Wis. Home and Flower show at the city auditorium April 22-25. The floral show will take up a large part of the auditorium, and will consist of exhibits by florists and nurserymen.



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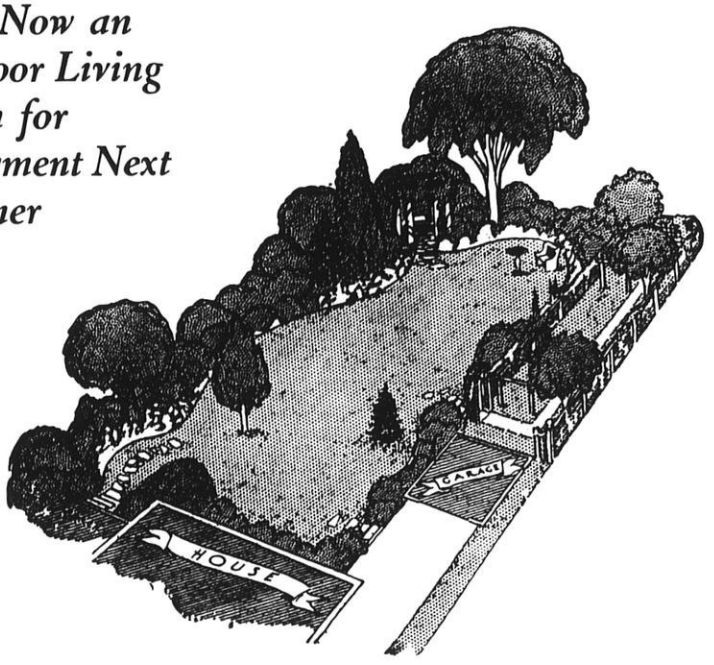

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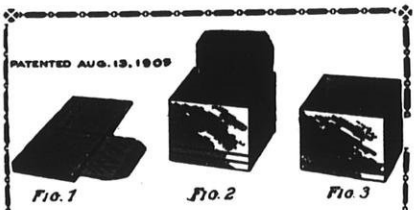

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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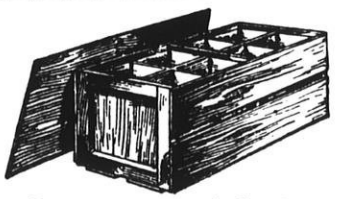

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Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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flowers and vegetables
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Treating Gladiolus Corms May Not Control Disease

NOEL F. THOMPSON

IN THE spring when we get our gladiolus corms out of storage and ready to plant we are apt to find that some of them have turned black and shriveled up to hard little nubbins. Others have dark sunken spots but still look as though they might grow. Some of these spots are visible through holes in the husks but others cannot be seen unless the husks are removed from the corms. These shriveled corms and scabby spots are, in most cases, the evidence of disease and indicate that some remedial measures are necessary.

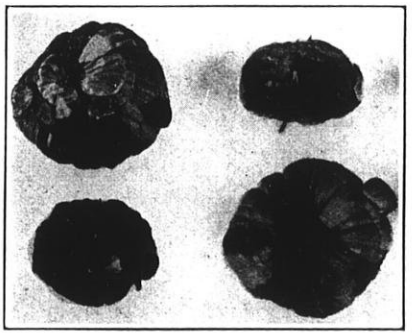
Under such conditions, we are apt to turn to our garden magazines for directions for the control of gladiolus diseases. We find numerous articles on the subject. Most of them agree that badly diseased corms should be sorted out and burned. We do this without many qualms for we know that the badly shriveled corms would not grow anyway. There are, however, some, with only a few small spots, that we hesitate to destroy, or, if we are very heartless about it and destroy every diseased corm we can find, we know that we have missed some. No one can sort a lot of gladiolus corms, where disease is present, and be sure that he has eliminated every one that is diseased.

Scab or neck rot. A bacterial disease.

How then, shall we treat the bulbs we keep and what may we expect from the treatment? Again turning to our garden magazines we find many methods recommended for treating corms. Various chemicals are suggested and considerable value is attributed to some of them. However, occasionally we find a warning such as was issued by Prof. L. M. Massey of Cornell University. In an article in the *Flower Grower* in 1926 on "Treating Gladiolus," he stated that "There is no definite evidence that there is value in treating the bulbs."

The nursery inspection service in Wisconsin is confronted with the necessity of inspecting gladiolus corms for disease and of deciding what must be done with the diseased ones. Since no one seemed to know, it was decided to try out various treatments. This work was begun in 1927 and between 5,000 and 10,000 corms have been used each year since then. Diseased corms were secured and sorted according to variety, kind of disease and severity of disease. Some of these corms were then given a treatment while others were planted without any treatment. Occasionally excellent results would be secured with a certain chemical, while again with a different lot of corms or in a different year the same treatment would show little, if any, value.

The following table summarizes the results secured with two chemicals, formaldehyde and Semesan. A number of different varieties were used in the



Hard rot. A fungous attacking the corm.

These illustrations show the two most serious diseases of gladiolus.

Results of Some Treatments for Gladiolus Corm Diseases

Treatment	Year	Number of Series	Number of Corms Planted*	Percentage of Corms Harvested		Percentage of Corms Diseased		Average Improvement. Percent.
				Treated	Untreated	Treated	Untreated	
Formaldehyde	1928	8	2582	74	68	40.8	50.7	
Formaldehyde	1930	3	1050	102	98	35.0	35.0	7.2
Semesan	1928	6	2096	75	74	39.5	50.8	
Semesan	1929	5	1550	108	102	57.2	58.6	7.3
Semesan	1930	3	950	90	94	27.6	33.0	

* About half the corms of each series were treated while the other half were left untreated to serve as a check.

tests though only one variety was used in any one series. Likewise the exact method of treatment is not given since this varied somewhat in the different series. Formaldehyde was most commonly used at a dilution of one pint to twenty gallons of water, while Semesan was used at the dilution recommended by the manufacturer. With either chemical the length of the treatment was usually from twelve to twenty-four hours.

It will be noted in the table that the percentage of corms harvested is low. Considering the diseased condition of the corms in some of the series it is surprising that the yield is as high as it is. There was also a loss due to natural causes such as white grubs and hoeing. However, there is not much difference between the yield in the treated and untreated corms.

The chief interest in the table is in the percentage of disease found in the harvested corms. In 1928 formaldehyde gave about 10 percent improvement while in 1930 there was no improvement noted. The average improvement in the eleven series was only 7.2 percent.

The same general results were noted with Semesan. There was apparently an 11 percent improvement in 1928, 1½ percent in 1929, and 5½ percent in 1930, or an average for the 14 series of 7.3 percent. This is practically the same as with formaldehyde.

Other chemicals have given comparable results. Some have shown little if any value while others have been about equal to the two given. None has even approached perfect control. It is evident that the problem of the control of gladiolus diseases through corm treatments has not been solved. Nevertheless we are convinced that there is some value in the treatments, and we would recommend treating the corms where any disease is present in the lot.

SPECIAL OFFER OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Rasmussen's Fruit Farm and Nursery, Oshkosh, will give 20 packages of one dozen of the Oshkosh variety of strawberry plants to the first 20 growers who wish to test it and will apply for it. The Oshkosh was originated by Mr. H. C. Christensen of Oshkosh and has given excellent results in Winnebago County.

Send your request to the Horticultural Society.

"Do you act toward your wife as you did before you married her?"

"Exactly. I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to lean over the fence in front of her home and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. And I act just the same way now".

Don't go around with a chip on your shoulder. It's an indication of wood a little higher up.

PLANT TREES AND LAY A FOUNDATION FOR A ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FORTUNE

BY PLANTING a little more than 40 acres of land to white pine or white spruce, a foundation for a one hundred thousand dollar fortune can be laid, is the statement of William Morris, in charge of timber growth studies of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The only trouble is that we would have to wait 100 years before the timber would be worth this amount, altho at the end of 30 years there would be some profit.

In making his estimate, Mr. Morris explains that the land suitable for planting can be purchased as low as $2 an acre. The cost of planting 1210 trees per acre is $6 and the cost of protection and taxes is set at 18 cents per acre annually, while interest is calculated at four per cent, compound.

At the end of 30 years when the first thinning is made, the yield of an acre would be $40, an amount which would pay all costs of planting and leave a net profit of approximately $6 an acre. A further yield of $141 per acre would be obtained at the end of 60 years. At 80 years the cut would return $369 per acre and when the final cut is made at the end of 100 years, the yield would be an additional $744 per acre.

By allowing the interest from the three thinnings to accumulate would bring the total value per acre of the timber crop to $2,328.

Mr. Morris further states that a thousand acres of planting made this spring will be the start of a timber crop that will return over $2,000,000.

Our New York correspondent tells us that Rudy Vallee has taken a new lease on life and is singing through the left nostril now!—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Shall We Grow Delicious

FRED SACIA, Galesville

BECAUSE I have had fair crops of Delicious apples that have brought good prices, I have been asked many questions regarding the variety.

I am sure Delicious (speaking for *western* Wisconsin only) can be grown successfully only in favorable locations from the Black River on the North, to the Wisconsin River or possibly the Illinois boundary on the South. In this section favorable locations would be found in the hills only, and on the higher elevations. Many farm houses are on a flat, in a valley or on an exposed position on top of the hills. There would be only a small chance of Delicious thriving in farm orchards in such locations. Delicious apples of fair size and color can be grown in the suitable sections. The tree bears well and fairly early.

The commercial growing of the variety should only be undertaken by those familiar with its peculiarities and then there is a question whether it will be profitable. There are new problems cropping up in the way of competition and new ways of marketing. The West is replacing and planting new orchards with eight out of every ten trees of the Delicious of the "all-red" strains.

They have the advantage of being able to produce a larger crop of larger apples than is possible for us. We of course have about fifty cents per bushel advantage in freight rates and generally a better flavored apple. That about evens-up matters.

Better Marketing Methods Needed

As for marketing, the chances are that all of us will be up against a harder sales proposition another year. There are certain practices in the handling of Wisconsin apples that will have to be remedied. Western apples have been coming in since the New Year that have been properly cared for right from the time they were picked in the orchard. They are sound and crisp. People are going to compare those with the home grown apples that stood through the dreadful heat in roadside stands, etc. I saw a load of our Delicious on display in front of a store right in the sun and at a temperature of some 80 degrees. Whoever purchased those apples became dissatisfied customers.

Recently there appeared in Wisconsin's leading farm paper an article entitled "Wisconsin Delicious Succeed" which stated that Mr. Sacia had great success in growing Delicious and left the impression that this variety could be grown most anywhere in Wisconsin. It is well known that the Delicious requires a long season to mature, and in the Central and Northern sections of the state, even if hardy, the fruit will be small and of poor color. As the trees are not especially hardy, excepting in southern Wisconsin and along the lake shore, Mr. Sacia was asked to write this article stating his experience.

Many Wisconsin people purchase large quantities of apples expecting them to keep through the winter. Many of them have been terribly disappointed. So it seems that next season will be as good as any to make a new start in marketing methods.

First there will be the problem of properly cooling the fruit when taken from the orchard. Next is getting it to the consumer fresh and crisp and in the proper sized containers.

The above holds good especially in the sale of Delicious apples. When they go mealy the jig is up.

Summarizing: Even in western Wisconsin where Delicious do fairly well they will prove a failure in most home orchards. Commercially planted, we can expect considerably lower prices because of enlarged production in the West and although we have an advantage in a better flavor as an off-set, our distributing cost is going to mount because of a growing demand for better care after harvest and for better service.

THE LAST APPLE IN THE BASKET THE MOST IMPORTANT

"THE quality of the last apple in the basket determines whether or not the customer will come back for more" was expressed by several spray ring members at a meeting arranged by the Racine County Fruit Growers Association at Rochester during February.

Lloyd Schmidt, a boy who has made an outstanding success with a small farm orchard at Racine, made the statement that it is very important to have as good apples at the bottom of the basket as on top if you want the customer to come back for more. Lloyd not only sold his last year's crop without any trouble but has his next year's crop almost entirely sold on advance orders.

Mr. Hugo Klumb of the Racine County Agricultural School, who arranged the meeting, presented figures to show that practically every spray ring member had made a good profit from his orchard during the past few years. In most cases the farm orchard paid the taxes.

A schoolgirl's essay in a Montana paper ran as follows:

"When we go camping, we must keep the place neat, we must be very careful to put out our fire. This is God's country. Don't burn it up and make it look like hell."

Hardy Nuts For The North

C. A. REED

In response to several inquiries from members, we wrote Mr. C. A. Reed in charge of nut investigation work for the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, relative to the possibility of growing nuts in Wisconsin.

This article explains the hardiness of the different species very well. Anyone wishing to try growing some of the new varieties of nuts should write us and we will try to obtain stock.

THERE is not a single species of nut which could be recommended for *commercial planting* in any part of your state at the present time.

Among the hardier species the black walnut now appears to be of greater promise throughout the North generally than does any other species, but the time has not arrived for commercial plantings to be safe from an economic point of view.

We believe that in addition to the black walnut, certain hybrid filberts and a number of potential varieties of chestnuts are highly promising, but it will take all of five years before varieties of either filberts or chestnuts can possibly be made available by the nurserymen. Black walnut varieties are already being listed by some nurserymen.

A number of black walnut plantings of as many as a thousand trees each have already been established. One of these is on the grounds of the International Migratory Bird Preserve, Highland, Michigan. Another is owned privately by Dr. Frank Baum, Boyertown, Pa., another by Chris. Hostetter, P. O. Bird-in-hand, Pa.

The hybrid filberts referred to were designated by the late Dr. C. S. Sargent of Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass., as *Corylus jonesi*. They were a result of hybridization effected by the late J. F. Jones of Lancaster, Pa. Mr. Jones made his first crosses along this line during the early spring months of 1920. The pollen used was that of various European varieties. The pistillate parent was a variety of roadside hazel found in Lancaster County by the late J. G. Rush of West Willow, in whose honor it had been named. At the time of his death which occurred in January of 1928 Mr. Jones had started some seven hundred hybrid plants into growth. Of those resulting from the earliest work he had eliminated a considerable proportion, but there were still probably two hundred which he was holding for further consideration in addition to between two and three hundred not yet in bearing. Out of the older plants two have been selected as being particularly fine. One, No. 200, was Mr. Jones' own choice. Another, No. 92 which appears to be a stronger growing plant and a better bearer, has recently been designated as the Buchanan in honor of James Buchanan who was the only president from Pennsylvania and whose tomb is in the outskirts of that city. The kernels are exceptionally clean, and while the flavor is not equal to that of some of the choicest European varieties, it is quite satisfactory. This particular plant has not been propagated to any extent, but steps will probably be taken to do so during the coming season.

The potential varieties of chestnuts referred to are a group of Japanese and Chinese seedlings which have come to the attention of this Bureau within the last few months. A form letter sent out in September brought us specimen nuts from perhaps forty or fifty trees of both Chinese and Japanese parentage which seemingly have thus far withstood the blight. Those of the Chinese species were uniformly of medium size while many of the Japanese were large, as is typical of that species. Those selected were fully as sweet as the American sweet chesnut hitherto regarded as being superior to all other known chesnuts in the matter of palatability. Steps are now being taken to procure scions for propagation and experimental planting by the Department, but it will be a year or two before any can possibly be placed in the hands of nurserymen.

The Pecan Not Hardy

So far as the pecan is concerned it could not be relied upon in any part of Wisconsin for more than a shade tree. The extreme northern limit of the species in so far as known is at Clinton, Iowa. Crops of nuts are quite irregular north of southern Illinois. However, trees of large size and very fine appearance are not unknown in Michigan, New York State and Connecticut.

The shagbark hickories and certain hybrids are promising in parts of the North for dooryard ornamentals and possibly planting for local consumption, but unfortunately regardless of the fact that both the shagbark and shellbarks are extremely palatable, the kernels are not popular in our American markets. They sell slowly, and for this reason it is not believed that the immediate future for the hickory is particularly promising.

Little Willie had gone to bring the kittens in. His father hearing a shrill meowing, called out:

"Don't hurt the kittens, Willie."

"Oh, no," said Willie, "I'm carrying them very carefully by the stems."

How To Prune Old Trees

C. L. KUEHNER

A. Thinning out old trees at a pruning demonstration.

IN PRUNING

1. Prune to improve the value of the crop.
2. Distribute pruning cuts—avoid large cuts.
3. Make cuts smooth and close.
4. Use proper pruning tools. A saw and a pair of hand shears is all that is needed.
5. Prune any time while the tree is dormant.
6. Paint large cuts, two inches or larger with asphaltum paint.
7. Attend your county agent's pruning demonstrations for practical information on pruning.

AN OLD apple tree which has produced heavy crops of fruit usually becomes more or less filled up with "worn out", weakly-growing, shaded branches, and parts of branches. These poorly growing branches are responsible for a large percentage of small and poorly colored apples of little market value. In addition, many trees become dense topped so that the fruit spurs on the inside of the tree and the lower branches are shaded to such an extent that the amount of sunlight reaching these parts of the tree is insufficient for the development of marketable apples. Still other trees grow so high that it becomes difficult to spray the tops effectively. The result is that cull apples are harvested from the part of the tree which normally produces the finest of fruit when effectively sprayed.

To prune the orchard effectively one should study the pruning needs of each individual tree. This method will avoid the following common types of bad pruning.

1. Pruning from the bottom up as shown in picture B and the large tree in picture C.

2. Pruning out the inside of the tree as partly shown in picture B.

3. Butchering or deforming.

Before proceeding with the pruning of any bearing tree examine it carefully to determine its actual pruning needs. Look for "worn out" poorly growing shaded branches or parts of branches on every limb of the tree and cut them away. Most of these "cull branches" will be of such size that they can be readily cut with the common hand pruning shears. Cut them at a point where the rest of the branch of stronger growth grows out into the open, usually to the outside of the tree, in a more or less upward direction. These stronger growths are in a position where they get sunlight and are of such vigor that they will produce well sized fruit.

The weak growth underneath, as well as the small spindly branches which grow directly from the large limbs and trunk produce most of the small poorly colored apples. When these are cut away, much of the cull fruit is eliminated and the

B. A dense topped tree which needs opening to admit sunlight. This will give better sized and colored fruit.

C. High topped trees. Tops need to be lowered so that picking and spraying can be done more easily.

branch at the cut is invigorated to better growth.

Picture A shows a tree which is in need of this type of pruning. It shows this work being done at a pruning demonstration.

Open Dense Tops

Some trees are dense topped and need to have the tops opened as in picture B, probably somewhat less than the picture indicates. This will admit sunlight into the tree, make for better size and color of fruit and facilitate spraying operations and make spraying more effective.

Still other trees (picture C) are high topped. They need to be lowered for the two-fold purpose of making both picking and spraying more practical, for more uniformity and better fruiting conditions in the lower parts of the tree. Lower these high topped trees by removing moderately sized, upright branches in the top at crotches where an equally large branch grows to the outside of the tree.

These kind of cuts are distributed over the entire tree top and may necessitate the removal of a few to half a dozen or more upright branches of varying sizes. One must be careful not to remove too many of these uprights in any one season. It is better to do a moderate amount each year until the desired results have been obtained.

This is illustrated in the large tree in picture C in which the grower will take from four to five seasons in which to lower the tree to a point where the sucker growth from the lower branches has provided a new and lower fruiting area.

Of course, it stands to reason that long neglected old trees usually have more or less dead, diseased and broken branches. These must be removed before any other pruning is done.

Water sprouts or suckers are frequently very numerous on such trees and this is fortunate. It is nature's way of producing new branches to replace broken or dead ones. Thin them out sparingly when they are in their first year's growth. Leave the huskiest ones to fill in the open spaces in the tree and so protect large exposed limbs from sunscald injury. Also leave suckers on naked trunks and bare lower branches where they will later provide new bearing wood. Sucker growths do bear fruit when given a chance to do so.

If conversation lags at the table the hostess should ask the guests if any of them ever had an operation.

Patron—"May I have some stationery?"

Hotel Clerk (haughtily) — "Are you a guest of the house?"

Patron—"Heck, no. I am paying twenty dollars a day."

JEFFERSON COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

THE annual meeting of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers' Association was held at Ft. Atkinson, Friday, February 20. A large number of growers attended.

The officers of the association were re-elected. They are: Wm. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson, President; Wm. Boese, Ft. Atkinson, Vice-President; Theodore Ward, Ft. Atkinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Jefferson County has no county agent and considerable credit is due the officers for so successfully carrying on the work of the association. Spray materials, fertilizers and apple trees are purchased cooperatively for the members. The various spray rings in the association are doing good work.

Mr. C. L. Kuehner gave a very instructive talk on spraying trees for insect and disease control, illustrated with pictures.

H. J. Rahmlow told the members about the new spray charts, and outlined the plans for testing new varieties of fruits.

The association again joined the State Horticultural Society.

HOW TO MAKE A POOL

The easiest way for an amateur to build a lily pool is to scoop out a hole in the shape of a saucer so that special concrete forms will not be needed. Make the pool of concrete, 5 to 6 inches thick, reinforced with heavy wire netting. A mixture of 1 part cement, 2 parts sharp sand and 3 parts washed gravel or crushed stone is good. Have the completed pool 24 to 30 inches deep in the center. Provide drainage pipe at the lowest point and overflow outlet about 4 inches below top of pool. Coat entire surface with thin layer of pure cement paste, to close pores.

"Oh, John!" screamed the excited woman driver, "the car is running away!"

"Can you stop it?" asked the worried husband.

"No."

"Well, then, see if you can hit something cheap."

Try These New Fruits

Varieties Chosen for Trial by Fruit Testing Club

WE HAVE received quite a number of letters from members who wish to join the fruit testing club. The committee has selected the varieties listed below for trial. We will get these varieties as cheaply as possible and the society will pay one-half the cost of not to exceed two trees, one dozen raspberry plants, or twenty-five strawberry plants.

Wherever trees are purchased, members are urged to graft the tops, cut off in pruning, onto older trees in the orchard. In this way fruit will be obtained within a few years.

Apples from the Canadian Station

MELBA—An early summer variety in season with the yellow transparent. A McIntosh cross. Has proven very promising under many climatic conditions. Color-bright carmine and crimson. Is quite as high in quality as McIntosh with a marked perfume. Bears young and is productive.

LOBO—A McIntosh seedling. Winner of the Wilder medal. The color is bright crimson. Skin thick and tough. Quality good. Season-October.

LAWFAM—A Fameuse cross. Color an attractive crimson. Flavor raspberry-like and suggestive of Fameuse. Quality good. Season - December to March, later than McIntosh.

Seedlings From the New York Experiment Station

CORTLAND—A McIntosh seedling. Tastes like McIntosh, flesh firmer, season several weeks later. Apples do not drop so readily and ship better, according to the New York Station.

EARLY MCINTOSH—An early red apple of good quality. Ready to eat in August. A handsome red color somewhat similar to McIntosh. Tree said to be vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive and bear annually. Cross between Yellow Transparent and McIntosh. Ripens 10 days later than Yellow Transparent.

MACOUN—A late season apple. Color-red. In shape fruit is like McIntosh, color darker red, less bright. The flesh is much the same in texture, flavor and aroma. Trees bear regularly and heavily. The New York Station says, "This promises to be an apple of great merit coming in as it does after all other McIntosh-like apples are out of season.

NEWFANE—The last Deacon Jones by Delicious crosses to be introduced by the New York Station. Selected for its large sized fruit and very attractive dark solid red color. Has a pronounced Delicious aroma. A good dessert apple and ripens about Christmas time.

Minnesota Varieties

HARALSON — A very hardy variety of fair quality recommended for northern Wisconsin. A good keeper.

Plums

MONITOR — Underwood and Tonka. Large Minnesota varieties of excellent quality.

Cherries

JORDAN—A Michigan variety of promise. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Montmorency.

Grapes

MINNESOTA #11—Early and quite hardy.

FREDONIA—A New York variety. The New York Station says "It gives promise of being our earliest good black grape. Vigorous hardy and productve. Ripens two weeks earlier than Warden. The quality very good."

Raspberries

CHIEF—This is a cross from the Latham developed in Minnesota. Has been described in this magazine. About two weeks earlier than Latham, very hardy, fruitful and resistant to disease.

JUNE—Is now the standard early variety for New York State. Ripens two weeks before Latham, large firm and of fair quality. Bushes are hardy, vigorous, productive and free of thorns. Fruit borne in the open making picking easy. Is not resistant to mosaic.

VIKING—A Canadian variety of considerable promise. We recommend giving this a trial. Cross between Cuthbert and Marlboro. Very good quality. A late season berry.

Strawberries

BEAVER—Originated by C. H. Beaver of Eau Claire. Has become a standard variety at Sparta and Warrens. Recommended for trial in other sections. A very good canning and shipping variety. Sets plants freely.

OSHKOSH—Originated by Mr. H. C. Christensen of Oshkosh. A vigorous grower and deserves further trial.

BLISS—Ripens in late mid-season. Berries large and of good quality. Plants are medium in number, vigorous and productive. A New York Station variety.

BOQUET—A New York variety that has shown considerable promise as a general market berry. Fruit large, firm, attractive and of good quality. Ripens in mid-season, but in some sections may produce green tips. Has shown promise at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, as has also, Bliss.

Blackcap Raspberry

LOGAN — Considerable has been written about the new Logan black raspberry because of its apparent resistance to disease. Is being grown consider-

ably in Ohio. One week earlier than Cumberland. Since disease is the limiting factor in the production of black raspberries, this variety may prove valuable.

QUILLAN — Another variety said to be resistant to anthracnose and for that reason should be given careful trial.

In Illinois has been found most resistant to disease of any tried.

Crab Apple

DOLGA—A handsome red crab apple imported from Russia by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. Fruit is juicy, jells easily and makes a rich ruby-red jelly of excellent flavor. Tree hardy vigorous and productive. Fruit ripens early in September.

OUTLOOK FOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS

H. H. HARRIS

THESE spring-like days make me think of that piece of ground we selected and plowed late last autumn for our new strawberry "patch", and as to how this freezing and thawing with more or less ice, which we have had since 1931 began, has affected the plants we will need for setting.

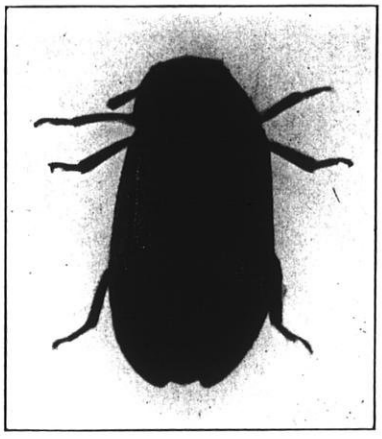
It is quite likely that many plants will have unusually short roots as it was so very dry last August, and until late September, that it was almost impossible for the runners to take root even when covered with soil. Most growers expect rain to fasten the runner plants to the ground. It will be important to use the best plants we can get, and set them as early as possible.

In a certain western town, a beautiful chorus girl sued a rich banker for breach of promise and was awarded $50,000. Just as she was leaving the court she was hit by an automobile and sustained eight broken ribs. The same judge awarded her $500.

MORAL—Never break a woman's heart—break her ribs.

The Raspberry Beetle Can Be Controlled

C. L. FLUKE



The American Raspberry Beetle or Byturus.

The beetle shown here lays the eggs which hatch into the little white worms sometimes found in ripe raspberries.

The worms decrease the market value of the berries while the beetle may do considerable damage to the buds and leaves.

THIS insect is generally distributed in Wisconsin and frequently severely injures the raspberry crop.

The small slightly-hairy light brown beetles are about one-seventh inch in length. They appear early in the spring just as the flower buds are forming. They do considerable damage at this stage by eating into the unopen buds. A little later they lay their small white eggs on the bud stems or leaf petioles. About the time the petals fall the eggs hatch into an inconspicuous greyish white worm which bores into the fruit. These worms burrow into the receptacle or on its surface just beneath the berry. At harvest time many of these worms adhere to the berry and if not looked for carefully they may get into the canned fruit. Normally they drop to the earth, boring into the soil where they change to pupae and hibernate over winter.

The time for control is early in the spring when the beetles first begin their feeding. The canes should be thoroughly coated with arsenate of lead, using one and one-half to two pounds to each 50 gallons of water. The beetles feed to a certain extent upon the leaves and their presence can thus be detected, and if leaf injury is noticed, spraying should be resorted to immediately. If there is too much delay a large number of the buds will be ruined through the feeding of the beetles. In severe infestations it is necessary to make two or even three applications to control the insect. Frequent cultivation of the soil in the fall should help in killing many of the pupae in their hibernating quarters.

RESEARCH IN CODLING MOTH CONTROL

MANY tests are being made by experiment stations with various kinds of materials to determine their value in controlling the codling moth. So far however, nothing has been found equal to arsenate of lead.

Dr. C. L. Marlatt of the Federal Bureau of Entomology has made the statement that investigations will continue until something is found which is less objectional than lead arsenate but equally effective and safe for foliage.

"Give me Main 4321—Hello; this the wife?"

"Yes."

"Listen, Dear, will it be all right if I bring a couple of fellows home for dinner tonight?"

"Why certainly."

"What?"

"Certainly it will. I'd be glad to have them."

"Oh pardon me, lady. Wrong number."

Varieties We Would Plant Today

Experience With New Apples and Hardy Pears

JOHN ROBERTSON, South Dakota

MY ORCHARD is situated in the Black Hills district, in Fall River county of the southwest corner of South Dakota. While this is a little south of the major portion of Wisconsin, yet my altitude of 4200 feet shortens the season, giving about the same conditions in this respect as that of a few hundred miles farther north at a lower level.

I planted my first apple trees in the spring of 1896, and the main portion of an orchard of 20 acres with the next 5-6 years. I've no way of watering by irrigation, having to depend entirely upon natural rainfall. In beginning, there was very little experienced advice to be had as to the best varieties and methods of fruit culture so I had to guess at the start, and have been experimenting most of the time since, with new varieties that have come to notice through Experiment Stations and other sources, as well as some of the better known kinds.

Most of my experimenting is done by top grafting onto some of the older bearing trees, thereby getting samples of those on trial in a minimum of time. We also test each sort for hardiness; doing this by making a few root grafts and planting in the nursery.

Top Working Successful

Most any variety of apple or pear may be grown when top worked onto a hardy sort that has attained bearing age. Older bearing trees do not grow so much wood, so the top grafts must quit growth and ripen up with the balance of the trees. Small individuals if of tender varieties, may grow till fall frosts, and be killed the following winter. Our test with a few of each sort, root grafted, allows for natural inclinations of growth, and determines hardiness.

Mr. Robertson has grown a large number of new varieties of apples and pears. In response to a letter as to his success with these new varieties he wrote this article which will be of interest to anyone planning to try out new kinds.

Prefers New Varieties

In the beginning, we planted nearly half the orchard to Wealthy. We have never regretted this action, as the Wealthy is practically a winter apple grown at this altitude and latitude, and is still one of the most valuable varieties, both for home use and commercial purposes. But, if we were young men again, and knew what 35 years of experience has taught us, while we would still include Wealthy, we would plant a goodly share of other sorts with which we have become acquainted. This would include a greater percentage of McIntosh, one of the very highest quality apples; a few Melba, a red apple of McIntosh parentage, ripening along with Yellow Transparent; a number each of Lobo, Earlham, Monona, Sharon Windsor, Sasha, and Haralson. We would also include some Golden Delicious, Rainier, red Delicious; Orleans, and perhaps a few others, top grafted. This would be including our choice for commercial purposes. When considering the family orchard, advice is somewhat different.

Just a few words as to new varieties. In late years there have been quite a number of McIntosh hybrids produced at Experiment Stations and sent out for trial. These vary, in ripening and keeping, from that of the Yellow Transparent, till well along toward spring. Melba, Lobo, Milton, Early McIntosh, McIntosh Early, and Cortland include some of the McIntosh crosses which we have on trial. We think there are too many for the needs of a single orchard, though each one has some merit.

Melba appears a trifle earlier than Early McIntosh, and seems to be of a good uniform size and good quality. Lobo is a very early bearer, larger than McIntosh, of good quality, and a very pretty pink-red color. This matures about the same time as Wealthy, and is ready for use sooner than McIntosh.

So far we have not been very well pleased with Cortland, though it may be a better apple in other sections. None of the McIntosh hybrids mentioned have proven more hardy than McIntosh, with the exception that we think Lobo just a little more so. The Earlham, Monona, and Sharon are all very high quality and good keeping apples that came through the Iowa Experiment Station. While not of first degree hardiness, they are not too tender to be generally successful in many sections of the north. Sasha is the hardiest sweet apple we have, and came from the South Dakota Station. Rainier is one that came from the state of Washington, and is a very high quality, late keeping sort, not very hardy. Orleans is a delicious hybrid, orginating at Geneva, N. Y. This is almost an exact counterpart of Delicious in external appearance, but runs larger, and think it will prove a much better producer. The quality is good, but not equal to Delicious.

Some Good Crabs

Some crab apples very worthy of trial are Dolgo, Olga, Sugar, Ivan, and Linda Sweet. These all came through Prof. Hansen

of the South Dakota Station. The Haralson apple from Minnesota, is a hardy and long keeping sort of fair quality.

Hardy Pears

Early in our fruit growing experience we planted several sorts of the then-known leading varieties of pears. Most of these lived to bear fruit, but nearly all of the first planted have died out years ago, mainly from effects of blight. One exception, the Sudduth, has stood the test of time, and has borne many good crops of fruit. However, this is only a medium sized, unattractive appearing sort, that does not keep but a few days and is inferior in many ways.

Some 14 years ago we received a number of different sorts of hybrid pear trees from Prof. Hensen, and in the spring of 1924 we began top grafting these to a number of sorts from different sources, hoping to get larger fruit and better quality.

Of those which have borne long enough to allow us getting some acquaintance with, we recommend Patten, Minnesota No. 1, Tait No. 1, Tait No. 2, and Mendel, as worthy of trial. Patten is hardy, the best growing tree of the lot, fruit of good commercial size, and of fair quality. Minnesota No. 1 is of good medium size, fine appearance and quality, second in hardiness, and only moderately vigorous in growth. The Tait varieties originated in Canada, and are the hardiest of any pear sorts I've grown. The fruit of each is about alike in size and shape; is only medium size, does not keep but a few days after picking, but very sweet and good for either canning or eating raw. While No. 2 bore first, No. 1 has borne most regularly.

An Englishman was visiting this country for the first time, and as he was driving along the highway, saw a sign, "Drive Slow. This means YOU!"

The Englishman stopped in surprise and exclaimed, "My word! How did they know I was here?"

STATE NURSERYMEN'S MEETING

THE Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association held what was perhaps the best meeting of its history in Milwaukee on February 12th.

The officers of the Association were re-elected: Mr. E. H. Niles, White Elm Nursery, President; Mr. L. J. Baker, Baker Nursery and Seed Company, Fond du Lac, vice-president; Mr. M. C. Hepler, North Star Nursery Company, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Torkelson of the State Highway Commission sent a paper on roadside planting which is published in this issue. Mr. Paul Kelliter of the Conservation Commission talked on Reforestation in Wisconsin. Mayor Hanson of the Hawks Nursery outlined some of the present day nurseryman's problems, and suggestions for their remedy.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, outlined the progress in disease control in Wisconsin and mentioned some new diseases of interest to nurserymen.

The banquet was well attended and an interesting program was presented afterwards.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society, outlined the plant testing plan which was indorsed by the nurserymen, and the steps that were taken to cooperate in disseminating the various types of shrubs recommended for trial.

Mrs. Wm. Bowers, president of the State Garden Club Federation, gave a very interesting talk on the work of the garden clubs and urged cooperation between nurserymen and club members.

Mr. C. B. Whitnall of the Milwaukee County Planning Commission presented a new idea on arboretums. He stated that plans are being made to have the river bottoms zoned in Wisconsin. They will make ideal places for the growing of not only new plant materials but the native species.

Mr. James Livingstone of the Holton and Hunkel Company presented some very fine slides on Scotland, outlining a trip he made recently to that country.

RESOLUTION ON HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

WHEREAS, we approve any movement furthering the beautification of Wisconsin's landscape resources and the prevention of anything which will tend to mar the countryside, and

WHEREAS, we approve of the leadership of the Wisconsin State Highway Commission, and particularly that of Mr. Torkelson in using his influence in making the rural highways more useful and more beautiful, we, the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association in convention assembled—

RESOLVE that we will further Mr. Torkelson's endeavors in preserving Wisconsin's natural beauty of the roadside and field, and commend him for his excellent paper read at this convention, and respectfully suggest that the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation cooperate with the Wisconsin Highway Commission and this association in furthering the beautification of the highways of our state.

The Wisconsin Association of Nurserymen, Frank M. Edwards, chm. Highway Beautfication Committee.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Milwaukee, Feb. 12, 1931.

REFLECTIONS OF A MARRIED MAN

Uncle Sam fired a West Point cadet for getting married. Apparently the military authorities do not believe that a cadet should take up matrimony until he has learned how to fight.

Prudence: "Do you think kissing is as dangerous as they say?"

Bertie: "Well, it has put an end to a good many bachelors."

The Viburnums Are Useful Ornamentals

PHELPS WYMAN

ONE of the most useful groups of ornamental shrubbery is the Viburnum, practically all species being of large to medium size. They are not a conspicuous group, for the flowers of nearly all are white and most are either natives or appear as if natives with no foreign accent whatever and mingle easily and gracefully with most other kinds.

Yet their general carriage, density of growth, fineness of branching, and quality of leaf admit them to the most polite society. Their usual and normal place is in the middle yard, where brilliance is less a necessity, and, in a large place, also where wild plantings are expected. Yet there are none but that can put on an air of gentility upon occasion and take their places with the best. Had they higher color in their flowers, none could exceed them, and as white flowers, the flat cymes could not be more interesting. The fruit of most is in clusters of blue-black berries, but the few that bear red berries are in their seasonal brilliant. The foliage is generally narrow but substantial, that in a few species turning brilliant red in the Fall. Many are native to moist and shady locations but the genus is most adaptable and seems to thrive in any good soil in either sun or partial shade and in lowland or upland positions.

Hardy Species

Native to all parts of Wisconsin and north, where it appears as a large upright shrub or a shrubby-appearing tree up to 15 and even 30 feet, is the Nanny Berry or Sheepberry *(V. lentago)* with narrowish leaves and blue-black fruit, a high shrub for common use when natural effects are sought. Other tall shrubs or shrubby trees are the Wayfaring Tree *(V. lantana)*, a European form long cultivated in America and growing at times to 15 feet with rough broad leaves becoming a deep red in the fall. It is probably thoroughly reliable in Wisconsin, though a little hard to get started, but is happiest a little south. Another tall shrub or small tree growing when at its best to 15 feet is the Black Haw *(V. prunifolium)* with glossy plum - like foliage, probably hardy everywhere in Wisconsin but happiest even farther south than the Wayfaring Tree. *(V. lantana)*. Still another arborescent shrub of probable, but as yet unknown reliability is the Southern Black Haw *(V. rufidulum)*, a handsome plant sometimes rising to 30 feet, with rigid branches, lustrous dark green leaves and attractive flowers and fruit.

The American Cranberrybush

A large sized shrub, and at its best in the latitude of northern Wisconsin, none seems to have a greater future here than the American Cranberrybush *(V. americanum, V. trilobum, V. oxycoccus)*. Its three lobed leaves and its scarlet fruit that hangs all winter, combined with the other good qualities of the Viburnum make it a desirable shrub anywhere and in almost any location. Yet only until quite recently could it be obtained in quantity, for its place has been taken by its close relative, the European Cranberrybush *(V. Opulus)*, very like it in appearance, happiest in the latitude of Southern Wisconsin and reliable everywhere. The European species, however, has been falling into disfavor because of its liability to disfigurement from attacks by the plant aphis which cause an ugly crinkling of the leaves, a disfigurement to which its variety, the Common Snowball or Guelder Rose *(V. opulus sterile, V. opulus roseum)* with its round ball of sterile flowers is even more liable, so that the use of either here is not recommended. Happily, the American Cranberry is free of this pest.

The only small shrub appearing among the Viburnums is the Dwarf Cranberrybush *(V. opulus nanum)* as yet of unknown, hence doubtful, hardiness and of no great value, except that, from their small number, all small growing shrubs are valuable. Another native shrub with red berries is *V. pauciflorum*, a struggling bush as yet rarely cultivated, growing not more than 4½ feet high in half shady cool situations from Minnesota, through the woods north of Lake Superior to Newfoundland. Its manner of growth is not unlike that of the Mapleleaf Viburnum *(V. acerifolium)*. The red berry seems to be limited to this Cranberry group.

(To be continued)

[In our April issue Mr. Wyman will describe the Arrowhead and Viburnum Carlesi.]

NEW PERENNIALS

Recommended by Mrs. Arthur Jaeger, Milwaukee

Gladiolus Communis (hardy)
Iris Tectorum album
Lewisia Tweedyi
Meconopsis Baileyi
Romneya Coulteri
Cytisus Supinus
Enkianthus Campanulatus
Hydrangea petiolaris (clinging climber)

APPLE LOGS

One-half cup shortening, one-half cup honey, two egg yolks, blend until mixture is clear and plastic and add three-fourths cup white flour and three-fourths cup graham flour. Roll dough into strip five inches wide. Blend cooked or baked apple with nuts (one part of nuts to two parts fruit). Spread this mixture in a one-half-inch strip on the rolled cookie dough. Roll to form log, cut and form second roll, etc. This makes logs about three-fourths inches in diameter and about five inches long. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about fifteen minutes. The logs can be cut in half, sliced, or in any size desired.

EDITORIALS

We don't attend a moving picture show very often but durin February we saw a news reel that made us stop, look and listen. It was a picture on the sale of apples by the unemployed in one of our large cities. Everyone from the dainty flapper to the dignified capitalist were shown buying apples on the street from the unemployed.

They were also shown eating the apples walking along the street—in the offices and stores and even in the barber shops. The engineer and fireman on a giant locomotive were eating apples before they started out with their train.

Just think of the advertising value in such pictures. If we can popularize the eating of apples at all times, everywhere, we will have no marketing problem.

Apple bud sports created a great deal of interest at apple shows in various sections of the United States this fall and winter. Considerable improvement in existing varieties of apples may be obtained through the selection of bud sports. Watch your trees this coming fall for something unusually good. No doubt a class will be made for such exhibits at the Horticultural Show next November.

WHY WE NEED GARDENS

MR. BRUCE BARTON, who writes very interestingly on life as we are living it today, recently made this observation: "It would seem almost as if the prize of life in America is to own a limousine and park it

in front of a nerve specialist's door. Everyone seems to be racing to get there."

Life does indeed go at a very fast pace in our cities. That is why we need gardens — a quiet place with shrubs, trees and flowers, where we can be away from the noise and the racing automobiles; where we can relax and let our nerves recover from the strain. A garden is cheaper than treatments by nerve specialists.

"Sleep well in the country?"

"First night I couldn't sleep at all. After that I hired a farmer boy to sit in my auto and blow the horn all night. Then I got along fine."

NEW SPRAY CHART

A NEW, revised farm orchard spray chart has been prepared and is ready for distribution. The chart has the same colored illustrations of apple buds, blossoms and fruit, showing the time when spraying is recommended, as were used last year. However, more detailed instructions are given, and a "July Spray" has been added.

While at first it may appear as if the chart is rather complicated, we believe Prof. Kuehner is correct in his opinion that growers should *spray correctly or not at all.*

The idea that two or three sprays can be applied at any convenient time leads only to criticism and dissatisfaction when put into practice. To produce apples free from scab and worms, spraying must be carefully and correctly done. There is a feeling that past recommendations have been too lenient, with the result that many farm orchard owners do not believe in spraying at all — their apples were just as wormy and scabby after two or three sprays as their neighbors' who did not spray at all.

The new charts are the recommendations of Prof. Kuehner, Dr. Keitt, Prof. Fluke, and Mr. Chambers.

A copy will be sent to any member of the society free on request, or in quantities may be purchased at cost — 75¢ per hundred.

Bachelor Uncle—"Baby six weeks old, you say. Talk yet?"

Proud Father—"Oh, no; not yet."

Bachelor Uncle—"Boy, eh?"

NEW TYPE OF ARBORETUM FOR WISCONSIN

NATURAL arboretums along the banks of our principle rivers was the plan outlined by Mr. C. B. Whitnall of Milwaukee before Wisconsin nurserymen at their annual convention in Milwaukee February 12.

Such arboretums would cover many types of soil, exposure and climatic conditions. A great many of the river banks are now covered by natural tree, shrub and plant growth. Other species could be added. By zoning and preserving the river banks not only can Wisconsin create beauty spots throughout the state, preserve and protect the water supply, but also establish the greatest arboretum, for the growing of plants, in the country.

PLAN TO NATIONALLY ADVERTISE APPLES FAILS

THE "Apples For Health" organization has failed in its plan to raise an advertising fund by a levy of one cent per bushel on apples.

An effort was made to raise the advertising fund by an agreement between manufacturers of containers, and growers, whereby the manufacturers were to collect 1¢ on each bushel or 3¢ on each barrel sold.

The money so raised was to have been turned over to an agency for national advertising to increase the use and consumption of apples.

It was found, after a vigorous campaign, that the number of growers who would sign up was not large enough to warrant proceeding with the plan.

Growers should give serious consideration to the problem of increasing the use of apples. Over-production is no more important than under-consumption.

The committee of the Horticultural Society appointed to consider methods of increasing the use of Wisconsin apples in Wisconsin is confronted with the problem of how to raise money to carry on a program. Who has a suggestion?

OUR MEMBERSHIP GROWS

THE membership of the State Horticultural society is growing slowly but surely. During the past few months two important organizations have affiliated with us. The first was the State Gladiolus Society of over 100 members, and the second was the Racine County Fruit Growers Association also with over 100 members.

A GOOD SWEET CORN VARIETY

GOLDEN Sunshine sweet corn has become a very popular variety. Originated in 1919 by Prof. Yeager of the North Dakota Experiment Station, it has proven so popular that it is now listed in nearly all seed catalogs. It is very early in maturity, a good yielder, bears a good sized ear and is of excellent quality.

One of the plant premiums listed in this magazine is a package of seed of this corn donated by Mr. C. V. Porter of Menomonie.

WE THANK YOU

"PERMIT us to say we think you have the best horticultural magazine which comes to our notice. The people of Wisconsin in general, and members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in particular, are to be congratulated on the valuable medium you furnish for extending horticultural knowledge in your state."

The Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, Minn.

AN OLD TIMER

—is a fellow who can remember when bad boys and girls went to bed without supper instead of their breakfast.

STRAWBERRY INSTITUTES AT WARRENS, SPARTA AND ALMA CENTER

ONE-day strawberry institutes have been arranged by the Horticultural Society in cooperation with County Agent L. G. Kuenning of Sparta as follows:

WARRENS,
AMERICAN LEGION HALL,
Wednesday, March 25

SPARTA,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
Thursday, March 26

ALMA CENTER,
BANK BUILDING,
Friday, March 27

The Alma Center meeting is being arranged in cooperation with Mr. E. W. Sullivan. The following program has been arranged and will be almost the same for the three different places with the exception that at Alma Center Mr. Hollis Sullivan of Taylor will speak in place of County Agent Kuenning.

10:30 A. M.
Why Grow a Cash Crop
County Agent Kuenning, Chm. of Meeting

11:00 A. M.
What We Hope to Do at Warrens
Rex Eberdt, Warrens

11:30 A. M.
Cooperative Marketing
R. A. Peterson, State Bureau of Markets

12:00 M.
Luncheon

1:15 P. M.
Diseases and Insects of Small Fruits Illustrated
C. L. Fluke, Madison

2:00 P. M.
Varieties and Fertilizer Tests
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison

2:30 P. M.
What Does It Cost to Grow an Acre of Strawberries
J. E. Leverich, Sparta

3:00 P. M.
What We Hope to Do at Sparta
W. H. Hanchett, Sparta

3:15 P. M.
Round Table Discussion on Marketing
Led by R. A. Peterson

A student husband tells us two may live as cheaply as one, but not as quietly.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

THE GLORY OF THE GARDEN

Our England is a garden that is full of stately views,
Of borders, beds and shrubberies and lawns and avenues,
With statues on the terraces and peacocks strutting by,
But the Glory of the Garden lies in more than meets the eye.

For where the old thick laurels grow, along the thin red wall,
You'll find the tool- and potting-sheds which are the heart of all,
The cold-frames and the hot-houses, the dung-pits and the tanks,
The rollers, carts, and drain-pipes, with the barrows and the planks.

And there you'll see the gardeners, the men and 'prentice boys
Told off to do as they are bid and do it without noise;
For, except when seeds are planted and we shout to scare the birds,
The Glory of the Garden it abideth not in words.

And some can pot begonias and some can bud a rose,
And some are hardly fit to trust with anything that grows;
But they can roll and trim the lawns and sift the sand and loam,
For the Glory of the Garden occupieth all who come.

Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made
By singing:—"Oh, how beautiful," and sitting in the shade
While better men than we go out and start their working lives
At grubbing weeds from gravel-paths with broken dinner-knives.

There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
But it can find some needful job that's crying to be done,
For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth every one.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

An English literary critic says that we have no "Great American Tragedy" because we have had no Shakespeare or Tolstoy.

Well, maybe not, but the fellow did not miss it far, who first wrote: "$1.00 Down and $1.00 a Week."

SOME NEW ANNUALS

THIS is the season when gardens bloom, oh so beautifully! Not a vacant spot in the border; the color scheme just perfect; they are real dream gardens — and can be found on the pages of the catalogues that are arriving in every mail.

What a delight to turn the pages and plan a garden that will be exactly like one of those pictured.

But dreaming alone, as the poet says, never made a real garden. We need to do real practical planning as well as work.

If we were wise gardeners and planted shrubs, bulbs and hardy perennial plants last fall, we have a real start and can study the fascinating catalogues with pleasure and profit. We know what we have planted, and the colors; so annuals should now be chosen carefully, both as to color and the places they are to be grown.

You will remember that your bulbs were chosen to harmonize with the coloring of the flowering plants near them. Choose the colors of the annuals in the same way, also the height. You will of course want some annuals for cutting. In that case length of stem is something to be thought of as well as your favorite colors.

You will want to try some new varieties also, for that is one of the delights of a garden. So while the cold winds blow and a blanket of snow tucks in the bulbs and perennials warmly, sit down with pencil and paper and the catalogues and plan the summer garden. Again and yet again you may change it while in the pencil and paper stage. Will it be a blue, yellow or pink garden? A combination of two colors with white, or a riot of all shades? It is your garden, you know, and it should be just what you like best.

Blue Annuals

There are so many lovely blue annuals, Cynoglossum Amabile, or Chinese Forget-me-nots; Nigella, Miss Jekyll; the lovely dwarf blue Nemesia; Phacelia Campanularia, a low growing bell shaped flower; Swan River Daisy in blue; while some of the newer annual Larkspurs in the blue and bluish lavender shades are lovely. The heavenly blue Morning Glory is a very attractive vine. It will bloom freely if it is planted in pots and then plunged into the ground where you want it to bloom. It is such a rank grower that its roots need to be confined.

Do you want a bit of sunshine with your blue? Crown of Gold Coreopsis; golden Bartonia Aurea, (this annual will grow in the very poorest soil if there is sunshine); Golden yellow Salpiglossis; Calendula and some of the Marigolds as well as the sweet scented yellow Four O'Clocks will give you sunshine color and blooms to cut for the house. If you have a spot in the garden that insists on looking bare and forlorn, sow seeds of Sanvitalia Procumbens Fl. Pl. The blossoms are like tiny, yel-

low Zinnias with dark centers. The plant is low growing, but spreads out compactly over considerable space, so give it plenty of room. It blooms continuously and profusely. That spot will draw glances of admiration, instead of exasperation.

Grow More Zinnias

Speaking of Zinnias—I wonder why Zinnia Haggeana is not grown in more gardens. They really do not look much like the ordinary Zinnia as we know them, but come in shades of soft yellows, bronze, browns, the usual Gaillardia and Marigold shades. If you want something different, try them.

In pink flowers, there are some wonderful shades, glowing or soft as you prefer, such as the exquisite pink and rose Larkspur. The new tall one is called Miss California, and is said to be a deep salmon pink with very long stems that make it particularly fine for cutting. Sutton's rose-pink Phlox Drummondi is a variety that will really come true from seed. Try some of the dainty pink Swan River Daisies, Rose Nemesias, Suttons giant pink Verbenas, Crepis, Barbata rosea—a most delightful little pink flower not usually grown, and Rose and Gold Salpiglossis. I wonder why Salpiglossis are not more often grown in masses of one color? They are exquisite for both garden and vases. Rose Four O'Clocks, Rose of Heaven Petunias — I could go on and on, but why deprive you of the pleasure of finding out the delights of trying all the flowers that grow in the gardens of the catalogues.

Perhaps this little list will help some beginner in the growing of a garden. I am hoping it will. Add a few very good white flowers to my list, Gypsophila Elegans, Elegans Rosea, and Vivid Rose. These will give plenty of dainty lacy blossoms for bouquet making. They are not all white of course, but the rose shades are dainty and not usually grown.

Cynoglossum Linifolium is a low growing plant with white Forget-me-not like flowers. Annual larkspur in the pure whites are lovely in the garden and for bouquets. White Petunias are especially beautiful if planted near shrubbery and enhance the beauty of the garden at night. Matricaria Capensis Fl. Pl. is really a tender perennial, but is such a free bloomer and so easily grown that it is usually placed among the annuals.

While you are selecting the annual seeds, your eyes will stray to the pages of perennials. They are so tempting, you want a whole lot of some certain varieties in your garden. Try a few. It is perhaps not quite so easy to grow some of the perennials as the annuals, but there is a real pleasure in growing something that is difficult.

Did you remember to bring some good soil into the cellar last fall, also some sand? Have you sphagnum moss to sift and add to the soil mixture; have you flats, cheese boxes or flower pots in which to sow seeds for early transplanting? If you have not prepared these earlier in the season, you will just have to enlist friend husband's services, so that chunks of frozen ground may be thawing out and be dry enough to mix with sand and sifted sphagnum moss. Get the flats, boxes or pots ready, so that seed growing will be a pleasure not a disagreeable chore later on.

Once a Scotchman didn't go to a banquet because he didn't know what the word *gratis* on the invitation meant. The next day he was found dead before an open dictionary.

"Oh, Mr. Policeman, a man has been following me."

"Are you sure he was following you?"

"Yes, I went back two or three times to see if he was coming."

The little girl had done unusually good work in the second grade, and was promoted to the third. On meeting her former teacher, whom she loved dearly, her first words were: "I wish you knew enough to teach me next year."

WINTER GARDENS

Perhaps in winter you have often read,
That a garden lacks interest when flowers are dead.
But the thought kept lingering in my mind
Of all the charms my garden defined.

There's the stone wall that forms the lot line fence
And delights in the death of the foliage dense.
It majestically towers to boast with pride,
Protection and guardianship o'er all inside.

Wide open stands the rough, rustic gate
Admitting a short cut for lads who are late,
And without correction they slide on the pool,
As they follow this short cut leading to school.

The stone benches have cushions, fluffy and white,
The thorns of the roses are hidden from sight
And the dogwood sways its bright red twigs
As cheery as a fiddler playing his jigs.

The evergreens are tufted with powdery puffs,
Surrounded by miniature, snowpeaked bluffs,
The old well's roof is a haven of rest
For the snowbirds and Jay with his kingly crest.

The mounded stones of the rock garden tall
Were covered with vines and blossoms till fall.
Now all can be seen and also admired
And you eagerly state where each was acquired.

The places where in summer green grasses grow
Now have a smooth carpet of crusted snow,
In moonlight it sparkles like jewels rare
And reflects the shadows of bushes there.

A lack of interest? You're mistaken my friend
For the garden's charms can never end.
In winter or summer, sunny or drear
It radiates beauty all the year.

And if you are doubtful, just look and see
Blanketed beds, where lilies used to be,
And peaceful, slumbering sermons sublime
Behold Winter Gardens, yours and mine.

Written January 28, 1931

MRS. EDNA MAE SEWELL,
Wauwatosa.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

THE STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

Dear Garden Club Members:

Now that the date and place for holding our flower show has been determined, it is time to plan it. Of the members who expressed their opinion, there was an overwhelming majority who favored holding the show in the Horticultural Building at the State Fair Park. The time is set for June 5-6-7.

There are many reasons why I believe this to be a wise choice both as to time and place. We will probably have a larger display of flowers at that time than if we held it a few weeks later as we did last year. We are more likely to have hot weather towards the middle of June than during the first week. You remember how unfortunate that turned out for us last year.

As to the building, first and foremost, we shall have plenty of room for all our projects without being crowded, and we can have many more exhibits than we had before. There are also many facilities which will make for greater ease in staging the show such as railroad side tracks into the grounds, so our evergreens and stones can be brought with much less expensive cartage.

There will be plenty of parking space. The people from out of town will not have to drive through traffic to get there and when they are there, will have plenty of room for recreation and can bring their luncheons and make a picnic of it, if they like. Should we have nice weather, as we are most likely to at that time, this would be a very pleasant feaure. There will be other attractions in other parts of the park which will interest

members of the family who may not wish to see our show.

I feel we are very fortunate, indeed, to be given the use of this fine building by the state. Now, let us all get together and make it the great show that it can be in that setting.

One of the first things to bear in mind is, that this is a state show and every member of the Federation should feel a responsibility towards it and help make it a success. There is something to be done by everyone, whether it is a big job or a little one. Each is important.

Now is the time for each club to plan its little garden. If you plan early it is not hard. Evergreens, stone, sod, peat moss and sawdust will be furnished free. Those are the hardest things to furnish if you had to do it all yourself, and that is being done for you. It is great fun and there is no project which attracts so much attention as do the little gardens. People can visualize so much better what can be done with their own back yards if they see one of these little gardens. And that is what we want to accomplish, to stimulate others to beautify their own home grounds.

Last, but not least, as Mr. James Livingstone said to us the other day at Milwaukee, let us be good sports,—go into the show for the sport of the thing, do the very best we possibly can to win a prize but if we do not win, smile about it and try again the next time. I believe in competition. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the primary object of this show is to stimulate interest in gardening. It is not just for the purpose of giving prizes. I know just how hard it is not to win, but no one ever entered a competition but learned something by it and if we do not get the prize, let us be happy that we were able to contribute something of value to the show, for every exhibit is of great value.

Lois Bowers, President,
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

SUGGESTED LIST OF PERENNIALS FOR TRIAL

Recommended by W. A. Toole

Gypsophila Bristol Fairy
Campanula persicaefolia Telham Beauty
Meconopsis Barleyi
Physostegia VIVID
Double Hollyhock Prince of Orange
Lupines in variety
Anemone Japonica
Statice Dumosa
Aquilegia Copper Queen
Penstetemon grandiflora
Daphne cneorum
Gentiana macrophylla
Geranium sanguineum
Incarvillea delavayi
Glaucium tricolor
Trolliums europeus

The modern husband thinks the trouble with the modern wife is that she wants to go buy-buy too often.

He who stops to look each way will live to walk another day.

Join The Plant Testers

New Varieties of Shrubs For Trial

WANTED — at least 200 garden club members and horticulturists to join the Wisconsin Plant Testers.

The purpose of this group is to try out the hardiness and desirability of a group of new shrubs which have been selected by a competent committee. The various species were selected for one or the other of the following reasons. 1. They have been found very valuable for ornamental purposes in other sections, but have not been tried in this state. 2. Their hardiness has not been established although indications are that they should be hardy. 3. Several species are both hardy and beautiful and should be grown so as to become more widely known.

There are no obligations involved in becoming a plant tester. All that is asked is that each one joining try out as many plants as convenient and report on their success or failure as soon as possible.

Nurserymen Cooperate

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association at their annual convention endorsed the movement and several nurserymen offered to make bids to supply all the shrubs listed at the lowest possible price. As this is written a number of bids have been received and the prices quoted indicate that the nurserymen are willing to handle these plants without profit.

The following is the list of shrubs chosen by the committee.

Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beautybush)
Malus: Dolga, arnoldiana or scheideckeri
Philadelphus virginal
Prunus—May Day Tree (Hansen's)
Lonicera maacki podo carpa
Cotoneaster rac. soongarica
Cotoneaster hupensis
Viburnum carlesii
Euonymus radicans vegetus

Several species listed are somewhat rare and only a limited number can be obtained. A detailed description of each is given in this issue. Prices will not be published but will be sent to all who desire to join the plant testers. All orders should be in before April 1st.

The following is a brief description of each variety.

Shrubs for Testing

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (Beautybush) — This beautiful shrub grows to six feet tall and is arching with the center always quite up-right. Blooms in June. Should be grown where air circulates freely during the winter.

THE DOLGA CRAB—A handsome red crab apple imported from Russia by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. Fruit full of juice, jells easily. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. An ornamental tree.

ARNOLDIANA-or Arnold Crab. Originated at the Arnold Arboretum. Has rose colored flowers. Produced on long, drooping stems. A low spreading tree with long arching branches. Fruit yellow.

SCHEIDECKERI—Flowers pink, buds red, fruit yellow. A small tree of pyramidal habit. Flowers in a "bottle brush formation along the stems."

The crabs serve as specimens or for the background of extensive shrub borders.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL — (Mockorange). Has large flowers, 2½ inches in diameter. Called the "best of all the Philadelphus" by some writers. Flowers are purest white and abundant.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle) MAACKI PODOCARPA — A variety from China introduced by Wilson. Holds its leaves late and is last to ripen fruit. Considered hardy. Has milk-white flowers clustering their rigid branches from base to tip and is the handsomest of its class.

COTONEASTER — *Hupehensis and Soongorica.* These are of great decorative value. According to E. H. Wilson their beauty of blossom rivals that of the Spiraeas. Flowers white and blooms freely. It September the whole plant is necklaced in coral pink. Fruit relatively large and so abundant that the stems appear as ropes of beads. In his book "More Aristocrats of the Garden" E. H. Wilson says "I count these, two of the most valuable shrubs it has been my privilege to add to Northern gardens."

Being new, their hardiness is not known. May grow from eight to ten feet in height.

VIBURUM CARLESII — (Fragrant Viburnum). A round top bush seldom more than four to six feet tall. Flowers—lovely pink. Blooms early. Fruit ripens in September and is blue-black. Mr. E. H. Wilson wrote, "for the small garden where there is room only for the choicest shrubs, the one Viburnum above all others that should be grown is Viburnum Carlesii. This is a real aristocrat perfectly hardy in the coldest part of England." It came from Korea. Should be grown on its own roots.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS (Winter creeper). Called the big-leaf winter creeper or Japanese evergreen bittersweet. Will cling to stone or brick but not to stucco. Is low and spreading but can be cut back to become bushy, says A. C.Hottes in the "Book of Shrubs". Flowers and fruits abundantly.

CARAGANA PYGMAEA (Pea-Shrub). This type is a dwarf, low growing shrub. Should be used as an accent plant for shrub combinations. Is very hardy.

MAY DAY TREE

PRUNUS—*Padus Commutata* —Very hardy. A bird cherry, with white blossoms coming very early.

Exhibit Classes For State Garden and Flower Show

Little Gardens

The size of the garden may be either 10 × 12 feet or 12 × 14 feet. Soil, rocks, grass and evergreens will be furnished free on request if received before May 15. Flowers, shrubs and special features must be furnished by exhibitor. While advice may be obtained from experts and professionals the actual work of putting up the gardens must be done by club members.

Class A. Garden of informal design.
Class B. Garden of formal design.
Class C. Rock Gardens.

Shadow Boxes

Only 20 entries in shadow boxes can be accepted. Boxes will be furnished and may be altered in any way desired. Size of box — 30 inches high, 24 inches wide and 18 inches deep.

Class A. Modernistic bouquet and modernistic container.
Class B. Japanese Arrangement.

Table Decorations

Tables will be furnished. No flat silver may be used. All entries must be in by May 15.

Class A. Formal Dinner table set for 8, 10, or 12.
Class B. Family table, set for four. Luncheon for father and mother, one child and an intimate guest. All accessories to be the property of exhibitor.
Class C. Special Occasion table set for 6 or 8.
Class D. Breakfast table set for 4.
Class E. Breakfast tray. Tray to be furnished by exhibitor.

Gate or Fence Planting

Gate or fence to be furnished by exhibitor, but may be borrowed or rented. Size—12 feet long and width to suit. Exact size to be stated with entry which must be in by May 15.

Class A. Garden gate planting.
Class B. Fence planting.

Room Decoration

The exhibitor will furnish a piece of wall board, size to suit exhibit from 32 to 48 inches wide and 6 to 8 feet in height. This will be mounted and before it the exhibitor will place a table, stand or shelf, or some means of holding a vase or other flower container with an arrangement of flowers or plants. Other accessories may be used as desired. The problem is to illustrate the correct use of flowers as an accent to interior decoration.

A piece of frabric to represent a window hanging or a wall hanging may be draped over the wall board if desired. Judging will be based on the following points:

1. Harmony of wall decoration and hanging if used with flowers and container. 2. Composition of entire effect. 3. Originality in taste.

Porch or Sun Room Exhibit

This will feature the use of flower stands with flowers or plants. Wall flower holder with plants. Hanging baskets, sunroom or porch furnishings. Size 10 × 12 or 12 × 14.

Class A. Porch exhibit.
Class B. Sunroom exhibit.

Window Boxes

A special setting may be made. More information on this class will be given later.

Class A. Outside Window Boxes.
Class B. Indoor Window Boxes.

Dish Gardening

To those interested we recommend the book "Adventures in Dish Gardening" by Patten Beard.

Class A. Japanese type.
Class B. Any other type.

Floral Exhibits by Individuals or Estates

Class A. Exhibit of potted plants and flowers.

Special Exhibits Not Individual

Class A. Exhibit by County or State Departments.

Original or Special Exhibits

Any exhibit of merit not listed in the above classes may be shown in this class. Suggestions may be obtained from exhibits at other flower shows or magazine articles. The space to be allotted, if large, must be approved by the management. All entries must be made before May 15.

JUNIOR GARDEN EXHIBITS

Any boy or girl of grade or high school age may enter in these classes. The work must all have been done by the exhibitor.

Class A. Birdhouses.
1. Martin
2. Wren
3. Bluebird

Class B. Flower Markers made by exhibitor.
1. Wood marker with design such as bird or butterfly.
2. Any other type.

Class C. A Bouquet for Teacher's Desk. For children under 12 years. Vase will be furnished.

Class D. A Bouquet for Mother's Dining Table. For children 12 to 16 years.

Class E. Miniature Gardens. Size 15x30 inches to represent lot 60x120 feet.

Class F. Garden Posters. Not over 14x22.

NEW PERENNIALS

Varieties Recommended by W. A. Dustrude, White Elm Nursery, Hartland

Alyssum Serpyllifolium
Arenaria Caespitosa
Arenaria montana
Aubretia
Campanula perscicifolia
Dianthus alpinus
Dianthus grenadin
Geum Mrs. Bradshaw
Helianthemum
Sedum lydium
Silene Schafta
Silene Saxifrage

Recommended for Trial by J. C. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

Daphne cenorum
Buddlea farquhari
Physostegia vivid
Shasta Daisy, Sutton's May Queen
Aquilegia, Dobbies Imperial Hybrids

"Only fools are certain, Bobby: wise men hesitate."
"Are you sure of that, Pop?"
"Yes, certain of it."

FEDERATION JUDGING SCHOOL SUCCESSFUL

THE judging school and program held at the Milwaukee Art Institute February 19, drew a crowd of 150 for the forenoon session and 100 in the afternoon.

A very important attraction was furnished by the members of the Art Institute Garden Club. A large number of very beautiful tables had been set and were discussed by Miss Ann Koerner.

The program was carried out as planned. Prof. J. G. Moore stated that in his opinion garden clubs should pay more attention at flower shows to the use and arrangement of flowers. At the fairs 90% of the score is given to the perfection of bloom. Garden club members, however, have developed to the point where the arrangement should be emphasized. For this reason in the judgng of luncheon tables the score card worked out by Prof. Moore allows 60% of the score for floral features and 40% for other appointments.

Mr. James Livingstone also spoke on judging at flower shows. He quoted an old Scotch proverb. "You must creep before you gang." In other words you must grow flowers and know them before you can be a good judge.

Mr. Archie McDonald of Gimbel's and two lady assistants demonstrated the arrangement of flowers. About a dozen lovely arrangements were made, each receiving the applause of those present. Mr. McDonald stated that contrary to what we might expect the best gardeners are the best flower buyers. Those who live in hotels do not seem to have much use for flowers.

Mrs. Wm. Bowers, president of the Federation, presided at the meeting and talked briefly on the state garden and flower show.

H. J. Rahmlow outlined plans for plant testing and demonstrated a new type of entry blank and entry tag for flower shows.

The following members arranged tables:

Mmes. Alfred F. James, Ferdinand A. Bartlett, Arthur S. Bowers, Arthur Lindsay, Edwin B. H. Tower, Jr., Martinus Vander Hoogt, James Johnson, William Dela Porte, Chester Thomas, C. A. Biebler, Greta Allen Dietz, C. E. Wierdsma and Miss Gretchen Colnik.

JUDGING CONTEST AND SCHOOL SUGGESTED DURING TULIP TIME

THERE was such a keen interest in flower judging at the Federation meeting February 19, that a judging contest and meeting was suggested during tulip time.

The general plan of the meeting will be as follows: Prizes will be offered for flowers which may be in bloom at that time. Four vases in at least three or more classes will be selected to be judged by everyone attending. Judging will begin at 10:30 a. m. and continue until 12 noon.

The placings of the contestants will then be compared with the "official" placings made by a committee of judges, and scored. A standard for scoring has been devised by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture for this purpose. Prizes will be given the winners.

In the afternoon the winners will be announced and the judges will discuss the reasons for their placings, as well as to talk further on the subject of judging flower shows.

Another thought is to have an informal luncheon at noon with an out-of-state guest speaker.

Watch the April issue for full details.

Little Dorothy came running into the house crying bitterly.

"Mamma," she sobbed, "Teddy broke my doll!"

"How did he do it?" inquired her mother.

"I hit him on the head with it."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB COMMITTEE

THE Federation Junior Garden Club Committee, consisting of Mr. Fay Coon, West Allis, Chm.; Mr. E. B. Hauser, Milwaukee County Club Leader; and Mrs. W. Weart, Oconomowoc, makes the following recommendations to the various Garden Clubs:

1. Each Garden Club is advised to appoint a Junior Garden Committee to encourage and direct gardening among the children of their community.

2. Each club is asked to have a junior garden department at each of the local exhibits and shows.

3. Each club, through its Junior Garden Committee, is urged to arrange, with the teachers of the schools in the community, for instruction relative to the best varieties of flowers and the best methods of care and cultivation.

The committee is working on several other problems and will make a further report in April. One of the questions is, Shall we have a Junior Garden Page in the Magazine?

"These cakes are as hard as stone."

"I know. Didn't you hear her say, 'Take your pick' when she handed them around."

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Fruit Growers, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Suburbanites, Country Estates and Poultrymen.

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HARDY FRUITS FLOWERS And ORNAMENTALS
At Right Prices They Grow and Please
Landscape Suggestions and Catalog on Request
STRAND'S NURSERY
Box 22, TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.

NEW JUDGING METHOD MEETS WITH APPROVAL

THE new score card system for judging table decorations, worked out by Prof. J. G. Moore and first used in judging table arrangements at the convention last November, is meeting with approval in other states.

In a recent letter from Prof. E. C. Volz, professor of floriculture at Ames, Iowa, he makes this statement: "Our garden group was very much interested in this improved method of judging table decoration. I personally feel that the idea is sound and it is just a question of educating judges to use this system. I believe it should be valuable in judging other complicated flower arrangements such as shadow boxes and window boxes where accessories of various types are included. At most flower shows the judges are working in the dark and it is merely a case of personal taste rather than expert judging."

DES MOINES GARDEN CLUB FLOWER SHOW

THE Des Moines Garden Club will hold its second annual outdoor flower show in the city waterworks park, Des Moines, Iowa, May 15-16-17. It is the aim of the club to feature tulips, iris, lilacs and oriental poppies at the show.

The Des Moines garden club flower show was one of the most successful from the standpoint of exhibits and attendance of any show held last year.

The feature garden exhibits and many other special attractions are placed in the open air in the park with the natural shrubbery and trees as a background.

"I hear you advertised for a wife. Any replies?"

"Yes, Hundreds."

"Good! What did they say?"

"Oh, they all said, 'You can have mine'."

Sometimes it pays to lose.

THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

J. H. BURDETT

THE flower show of the Garden Club of Illinois, to be held in the Merchandise Mart, March 21 to 27, promises to be the largest garden club show which has ever been held.

Chicago is the center of more garden club activity than any other city in the world, with one hundred and five active clubs affiliating with the state federation. Flower shows held in other cities of this country are enterprises of florists and commercial horticulturists. Nowhere in the world is an exhibition of the first class promoted and managed solely by garden clubs.

Forty gardens have already been entered by garden clubs. Eight of these will be full size complete gardens.

Thirty-two gardens exhibited by clubs will be 10 × 12 feet in size, and will illustrate the following schools of design: Moderne, English, Dutch, Japanese, and Italian; water garden, garden retreat and old fashioned garden.

In addition to the club gardens, there will be gardens made by the West, South and Lincoln Park, and the Forest Preserve district of Chicago.

Commercial exhibitors will make large garden exhibits in the following styles: Rock garden, tulip garden, spring garden and modernistic garden.

The north shore branch of the National Association of Gardeners, will make a garden exhibit of plants from private conservatories.

The show is enlisting the active cooperation of more than 10,000 garden club members who are serving on committees for the preparation of exhibits, the sale of tickets, and the management of the show.

Nothing makes a neater and more compact miniature hedge for edging than dwarf African marigolds. Nothing gives brighter bloom. Dwarf liliput zinnias do much the same thing.

GOOD GARDENING BOOKS

WE RECOMMEND these books to every gardener.

The Book of Annuals—A. C. Hottes—$1.50.

Little Book of Climbing Plants—Hottes—$1.50.

Modern Dahlia Culture—W. H. Waite—$1.50

Adventures in Dish Gardening—Patten, Beard—$2.50

Fertilizers for Greenhouse and Garden Crops—Laurie & Edmond—$2.00

Principles of Flower Arrangement—White—$3.00

The Home Landscape—Jennings & Johnson—$2.50

The Small Nursery (Nursery Sales & Management)—Coon—$1.50

Book of Perennials—Hottes—$1.50

Rock Garden Primer—Thornton—$2.00

The Book of Shrubs—Hottes—$3.00

Water Gardens and Goldfish—Sawyer & Perkins—$1.50

The above books will be mailed postpaid to your address. Send cash with order. Wisconsin Horticulture, Washington Bldg., Madison, Wis.

THE BEAUTY BUSH

KOLKWITZIA amabilis or Beauty Bush has been included in our list for trial as a desirable shrub. Mr. W. A. Toole of Baraboo, member of the plant trial committee, writes this letter in regard to it. "I think by all means Kolkwitzia amabalis should be on the list for further trial. It has not had much of a trial in this state although we have had one bush on our place since it was introduced fifteen years ago. It is a remarkably good shrub and has proved to be perfectly hardy with us clear to the tips. We have never noticed the least bit of winterkilling so think that it is all right. But, of course, it might be somewhat different under other conditions."

News of The Garden Clubs

MENASHA CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. H. E. Bullard, Sec.

At a special meeting at the home of Mrs. Ida Watkins, The Menasha Garden Club, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mrs. Ida Watkins; Vice-Chairman, Miss Buddie Dudley; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Harry E. Bullard.

A short program followed. A paper by Miss Buddie Dudley on new ideas in road planting was presented. Mrs. Harry E. Bullard, spoke on the planting and care of bulbs.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. M. P. Bodden, 314 Elm Street, in February.

ELKHORN CLUB STUDIES FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

Mabel Jahr, Sec.

The Elkhorn Garden Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Henry Aakins, Friday, February 6.

The Club voted to extend an invitation to Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, our state secretary, to speak to us on the afternoon of March 9. Miss Myrtle Mosher reviewed half of the book, "Principles of Flower Arrangement" by E. A. White. If any other clubs are interested in flower arrangement, they would find this book very beneficial. It contains suggestions that any of us might find helpful in flower arrangement in our home.

Miss Sarah Francis conducted her first class in plant nomenclature. This is to be a regular feature of each meeting for some time. Mrs. Charles Jahr gave a talk on "Our Winter Birds and Their Care." Part of her talk was her own experience with winter birds particularly the red headed woodpecker. One of these birds visits her every day.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY HEARS SPEAKERS ON WALL GARDENS AND ROCK GARDENS

Mabel Thoms, Sec.

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society held its January meeting in the Public Museum.

Mr. W. A. Toole of Baraboo, Wis., past-president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society gave us a very fine and instructive talk on Wall Gardens, illustrated with many beautiful colored slides.

Mr. Toole told us that Wall Gardens were first originated by the English because of their rather damp climate—the walls taking care of the drainage. Walls have been specially

built with the idea of displaying certain things to best advantage. There is a sharp line between wall and rock gardens; one is formal and in building the other a naturalistic effect is desired. A good deal of repair is required on rock walls each season. The soil that has been washed out during the winter must be replaced every spring.

Any one attempting to build a Wall garden will find that he must do the work himself as a stone mason's only idea in building a wall is to cement all crevices tightly, whereas, of course no cement or mortar, but only soil can be used in a garden wall of this type.

Mr. A. J. Strobel of Hartford, Wis. used for his subject "The Rock Garden and Its Possibility as a Factor in Landscape Beautification." Mr. Strobel said that anyone may have an interesting and pleasing rock garden provided he has the vision, inspiration and the will for application. The American desire for a little of everything does not always allow for true proportions on the average home lot. It is not necessary to have a colossal arrangement of rocks. Some rock gardens make home grounds outlandish. Harmony is most essential.

The attendance at this meeting was very large and several new members joined the Society.

PIERCE COUNTY SOCIETY CONTINUES HOME BEAUTIFICATION CONTEST

Mrs. A. Hurtgen

The Pierce County Horticultural Society is launching a drive to double their membership and are putting on a home beautification contest along highways 29 and 35.

A part of the last mentioned highway extends along Lake Pepin and has a most wonderful view. We will try to get the schools along the highways to compete, also the churches. One of the churches did considerable planting last year and two more have spoken to me about landscaping this year.

A tremendous interest has been awakened in this county in spite of the drawbacks and discouragements of last summer. On June 13th a cyclone cut a diagonal swath across the country half a mile wide and about 40 miles long tearing down buildings and leveling some wonderful hard maple groves, our cherished sugar bushes. Then almost no rain fell from that date until September 15. One man who planted out 5,000 white pine seedlings last spring had only about 1,000 left alive by fall.

We expect to continue our beautification contest until the whole community is covered. We will hold our meetings in different sections of the county this year instead of at the county seat as we did the first two years. In this way we get better attendance and reach more people. We use plants as prizes and in this way reach many families.

MADISON WEST SIDE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Miss Alice Drought, Madison, gave a very interesting talk on "Continuous bloom in the Garden" at the West Side Club meeting in March. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. B. W. Wells, President; Mrs. L. E. Girard, Vice-President; Mrs. Mendez Hanson, Secretary-treasurer.

The March meeting was held in the Bruno Stein home in Shorewood Hills.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY INVITES STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

Florence Winchester, Sec.

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society held its February meeting at the Museum. A picnic supper was served to over 100 members and friends. The society and the Oshkosh Choral Club were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Terrell and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ristow.

Mr. Ristow said the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society would like a place to hold its gladiolus show. It was voted that our society extend an invitation to the Association to hold their show in Oshkosh. A committee of three of which Mr. Ristow is chairman was appointed to find out about the show and to rent a building for it if necessary. Mr. N. A. Rasmussen and Mr. John Geiger were appointed on that committee.

New members brought in were Mrs. Charlotte Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fisher.

Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, agricultural teacher at the High School, talked on "The Possibilities of Horticulture." He stated he was pleased to see a new interest in farming and urged the

education of young people to stay on the farms. With the modern conveniences and city advantages so near at hand, the problem is much easier. Beautify the country roads and educate the people to beautify their own grounds and he believes the boys and girls would want to stay on the farms.

LA BELLE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Wilma S. Weart

The regular meeting of the La Belle Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Royston Welch, Tuesday evening, February 3, 1931. Election for the ensuing year was held with the following members taking office:

Mrs. Royston Welch, President
Mrs. George Love, Vice-President
Miss Mabel Gourlie, Secretary
Mr. Elmer Lurvey, Treasurer

A book review on "America's Greatest Garden"—The Arnold Arboretum by E. H. Wilson, was given by Mrs. D. W. Weart.

Mr. Hans Schmidt talked on the "Culture of Amaryllis Bulbs."

On February 10th Mrs. Royston Welch, the president, entertained the Board of Managers at luncheon. Later the two members-at-large were elected and plans for the coming year discussed.

WEST ALLIS CLUB MEETING

Edna Mae Sewell

The West Allis Garden Club met February 18th at the home of Miss Eleanor Birch. Mrs. Krienitz was the guest of honor.

A letter read by Mrs. Harrington informed the club of the recent, serious auto accident which befell Mrs. Estabrook. All were glad to learn that her recovery seemed probable. The charter members related the history of the West Allis Club and its early organization.

The president, Mrs. Stoll, addressed the club urging all members to cooperate with every agency interested in the conservation of our natural resources, especially the forests. In order to prevent unseasonal weather conditions, droughts, floods, fires and bird destruction she stated that natural swamps and forests must be preserved. Curbing of the useless cutting of wayside trees and the useless waste of evergreens at Christmas time are projects which demand attention.

Mrs. Clara Harrington read the report of the state Conservation Commission of the fourth and fifth district of Federation of Woman's Club. Mrs. La Budde offered ways and means of Forest Preservation and Tree plantings all of which were endorsed by the club.

Mrs. Harrington read an account of the fires of the Everglades which has been termed the "Land of Ten Thousand Smokes."

Accompanied by Kodak pictures which she took, she described the cypress trees, the saw grasses and the Seminole Indian tribes, the sole inhabitants of the Everglades.

The tragic descriptions of the unsuccessful efforts to commercialize this area and the need of protecting it in its natural state was portrayed and a closing appeal given by reading "A Flower Prayer" from the magazine "Wild Flowers."

Mrs. Sewell entertained the club by reading the poems, "Winter Gardens," "To a Downy Woodpecker," and "My Spring Flower Show," which were her own compositions.

The next meeting will be held March 18 at the home of Mrs. Overholt, 785-65th Street.

HILLCREST GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. L. D. Horton, Sec.

The Hillcrest club held its February meeting at the home of Mrs. Horton. At the last meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. C. A. Berger, President; Mrs. L. D. Horton, Sec.-Treas. Mrs. Sampson was reelected Sunshine Custodian.

Mrs. Leverenz read the treasurer's report for the last year. The balance from 1929 was $17.80, receipts were $32.96, totaling $56.76. Expenses during the year were $31.14, leaving a balance of $19.62, to begin the new year.

The club voted in favor of holding the State Flower Show in June at the State Fair Park.

It was voted that each hostess read a nature poem at her meeting and that one article be given by each member in alphabetical order. Each member may choose her own subject pertaining to flowers and gardens.

In the absence of Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Simon read an instructive article on "The Flowers Of The Garden," taken from the Book of Knowledge. It explained how all our lovely roses originated, from the wild rose with only five petals and several pistils to the beautiful roses of to-day.

Our next meeting will be held at Mrs. Behlendorf's March 2.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Ernest Lefeber, Sec.

The February meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held at the High School, February 17. The various flower shows to come in March were mentioned. Mr. Hauser spoke of the one to be held at Methodist Church March 3. Mr. A. Locker told of the flower show to be held at Milwaukee Auditorium March 14-21, in conjunction with the Home Show. The president urged all members to attend the show of the Garden Club of Illinois at the new Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois, March 21-27.

Mrs. E. M. Sewell read her poems "A Downy Woodpecker" and "To My Winter Garden."

The speaker of the evening was Mr. W. A. Toole of Baraboo, who spoke on Rock Gardens.

He said the reason rock gardens are popular is because they are informal. He spoke of the methods of planting in masses or for the beauty of individual specimens.

He said care must be taken to make the foliage of rock gardens attractive even when not in bloom. The size and kinds of rock must be adapted to the size of the garden. Paths and screened backgrounds add to the attractiveness.

He showed some very interesting and instructive colored slides of rock gardens. The very large attendance at the meeting attested the growing interest of the club members.

SUM-MER-DEL CLUB MEETING

The January meeting of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Parker in Hartland.

A talk on the "Care of House Plants" was given by Mrs. Hassenplug.

Miss Florence Niedecker talked on the gardens and on her experiences in the Far East, illustrated with many lovely and curious objects that she had gathered together during her two years sojourn in the Orient.

The 1931 year books were given to each member and refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

CITY TREES OFTEN GASSED

SHADE TREES need pure air just as people do. Trees are often killed by illuminating gas from leaky pipes in the soil, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Recent experiments show that gassed trees may be saved, if they have not been exposed too long, by forcing air or oxygen under pressure, through a specially constructed nozzle, well into the ground at different points around the tree so as to displace the gas. It will be necessary, of course, to find and stop the gas leak or the procedure will have to be repeated.

RACINE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Mrs. W. A. Peirce

At a well attended meeting of the Racine Garden Club held in the Racine Public Library, February 9, an interesting talk was given by Mr. Oscar Hoefer of Kenosha.

The speaker believes the lilac is unexcelled by any other shrub, being one of the most easily grown and carrying a range of colors unequalled by any other, running from the palest to the richest rose, through orchids, violets and purples. He recommended and described the best varieties to plant and said pruning of lilacs consisted mainly of thinning out the interiors and removing the suckers. Lilacs make desirable cut flowers and will not wilt so soon if all leaves are picked off the branches. He recommended removing all flower clusters when they are through blooming, not only for appearance's sake but to prevent weakening the shrubs by formation of seeds.

Mr. Hoefer mentioned a few of the most popular border shrubs as Privet, Dwarf Spirea (Bumalda and Anthony Waterer), Boxwood and Japanese Barberry. He enumerated the following fragrant shrubs: Flowering Currant, Fragrant Sumac and Shadbush. Other important shrubs described were Buddleia, Mockorange, Spiraea Van Houttei, Forsythia, Weigelia, Flowering Dogwood, Japanese Quince, Flowering Almond, Goldenleaf Elder, Cutleaf Sumac, Snowberry, Flowering Plum, Cranberrybush, and Hydrangea. The Shrub-althea or Rose-of-Sharon is desirable but more difficult to grow.

WAUKESHA GARDEN CLUB ACTIVITIES DURING 1930

Mrs. Edith E. Volk, Program Chm.

Besides holding regular business sessions during 1930, the Waukesha Garden Club has carried on a study of plant names and their derivatives under the direction of Mrs. James Christiansen, Vice-President.

The February meeting consisted of an illustrated talk on "Trees" by Mr. G. R. Ramsey of the Davey Tree Expert Co. of Kent, Ohio.

The March 26th Program was as follows: Papers were read by Mrs. Hansen on the "Humming Bird" and Mrs. Blasing on the "Bluebird." Mrs. Charles Atkin, President, gave a short informal talk on the "Pasque Flower," "Buttercup," "Narcissus" and "Rose" followed by an original poem on each by Mrs. Henry T. Volk. Mrs. Christiansen and Mrs. Volk served light refreshments.

April 30th.—Mrs. Christiansen and Mrs. Blasing read articles on the "Robin" and "Goldfinch." A paper on "Lawns" written especially for our club by Mr. G. B. Mills of the O. M. Scott Seed Co. of Marysville, Ohio, was read by Mrs. Volk. Members gave their impressions of the Chicago Flower shows. Mrs. Hansen, the hostess, presented the guests with choice tulip bulbs.

May 28th.—Mrs. Leininger read a paper on the "Bluejay" and Miss Carleton on the "House Wren," Mrs. Atkinson on "Grass" and Mrs. Volk on "Peony" and "Gladiolus" culture. There was an exchange of plants. Mrs. Carleton and Miss Grace were hostesses.

June 20th.—An outdoor program held in the lovely woods belonging to Jack Blasing included an article on the "Woodpecker" by Mrs. Schimmell and a splendid talk on "Insects and Plant Diseases" by Miss Ida Doney. The members enjoyed a good picnic supper around an open fireplace including coffee which Mrs. Blasing, the hostess, made for all.

July 30th.—This meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. D. Gutheil and the Elkhorn Garden club was invited. Miss Carleton read an article on "English Gardens" and Mrs. Donald Reisner gave a splendid demonstration on "Flower Arrangement." The flowers were given to the hostess. Members gave their impressions of the Milwaukee Flower Show.

August 30th.—The August meeting

(Continued on page 206)

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Arsenate of Lead Powder
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Last Month for Plant Premiums

Pay Your Membership Dues In March and Get a Plant Premium Free

PLANT premiums having a retail value of from 75¢ to $1.00 will be given all new members and for all renewals paid during *March*.

See the January issue for further details.

Individual memberships are $1.00 per year or $1.50 for 2 years. Plant premiums are sent such members free, postpaid.

Affiliated club members who pay a lower rate should send requests and dues thru the local secretary and add 15¢ to pay postage on plants.

Always state second choice.

Premium No. 1
THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CO.
Pembine, Wis.

American Arborvitae, 8–12 inches
Scotch Pine, 8–12 inches
Ponderosa Pine, 8–12 inches
Premium: 2 trees—one variety

Premium No. 2
BAKER NURSERY AND SEED CO.
Fond du Lac, Wis.

Aconitum (Monkshood)
Anthemis (Yellow Daisy)
Bocconia (Plume Poppy)
Shasta Daisy
Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
Gypsophila (Babysbreath)
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 3
H. C. CHRISTENSEN
Oshkosh, Wis.

Regal Lily Bulbs
Premium: 3 bulbs

Premium No. 4
THE COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Barberry Thunbergi, 15–18 inches
Premium: 2 plants
Cydonia japonica (Jap. Quince 18–24 inches)
Forsythia intermedia, 2–3 inch
Philadelphus Lemoine, 18–24 inches
Spirea froebeli, 18–24 inches
Pink Peony, 3–5 eyes
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 5
DAHLBERG NURSERIES
Ladysmith, Wis.

Spirea vanhouttei, 2 year stock
Spirea sorbifolia, 2 year stock
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 6
JOHN F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

Lathyrus—(Perennial Pea)
Anchusa Dropmore
Double Hollyhock
Premium: 5 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 7
MYERS NURSERY
Arcadia, Wis.

Gladiolus Bulbs no two alike
Premium: 10 bulbs
Dahlia tubers labeled with correct name
Premium: 2 tubers
Regal Lily bulbs—1 year seedlings (will not bloom the first year)
Premium: 6 bulbs

Premium No. 8
THE NORTH STAR NURSERY COMPANY
Pardeeville, Wis.

Hydrangea Arborescens, 18–24 inches
Hydrangea P. G., 18–24 inches
Cutleaf Sumac, 2–3 feet
Purple Lilac, 2–3 feet
Mock Orange, 2–3 feet
Premium: 1 shrub

Premium No. 9
SISSON'S PEONIES
Rosendale, Wis.

Peony roots, named varieties, any color. Value to $1.00
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 10
W. A. TOOLE
Baraboo, Wis.

Aquilegia long spurred hybrids
Coreopsis
Shasta Daisy
Delphinium Blue Hybrid
Iris Sherwin Wright
Hardy Phlox-Bridesmaid, Struthers, Eclaireur
Sedum-spectabile, acre, album, ewersii, kamschaticum, stoloniferum
Hen and Chickens
Hardy Cactus
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 11
WHITE ELM NURSERY COMPANY
Hartland, Wis.

Achillea Tomentosa
Alyssum Serphylifolium
Anchusa Barrelieri
Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott
Arabis alpina nana compacta
Arenaria caespitosa, montana
Campanula carpathica, rotundifolia
Cerastium Tomentosa
Chrysanthemum Arcticum
Crucianella Stylosa
Dianthus arenarius, caessius, deltoides
Gypsophila paniculata
Iberis Sempervirens
Iris-Caprice, Dalmatica, Fairy, Juanita, Lent A. Williamson, Lohengrin, Mrs. Alan Gray, Princess Victoria Louise, Rheine Nixe, Seminole
Limonium latifolium
Nepeta Mussini
Penstetemon Torreyi
Platicoden blue and white
Phlox-Athis, Beacon, Enchantress, Flora Riedy, Koenigshoefer, Rheinlander, Rosaline, Siebold, Struthers, Thor, Von Hockburg
Saponaria Ocymoides
Sophonaria Ocymoides alba
Sempervivum Tectorum
Sedum-acre, album, spurium roseum, spectabile
Tunica saxifrage
Veronica Spikata
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 12
FITCHETT DAHLIA GARDENS
Janesville, Wis.

Dahlia tubers
Coltness Gem Hybrid
Bashful Giant
Judge Marean
Jersey's Beauty
Premium: 1 Coltness Gem Hybrid and choice of one other.

Premium No. 13
McKAY NURSERY COMPANY
Madison, Wis.

Prunus Triloba (Flowering Plum)
Pink Flowering Almond
Retail value $1.00
Premium: 1 tree

Premium No. 14
TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS AND NURSERIES
Oshkosh, Wis.

Collection No. 1—For Bowl or Pool Planting.
5 Arrowhead Tubers
Collection No. 2—For Garden or Waterside Planting.
1 Pink Swamp Loosestrife
1 Blue Water Iris
1 Joe Pye Flower (Pink)
Collection No. 3—For Acid Sandy Soil
5 Mammoth Blue Birdfoot Violets
Premium: 1 collection

Premium No. 15
EAU CLAIRE NURSERIES INC
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Norway Spruce—4–6 inches
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Gladiolus Bulbs—named varieties, Grower's selection.
Premium: Collection of bulbs, retail value 75¢.

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Package Regal Lily Seed
Package Bush Morning Glory
Premium: 1 pkg. of each
Primulinus Gladiolus bulbs
Ruffled varieties gladiolus bulbs
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1 pkg. of Golden Gem sweet corn
The earliest yellow sweet corn. Originated at North Dakota Experiment Station. Has a record of being ready for the table 49 days after planting.

Mr. Porter has none for sale. He is donating this seed because of his interest in new varieties.

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Premium: 1 package seed
Spirea arguta
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Premium: 25 plants
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Latham Red Raspberry Plants
Premium: 10 plants
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Premium: 1 Root

Premium No. 20
KELLOGG'S NURSERY
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Varieties: Belladonna, Bellamosum or Summer Cloud.
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Iris, German: Assorted colors.
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Columbine—Mrs. Scott Elliott's strain: Assorted colors.
Premium: 3 plants.
Oshkosh Strawberry Plants.
Premium: 25 plants.

NOTICE: All premiums will be mailed postpaid by the nurseryman to the members during the month of April. In case of error or failure to receive bulbs write the State Horticultural Society.

Be sure to state second choice of premiums.

LIVING ON THE FARM

DR. C. J. GALPIN of the U. S. Department of Agriculture made an interesting study of 10,000 people who once lived in the city and then went to the country to work and live. Nearly 8,000 of them had been farmers before they went to the city. Sixteen hundred of them said they could make more money and save more money on the farm than in the city. Fourteen hundred said city work is too hard and too uncertain. One thousand said "we like the farm because we are independent there." Two thousand said, "we are tired of city work and city life." Twenty-seven hundred said, "we have found that the city is no place to bring up children in."

Dean Watts in *Market Growers Journal.*

Fitchett
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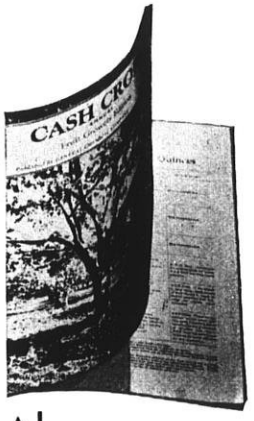

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AMONG THE GARDEN CLUBS

(Continued from page 203)

was held at the home of Mrs. Chas. Schuetze. Mr. Schuetze gave a talk on the "Park Situation and Its Relation to The Community." Miss Edith Schuetze sang two delightful songs:—"Falls" and "Remembrance."

Sept. 24th.—A letter about the Peace Garden between the United States and Canada, was read. Mrs. Blasing gave a fine illustrated talk on "Moths and Butterflies." Mrs. Hansen read a paper on the "Fall planting of bulbs for Spring bloom." Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. P. H. Leininger.

Oct. 29th.—A motion was carried for a Sunshine Fund for Flowers, etc., for the sick and bereaved. A prayer and tribute to late members, Mrs. Harvey Frame and Mrs. Boyd was given. Mr. W. A. Dustrude, of the White Elm Nursery, Hartland, gave an interesting talk on "Perennials and Annuals." This was followed by questions and answers. An article on "Bird Migration" was read by Mrs. Volk. Mrs. Atkin was hostess.

The November Program included an excellent paper on "Soils" by Mrs. Carleton and one by Miss Carleton on "The proper care of house-plants, green houses, etc."

The last meeting was held at Mrs. J. K. Lowrys' on the last Wednesday in the month. Mrs. Fred Bliese gave a very good article on "The early planting of seeds in flats and cold-frames," also on the history of "Flower Perfumes." Pictures of birds were shown. There was a re-election of officers as follows:

President—Mrs. Chas. Atkin.

Vice-President—Mrs. James Christiansen.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Albert Blasing.

Mrs. Geo. Peterson has continued her work in practical Gardening with excellent results.

School Gardening Successful

The School Gardening, permitted by the Board of Education, was carried out in the Grade, Parochial and Metropolitan Church Schools. It was a great success and improvements can be noticed throughout the city. Seeds, plants, bulbs, shrubs, etc., were distributed to the children at minimum cost. The work was begun in the spring and a Children's Flower Show was held at the Public Library in August. Prizes donated by the local merchants were awarded for the best entries of flowers and vegetables.

The committees in charge consisted of two women for each school, assisted by the school Principal.

The Garden Club has stimulated much public interest in all forms of Gardening, including Rock and Water Gardens.

HORTICULTURE AT THE STATE FAIR

A REDUCTION of some $34,000 has been made in the premium money alloted the State Fair this year. In line with this reduction, E. L. Chambers who is superintendent of the Horticultural Department, reports that while this department is alloted $4,000 premium money, which is a slight reduction, the beauty and volume of the displays will be better than ever.

The fair will open this year on Saturday, August 29. This will enable Milwaukee folks to attend the fair on Sunday which many have wished to do.

In order to make a better showing of vegetables under one roof, the garden vegetable display which has been located in the Horticulture Building will this year be shown in the Farm Crops Building. This will permit not only a better showing of vegetables but will make more premium money available to the vegetable growers who can now show in both classes and compete in the project booth exhibits, featured in the Farm Crops Building.

Special premiums being offered by individuals will offset some of the reductions in premium money offered by the state. New features being planned this year indicate that the Horticulture Department will continue to have one of the best exhibits on the grounds.

Try some of the South African daisies, dimorphotheca, arctotis, venidium, ursinia. All are of attractive colorings and grow well in hotter and dryer situations than most. There are some striking orange tones in some of them.

While the weather checks many an ambitious plan to get sweet peas planted on St. Patrick's day, according to traditional formula, they can just as well be started indoors and transplanted and will probably give better vines in consequence. They transplant readily.

THE GROWERS MARKET

CHIEF RASPBERRY (Min. 223) Yields 20% more than Latham and ripens 10 days earlier. $3 per 25 postpaid. Get a start in them. STRAND'S NURSERY, Taylors Falls, Minn., Box 23.

ARBOR VITAE—Best evergreen for general planting. 12–18 inches, transplants. 4 for $1.00 postpaid. Complete stock at relative prices. STRAND'S NURSERY, Taylors Falls, Minn., Box 23.

WHAT CRANBERRY GROWERS ARE DOING

CLARE S. SMITH, Sec.

GROWERS are busy doing their usual winter work. The sanding program was cut short for some due to the open winter and lack of water for winter flood. So far no damage to uncovered vines has been reported.

Since all work and no play means bad medicine later, many of us have gone on much needed vacations. Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Chaney are sojourning at Sebring, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Rogers are at their home in Orlando. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett and son Dwayne and wife, of Warrens, are also spending some time in that state.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gebhardt of Black River Falls have gone back to Texas again this winter. A. E. Bennett and daughter of Cranmoor are at Hot Springs, Arkansas. And no doubt before spring there will be several others who will have taken time off for a few weeks play in the South.

Craige Scott of Warrens who was employed in the cranberry laboratory at Wisconsin Rapids last summer is attending Wisconsin University majoring in Plant Pathology.

Order a plentiful supply of gladiolus bulbs. You will need more than you think when it comes to cutting them next summer. Six stalks is only one bouquet.

SPECIAL PLANT OFFER

10 Japanese Barberry	$1.00
4 Bridal Wreath	1.00
4 Evergreens (Assorted)	1.00
4 Peonies (Assorted Colors)	1.00
6 Box Elder (6 Ft.)	1.00
6 American Elm (3–4 ft.)	1.00
1 Blue Spruce (9–12 inch)	1.00
3 Lilac (Assorted)	1.00
3 Hydrangea	1.00
2 Horse Chestnut	1.00

Include 10c postage for each lot.

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Collection No. 3. 25 plants suitable for shady locations 3.75

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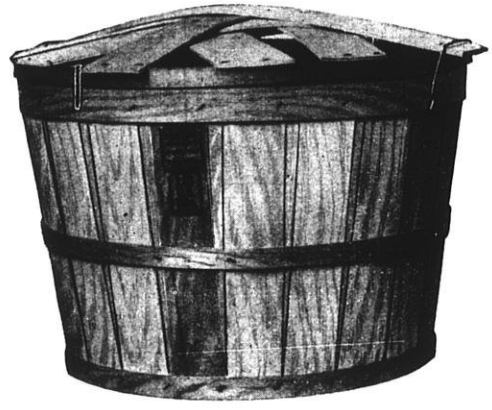

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As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate material in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

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This assortment should be in every Flower Garden. Special price on following varieties until May 1, $1.00.

2 Leon Douglas	2 E. J. Shaylor
1 Longfellow	1 Sidney Plumer
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3	Lilac (Assorted)	1.00
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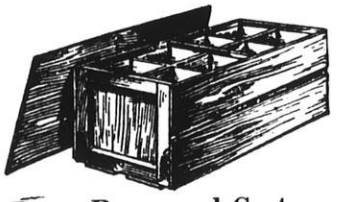

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Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

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5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

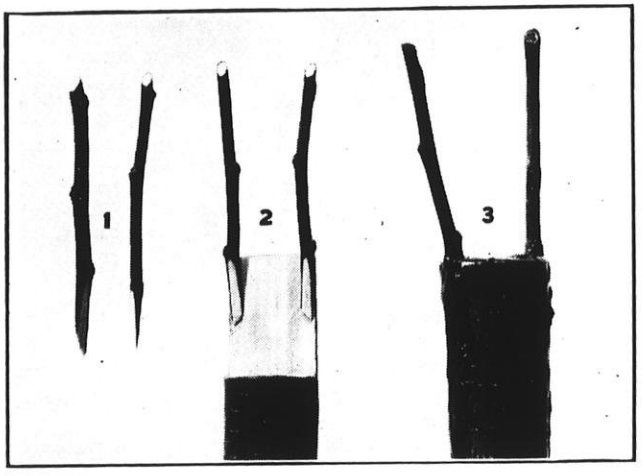
Grafting Made Easy

Methods and Uses of an Interesting Art*

W. H. ALDERMAN

THE ART of grafting and budding has been known to horticulturists for more than 2000 years and is now practiced for three general purposes. The first, and most widely used purpose, is in the production of nursery trees in which case the desired variety is budded or grafted upon a seedling root. The second purpose is in topworking whereby an undesirable variety may be worked over into one more valuable, and the third use is in the treatment of trees girdled by rodents or injured by disease.

The principle involved in all grafting is to bring together the growing parts of the cion and stock in order to effect a union at the point of junction. The stock is the plant or root on which the grafting is to be done; the cion is a section of the new wood from the variety it is desired to reproduce. The growing part of all woody plants (except those with large central piths and no annual rings, such as palms) is located in the inner bark or cambium layer lying between the wood and bark. Thus, in making any graft, it is necessary that the cambium layer of the stock and cion touch in one or more places. It is also essential to exclude the air from the union to prevent the cut surface of both stock and cion from drying out and dying before a real union can take place. This is accomplished by the use of grafting wax, or similar material, which is applied thoroughly over all cut surfaces of both the stock and the cion at the point where the graft is made. All grafting operations, except as otherwise noted in the following discussion, should be performed in the early spring just before the buds start into active growth.



CLEFT GRAFT

1. Cion prepared for cleft graft. 2. Cion in position with part of stock removed to show matching of bark on stock and cion. 3. Cleft graft completed and waxed.

COLLECTING CION WOOD. The cion, or part to be grafted into a tree, should be selected from a strong, healthy shoot of the last season's growth. It is best to collect these shoots during the early part of the winter and pack them away in a cool cellar in damp sawdust to prevent drying out. If they are allowed to remain on the tree until the time of the grafting, they may be injured by severe winter weather or the buds may have started to swell during the first warm days of spring. It is important that the cion wood be dormant. In preparing the cions for grafting, two or three inches of the base of the shoot are usually discarded because the buds are poorly developed and the tips are not

*Paper No. 233 of the Miscellaneous Series of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

used because the wood is soft and pithy.

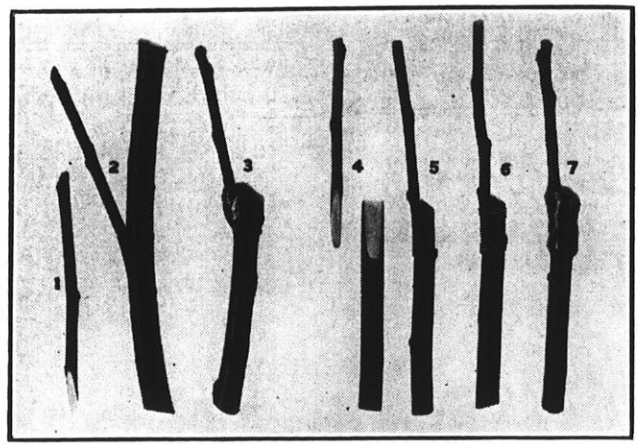
GRAFTING WAX AND WAXED STRING. A plastic material which may be brushed or molded about the graft union is necessary to exclude air and prevent drying of the plant tissues. Ordinary paraffine is often used by being melted and applied with a brush, but a grafting wax of the following formula is easier to apply and is less likely to check and admit air on drying.

4 *pounds resin*
2 *pounds beeswax*
¾ *pint raw linseed oil*

Heat the materials over a slow fire until all parts are melted. Cool slightly and pour into a tub of water. With greased hands work and pull the wax until it assumes a smooth grain, when it should be molded into convenient sized lumps and stored until ready for use. This makes a satisfactory wax to be warmed and applied with the hands or melted and used with a brush. The latter method is by far the more preferable. To insure a tight covering it is a good plan to apply a second coat of wax three or four days after the first.

Waxed string, used in tying root grafts and convenient for other grafts, is made by immersing a ball of No. 18 knitting cotton in melted grafting wax for about five minutes. When taken out for cooling the ball should be slowly rotated to prevent the hot wax from settling on one side. For convenience in handling, run a wire or small twig through the center of the ball.

GRAFTING TOOLS. Very few special tools are required for successful grafting. It is essential that the knife be sharp and have a smooth cutting edge. A knife with a straight blade is preferable to a round-pointed knife. For topworking large trees, a grafting chisel is almost a necessity. A local blacksmith can readily make one from an old file. A curved handle, as illustrated in the cut, is a convenience, enabling one to hang the tool over a limb when not in use. The mallet for driving the grafting chisel into the stub may be readily improvised from any convenient piece of wood. A good pruning saw should be provided. Either the ordinary narrow bladed hand-saw, commonly sold for pruning purposes, or the swivel blade pruning saw, is satisfactory. In no case would the pruning saw with teeth on both sides be recommended, as one is almost certain to injure the tree with the back of the saw when the cutting is done in close quarters. A good pair of hand pruning shears about nine or ten inches long is also a great convenience in grafting work and is pretty nearly a necessity to one who has any amount of pruning to do.



SIDE AND WHIP GRAFTS

1. Cion prepared for side graft.
2. Side graft with cion inserted.
3. Side graft completed and waxed.
4. Whip graft showing first cuts in stock and cion.
5. Whip graft with parts united.
6. Whip graft tied read for waxing.
7. Whip graft completed.

THE CLEFT GRAFT. The cleft graft is used in topworking large trees, the branches of which are an inch or more in diameter. The limbs that are to be grafted are cut off squarely with a saw at a point which is free from knots. The stub is split downward through the center by means of a grafting chisel and then the crack held open by the wedge-shaped portion of the chisel. The cions are prepared by cutting the base in the form of a wedge, with one side narrower than the other. The wedge is then set into the cleft in the stock with the edge toward the inside and set at a slight angle so that the cambium on the outer part of the wedge crosses the cambium layer of the stock at least at one point. Unless the stock is very small, two cions are usually placed in the cleft and the area of the union covered with wax. In addition the tip of the cion and the open crack down the sides of the stock must be thoroughly covered with wax. It is not necessary to tie or bind these cions in place as the spring of the wood holds them firmly. In topworking large trees it is not advisable to topwork the entire tree in one year, but to extend the process over two or three years, thus removing not more than a third or a half of the entire tree-top at one time.

THE SIDE GRAFT. Because of the rapidity with which it can be made and the high percentage of success attending its use, the side graft is to be recommended where the branches to be worked do not exceed three-fourths of an inch in diameter. A smooth place is selected upon the stock and a slanting cut made about an inch long extending nearly to the pith. A wedge-shaped cion is prepared as in the cleft graft except that the wedge may be slightly more blunt. By bending the limb slightly the cut in the stock is opened so that the wedge of the cion may be shoved into the incision, care being taken to match the bark of the stock and thicker side of the wedge. The natural spring of the wood will hold the cion in place without tying. The stock may be cut

away just above the graft and the union covered with wax.

THE WHIP GRAFT. The whip graft may be used on small branches in topworking trees or for root grafting in nursery tree propagation. In making a whip graft, the stock is cut off just above a smooth spot free from knots. A smooth beveled cut from an inch to an inch and a half long should be cut at the top of the stock. If the stock is small, this cut may extend clear across, but when a branch three-eighths of an inch or more in diameter is to be worked, it is better to make the beveled cut along one side of the stock and not reaching quite to the pith. Next, a tongue is cut, beginning about one-third of the distance from the tip of the bevel, and cutting downward about one-third of the length of the original beveled cut. Avoid starting the cut through the pith. To secure a smooth surface on the inside of the tongue it should be cut and not split. The cion may now be similarly prepared, beginning the first beveled cut opposite the base of a bud and making sure that the cut is approximately the same length as in the stock. After the tongue is cut in the cion, the two pieces are fitted firmly together, care being taken that the inner bark along one side is in contact. The cion should be cut about three to four inches long and should carry three or four buds. The two pieces are then bound together with ordinary cotton twine or waxed string and thoroughly covered with wax about the union and on the top of the cion. After growth is well started, the string binding the two parts together should be slit along the back of the graft to prevent girdling.

In the propagation of nursery trees, seedling roots are securred and cut up into about four-inch lengths. Each piece of the root is then used as a stock and a cion about six inches long is whip-grafted to the upper end of the root. The two are then bound together with waxed string or waxed strips of cloth. Waxing is unnecessary since the grafts will not dry out when packed in damp material and are later planted in moist ground. The whip grafts are tied in bundles and packed away in a cool cellar in damp sand or sawdust. The grafts should be made during the winter and by the time they are taken out of the cellar for planting in the nursery, it will be found that the union and the cut surfaces at the bottom of the root will be nicely covered with a heavy callus. In planting the root grafts, they should be firmly set in an upright position with the upper bud projecting above the top of the ground. They may be set in rows four feet apart and six or eight inches apart in the row.

Top Working

One of the main purposes to be accomplished by topworking is to change a sound healthy tree of an undesirable variety over to a better variety. Another is to build a stronger and hardier tree by topworking varieties which are subject to crotch injury, such as Northwestern Greening, upon hardy strong-branched varieties, such as Hibernal.

Small trees may be topworked after their main scaffold branches have developed to a diameter of three-eighths or more inches. This is sometimes in the second year, but generally the third year after planting is the more favorable time for topworking. The side graft is the most satisfactory form to use, although many growers use the whip graft. Set the cions in the main scaffold branches at least twelve inches from the main trunk. If a variety like Hibernal is used for stock, it will result in a tree with strong, hardy trunk and crotches resistant to winter injury at these susceptible points.

In topworking an old tree, it is generally advisable to work on branches not over two inches in diameter. The larger the branch, the more danger there will be of a canker disease starting in the wound before it completely heals. A cleft graft is probably the best type for this work, using two cions per limb. After about the second year, if both cions start to grow, one branch should be removed. The grafting should be done in the main framework branches, going back in each case as near the center of the tree as possible without being forced to use too large a limb. Since the removal of the branches in which the grafts are set constitutes a very heavy pruning in itself, all other branches should be left on the tree for the first year. This helps to prevent an overgrowth of the graft and excessive production of suckers. In very large trees it is often advisable to spread the topworking over two or more years to provide against the removal of too much wood in a single season.—From March issue *Minnesota Horticulturist.*

A SOFT GRAFTING WAX

ONE part beeswax, eight parts of alcohol and sixteen parts of resin by weight are the materials used in making a soft grafting wax. Melt the beeswax and resin over a slow fire, remove from the heat and allow it to cool slightly. Then add eight parts of alcohol. Stir thoroughly and pour this mixture into a bottle or some container that may be made air tight. It is then ready to use on quick notice for the spring grafting. Upon exposure to the air this wax hardens due to evaporation of the alcohol.

Another formula for a good wax is one pound resin, one ounce beef tallow (rendered) and eight ounces of alcohol. The same procedure is necessary in making this wax.

Ordinarily grafting wax can be made by using four pounds resin, two pounds beeswax and one pound of rendered beef tallow. One-half pint of raw linseed oil may be used in place of beef tallow providing the oil is free from impurities. This wax, however, must be warmed or melted before it can be applied. Lamp black added to this mixture gives it a darkened color that will aid in the absorption of heat.—From *Hoosier Horticulture.*

Large Strawberries Bring Better Prices

REX EBERDT

AFTER we have successfully raised a crop of strawberries we are immediately confronted with the problem of how to harvest and market them to best advantage.

The hot weather of late June and July is essential for maturing a normal crop of strawberries but it is hazardous to the fruit while being harvested.

During extreme hot weather it is highly important to get the fruit picked during the early part of the day while the air is cool and there is a bright luster to the berry which is usually lost when picked during a hot afternoon. Early morning picking with a normal amount of dew on the foliage is usually not detrimental to fruit and more to be recommended than late afternoon picking when weather is abnormally hot.

To retain the attractive appearance of the berries they should be placed on the market as soon after being picked as possible and where local home markets are not used they should be kept as cool as possible or immediately loaded into refrigerator cars.

With soil and weather conditions favorable, varieties grown today will have good average uniform size during the first week or ten days of the harvest and will receive very little criticism from the trade. However, that last half of the picking season is the time when berries may run much smaller in size and have to be sold in competition with those from other districts, as well as the later fields of our own district which are larger and present a much better appearance.

Large Markets Want Fancy Fruit

We are invariably informed by the trade that our smaller berries cannot command top market prices and we have to price them accordingly. The large city markets usually make the greatest price distinction between the large and small berries and will pay more for extra large fancy fruit and also usually less for small berries than the small market.

At one time we had a car loaded with berries of four different grades. They were classed as extra fancy; fancy; standard and #2.

We were unable to get a satisfactory cash offer for that particular car and after considerable study decided to sell it through our Chicago broker. He divided the car equally among four of the leading fruit houses on South Water market with instructions to make sure that all were remitted for according to grade.

When our sales were completely checked our net receipts per grade FOB were as follows:

Price Received per 16 qt. case

Extra Fancy	$4.03
Fancy	3.00
Standard	1.89
#2	.98

I do not make this statement as necessarily advocating any hard and fast rule for grading strawberries throughout Wisconsin as I am well aware that various districts growing different varieties with different market conditions have also many individual problems not found in other localities. However, we must consider that any progress we may make in the improvement of the size and general appearance of strawberries is to our financial gain and all organizations know that when the grower isn't paid according to the quality of his particular crop then neither he nor his neighbor is getting a square deal and there is a lack of incentive to improve.

The question of the use of commercial fertilizer as an element in improving the quality and size of strawberries in the various districts where they are grown in quantities in Wisconsin is rapidly becoming an important one and it is unfortunate indeed that we have no one in Wisconsin today qualified to give us competent advice from carefully worked out experiments in these various districts.

It is just as important, in my estimation, to have a small part of our public funds used in building up an industry in Wisconsin of great potential possibilities as to assist those that are already well developed.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FRUIT

AT PRESENT no one hears of overproduction in strawberries, raspberries, black walnuts, chestnuts, and plums in Illinois. A few wise horticulturists who can finance a program using these crops will find such a venture profitable. Strawberries may be profitable only for the next two seasons but for the other crops listed there seems to be no problem of over production in the near future. For a local market plums may also prove profitable. Following the low temperatures of last winter three young Monitor plum trees produced $82.30 worth of fruit sold at retail prices. These plums were in the University variety testing orchard. A grower in southeastern Illinois received $4.50 a case for some plums of a common variety on the Chicago market this past season. Another grower in southern Illinois paid a tax bill of $155.00 with money received for a crop of chestnuts on three trees. Hence we may conclude that some may diversify with profit and pleasure by adding some black walnuts, chestnuts, strawberries, raspberries, and plums to their present planting.

—R. S. Marsh in Illinois Hort. Society News Letter.

How To Use Oil For Spraying Apples

M. D. FARRAR*

THE oil sprays used on apples may be divided into two general classes: (1) a type of oil for dormant spraying, and (2) a type for the summer spraying of foliage and fruit. In this article I shall take up each class separately in order not to confuse the two types of emulsions.

Oils to be used for spraying *must* be combined with other products called emulsifiers before the oil can be mixed with water. After the oil has been combined with an emulsifier, the product is called an emulsion or stock oil emulsion. Oil emulsions for tree spray purposes may be diluted as desired with water. The proper amount of dilution for these stock emulsions is generally expressed as a percentage, or the number of gallons of stock emulsion to be used in each 100 gallons of spray material.

Dormant Spray Oils

There are several kinds of dormant oil sprays. All are made from petroleum oil or light grade lubricating stock. Oils for dormant sprays are not so highly refined as are those oils used for summer spraying, that is, dormant oils contain certain oil products that would produce serious injury if applied to foliage. These unsaturated hydrocarbons are not injurious to trees in the dormant stage.

Dormant oils are generally made up as soap emulsions. As an example, I mention the miscible or soluble oils which are mixtures of oil and certain soaps, and a very little amount of water. There are a large number of such oils now manufactured by the major oil companies and marketed under trade names. Miscible oils are better than other kinds of dormant oils, in respect to handling and storage, and resistance to freezing. Their fluid nature is very convenient for draining of barrels and for dilution.

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There are a number of problems confronting growers in the use of oil sprays. Mr. Farrar discusses them in this paper which he presented at the last annual convention of the Society.

This article deals with early season oil sprays. In the May issue "Summer Oils" will be discussed.

In buying miscible oils, the grower should purchase brands made by reliable manufacturers, as miscible oils vary widely as to cost per gallon and their relative efficiency.

Growers can either buy or make boiled *lubricating oil emulsion*. Emulsions of this kind contain more water than miscible oils and are therefore more subject to freezing. Boiled emulsion will withstand some freezing if left undisturbed while frozen.

Home Made Emulsion

A very good homemade emulsion can be made by boiling together water-potassium fish oil soap and lubricating oil of the required viscosity. The hot mixture is emulsified by pumping it through a nozzle at high pressure. Boiled emulsions, properly made, are economical, safe and very efficient.

A third kind of dormant oil is known as cold mixed emulsion. The grower can make such an emulsion by mixing the proper oil with either bordeaux or calcium caseinate in the spray tank and pumping the combination thru a nozzle back into the tank. Altho this method gives the cheapest kind of oil emulsion, it is not altogether satisfactory. Because of the complex nature of the emulsion, growers sometimes experience difficulty in making a uniform spray mixture. This lack of uniformity has occasionally resulted in serious injury to the orchards where cold mixed emulsions have been applied.

Dormant oil emulsions may be applied to the trees at any time after the trees become dormant or drop their leaves. Sprays can often be put on during the milder days of winter, making it possible to get this task out of the way before the rush of the spring work. If the spraying is delayed until spring, the sprays should be on the trees before the buds begin to swell or open.

Danger in Applying Delayed Dormant Spray

Orchardists sometimes delay their dormant sprays until the buds are in the tip green stage. They do this in order to make such a spray combination for scale and aphids. The greatest danger of this practice is that unfavorable weather sometimes prevents the application of a delayed dormant spray.

Commercial dormant oils must be used, for the insect involved, at the strength or concentration recommended by the manufacturer. The amount of oil to use for each 100 gallons of dilute spray mixture will depend on the kind or brand of oil used and the insect to be controlled. For the softer bodied scale, such as San Jose, Scurfy, etc., 2 to 3 gallons of most oils will give satisfactory control. Insects such as leafroller, case bearer and oyster shell scale require high concentrations of six to ten gallons per hundred for an efficient control.

Care should be used, especially with the oils at high concentration, *not to apply them late in the season.* A highly concentrated oil spray put onto trees showing green at the buds may result in serious injury or killing back of fruit buds and spurs.

No Injury From Continued Use of Oil

The question is often asked us as to whether or not the use of oil on the trees year after year might not in time result in in-

jury to the trees. There are orchards in Illinois which have received oil sprays consecutively for at least six years without noticeable injury to the trees or crop or fruit.

In some sections orchardists have attempted to combine lime sulphur with certain dormant oils. This practice should be discouraged because of the probable danger of injury to the trees. If it is necessary to apply both oil spray and lime sulphur, the two sprays should be given separately.

Delayed Dormant Application Unsafe

The use of dormant oils in the delayed dormant stage of apple growth is questionable. Should an outbreak of aphids justify a special spray, lighter concentrations of dormant oils can be used, in combination with nicotine sulphate. Dormant oils serve as excellent carriers for nicotine sulphate.

Although dormant oils will combine with most of the water used in spraying, it would be well for the orchardist in selecting an oil to first try the oil in his own water supply. Extremely hard waters occasionally have to be softened before they can be used with oil sprays.

In preparing oil sprays, it is essential that the oils be well mixed. The stock emulsions should be partially diluted with a small quantity of water before the oil is emptied into the spray tank. The finally diluted spray should be uniform and not show free oil floating on the surface.

Dormant sprays should be applied when the *temperature out of doors is above freezing.* The freezing of an oil spray after it reaches the trees has very little effect on its insecticidal efficiency. Thoro coverage of the trees is absolutely essential for success with dormant oils.

"Say, mister," said the little fellow to a next door neighbor, "are you the man who gave my brother a dog last week?"

"Yes."

"Well, my ma says to come and take them all back."

New Plums Find Good Marke

VIRGIL FIELDHOUSE
Dodgeville

THE new Minnesota plums certainly offer an opportunity to painstaking growers to produce a high quality fruit that will sell well on the local market. If customers are allowed to sample them, they will soon buy them in preference to the California product. During the past two summers, we have asked visitors to our fruit farm to tell us which they prefer, these new plums or the California plum.

In each case they have considered ours the best, stating that our plums are equally large, with delicious flavor, and have the great advantage of being fresh from the trees.

A spraying program such as the one given in the January issue of this magazine must be strictly followed if a quality product is to be secured. If we expect to compete seriously with California fruit, we must have fruit without stings or other blemishes. Our own spraying controlled the curculio to a great extent last season.

The trees bloom so early in the spring, that the blossoms are very subject to frost damage. Last spring, our orchard had a very heavy set of fruit when viewed from the west ends of the rows. An arborvitae windbreak had protected this portion from a freezing northwest wind. In the more exposed part of the orchard, the frost damage was at least 85%. This spring, a similar windbreak will be planted along the north side of our plum and apple orchard.

The Underwood plum seems to us to be especially desirable because it ripens early in August, a time when fruit is rather scarce in Wisconsin. The tree is a very vigorous grower.

This plum has a very attractive blending of orange and red, and has a small cling stone. It is delicious when eaten raw, and when cooked has an apricot flavor.

The Red Wing ripens about two weeks later, is still larger and has a free stone. Its texture and flavor more resemble a peach, and it can even be peeled like one. In color, it is an attractive red.

A stray tree, heavily loaded with large yellow plums with a pink overcast, followed the Red Wing. It created a very favorable impression with everyone, and we hope to learn the name of this variety.

The Tonka and the Monitor are later and darker in color. They must hang on the tree for a long period after coloring before being fully ripe. The Waneta, a Hansen plum, compares favorably with these and is similar. These are better shipping plums than the earlier varieties.

Our older American varieties such as Surprise, Forest Garden and Hawkeye have thicker skins with less body inside. The trees require more years to come into bearing.

The European varieties of plums have done very poorly even in southern Wisconsin, but the new Minnesota plums should be hardy in all parts of the state. They are now being recommended for planting even in North Dakota.

I have learned in the past few years, that a fruit can be considered a wonderful new introduction in the Dakotas and even in Minnesota, and yet fail to arouse much interest in southern Wisconsin. Those states have been forced to develop new hardy varieties which can stand the severe climate; but in the case of the new Minnesota plums, we have something that even in southern Wisconsin must be called wonderful and greatly superior to any plums previously grown here.

A tree loaded with these plums is a beautiful picture. A square basket of fruit freshly picked from the trees, sells itself on sight. For sure success, plant moderately, tend carefully, and spray for quality.

How We Fertilize Strawberries

P. P. KOPINSKI

YOUR letter reached me in Florida where I am spending the winter growing a crop of winter strawberries.

I will try to give you such information on fertilizers as I can from my twelve years' of experience in berry growing at Marinette, Wisconsin. We have done a lot of experimenting with fertilizers and are still carrying on experimental plots.

At present we have fifteen acres of berries in Wisconsin and seven in Florida, but this article will apply to Wisconsin conditions only.

The best soil for strawberries is sandy virgin land that has been cleared and furrowed the first year. The soil must be worked to prevent weeds from growing and seeding. It should again be plowed in late fall.

Super-Phosphate Used

The following spring we apply super-phosphate for the whole crop at one time. There is no danger of leaching as the phosphate stays suspended in the soil particles.

One ton per acre of super-phosphate 20% is applied with a drill fertilizer spreader, or broadcast by hand, and worked in thoroughly.

After the plants are set and show a considerable growth, about 1000 pounds of 10-0-5 fertilizer per acre is well spread around the plants by hand, taking care not to get any on the plants, as it burns the leaves it touches. It works best just before a rain. In case one has an irrigation system, turn on the water to wash off the plants, so that the fertilizer will take effect as soon as possible. No additional fertilizer is needed until the following spring.

When the plants show the first signs of growth, spread by hand twelve hundred pounds per acre of 5-0-8 fertilizer, between the plants. Care should be taken not to get too much on the crowns of the plants.

This article describes the fertilizing system followed by a very successful strawberry grower in Marinette county.

Commenting on this method, Prof. C. J. Chapman, University Soils Department says: "I think this man is closer to the truth in what is right for strawberries than anything I have seen in print to date. My theory has been that for strawberries we must have an abundance of phosphate, but that the more soluble and more quickly and easily lost nitrogen and potash must be used with greater discretion."

Treatment for Second Crop

Immediately after bearing, where the plants are in a matted row, the rows are cut away to from four to six inches, by a walking or riding cultivator, and then hoed. Twelve to fourteen hundred pounds of 10-0-5 fertilizer is spread by hand. By this method a patch may be good from three to four years. For the coming years use the same method and formula as former applications.

When the patch is not to be renewed and not to be kept any longer, it is plowed under after bearing.

For a green manure crop, rye is planted the first part of September, if it is to be reset with berry plants. The coming spring before the rye starts, five hundred pounds per acre of ammonium sulphate is broadcast over the field. Before late planting of strawberries rye is plowed under. Then again broadcast a ton to the acre of 20% super-phosphate.

The fertilizer that is used is all commercial, home mixed, consisting of nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, murate of potash, super-phosphate (acid phosphate).

No Manure Used

No barn yard manure is used because of the weed seeds it contains, although it makes a very good fertilizer to plow under before a cultivated crop is planted.

When a field has been planted in strawberries for a number of years, it is a very good plan to plant the patch in raspberries. The dead leaves and fine roots of raspberries return a lot of humus to the soil. After raspberries have been growing for a number of years it puts the soil in good condition for strawberries again.

OZAUKEE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

ABOUT 150 orchardists attended the meeting of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association in February. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Martin Wiepking, Cedarburg, president; Wm. A. Peterson, Fredonia, vice-president; Jos. Ubbink, Port Washington, secretary-treasurer.

The speakers for the day were Mr. Guy Hales, county agent and Mr. C. L. Kuehner.

The Ozaukee County growers have been successful in producing high quality apples which have created a strong demand in neighboring cities. Through their organization they have also saved considerable money in the purchase of spray materials, fertilizers and supplies.

The difference between a cow chewing her cud and a flapper chewing her gum is that a cow always looks as if she were thinking.

Growing Blackberries

A. M. TEN EYCK
Brodhead

WE HAVE grown blackberries successfully on this farm for over thirty years. Usually have from one to two acres fruiting each year. We have tried several varieties but our standby, the one which has always proved hardy and which fruits every year is the Snyder. This variety produces a smaller berry than other varieties which we have grown, but the fruit is of good quality and quite firm if picked timely, so that it handles well and sells well in the market.

The strain of Snyder which I am growing today is the same as father grew thirty-six years ago. We have not purchased new stock, but have always set out a new patch with plants from the old bed. This may account in part for its hardiness and thrifty growth on our grounds.

Our method of culture is simple. We set the new bed in the late spring with new plants which start from the roots of the old plants that spring. The soil is timber land of the loose type, well plowed and tilled. We have been clearing a few acres of timber land each year for several years, planting to orchard and small fruits and our blackberries have been grown on this new land in the young orchard. Plants are set in rows seven feet apart and three apart in the row. We cultivate well, keeping out grass and weeds. The bushes are not pruned to hills but are kept in rows and not too thick. All sucker growth between the rows is kept in check with the cultivator after requirements for young plants is over in the spring.

The old brush is removed in the spring, the bush thinned as required and the stems cut back some. The main pruning really takes place the previous year when the new stems are pinched or cut back at the height of about three feet. This causes branching and in the spring these branches are cut back, to keep the bushes upright and give room to pass between the rows.

Blackberries are much less effected by disease than raspberries. In late years we have been troubled some with anthracnose and I have sprayed once each year just before blooming. Would like to give dormant spray early in spring but have never got to it.

Blackberries are not so saleable a crop as raspberries and the price is usually less. The demand is light and the market can easily be overstocked. I would recommend a small patch for home use but not extensive growing as a commercial crop.

A GOOD SYSTEM FOR PRUNING GRAPES

GRAPES are pruned for three reasons: to establish a framework, to control growth and to regulate bearing. Grapes, unlike any other fruit plant, respond best to heavy pruning and it is this heavy pruning that produces ideal growth from which fruiting canes can be selected. Several buds on a one-year-old cane can produce a shoot that will bear a cluster of grapes and by pruning, the number of clusters on each cane is regulated.

There are many systems of training grapes and each system has its advantages but from several experiments carried on in different states the single-trunk, four can, Kniffen system seems to be best adapted to all locations and conditions.

In training grapes to the single-trunk, four cane, Kniffen system, pruning starts when the vine is set in the spring. The most vigorous and centrally located cane is cut back two buds and all other growth is removed. The growth from these buds is tied to a stake, set at each vine, to keep the shoots from being broken during cultivation. At the end of the first growing season the best cane is again selected and cut back to two or three buds and the growth the following season is tied to the stake.

The trellis is now made with posts set every 16 or 24 feet and No. 9 or 10 wire tightly stretched five feet and three feet from the ground.

At the second pruning, the straightest and best cane is tied at the top and bottom wire and the single trunk has been developed. During the third growing season some fruit will be produced but it will not interfere with growth provided the vine is strong enough to produce both fruit and wood. Should the fruit be hindering wood growth it had better be removed.

After the third growing season the canes are selected at each wire and an arm extended both directions on the wires. Five or six buds are left on each arm and all other growth is removed. The single-trunk, four cane, Kniffen system is now established and from the fourth year on the vine should produce a crop of grapes.

Pruning after the fourth growing season is for removal of wood for the next year. The shoot developed nearest the trunk on all four arms is cut back to two buds to produce growth for next year and the second shoot on the arm is cut to five to eight buds for fruit production.

As the strongest growths are generally produced near the terminals, the arms should be so handled to produce growth on the shoot nearest, the trunk and the bearing canes are kept near the source of food.

A very good bulletin on grape pruning is Research Bulletin No. 121 from the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo. From *Hoosier Horticulture.*

You can't be mean and happy any more than an orange can be sour and sweet at the same time.

Fertilizers for Ornamentals

Reported by HAROLD FROST

PROFESSOR ALEX LAURIE speaking before the State Horticultural Society on fertilizers for ornamentals discussed the use of peats, manure, lime, and the various fertilizers.

He regretted the scarcity of experimental data but assured his audience that there is no hidden secret about fertilizing ornamentals. No special soil is necessary. And just as a heavy, tight soil can be loosened up to advantage with the right kind of ashes or sand, so can it be loosened with peat.

Well prepared domestic peats are as good as the imported brands. The addition of a little good barnyard manure to the peats inoculates them with favorable bacteria. Peats which have grown legumes are also good. Some peats slowly supply some nitrogen to the growing plants.

The three most important plant foods for ornamentals are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Compared with human foods, the nitrogen may be likened to the protein in our rations; the phosphorus to the fats in our diet; and the potash to the vitamines which are so important.

Many people submit soil samples with a request for a complete analysis. This chemical work would cost from $50.00 to $75.00 he said and would be of no special value when done. So now some three simple tests are made of soil samples which are sent in and the acidity of the soil with the available phosphorus and the available nitrogen is determined accordingly.

Use of Manure

What seemed like a spirited attack upon barnyard manures was made by the speaker but he subsequently indicated to us that he did so only to impress us with its limitations and the danger of over rating it. It is really low in fertilizer values and lacks plant food unless used in enormous quantities. However, it has great merit in carrying beneficial bacteria and other organisms and favors organic matter and humus maintenance. The speaker cautioned against paying $30.00 to $45.00 per ton for shredded sheep manure that is worth about $12.00 on a basis of the fertilizing elements which it contains.

> **Less is probably known about the plant food requirements of ornamentals than any other factor concerning them.**
>
> **The reason is that there is such a wide variation in soils and the requirements of different plants.**
>
> **It is essential therefore that every gardener understand the fundamental principles underlying this problem so that each may study and solve his own particular problem.**

We were told how experiments in Ohio have proven the possibility of making about three tons of excellent manure, in about three months time, by composting one ton of straw and certain chemicals. It was explained that one four-inch layer of straw after another, was laid down and wet with water and sprinkled thoroughly with about 60# of ammonium sulphate, 25# of superphosphate, 30# of muriate of potash and 50# of ground limestone per one ton of straw composted. Ordinary manure, he said, contains about 10 or 12 pounds of nitrogen, 4 or 5 pounds of phosphorus and about 10 pounds of potash per ton.

Ammonium sulphate was declared to be generally better than sodium nitrate because the former tends to acidify the soil while the latter tends to sweeten it. This discussion led Professor Laurie into the "uses and abuses" of lime. He declared that most nursery stock prefers a slightly acid soil and only when the acidity is very marked, should limestone be applied. Most soils do not need liming for ornamentals. Soil found to be too sweet may be made slightly acid by the use of 2# of aluminus sulphate per 100 square feet.

Proper ammonium sulphate applications were said to be 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet or 1 pound per 100 feet of row, if applied along and in the rows.

Tankage was declared good as a slow source of nitrogen but rather expensive. Mill-organite with its 5 to 7 percent of nitrogen was said to be the same.

Bone Meal

Professor Laurie did not agree with the universal recommendation of bone meal. He stated that it contains phosphorus, to be sure, but in a very slowly available form and that superphosphate is the most satisfactory and successful source for phosphorus fertilization. One reason for the popularity of bone meal is that it does carry 1 to 2 per cent of available nitrogen which accounts for slight crop responses soon after it is applied.

Potash for ornamentals is best obtained from unleached wood ashes. Muriate of potash is used and can be used, if with caution, for it is a very concentrated carrier of potash.

The extreme danger of overdoses of fertilizers on seedlings was stressed. "Babies are not fed heavy helpings of wieners and sauerkraut." Likewise the nursery seedlings must be only lightly fertilized. Nitrophoska, 15-30-15 fertilizer has proven good but the station does not dare to recommend so strong, i.e. so concentrated a mixture.

He favors the use of nationally advertised fertilizers as Vigoro, Vert, Sacco, etc., on small and limited areas but declared that for larger and commercial areas the plant food in these special brands costs excessively, and can be purchased in more reasonably priced mixtures.

For Evergreens

A 10-6-4 fertilizer was recommended for evergreens, at from 200 to 300 pounds per acre. A mulch about the evergreens is helpful and straight ammonium sulphate helps growth if the complete fertilizer is not used. No fertilizer should be applied after August 15 to Sept. 1.

A mulch and 4-12-4 fertilizer along with some hard wood ashes to supply more potash for rosebeds was recommended.

He advised spring fertilization of peonies and dahlias with 2-10-10 to be supplemented with ammonium sulphate later in the summer.

In general, phosphate fertilization hastens flowering and nitrogen feeding retards it. Potash is believed to favor bright colorings in flowers.

Lawns

Lawns require fertilization. Few need lime and should not be treated to lime as they so frequently are, nor to manure which introduces so much weed seed. Good lawn fertilizer should be applied in about three separate scatterings prior to Sept 1 and well washed into the soil. From 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet is used per season.

Ammonium sulphate helps rid lawns of dandelions as well as stimulates the growth of the lawn grass. Bad crab grass infestations in lawns may be eliminated by sprinklings of ½ ounce of calcium chlorate per one gallon of water.

By HAROLD G. FROST
Field Representative
Agricultural & Scientific Bureau
N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY.
Portage, Wis.

Cranberries and the Drought

A. B. SCOTT, Warrens

THE drouth conditions during the past season and this winter will possibly result in considerable loss to the fruit growers and especially the cranberry growers in Central Wisconsin for the next three or four years.

Marshes that have been almost impassable to foot travel during seasons with normal rainfall were passable last fall by light cars and trucks. Those reservoirs that depend upon storing runoff water for use in cranberry culture, are with few exceptions dry and with but a few inches of water in the bottoms of the ditches. The ground water table has been lowered from two to three feet.

The cranberry vine gets its moisture from the ground thru its innumerable number of fine root hairs. These root hairs are tender and easily effected by any change in moisture conditions. The cranberry vine also absorbs moisture from the air thru its leaves. When a plant that depends upon water for the operation of its natural functions, such as growing and bearing fruit is suddenly deprived of even a part of that moisture, injury to the plant will naturally follow and many of the plants will die. Those that do not succumb will not in many cases, bear fruit this year.

During October and November many cranberry growers reported a yellowing condition of vines at various spots on their bogs. Examination of those vines this spring reveals that they have died back to the parent stalk. Repeated investigations leads us to assume that the excessively dry condition of the atmosphere caused the moisture to be absorbed thru the leaves of the plant faster than it could be supplied by the roots, thus causing part of the plant to die.

Growers who do not have sufficient water to flood the vines during the winter months run the risk of having more or less winter killing. Vines that are not completely covered by water and ice during the winter months are exposed to freezing, thawing and cold winds, all of which causes the vines to take on a light reddish color. When they reach this stage the fruit bud has been injured and the crop for the next year is lost. This condition of the vines is termed winter killing. Many bogs in Central Wisconsin have been without water for flooding this winter and reports are beginning to come in of winter killing.

This condition, with the lack of moisture during the fall indicates that the cranberry crop for Wisconsin for this year will be light and if many vines are injured the loss will run over a period of three to four years.

IS THE CHINESE ELM HARDY?

E. L. CHAMBERS

WE HEAR conflicting reports concerning the hardiness of the Siberian Elm, or the so called Chinese Elm, which is being highly recommended by some of our out of state nurserymen. The facts in the matter are that we have two distinct types of these trees, one originating from southern China, and the other from northern China. Those developed from the southern strain are apparently not sufficiently hardy for growing in Wisconsin without suffering considerable winter killing, while the strain from northern China may prove to be entirely hardy after being given a trial.

Unfortunately, these trees have not been grown in this state extensively enough, nor for a sufficient length of time, to enable us to draw any conclusions. Those who advocate their planting make big claims for their disease resistance and habit of rapid growth but unfortunately there is no experimental data yet available on this subject in Wisconsin.

Growing Gladiolus

ELMER O. THIERMANN
Milwaukee

THE gladiolus has enjoyed a great increase in popularity during the past few years. There is only one sad thing about it—a good many people still treat the gladiolus like an old fashioned garden flower. They can not see why one variety is worth more than the other. In short, a flower is a flower to them.

The type of gladiolus that is best for the commercial grower is a constant problem. Color, size of flowers, placement, stem, keeping qualities, fading, number of open flowers, and whether or not they will open up after the florist puts them in his refrigerator must be studied.

The color must be a pleasing shade if it is to sell well. The size of the flower must be in proportion to the stem. If however, the flowers open too fast, and are too large and heavy for the stem to hold them upright, then the size is out of proportion. But that happens in very few varieties and only when climatic conditions are unfavorable. The stem must be straight and of good length, which the florist requires in his work.

The placement of the florets is also important. A variety like Henry Ford, even if it has good color, does not ship well and the florist cannot use it in his work.

Some varieties fade in hot weather and then some fade after they are cut and placed in water. For these reasons the grower must be careful not to buy too many of a variety even though it is beautiful.

All gladiolus shipped should have good keeping qualities if they are expected to stay on the market for a number of years.

If after a gladiolus is cut the buds are slow to open and the florist has to keep them in the refrigerator he will soon let the wholesale house know about it and you are told to discontinue that variety.

These are a few of the varieties that you see on the counter of the wholesale houses in Milwaukee.

America
B. L. Smith
Sweet Lavender
Captain Boyton
Halley
Souvenir
Prince of Wales
1910 Rose
E. J. Shaler
Milbrink
Pendleton
Giant Nymph
Carmen Sylvia
Chicago white
Schwaben
Good Measure
Leon Douglass
Dr. Bennett

THE VIBURNUMS

PHELPS WYMAN

(Continued from March)

Viburnum Carlesi

The Fragrant Viburnum *(V. Carlesi)* from Korea, a broad round shrub not over five feet high, is seen around Milwaukee, but its full reliability is apparently still to be tested. Unlike all other Viburnums known in Wisconsin, it has early handsome pink fragrant flowers and is popular because of this characteristic. Closely related, and of even less known reliability is the Yeddo Viburnum *(V. bitchuiense)*, less handsome and slenderer than the fragrant Viburnum *(V. Carlesii)* and with smaller members. Where a medium shrub is wanted as a shaded undergrowth, there are possibilities in the Dockmackie or Mapleleaf Viburnum *(V. acerifolium)*, a native of the cool woods of southern Minnesota and central Wisconsin, of much more open growth than the others, without conspicuous flowers or fruit but with brilliantly crimson foliage in the fall. Apparently it has not been tried in Wisconsin but is for sale by outside nurseries.

Still another excellent native species of dense habit and moderate height is *V. affine*, two to five feet high, happiest farther south but successful from Minnesota to Ontario. Curiously, it avoids coniferous regions but is replaced there by its variety *hypomalacum (V. pubescens)*, which is abundant from Vermont to Manitoba.

The genus Viburnum belongs to the Honeysuckle Family or Caprifoliaceae that has given to the northern states, the snowberry, honeysuckle, weigelia and elder and to the middle states the abelia and kolkwitzia. The genus itself has a wide range, several of the above species being native even to Manitoba, most being successful in the middle states and a few appearing in the southern states as broad leaved evergreens.

The above description will reveal what a wealth of native material grows almost at our doors.

(References—Alfred Rehder, Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs.

Rosendahl and Butters, Trees and Shrubs of Minnesota).
February 18, 1931.

TO KEEP DEER OUT OF THE ORCHARD

Deer may do a great deal of damage in an orchard. In the East various methods have been tried to keep them out.

The most successful method seems to be to hang lumps of asafetida, the size of a golf ball on each tree in a small bag, about three to four feet from the ground.

Naphthalen flakes, two tablespoons per bag, have also proved satisfactory.

An Eastern county agent reports 100% success from the use of tar paper cones fastened in the tree. The cones may be painted with a coal tar repellant to keep them effective.

Don't forget the Garden and Flower Show of the State Garden Club Federation June 5-6-7, State Fair Park.

EDITORIALS

Interest in the Fruit Testing Club and the Plant Testers is growing. There is every indication that the new varieties recommended will be given a wide trial in many sections of the state. We would like to hear from a few more members interested in this project.

The attendance at fruit growers, garden club and other horticultural meetings has been unusually good this spring. Some day we in Wisconsin are going to wake up and find we have a really great horticultural state.

What we need and lack is more accurate, reliable information on the growing and marketing of fruits, flowers and vegetables, under Wisconsin conditions, in farm papers and the daily and weekly press.

The Minnesota Horticultural Society recently enlarged the size of the magazine "The Minnesota Horticulturist".

It is now approximately the same size as "Better Homes and Gardens", and other standard publications.

We wish to congratulate the Society, and Secretary R. S. Mackintosh, on this splendid publication which has for years been a big factor in horticultural development of Minnesota.

"Six apples a day
Will keep headaches away."

Headaches are often due to intestinal toxemia, the result of inactivity of the colon. Apples at meals and at bedtime serve in many cases as an excellent laxative and thus make an end of the headaches by removing the cause.

The apple is a good means of reducing surplus weight. An

over-weight person may eat all the apples he wants, provided he will eat nothing but apples, and can easily reduce his surplus flesh at the rate of one or two pounds a day.

LIKES PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL

MEMBERS of the Superior Garden Club are interested in our plant testing club. Trials in that section will be of special value in comparison of hardiness of some of these varieties.

Mrs. H. A. Juneau, secretary of the Garden Club of Superior, writes: "I have had Philadelphus Virginal for two years and it is a treasure. I have especially wanted to try out the Viburnum Carlesii."

STRAWBERRY INSTITUTES ATTRACT GROWERS

A TOTAL of 175 growers attended the three Strawberry Institutes at Warrens, Sparta and Alma Center, March 25-26-27. The interest in the program, devoted as it was, principally to one crop, was surprising.

With most farm products bringing lower prices, farmers are showing greater interest in cash crops which have possibilities for profit.

We are greatly indebted to C. L. Fluke of the Entomology Department and A. R. Alberts in charge of the Hancock Experiment Station for their help on these programs. Also, Rex Eberdt, Warrens, W. H. Hanchett and Earl Leverich of Sparta and H. Sullivan of Taylor—growers who gave splendid talks. County Agent Kuenning of Sparta was chairman of the meeting and is undertaking a big job in conducting the fertilizer demonstrations planned on four strawberry farms at Warrens and Sparta.

The fertilizer tests have been laid out by Prof. Alberts, who is a soils expert. They will be described in our May issue.

For our cover page cut and new design this month we are indebted to the Wisconsin Journal of Education.

To the Minnesota Horticultural Society we wish to express our appreciation for the use of the cuts illustrating the article on grafting, and to W. A. Toole of Baraboo, for the cut on this page as well as several others we have used.

USE WISCONSIN PRODUCTS

MR. GUY HALES, County Agent of Ozaukee County, at a recent meeting told how donations of home grown produce were used as gifts for the needy and unemployed. Last Christmas, instead of giving money to the needy at Port Washington, cartons of assorted varieties of canned goods, fruits and vegetables, were made up and proved very desirable gifts. The canned goods were all locally grown. Ozaukee county canners cooperated in the movement by making a very reasonable price on the goods.

The same plan might be adopted even in sending to the needy out of the state. Instead of sending contributions of money to those who need food, why not send Wisconsin cheese, Wisconsin butter, Wisconsin canned milk, canned vegetables, canned fruits and also the fresh fruit and vegetables if available.

This helps the producer at home and is just what is needed by those who will receive it.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

SEVERAL members have asked why we do not attempt to get more life members for our society. The reason is due to the ruling of the attorney general which prevents us from investing the money so received to provide an income, life members will prove a burden to the society in the future.

For instance, we now have 242 life members. The membership fees were received years ago and used for current expenses, but we must continue to send the magazine without further income.

Our president, Mr. M. B. Goff, who is a member of the Legislature, is making an attempt to have the law so changed that we may invest the life membership fee of $10.00 so that it will bring an income of 5% or 50¢ per year in the future. If this is accomplished we hope to be able to interest a large number of members in taking out a life membership.

MILWAUKEE FLORISTS STAGE WONDERFUL SHOW

THE flower exhibit at the home show at the Milwaukee Auditorium compared favorably with the elaborate European flower shows, according to A. Van Zonneveld, president of a firm of wholesale bulb growers at Sassenheim, Holland, who visited the show.

Mr. Van Zonneveld said flowers would be cheaper in this country if more of them were used. Americans tend to use flowers only on special occasions, whereas in Europe it is customary for all working people, including common laborers, to bring home a bunch of flowers every Saturday night.

The quality of the exhibits put on by Milwaukee florists demonstrated their ability to grow and arrange flowers.

The florists also offered prizes for shadow boxes, window boxes and table arrangements for amateurs which brought out a large number of garden club members with splendid exhibits.

EUONYMUS RADICANS SUCCESSFUL AT STURGEON BAY

MISS MARGARET REYNOLDS of Sturgeon Bay makes this statement relative to Euonymus Radicans or Evergreen Bittersweet, one of the ornamentals recommended for trial by our plant testers.

"We have had Euonymus Radicans on the side of a stone porch wall for several years. It is on the eastern side of the house where it gets the warm, thawing sun, and has never frozen back. Its growth is slow. I plan to give it more food to see whether it will make more speedy growth."

Stable Sergeant: "D'ja ever ride a horse before?"

Rookie: "No."

Sergeant: "Ah! Here's just the animal for you. He's never been ridden. You can start out together."

COUNTY FAIRS

THE Elkhorn Fair was the leading county fair of the state from the standpoint of attendance this past year according to Ralph Ammon, chief of fairs. Paid attendance at the Elkhorn Fair was 65,893. Chippewa Falls was second with 52,086, and Madison a close third with 51,573. Oshkosh was fourth, La Crosse fifth, and De Pere sixth.

Others, in order of attendance, were Beaver Dam, Superior, Wausau, Marshfield, Monroe, Manitowoc, and Fond du Lac.

The 30 largest fairs had 75 per cent of the total paid admissions for the 76 fairs in the state.

ABERDEEN STRAWBERRY DOES WELL

MR. R. L. MARKEN, who is a large cherry, apple and small fruit grower at Kenosha, has been testing a number of new varieties of fruits. He reports that the Aberdeen strawberry is the best of the new varieties that he has tried out and expects to make a large increase in planting in this kind. This is a variety that might be included for further trial by our fruit testing club.

JOIN FRUIT TESTING AND PLANT TESTING CLUBS BEFORE APRIL 15

INTEREST in the Fruit Testing and Plant Testing Clubs far exceeded our expectation. A long list of members has been entered on our records so we feel positive there will be some interesting information to be published in the future.

Applications continue to come in but as the season is getting late we must set April 15 as the closing date for orders of both fruits and ornamentals.

If you wish a price list, write at once.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

CROCUS

O, you plucky fellows,
All in sunshine yellows,
  Braving bitter winds and cold,
  Waving fearless flags of gold,
Welcome, crocus fellows!

Hardships and privation,
Sleet and snow for ration,
  Leave you laughing, gay and bold,
  Grieve you little, faith untold
Mocks at mere privation.

Welcome, comrade fellows,
All in sunshine yellows!
  Still your cups of light unfold,
    Out of clay your glory mold
Welcome, plucky fellows!

SPRING IS HERE

When the Crocus thrust forth their cheery blossoms of gold and royal purple, we know that Spring is here.

It may snow and blow, covering the blossoms from sight, but the sun comes out and the cheery blossoms peep out undaunted by the cool covering. The call has come to awaken—the garden is responding. One after another they thrust their green tips through the dark soil. Scillias, Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths, tiny flecks of color show on the creeping phlox, Arabis buds even while the snow is melting beside it. Everywhere in the garden the joyous call comes—Spring is HERE.

SOWING ANNUALS

While we are anticipating the lovely spring bulbs and the riot of color in the perennial border let us not forget that later on, unless we plan now, there will be few flowers in the borders.

Now is the time to plant the seed of annuals so that we may

fill those places left vacant when the spring bulbs are through blooming.

If we have planted seeds in a cold frame there will be many sturdy plants that may be transplanted at this time. Perhaps you do not have a cold frame. Then you should sow seeds in a sheltered sunny spot outdoors, or in rows as you would vegetables. You can thin the rows by transplanting the surplus plants to the borders, leaving the rest for your supply of cutting flowers.

If you leave your bulbs in the ground for three or more years you may sow your seeds right in the borders among the bulbs.

Work the ground up very carefully so as not to injure the tender new shoots, adding a little fine bone meal. Then sow the seed, patting the soil down firmly. If they come up too thickly, thin as you would in the row. By the time the foliage of bulbs begins to be unsightly, the annuals will have grown enough to cover, especially if you bend the yellowing stems to the ground, being careful of course not to break them, as the bulbs need them in order to prepare for the next flower show. The fading foliage acts as a shade for both bulbs and seedling plants and soon there will be a colorful display grown with the smallest amount of labor.

Petunias, annual Larkspur, Phlox D., Snapdragons and the Chinese Forget-me-not, Cynoglossum Amabile, are well adapted for this way of growing.

A few rows of your favorite annuals grown in rows as you would grow for cutting—are a great help in filling unexpected bare spots in the border. Do not transplant singly, just move the clumps of plants to the vacant spots. If you do this after sun down, watering thoroughly, they will show no sign of resenting the change. It is a splendid way of frilling up the borders when you expect visitors and wish the borders to look their best.

Gladiolus are also helpful in keeping the succession of bloom. Plant your favorite colors in groups of six to two dozen. It is well to add a little bone meal to the soil before planting.

Cool Colors for Hot Weather

Do you ever stop to think of the effect your color scheme will have in the heat of late July and August? Plenty of blues, white and the delicate orchid shades will look cooler than brilliant yellows and reds. Save your striking colors for early spring and late fall.

If you neglected planting lilies last fall or if you have not been successful with some varieties, try planting Regales, Auratumns Speciosums and Tiger lilies this spring. They will bloom later than those planted in the fall, thus prolonging the season.

The Giant Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil is a very attractive and easily grown summer blooming bulb.

Hyacinthus Candicans should also be planted more freely, the tall spikes of waxy white blooms are very attractive.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR FLOWER SHOW

When you are planting seeds and bulbs and planning to exhibit at the Flower Shows do not fail to plan to exhibit at the STATE FAIR FLOWER SHOW the last of August.

If you have never shown flowers or arranged bouquets and baskets in competition with some of the flower growers who exhibit there you have no idea of the pleasure and profit you have missed.

Plan to show some of your BEST this year at the STATE FAIR.

I am sure every garden club and every flower lover is planning to help make our June show a real success, both artistically and financially. With plenty of room to park cars and no fear of city traffic to worry timid drivers the three day show should be a real outing for all of our flower loving friends.

CHINESE BUSH CHERRY

The Chinese Bush Cherry seems to have real promise as a home fruit for northern United States, writes Prof. W. H. Alderman in the Minnesota Horticulturist.

It is of particular interest to Minnesota growers because it is hardier than the ordinary sour cherry and can be grown here successfully. It has been grown in this country for such a short time that at present there are no named varieties, but fruit breeders all over the country are busy growing seedlings and making selections so that certainly it will not be long before true varieties will be named, propagated, and offered to the public. In the meantime, it is possible to get a very satisfactory fruit from seedlings such as are being sent out by the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm this year and there is always the pleasant gamble that some of these seedlings may produce some very desirable fruit which will be valuable enough to warrant their being named and introduced to the trade.

CONTROL MAPLE-BLADDER-GALL MITES NOW

E. L. CHAMBERS

EACH year we receive inquiries relative to a pest which badly disfigures the foliage of maple trees. These trees are mainly soft maples and the disfiguration is due to a small bladder-shaped gall arising mostly from the upper surface and frequently entirely covering the leaf. These galls are light green at first, becoming pinkish to rose color in a few weeks, and late in the season turn almost black.

These growths are of various shapes and sizes, formed as a result of the stimulus imparted to the cells of the leaf by the feeding habits of a species of mite known to scientists as the Maple Bladder Gall Mite (Phyllocoptes quadripedes). The abundance of these galls vary greatly on different trees, and on different portions of the same tree. In the case of some of the smaller trees, nearly every leaf may bear galls while on some of the larger trees may be heavily infested and the leaves of the higher limbs show the foliage of the lower branches very little injury.

Dormant Spray Necessary

The mites responsible for this trouble apparently all hibernate as adults in and about the wounds and scars on the bark and about the buds. Since it is impossible to reach the pest, once they have formed galls about themselves for protection, the only practical method of control consists in using a dormant spray of lime-sulphur (1-8) just before the new growth appears in the spring. It should be remembered that the spray must not be permitted to blow on to the painted surfaces of buildings as it will stain the paint, at least temporarily. In such places one of the dormant miscible oil sprays in the proportions recommended by the manufacturer would be the most satisfactory.

If this trouble appears on the trees year after year it causes the death of many limbs and eventually makes the trees look unsightly. Such trees should be sprayed now before the trouble makes its appearance since nothing can be done to relieve the situation once the galls are formed.

DO WE AGREE ON COLOR HARMONY

Several articles have appeared in "Horticulture Illustrated" recently on the "color fog which permeates garden literature." We are inclined to agree that some of the criticism is justified. In the March 1st issue of Horticulture one of the department editors makes this statement.

"I fully agree with C. W. Wood regarding the color fog that permeates garden literature. Personally, I consider some of the suggestions offered by writers as sheer twaddle and I often wonder just how much real practical knowledge is back of some of the material that finds its way into print, both in books and magazines.

"As for color arrangements, some would have us believe that it is a crime to mix colors indiscriminately and to follow the rules in planting of a border, the small gardener must not crave for many varieties because each must be represented by large blocks of at least six plants to make an effective showing. Such advice is all very well for those who have borders scores of yards in length, but most of us have but limited areas; yet, we have just as much right to a wide variety as anyone and for this reason I ignore and always have ignored the theory that gardens must conform to certain standards, even to the point of matching the house or the natural surroundings. It is better by far to follow the policy of the rural cottage gardens to be seen in England, where all kinds of things jostle each other regardless of color or plan. My own idea of a small garden is plenty of flowers so that one may cut and cut and still have a show."

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

LETTER FROM OUR FEDERATION PRESIDENT

Dear Garden Club Members

The annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Club Federations is to be held in Chattanooga, April 8 to 30 and I hope we can have delegates representing Wisconsin present.

It was my privilege to attend last year when the Council met in Chicago and I assure you it will be well worth a trip. Members from all over the country gather and discuss problems and garden club affairs. It is very instructive and stimulating to hear how the different states are meeting their problems.

The Garden Clubs in Chattanooga have arranged a most attractive program for your entertainment—visits to private gardens, drives through the wonderfully interesting country thereabouts, besides luncheons, dinners and teas. Chattanooga is so beautiful and it is said this is the loveliest time of the year, so I am sure it will be a great inspiration to attend. Anyone wishing to go, please write me and I will send proper credentials.

I hope every Garden Club has appointed its plant testers and by now has forwarded orders for plants. There is no work of the Federation I feel is more important than this. The board is particularly anxious that you should give this matter your immediate attention.

It is only about two months now before our show. Have you appointed all your committees and decided what exhibits you will enter? It is time to do your planning. Work done now will make the last few weeks much easier. We are depending on all of you to make this the finest and best show ever given in Wisconsin.

The club presidents attending the meeting in March decided only Garden Clubs belonging to the Federation might compete in the Garden Club classes.

If we all do our bit, we will succeed.

—Lois Bowers.

FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL

A flower judging school will be held in Milwaukee, May 14. The program will consist of a judging contest in the forenoon, and a luncheon with guest speaker at noon.

The classes judged in the contest will be used for the discussion in the afternoon.

The meeting will probably be held in the Plankinton Hotel. Watch the May issue for details.

THE JAPANESE YEWS

The beautiful Japanese Yew has been said to be the best contribution made by Japan to our gardens. A number of new and fine seedling forms have in recent years been grown which promise to be very attractive.

Most of the Taxus cuspidata specimen retain their bushy shape but some of the new seedlings grow a leader and may reach a considerable height.

NEW FLOWER SHOW RULING

AT A RECENT meeting of the officers of the Federation and the presidents of the various garden clubs, held at Milwaukee, it was voted not to allow any garden club who is not a member of the Federation to compete in the Garden Club classes. This is in accordance with the policy in other states. Non-members of the Federation may make courtesy exhibits and individuals may exhibit in the flower classes, Because of this ruling it has been suggested that our Show in Milwaukee be called the Garden and Flower Show of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

Third Annual Garden and Flower Show, State Fair Park, West Allis, June 5-6-7.

Impressions at the Chicago Flower Show

THIS year's Chicago Flower Show at the Merchandise Mart was the best I have ever seen in that city and I have seen five of them. The members of the Garden Club of Illinois deserve a great deal of credit for their courage in undertaking such a gigantic proposition. This is the first year that the garden clubs have undertaken this show without outside backing. Mrs. W. L. Karcher, Freeport, president of the Federation and Mrs. J. E. Callendar, vice-president and Mr. John A. Servas, manager of the show and others in charge are certainly to be congratulated for its success. I was there from Saturday until Monday evening and the enormous crowds that attended were a surprise to me.

The gardens of various types and sizes were much better than ever before. The designs and type of planting showed the most improvement. I had the pleasure of judging the gate and fence and stone wall plantings. There were fourteen of them.

The winner in one class was a Provincial French Kitchen Garden with an old fashioned wooden gate set in a dry stone wall. It was typically French, with its vegetable garden and open well.

The table of the nations attracted the most attention, in the table decoration classes. The table that seemed to me to be most representative of this class was a German table by the Ravinia Garden Club. It was fitted up as a regular "Kaffe Klatsch" table. Royal Meissen porcelain was shown with a kaffe kanne, kaffe kuchen, a bouquet of Forget-Me-Nots and roses, with a German magazine and knitting giving the finishing touches. There were also Chinese, Holland, Italian and Belgium tables, with an Indian table on a blanket.

Modernistic Bouquets

We were asked to name the most educational exhibit. One of the judges chose the modernistic bouquets because they took us away from the grotesque in modernistic art. This judge, Mr. Leonard Barron, New York, editor of the American Home, said in his opinion it was one of the few times he had seen anything artistic in a modernistic exhibit.

The Junior Garden Club display was also very educational. A poster which attracted our attention was one with a drawing of a small bird and the legend, "Someone shot my mother. Is this your idea of real sport?"

The exhibit which was given first prize as an eductional exhibit was a garden called, "Garden for a Small Home" by one of the Chicago park commissions. It was educational because it could be used by the small home owner as a model for arrangement and planting.

Wisconsin was well represented. W. A. Toole of Baraboo, also acted as one of the judges. Huron Smith of Milwaukee had arranged for a special car and about thirty-five Milwaukee Garden Club members visited the show on Saturday. On Sunday a number of other garden club members were also present.

There were only two discordant notes in my estimation. The magazine agents used their usual strong arm methods. Fortunately the management curbed their activities early in the show and on Monday there was considerable improvement in their methods of approach.

The other was a display of Calla Lillies dyed black, blue, green and other artificial colors. How soon will our public appreciate the beauty of flowers as they grow without resorting to artificial methods? Does anyone think we can ever improve on nature with dyes. Florists who really love flowers do not like to do this sort of thing, but some of them still say the public demands it. I wonder!

The indications were that the show will pay expenses and will perhaps leave a profit to the Garden Club of Illinois. We sincerely hope so and wish our neighbors every success.

H. J. RAHMLOW

APRIL

Little Bob's toes, in his shoes are itching,
'Neath arithmetic's yoke I know he's twitching.
His knuckles are chapped from the marble game
And from baseball pitching, his arms are lame.

The Radio snaps with spring time static.
Jump ropes and roller skates emerge from the attic.
The doll house is laid aside with great care
For dolls and their mothers must have fresh air.

A speaker at the garden club told that one day
A neighbor close by called from over the way,
"Aren't you itching to get in your garden right now."
To Springtime Mirages, we all wish to bow.

Seed packages arrive in envelopes gay,
To France and to England our homage we pay,
But for labor and enthusiasm, Americans hold the prize
And "Our garden is perfect" no matter what size.

The robin stands on one foot in the tree,
The snow cushions are cold as ever can be,
Yet their calls are so happy and full of cheer
To pioneer's courage they seem to adhere.

Is your feeding tray filled with suet and cake
Some apples for dessert they gladly will take
For such fortitude for us they display
Surely their companionship we should repay.

As from the catalogs your garden you paint
Planting borders and groups, old-fashioned and quaint.
In spite of the clouds, rains and frosts which appear,
APRIL with its prophecies, is a glad month of the year.

March 19th, 1931

MRS. EDNA MAE SEWELL.

Informal Landscape Treatment

CARL FULKERSON*

From Horticulture Illustrated

SUBURBAN lots are very well suited to formal landscape treatment, but whenever the house cannot be related to the garden, informal design should be used. The best general shape for the shrub garden—the type of garden which requires the least care—is that of an ellipse, and in this planting there should be a flow of direction. This effect can be obtained by making the edge of the border irregular, not in gently flowing lines as is ordinarily recommended in most landscape books, but by planting the shrubs so that they form bold promontories, between which are deep bays. In this way the entire border cannot be seen at a glance and the garden, for this reason, is more interesting.

Formal beds of plants, such as cannas or geraniums, should not be introduced in an informal garden. If a pool is used it should be round or elliptical to agree in shape with the general design of the garden. This pool, however, should not be placed on the center axis, but to one side so that it becomes a part of the border with the shrubs for a background. This applies even more to a bird bath, which should be located in some sheltered spot.

Any feature of the garden which presents a hard regular line destroys the informal effect. Therefore, if a flagstone path is used to help the feeling of direction in the garden, it should be broken at one or more points to relieve its formality. This can be done by allowing the path to go behind some shrubs set out from a promontory. Hard lines also result if the skyline of the shrub border is too regular. Although high shrubs are generally placed in the rear of the border they may also be employed in the promontories.

A common error in informal plantings is to outline the entire garden with a regular row of perennials, such as peonies and irises. This again makes a hard line which tends toward formality. Instead, plant groups of perennials in the deep bays where they can be seen only as one walks from promontory to promontory.

The literature of today generally advises facing down shrubs in the border, in other words, tall shrubs go in the rear, medium shrubs come next and low shrubs are planted in front. The results of such a planting is a characterless garden of meaningless modulating lines. To avoid such monotony, allow shrubs with interesting shapes to be seen at full length without anything in front of them. Avoid planting trees in a maze of shrubs. Set them in front of the shrub border where their character will be revealed; magnolias with their gray bark, or flowering crabapples, cherries and hawthorns, are very useful in this way.

Deciduous shrubs are usually best for planting in an informal garden. Even though the garden is informal, it may have accent at a prominent point at one end. If deciduous shrubs are used throughout the rest of the garden, this accent may be of evergreens. An old tree, flowering shrubs with foliage which has character, such as the viburnums, a group of gray birches, or even a huge boulder, are well suited as accents. It is best to avoid plants with golden foliage.

The garden will be much more interesting if one chooses flowering shrubs of character to be planted where their full beauty will be seen when they are in bloom. The arrangement of these shrubs in an informal garden calls for a subtle sense of design and a good knowledge of plant materials if the effect is to be the best. However, descriptions and heights of shrubs, as given in the catalogues of dependable nurseries, can be used as a general guide when making plans.

It is always advisable after one has made a sketch on paper to actually stake the garden out on the ground. Measure off the distances, drive in stakes at convenient intervals, and connect them with twine so that the actual outline of the shrub border can be seen. If the design is too regular, it can be easily changed until it is right. Thus all the mistakes will have been made before a single plant has been ordered.

* From a lecture on landscape architecture by Carol Fulkerson, Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

PLANTS FOR THE POOL

Some Varieties Recommended by Clyde B. Terrell, Terrell's Aquatic Nurseries, Oshkosh.

Hardy Water Lilies.

White Varieties.—Gladstone; Native White; Richardson (double).

Yellow Varieties.—Chromatella (leaves mottled with brown); Nuphar advena (yellow type; has odd seed pods).

Pink Varieties.—Rose Arey; Nymphaea tuberosa rosea; W. B. Shaw.

Red Varieties.—James Brydon; Glorioso; Carmine Ladyker.

Floating Plants.

Water Hyacinth; Water Lettuce or Shell Plant.

Submerged Plants.

Vallisneria spiralis; Parrots Feather.

Other Water Plants Growing Above Surface of Water.

Pickerel Plant *(Pontederia cordata)*. Attractive leaves; blue flowers.

Arrowhead *(Sagittaria latifolia)*. Attractive leaves; white flowers.

Swamp Loosestrife *(Lythrum salicaria)*. Spikes of pink flowers.

Cattail *(Typha latifolia)*.

Yellow Water Iris *(Iris pseudacorus)*.

Bur Reed *(Sparganium eurycarpum)*. Odd flowers and fruits.

Blue Water Iris *(Iris versicolor)*.

Reed Grass *(Phragmites communis)*. Feathery plumes.

Marginal, Moisture-loving Plant.

Blue Forget-me-not *(Myosotis scorpiodes palustris)*

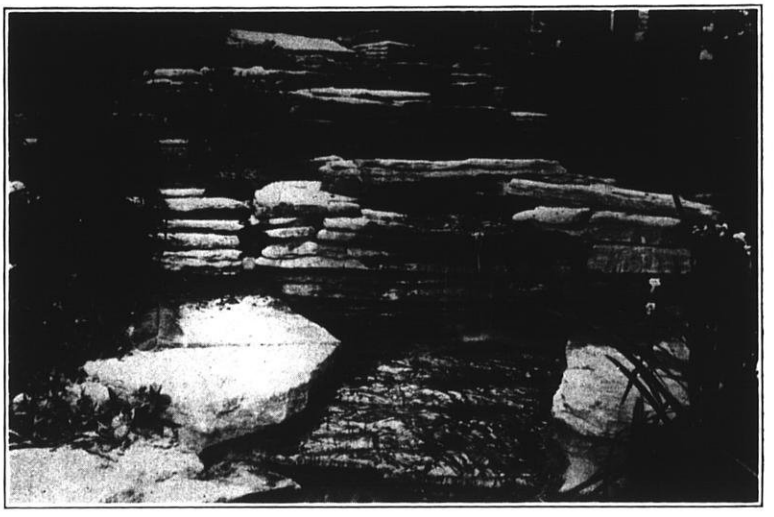
Marsh Marigold *(Caltha palustris)*. Yellow flowers in early spring.

How to Make a Pool

CLYDE B. TERRELL

THE charm of a pool with its unusual flowers and interesting water plants will add a very attractive feature to the garden. Fortunate is he who has a little stream or a bit of natural pond near his home in which to plant acquatic and waterside flowers.

One of the most interesting pools I have seen was one designed by Lucile Howe Terrell, near Hazelhurst, Wisconsin. A bit of lake shore was walled off with huge boulders, protected from shifting ice and wave action, in which interesting and ornamental water plants were grown. Adjacent to the pool was a rock garden, for rock gardens go well with pools.



A pool will add an attractive note to the home grounds.

Pools can be made by sinking a large water-tight barrel or tub, partly filling it with rich soil covered with sand, and concealing the edge of the tub with stones of the stepping-stone type.

The Metal Pool

For a larger pool that may be constructed quickly at small expense, artistic sheet metal tanks of various sizes, to be sunk in the ground, are now on the market. Your local sheet metal worker can make a tank after your own ideas. These tanks should be from twenty to thirty inches deep to allow for sufficient soil and a foot or so of water for the plants. If possible, see to it that the tank is made of galvanized copper-steel to be resistant to rust.

A water lily pool is even being offered on the market today, made of water-proof paper for lining a depression in the ground, but I would prefer something a little more substantial. Pools are even constructed by lining a depression with a substantial layer of very sticky clay worked with water until of the consistency of putty and well beaten, and worked onto the sides and bottom of the depression. The clay pool however is likely to spring a leak and unless you have water to waste the pool had better be of steel, wood or concrete.

Reinforcement For the Pool

One of the most interesting and beautiful concrete pools in Oshkosh, is of the cement plastered type, made by Miss Emily March, at her home. An irregular excavation was made with sloping sides. For reinforcement, poultry netting, a bedspring, and pieces of iron pipe found about the place, were imbedded in the concrete which was mixed rather stiff and plastered six inches thick over the sides of the depression. If father March missed his bicycle I can imagine what became of it. At any rate the pool has gone through two winters full of water and fails to show a crack. Because of the sloping sides, the ice does not exert as much pressure as it would on an upright concrete wall.

Water is supplied by an inlet from the water supply system and has a drain leading to the sewer. An added water supply to this pool comes through a pipe leading from the eaves troughs on the house. When it rains the fish in the pool appreciate this fresh, oxygen-bearing rain water.

Another good type of concrete pool is made by pouring concrete in forms. Walls of these forms are usually upright as it is easier to make the forms and pour the concrete this way. However these upright walls need to be more rigidly reinforced with rods or wire netting to prevent cracking, than the sloping walls. A four to six inch layer of sand, well tamped, should be laid under the pool to prevent heaving of the cement by frost. The pool is less likely to crack if the outside wall of the pool next to the soil is made reasonably smooth without jagged edges and projections.

Use 1 part Portland cement (waterproof cement is not necessary), 2 parts clean sand, and 2 parts medium size crushed stone or clean gravel. When this concrete has stiffened and the forms are removed, but before the concrete has thoroughly dried, paint the inside of your pool with pure cement mixed with water to make a thick paint. This seals the pores and

makes the pool watertight. Use a kalsomine brush to apply this final coat.

If desired the water from a pool may be drained into the sewer or a sink hole of sufficient size, filled with rocks. Your local plumber can arrange a float in one side of the pool which will automatically keep the water at the desired level.

In constructing large pools extra precautions should be taken against cracking by frost, by inserting asphalt expansion strips in the concrete. The concrete may be reinforced with hog or stock fencing or wire.

The cement should be kept covered with dampened canvas, bags, damp straw, or sand, and sprinkled with water frequently to keep it from drying too quickly. Scrub out pool and change water two or three times before putting in fish and plants. Newly made pools should be allowed to stand about two weeks before planting.

Around the edge of the concrete pool may be built an additional ledge with pockets for soil, for growing moisture - loving plants. It should be arranged so that the water will seep into and just over the soil.

Waterfalls and fountains can be arranged that use very little water, by installing electric pumps that pump the water out of the pool to the fountain or waterfall where the water runs back into the pool again. The water is purified and aereated in this way and the flow of water may be stopped or started by pushing an electric button.

There are pools of various shapes, sizes and construction and there is no reason why you should not have a charming pool in your garden this year of such size and construction as best suits your fancy and pocketbook.

[In our May issue Mr. Terrell will discuss the kinds of plants for the pool, and their culture.]

Watch for announcements of the flower judging school, Milwaukee, May 14.

How to Prune Shrubs

THERE'S a "best way" to do everything, and amateur gardeners should give a little thought to the best way of handling pruning shears.

Always work with the cutting blade lowermost so that you pull it upward, though the pressure is downward on the handle of the cutting side. This allows you to cut smoothly and close to the stem from which the pruned shoot is removed. It insures against possible stripping of bark resulting from a downward cut. Watch the "set" of the blade —don't let it get sprung.

Never use shears that are dull. Keep them sharp as you work.

Many people have the mistaken idea that to prune a plant is to trim back the branches in much the way that a barber cuts hair. The object of pruning old shrubs is to keep them shapely and to preserve the blooming wood. Naturally this cannot be done by merely "bobbing" off the top of the plant.

Anyone who attempts to prune should have a clear idea why that particular bit of pruning is being done. In general, the natural growth of a shrub is the most attractive, and by cutting out the old and dead wood, enabling the plant to renew itself, this natural grace and beauty of the plant is preserved. Formal shaping of the plants should be restricted to formal gardens.

To avoid unnecessary pruning of tall shrubs do not plant them in positions where a low-grower would be more suitable and require less cutting back. This is especially true under windows where a tall shrub will become too large and will have to be severely trimmed back each year.

Plant a tall, slender shrub where it can develop into an effective plant, instead of trying to stake and prune a small bushy variety into one of willowy proportions.

Shrubs that bloom in the spring are best cut back within two weeks after they have ceased to bloom. The later blooming varieties like Hydrangeas, Altheas and terminal blooming varieties are better pruned in the winter or early spring.

Proper pruning will not only help the plants to remain youthful and lovely, but it is a means of giving young plants new vigor. Cutting back one-third to one-half in the dormant season often throws renewed energy into the rest of the plant. The individual shoots should be cut back at different lengths, retaining the natural form of the shrub, instead of shearing the plant off evenly.

PLANT MARIGOLDS FOR BRILLIANCY

MARIGOLDS in various types furnish a brilliant spot in the garden, glowing oranges, yellows and browns and maroons. Plant liberally of the various types from the tiny dwarfs so useful for edging, the French types with their buttons with beautiful markings of brown and maroon on orange and yellow grounds, the tall French singles for cutting, and the African huge double quilled balls in lemon, golden, and orange yellow three feet or more tall as stately garden subjects and for bouquets.

Take a rubber snake along when you go out to play golf, and if you have trouble getting out of a sand trap you can hold the snake up and holler to the other players that you finally killed it.

News of The Garden Clubs

GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION CONVENTION

Garden club members are looking forward with a good deal of anticipation to the annual meeting of the National Council to be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, April 28 to May 1.

A number of Wisconsin members are planning on making the trip by auto.

Among the attractions will be a drive to Cameron Hill, Mission Ridge and Ashland Farms, with a motor trip to the Smoky Mountain National Park. There will be a tea in Lookout Mountain Caverns and visits to the best of Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville gardens.

Wisconsin is entitled to a number of official delegates and any of our members who can make the trip should correspond with Mrs. Wm. Bowers, 4117 North Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee. Total attendance is limited to 400.

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Sec.

The March meeting of the Racine Garden Club was held at Hotel Racine, March 9.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of Madison, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, was the speaker of the evening. He opened his talk by telling of the activities of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, gave the details of the State Flower Show to be held June 5, 6 and 7 at the State Fair Park, and invited the local club to participate in the exhibits. He outlined plans for plant testing, giving various types of shrubs recommended for trial.

Mr. Rahmlow also gave an illustrated lecture on "The Evolution of the Backyard", describing and demonstrating the design and proper placing of shrubs and flowers. He urged informal rather than formal planting and stressed the need of proper laying out of gardens to insure a continuous bloom.

Concluding the program, Mr. Rahmlow showed some very instructive slides illustrating varieties, development and diseases of peonies.

There was a large attendance at this meeting and several new members joined the Club.

The next meeting will be held April 13 at the new Vocational School. Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale will speak on the peony, iris and gladiolus.

MY GARDEN

I love to wander down the path,
Upon a summer's day,
And gather flowers as I go,
To form a large bouquet.

My garden is a treasure spot,
There tiny seeds I sow;
Weeds and thistles are wanted not,
Among the flowers I grow.

There're fragrant roses tipped with dew,
Kissed by the yellow bees,
Bright poppies, gay, and larkspurs blue,
Wave in the gentle breeze.

Daffodils and hollyhocks, too,
Lend stateliness and grace;
Old fashioned Four-O'Clocks peep thru
Soft veils of Queen-Ann's lace.

*****

I learn from my garden of flowers,
Kissed by the sun above,
And bathed by the dew and the showers,
Lessons of God's deep love.

VIDA B. BUTCHER,
Oconomowoc

WISCONSIN RAPIDS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. T. W. Brazeau

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club held its first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Theodore W. Brazeau with twenty-three members present.

Officers for the coming year were elected:

Pres: Mrs. Michael Woolf
Vice-Pres: Mrs. Glenn Bennett
Sec.-Treas: Mrs. George Millard

At this meeting the club voted to sponsor a yard and garden contest to be conducted this summer by our local paper "The Wisconsin Rapids Tribune".

CEDARBURG GARDEN CLUB

Elsie Dehmel

A very appreciative audience composed of members and friends of the Cedarburg Garden Club assembled at the City Hall on Friday, March 13 to hear Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society. Besides showing colored slides on the "Evolution of the Backyard", "Peonies and Peony Diseases", Mr. Rahmlow expressed fine ideas for garden improvement.

The club is sponsoring the Yard and Garden Contest and the committee is very busy enrolling contestants and making final plans for this campaign. Committee members are: Mrs. Walter Corrigan, Sr., Mrs. T. M. Behm, Mrs. A. Dehmel, Mrs. James Wittenberg, Mrs. Fred Kurtz, and Mrs. A. Boerner.

Officers of the club are: President, Mrs. John Rock; Vice-president, Walter Nero; Secretary-Treasurer, T. M. Behm.

LA BELLE GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. Wilma S. Weart

The La Belle Garden Club of Oconomowoc met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morris, Tuesday evening, March 3rd.

Mrs. Sidney Welch, Mrs. David Weart and Mr. Hans Schmidt gave reports on the recent School of Judging in Milwaukee. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the study of Delphiniums.

Mrs. C. H. Jacobs gave a talk on "The History of Delphiniums", Mrs. N. W. Evans on the "Wrexham Strain", Mrs. Wm. Roth on "Insects and Pests Which Attack the Delphinium", Mrs. Sidney Welch on "The Blackmoor Langdon Strain of Delphinium" and Mrs. Geo. Love on Chinese Varieties".

After the meeting adjourned an informal half hour was enjoyed. At this time Mrs. Roth conducted the annual seed exchange, the members contributing their surplus of choice seeds.

The Board of Managers met at the home of the president, Mrs. Royston Welch, March 18th.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDowell, Mrs. Wm. Bowers, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, will be the speaker.

Be sure to try some new shrubs and flowers this year.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Ernest Lefeber, Sec'y

The Wauwatosa Garden Club held a very interesting and profitable meeting at the High School, Tuesday evening, March 17.

Mrs. O. J. Reuss read two poems, "Seeds" by Edgar Guest, and "Who Makes a Garden" by Douglas Malloch.

A piano solo by Miss Marguerite Reuss was much appreciated.

The practical experiences of three club members, Mrs. M. Vander Hoogt, Mr. E. Haasch, and Mr. Archie Hill, in raising from seed, respectively, perennials, annuals, and rock garden plants were certainly helpful.

Mrs. Vander Hoogt gave valuable and timely suggestions on planting perennial seeds, and the hardening of and transplanting of seedlings. She urged the trial of a few new perennials each year to broaden ideas and beautify the perennial border.

Mr. Haasch emphasized the importance of buying the best in annual seeds to bring plants up to and keep them at a high standard of perfection. He said that all annuals can be sown in the garden in May when the ground is warm, and indeed some annuals with fibrous roots, such as centaureas, cannot be transplanted without great set back to the plants. Most annuals, however, benefit by being sown in cold frames, flats, or seed beds and transplanted because of better root development. Mr. Haasch also recommended the trial of some new annuals each year.

Mr. Hill, who has had excellent success with Alpine plants for his own beautiful rock garden, recommended the purchase of Alpine seeds from foreign firms because greater care has been taken for their perfection. Mr. Hill presented a diagram of an excellent concrete cold frame with cell-o-glass sash. He also had a model of a lath shade for tiny seedlings. He said that many alpine seeds require to be sown in flats and subjected to the action of frost and snow. This is especially true of hard shiny seeds.

The meeting adjourned with the slogan "One hundred members by June".

HILLCREST GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. L. D. Horton, Sec.

The Hillcrest Garden Club held its regular March meeting at the home of Mrs. Behlendorf.

Our hostess read a poem "Four-Leaf Clover" by Ella Higginson. Mrs. Bruhn gave an interesting paper on the Anemone, especially naming the varieties common to this country and illustrating with pictures. A discussion followed.

Our next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Sampson, 884-77th Ave. The guest speaker will be Mrs. Cordigan of Wauwatosa, chairman of the Flower Guild.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Edna Mae Sewell

March 18th, the West Allis Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. Overholt.

A communication from Mr. Fay Coon concerning Junior Garden Clubs was read. Our members are glad to co-operate with Mr. Coon in Junior Club projects.

The president, Mrs. Stoll addressed the meeting, urging co-operation with the Wisconsin Plant Testers. The lists and prices were discussed and the known varieties favorably mentioned.

Mrs. Stoll read from the government pamphlet, No. 1311 on Chrysanthemum Culture. This article gives valuable information about the early care and pruning of plants to form well developed bushes and flowers.

Mrs. Harrington read from Home Gardening the article, "Why Plants Winter Kill." It gave instructions about the covering of different bushes and plants and explained how the winter killing of plants was due to the distribution of the protoplasm in the cells.

Miss Goelzer of Oakwood distributed packages of Regal Lily seeds to those members who wished to experiment with them.

Mrs. Sewell closed the meeting by reading three poems. One, entitled, "Ode to an Old Tree" was illustrated with kodak views.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Jennie Lindauer.

ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Sec.

At the March meeting of the Elkhorn Garden Club, Mr. James Beattie, Walworth county agricultural agent, addressed the club. Both talks contained practical suggestions for the home gardener.

Mr. Howe told us how to make a hot bed. He said leaves gathered and dried in the fall, then water soaked at the time of using, would serve as heating material if other material was not available.

Mr. Beattie discussed soil. One practical suggestion was, if the soil was lacking in potash, wood ashes would supply it. He offered to test the garden soil for any member.

We also had a demonstration of flower arrangement. Flowers and containers were supplied by members.

We had a special meeting this month at which Mr. Rahmlow was the speaker. We invited the public and many came and enjoyed the two splendid illustrated lectures, one on "The Evolution of the Back Yard" and the other, "The Culture and Varieties of Peonies".

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY MEETING

Mabel Thoms, Sec.

A large crowd attended the meeting of the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society on Tuesday, February 24th.

Members were pleasantly surprised with the beautiful indoor window-box arrangement consisting of Golden Queen daffodils with green ferns and blue hyacinths, which had been set up in the southwest corner by Mr. Alfred Locker. A charmingly decorated table laid with silver occupied the center front, while on the right were the shadow boxes.

Mr. H. J. Zottel opened the evening's program with the Nature poem, "Hide and Seek" by Frank Dempster Sherman.

Mr. Locker gave a demonstration talk for the benefit of those members preparing to enter exhibits at the Spring Flower Show in connection with the Home Show at the Auditorium, March 14th to 21st.

Mr. Locker arranged a table center piece in a silver bowl, using lavender sweet peas as a foundation, then building up with daffodils, pink snapdragons and yellow sprays of acacia. By request of the members, these flowers were later sent to our president, Huron H. Smith, who was ill and could not attend the meeting.

Blue hyacinths and acacia formed the picture in one shadow box and a Japanese garden made up the other. Pussy willows, daffodils and heather in a green bowl also made a lovely combination.

Mr. Livingstone told us about the new perennials which are appearing and gave us a list by Mr. Toole, which he said would be published in Wisconsin Horticulture. Mr. Livingstone said that the legislature had been asked by the nurserymen and garden clubs to appropriate $5000 for a State Aboretum in which new varieties of perennials could be tested for reliability and hardiness in this climate.

SUM MER DEL CLUB MEETING

By Gertrude E. Parker

The Sum Mer Del Garden Club held its February meeting at the home of Mrs. Farrand in Delafield. Mrs. Syburg read a paper on shrubs as an introduction to the shrub study which is on the club's schedule for the coming year. New varieties of flowers chosen from the spring catalogues were described by Mr. Swartring. Attractive and interesting garden note books were exhibited by several club members.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Wisconsin ranks first among the states in the canning of beets during 1930 with a pack of 1,096,880 cases, according to our State crop reporting service.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY MEETING

Florence Winchester, Sec.

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society held its March meeting Monday the 5th at the museum. Mrs. Frank Kircher had charge of the oyster supper. The meeting was called to order by the president. After the usual order of business was taken up the question box was opened. This question was asked: "Should a sword fern be repotted when the stalk has grown about 3 inches above the pot? How deep should it be set down in the pot?" The answer was to repot. Put it into a larger pot leaving most of the old dirt on and fill in with new dirt. Break off dead sections before putting it in the new dirt. Water well about every third day.

Then the meeting was turned over to Mr. N. A. Rasmussen, who acted as master of ceremonies. Two minute talks were given by O. P. Cuff, county agent, E. R. Vader, Edward Ristow, C. E. Ciscel, Clyde Terrell, C. V. Nevins and C. R. Fiss.

Mrs. William Morgan gave a talk on "English Gardens." She told of being able to go out into the woods any time during the spring and summer and pick all the wild flowers one would want. The varieties are very numerous too. Their gardens are beautiful, but not any more so than some of the American gardens. The typical cottage garden is more numerous as every home has its small garden.

Miss Florence Winchester talked on "Members and Dues", and Mrs. Albert Brunka gave a toast to "Gardens". Mrs. F. R. Clow gave a comprehensive report of the Farmers' Institute held recently at Madison.

Hosts and hostesses for the evening were Mrs. and Mrs. Harry Hutchinson and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brunka.

AN ERROR

In our February issue E. C. Haasch's article on gladiolus varieties contained an error relative to the history of the variety "8th Wonder."

A. E. Kundred of Goshen, Indiana sends this correction: "'8th Wonder' is a quarter blood quartinianus as it was derived from a hybred of quartinianus species crossed with a large flowering variety."

8th Wonder was produced by Mr. Kundred and we are pleased to make this correction.

Don't forget the Garden and Flower Show of the State Garden Club Federation June 5-6-7, State Fair Park.

APPLE MUFFINS

Two tablespoons shortening, one cup bran flour, one-fourth cup brown sugar or honey, one egg, one cup sour milk, one cup flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder.

Cream shortening and sweetening together. Mix and sift flour, soda, salt, and baking powder. Add the bran flour and milk alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Pour into greased muffin tins and on top of each muffin place three thin slices of apple. Bake in moderate oven (370° F.) for twenty minutes. Yield, twelve medium-sized muffins.

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Spring Work in the Perennial Border

WM. G. LONGENECKER

In the spring the gardener's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of "How can I make the perennial border a thing of real beauty?"

In this article Mr. Longenecker discusses several important problems which so often confront us.

ALONG in April the soil in the border should be loosened, and any grass or weeds should be removed. It is much easier to cultivate at this time because the tops will not be large enough to be in the way. This is also a very good time to apply fertilizer. Well rotted barnyard manure is good if you can get it. Never use fresh manure around Herbaceous perennials. If well rotted manure cannot be obtained, granulated peat moss, compost or leaf mold should be used to supply humus. Care should even be used in applying well rotted manure, especially in keeping it away from the crowns of the plants.

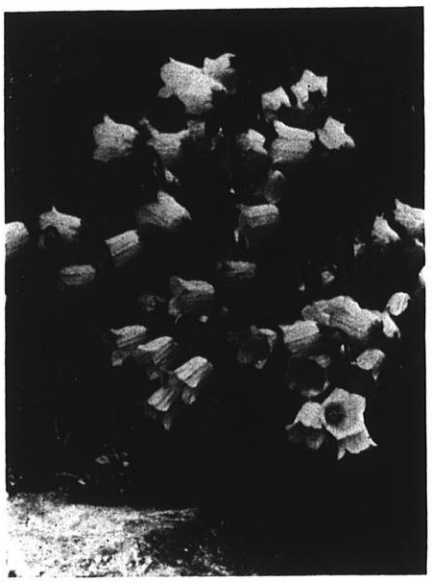
Spray Early

If your hollyhocks were troubled with rust or your delphiniums with mildew or blight last year, start spraying the foliage of these plants with bordeaux mixture as soon as the foliage begins to appear. An application of spray every week is usually advisable. If your delphiniums are planted in heavy soil, work a little sand and lime or ash in around the crowns; they will be less apt to be affected by disease.

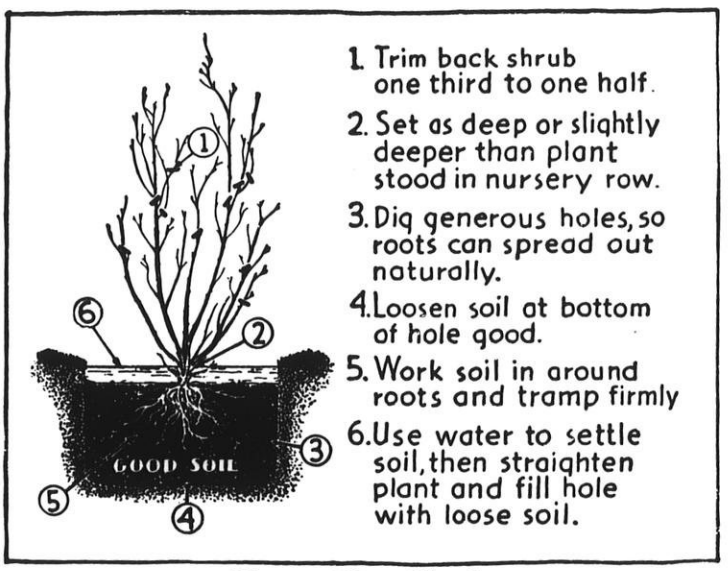
Early spring is the time to rogue and replant the border if it has become neglected. Sometimes strong growing plants, if left to themselves, choke out some of the more desirable, less vigorous kinds. In cases of this sort it is well to take out some of the strong growing plants and give the less vigorous sorts more room. Probably most of you have seen borders or gardens that have been left to shift for themselves. They become tangled and overrun with masses of faded out iris, magenta colored phlox, orange daylilies, etc.

When Phlox Changes Color

Some perennials such as the garden phlox do not come true from seed. We often get inquiries of this kind: "A few years ago I had some very nice phlox. One of them was a light pink of which I was very fond, but last year nearly all of my phlox were a poor faded out magenta. What causes them to run out in this way?" And the answer is always about the same. Phlox do not come true from seed. Usually seedlings are inferior to the parent type. They return to the species color which is, as a rule, a poor magenta. Phlox bears quite a quantity of seed and when these seedlings are allowed to grow, they soon choke out the less vigorous horticultural varieties which are much superior in color and size of flower. It is well to remove these seedlings when going through the border in spring.



Spring is a good time to remedy some of the errors of previous planting that may have shown up during the past season. Perhaps you have a tall-growing perennial out in front of the border where a lower one would be more effective. Perhaps your color combinations have not been very pleasing. You may have a bright red lychnis near the pink of the plumy bleeding heart. If the plant is large use a spade and move it



How to Plant Shrubs

with an amply large ball of earth. If it is small, dig it out with a trowel. Leave plenty of dirt on the roots and place the plant in its new location as soon as possible.

Divide Perennials

Some perennials need dividing every few years in order to keep them in a good healthy condition. Plants like the iris prefer summer or fall division, but the largest majority of perennials do best if divided in the spring before much growth has taken place. Flower clumps should not be allowed to grow so large that the center of the plant becomes crowded to such an extent that it dies out. In cases of this kind rot very often sets in and the whole plant is lost. How often plants should be divided depends on the variety of plant and on how fast growth is taking place. The prime reason for division is to keep them in a good healthy condition and to produce good flowers with strong stems. Clumps of delphinium should be divided and reset every third or fourth year. The plant should be dug from the ground leaving on considerable dirt. This clump should then be cut into as many sections as desired with a sharp spade. A large clump will usually make from three to five strong plants.

Hardy asters and garden phlox grow better and the flowers are larger if the plants are divided every year. This can best be done in spring because both plants flower quite late and are apt to not become established if the work is done in the fall.

Some plants, such as the peony and iris, do not like being moved in spring but do better with fall planting. Iris, however, can be moved quite successfully if it is not divided too severely. If it will be more convenient to move your iris this spring, move clumps about a foot or so in diameter. These will give you a fair amount of flowers in spite of being disturbed at what is considered the wrong time of the year.

You may wish to experiment with some new varieties. It is a lot of fun. Nine times out of ten you will be disappointed, but if the tenth time is a real success, you will be well repaid and soon forget the other nine.

In conclusion:

Cultivate and fertilize your border before the growth gets so large that it will be in the way.

Start spraying with bordeaux mixture for fungus diseases early and repeat the application about every week.

Remove some of the strong growing varieties where they are crowding out good, less vigorous types.

Watch out for inferior seedlings so that they do not overrun the border.

Correct color clashes and introduce new desirable color combinations.

Divide and reset plants that are large and crowded at the center.

If you want new plants, start seedlings or get your orders in for new plants now.

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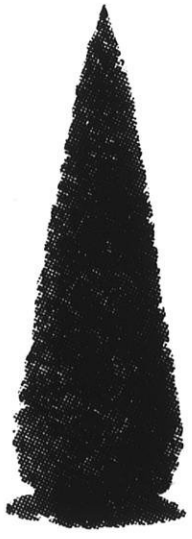

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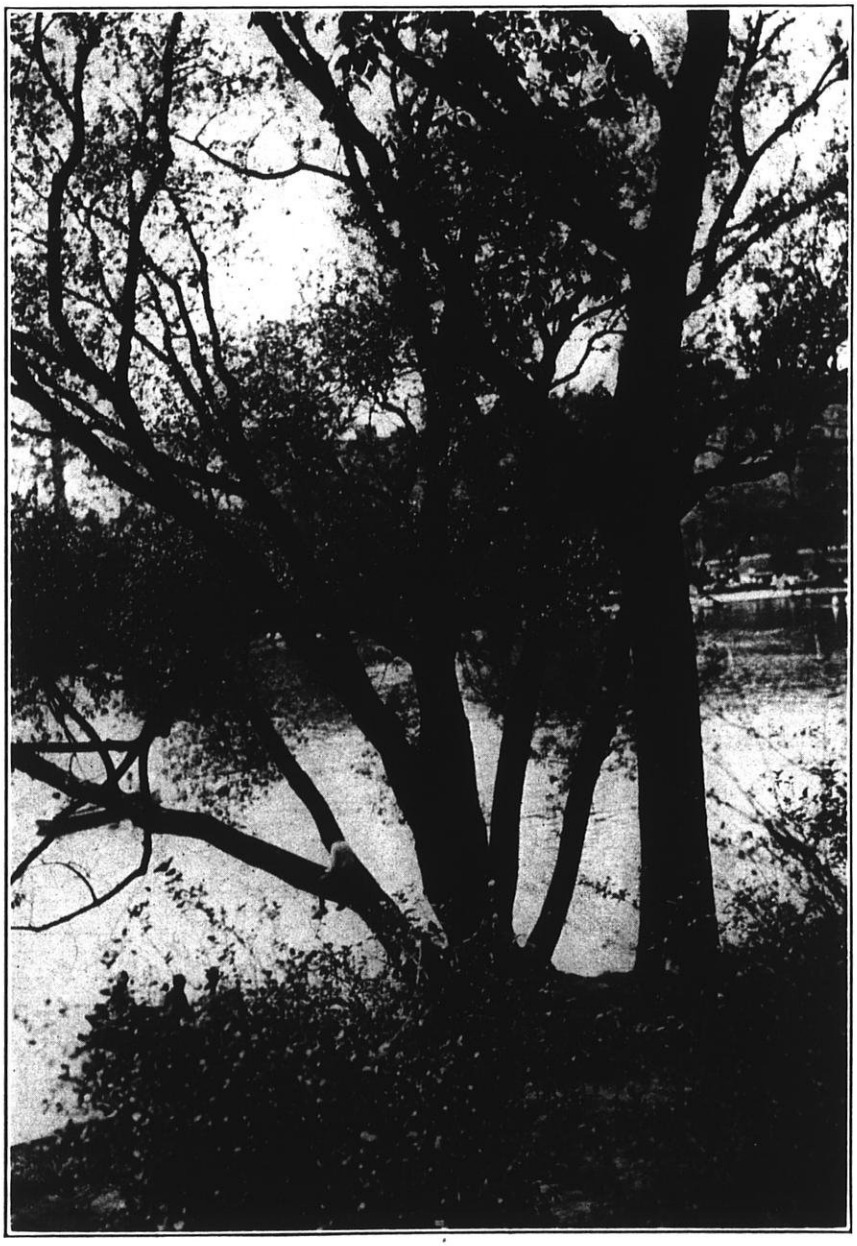

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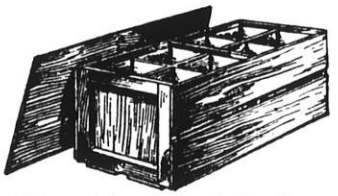

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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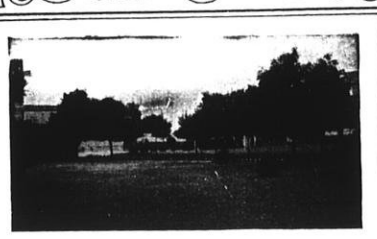

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Building the Rock Garden

ARTHUR J. STROBEL

This helpful article on the rock garden was presented by Mr. A. J. Strobel at the January meeting of the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society.

Mr. Strobel tells how to avoid making some very common mistakes in rock garden building and how an artistic rock garden may be made on the average home grounds.

AN interesting and pleasing rock garden may be yours provided you have the vision, inspiration and the will for application. Be it small or large, there is a type of garden to fit your plan, if you are willing to work to accomplish it.

The first problem is the selection of a location, often a difficult one for the American desire to possess a little of everything does not allow for true proportion on the average home lot. The flat level surfaces of most average city lots should not dampen the enthusiasm of the beginner as rocks can be so cleverly planted in this level space and the contour changed sufficiently to give just as charming an effect as the wooded uneven slopes with a tumbling brook caressing the natural rock bed.

Contrary to general opinion and the opinion of some landscape men it is not necessary to have a colossal arrangement of rocks, almost obliterating the garden in their desire to have a geological museum with all kinds of rocks represented in it. This effect is freakish and unnatural and the careful planner will not place granite, limestone and shale in one location contrary to nature's arrangement. Nature will prove the best teacher if we will follow her suggestions shown to us in our nearby woodlands, rocky slopes or rock-strewn fields, rather than the exotic and foreign expressions seen in some gardens. I do not mean to say that these gardens do not have charm; in the proper surroundings they are very beautiful but under ordinary conditions add little more than outlandishness to home ground beautification. Harmony which is one of the underlying requisites cannot be achieved by mere mimicry or bizarre effects, as each garden presents a different problem.

When exploring nature you will often notice the most charming pictures, for instance a large boulder with fern fronds dipping gracefully to the rough surface of the rock, a group of woodland plants clustered, but not cluttered near its base or some small green plant growing between the fissures or crevices in the rock. Do not suppose mere accident arranged all of this beauty, it is Nature's inspired hand that creates so much charm that is often scarcely observed by those in quest of garden beauty. Mentally photograph these charming scenes and try, with a little originality on your part to reproduce it in your garden plan. If at all possible an actual photograph of a charming picture or a series of pictures will help immeasurably when it comes to laying the rock. These photographs will also give you some idea as to the proportion of your plan and the number of rocks needed. Rock is heavy and as it lies for ages the effect of weathering such as rain, frost and erosion settle the rock in a comfortable natural position. When laying your rock do not fail to submerge at least one-third and preferably one-half to stimulate this effect.

Paths should be planned before any planting is done and should curve gracefully around boulders, trees or other natural obstructions giving the effect of age old barriers.

In order to give a perfectly level space a less monotonous effect, miniature mountains or hills should be built. This is

easily accomplished by piling up dirt to the height of four or five feet or by simply digging a valley and piling the earth more or less irregularly on the side to form a ridge. This winding valley will have different levels and will gradually rise higher to approach the top level and with proper planting this will, even on a small scale prove very interesting and allow for a great variety of plants.

The Pool

If a small brook, waterfall or pool is to be a part of your picture, then allowance must be made for a natural flow of water and the necessary drainage pits to carry off this excess water and provide sub-irrigation for the trees and large shrubs which form an essential background and provide the necessary privacy and peacefulness. The combination of rocks and water is one of the most common in Nature and is very effective while being practical. If a pool with water lillies is part of your plan this will allow for the cold water to be warmed by the rays of the sun and will not prove too cold for proper lily culture. The musical liveliness of falling water is one of great charm as is attested to by the small boy and many big boys who spend hours fascinated by the rhythm of the moving water. If you are planning on having a little musical brook it is advisable to build the bottom structure in a series of levels or miniature dams. Do not build in a straight line but in the proverbial brook style allowing it to meander and flow along carefree and joyously. This combination of rock garden, brook and pool gives opportunity for the use of many diverse plants, provided the proper soil and location is selected.

Under no condition select plants that will soon overcrowd your planting, these rampant growers are like some people, always imposing on others. A formal pool or fountain is out of place in the natural rock garden, its set and rigid lines do not conform to natural laws.

An Ideal Setting For a Rock Garden

Background Important

Do not neglect to provide the necessary background for your rockery and brook as it is very disconcerting to be able to look over your lovely woodland across the concrete alley into your neighbor's untidy back-yard. A few well chosen shrubs and trees of the proper height will ably take care of this problem.

In regard to plant material, consider the location, whether sunny or shady, as different plants are needed in each type and we are only courting failure to try and naturalize plants in conditions unsuited to them. A certain amount of overhead foliage is necessary to give the cool and restful effect that we expect in rock gardens. Where space is unlimited a much more charming effect can be achieved by putting one plant variety in a colony and separating it from other groups of plantings by dwarf evergreens, old mossy logs (birch is especially desirable), or rocks, thereby creating natural sequences. As for plants in your semi-sunny garden you will find the aubretia, armeria, maiden-pink, creeping babysbreath, thyme and the sedums excellent if you will provide plenty of leafmould and sand to the garden soil. Should you have a very sunny location the alpine flowers will delight you with their rare blossoms. Individual taste will largely govern your selection of plants; do not necessarily stick to a set arrangement because someone else who is supposed to be an authority has such a garden, authorities often differ and justly so.

The beginner in rock gardening often forgets one of Nature's first principles—the conservation of moisture in the soil. A mulch of pine needles or brown leaves for the woodland plants and fine pebbles or crushed stone for the alpine plants will not only prove practical in conserving moisture and regulating soil temperature but is neat and creates a natural effect.

Learn Plant Needs

Unless one is possessed of some patience, good results cannot be gained. Too frequently the novice makes the mistake of trying to raise the most finicky of rock plants before he has learned the secrets of soil requirements. After proper trial and experience the gardener will be able to handle such capricious beauties as the ladyslippers. Most of the woodland plants require acid soil and will not thrive in ordinary sweet garden soil.

Early flowering shrubs like Lilacs, Deutzias, Forsythias and Spireas should be pruned after they have bloomed, not before.

Fire Blight A Serious Apple Disease

R. E. VAUGHAN
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

FIRE-BLIGHT is one of the serious apple diseases that threatens the economical productiveness of Wisconsin orchards. It is also a troublesome disease in many other parts of the country from Maine to California. When fire blight strikes in the blossom stage, the actual loss of the present season's crop may be heavy, and when it cripples the twigs, limbs, or trunk, the damage extends to the crops of future years.

The blight disease occurs on apples, pears, cultivated and wild crabs, quinces and hawthorns and sometimes on plums and other minor hosts. It is caused by a bacterial organism which works in the bark and cambium layer. The bacteria pass the winter at the edge of some of the cankers or blighted twigs. In the spring they ooze to the surface and may be spread in rain water or by insects. In moist periods with moderate or fairly high temperature they may cause infection of uninjured blossoms or very young leaves. They can infect older parts through wounds. During the blooming period bees and other nectar-sipping insects may rapidly spread the infection from blossom to blossom. Rain water may be another important agent for spreading the bacteria at this critical time.

Control By Pruning

Pruning out blighted parts to remove sources of overwintering the organism is the most widely recommended method of fire blight control. Though this method has dangers and limitations it is probably the best single control measure available, when used judiciously. Two dangers to avoid are (1) spreading the infection because of insufficient disinfection of tools and wounds and (2) stimulating the tree to excessive vegetative growth and increased susceptibility to blight due to heavy pruning. Any pruning operations should be regulated to avoid these dangers as much as possible. Important limitations to the pruning method of blight control are (1) the difficulty of finding and removing all the hold-over sources and (2) the danger of introduction of blight from neighboring orchards.

The best disinfectant is a combination of cyanide and chloride salts of mercury in a solution of 75% glycerine and 25% water. It is made as follows: Weigh out ¼ ounce mercuric chloride and ¼ ounce of mercuric cyanide and dissolve in a quart of hot water. When thoroughly dissolved add 3 quarts of glycerine. The last thing is to add one ounce of red fuchsin stain or other water soluble stain so that the application of the disinfectant may be easily followed on the tree. It should be applied to the cut surfaces and also to the pruning tools. The reason for adding the glycerine is to prevent rapid drying and prolong the activity of the chemical. Pruning for fire blight is preferably done when the trees are dormant.

How to Reduce Blight

Over-rapid growth in the summer is often a contributing factor which favors fire blight development. Excessive cultivation too late in the season, or excessive fertilization should be avoided if a tendency toward blight has been observed. Excessive pruning should also be avoided as this tends to make the tree produce water sprouts which are very susceptible to blight.

Apple varieties differ greatly in their susceptibility to blight. The Transcendent Crab and Yellow Transparent are very susceptible closely followed by McMahon, Wealthy, and Tolman Sweet. The Transcendent Crab has the greatest amount of hold-over cankers and for this reason should be watched carefully and removed completely if found blighted. Wisconsin Nurserymen no longer sell Transcendent Crab because of its danger to other varieties as a spreader of blight.

Cooperative effort is needed to secure best results in blight control. Neglected trees are a menace to well cared for trees. Blight control is something for both individual and community action. If everybody works together blight can be held in check.

WHY NOT LET PEOPLE SPEND THEIR MONEY

A RECENT news story stated that a Congressman loudly protested the so-called extravagance of a Washington family spending $50,000 for a coming out party for their daughter. A large portion of the money was spent for orchids and other flowers.

But why shouldn't a person be allowed to spend his money as he chooses if he has it to spend? Such money goes to help support the butcher, the baker, and the candle-stick maker as well as flower growers and laborers in many other lines. As long as a man has made a fortune why not let him spend it and get it back into circulation where it will help other people.

Another newspaper statement recently brought a well deserved protest from florists. A news article with the large heading: "OMIT FLOWERS, AID JOBLESS," appeared in a Pittsburgh paper. Members of the florists trade were justified in their protest of this article because of the undue prominence given the large heading.

The article stated that the McCann family had asked friends to contribute the money they planned to spend for flowers for the funeral to the aid of unemployed. Such publicity would have a ruinous effect upon an industry employing more people than the newspaper publishing industry, so that instead of helping, it might actually throw out of work more people than it would help.

Learning to Control the Case Bearer

Demonstations Given In Door County

JOHN LILLY*

ONE hundred eighty Door County orchardists attended three spraying demonstrations conducted at Sawyer, Egg Harbor and Sturgeon Bay, respectively, on April 7 and 8.

The demonstrations were sponsored by B. F. Rusy, county agent, C. L. Fluke, entomologist and A. W. Lawrence, assistant manager of the Fruit Grower's Union.

Mr. Rusy stressed the need of 100% cooperation in checking the cherry case bearer, by far the most vital insect problem of the growers at present. "If a man fails to prune his trees, that is his own loss, and no one else is concerned; but if he does not spray, the infestation spreads to his neighbor's orchards, and the matter is of public concern," stated Rusy.

The Case Bearer

Prof. Fluke spoke of the case bearer in Door County and its life history and control. The pest is a comparatively new insect which is found only in two or three other areas and most of the scientific studies of it were made in this county by experiment station workers. It was first discovered locally in 1925, probably coming from wild cherries, to adopt the cultivated cherry as its host. The infestation kept growing heavier until it became very serious last year and is now only partially abated.

The adults are tiny gray moths which emerge in the latter part of July and soon lay their eggs singly on the lower sides of the leaves in great numbers. The eggs hatch in about two weeks and the minute larvae burrow and feed on the insides of the leaves. After some growth, these larvae envelop themselves in a small piece of leaf in which they remain. The head end stays attached on the leaf for feeding and the case projects out at right angles, like a tiny cigar. Before the leaves fall, these half-grown larvae go to the twigs near the buds, where they attach themselves for the winter. When the buds open in the spring, they move to them and start eating on the young leaves to form many feeding holes. They keep adding on to their cases, complete their larval growth and pass a pupal, or quiet stage, within them, and then emerge as moths to complete a single cycle in a year.

Sprays Recommended

Due to their feeding habits, they are hard to control with arsenic. When the infestation is very light—only one or two cases on a three foot branch with its twigs, a 3 pounds to 50 gallons spray of arsenate of lead, plus ½ pound of Kayso spreader, just at the time of movement is recomended. This treatment is also recommended when the buds open too far to make oil spraying safe. Oil emulsion contact sprays are advised for heavier infestations, but they must be applied *before* the buds open.

In small orchards or any place where spraying equipment is not first class, a good miscible oil is recommended in 8% solution, i. e., 8 gallons to 92 gallons of water. It is readily mixed by running a few gallons of water into the tank, adding the oil (which contains 16% emulsifier and spreader) with the agitater running, and filling up with the required amount of water.

In large orchards, if the spraying equipment is good, some saving can be made by spraying with a 6% emulsion of a light lubricating oil. It must be carefully prepared in the sprayer just before use by running 4 gallons of water in the tank; starting the engine with open nozzle turned back into the solution; adding 1 pound of Kayso spreader for each 100 gallons of spray; pouring in 6 gallons of oil slowly when Kayso has formed a creamy mixture with the water; and diluting to a total of 100 gallons when this stock solution has emulsified well within 10 or 15 minutes. Keep the agitation going until the tank is emptied or free oil will separate out and cause burning of the buds. The covering with oil sprays must be thorough, as they kill by contact, and spraying should be done before 4 p. m., to permit drying before any freezing might occur.

Mr. Fluke also called attention to a parasite that destroys the larvae within their cases, which appears to be increasing in numbers. It may play a big role as a natural control, but at present we must meet the emergency with sprays.

Mr. Lawrence expressed pleasure at the interest shown in these demonstrations. He feels that such meetings of growers make for unity and strength as well as a better understanding of good orchard practices.

Moving pictures were made at each of the demonstrations to be used in future teaching and extension work.

While Mark Twain was editor of a Missouri paper, a subscriber wrote to him saying he had found a spider in his paper and asking Mark whether this was a sign of good or bad luck. The following was the reply of the well-known humorist:

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterwards."

*Research Assistant in Entomology at the Door County Station.

Orchard Work In Bayfield County

C. L. KUEHNER

THE results secured in the demonstration orchard near Bayfield during the past few seasons has aroused a great deal of interest in better orchard care in Bayfield county.

Quite a number of growers have applied the pre-pink spray for the first time this season. Our demonstration last year proved that the omission of the pre-pink spray in our demonstration orchard was responsible for a loss of over $260. The reason was that we had to sell about one-third the crop as culls because of scab.

In 1929 when the pre-pink spray was applied we had over 93% of number one fruit or almost perfect scab control, while commercial orchards in the same section had serious scab injury

New Spray Ring Organized

At Port Wing a group of farm orchardists organized a cooperative spray ring at our pruning demonstration meeting. They had come to a point where they could hesitate no longer to bring their orchard into profitable production. They purchased a power sprayer of regulation size, namely, an outfit with a six gallon per minute pump; three horse power engine; one hundred gallon tank; 50 foot hose; an orchard gun, all mounted on a rubber tire horse drawn truck. This outfit cost them approximately $30 per share.

It is important that a spray ring buy a good machine as the cheaper machines are liable to give trouble resulting in considerable dissatisfaction. We had a case of this at a recent meeting when a dormant spray was to be applied. It was an ideal day for spraying. Instead of being able to go ahead the operator was forced to waste five hours of valuable time repairing the machine.

Quite a number of new spray rings have been organized in various counties this spring. To date I have been informed of the following: Milwaukee county, five new rings; Racine, four; Green Lake, two; Fond du Lac, one; Walworth, one; Bayfield, one. There are others not yet reported.

LOW HEADS AND LIGHT PRUNING BEST FOR APPLES

EXPERIMENTS conducted for ten years in pruning apples at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station were recently reported in a bulletin by G. H. Howe. These show that low heading is better than high heading and that light pruning is better than heavy pruning.

Heads formed at two feet from the ground when the trees were set out were found better than high heads. The root systems of low-headed trees were more firmly established in the soil and offered greater resistance to wind than those of high-headed trees. The low-headed trees were also larger and stockier and had larger heads with a greater bearing area than the high-headed trees.

It was also found in the experiments that after a tree is properly started, little pruning will produce a tree with a larger head having a greater bearing area and with less effort on the part of the orchardist, than will much pruning. This result developed in about ten years with all the nine varieties tested, and the trees maintained equally as good shape and symmetry.

Other investigators have maintained that low-headed trees and light pruning were best for apples, but this is the first time, so far as the writer is aware, that it has been shown that such trees are better established in the soil and become larger and have more bearing surface. It would seem that such a principle as this should apply generally and that the results are as significant for western as for eastern growers.—Chas. Durst in Better Fruit.

SPRAY POISONING TESTS

EXPERIMENTS conducted in the University of Missouri horticultural department in the fall of 1930 showed that rats may be fed 24 times the amount of arsenate of lead allowed by the international tolerance without injurious effects.

Rats fed from one to 24 times the international tolerance showed no symptoms of poisoning at any time, the men conducting the experimenting reported. The period of feeding was eight to 12 weeks.

Thirty-six rats were used. One receiving 24 times the international tolerance made the greatest gain of any that received lead arsenate for eight weeks, and the rats receiving lead arsenate made greater gains on an average than did rats receiving none.

In order to determine the lethal dosages, one rat was given 487 times the international tolerance from which it died in 30 hours, while one receiving 44 times the international tolerance lived 192 hours.

Assuming that man and rats are affected in a similar manner, a man would have to consume 100 pounds of fruit at one time to cause harmful effects, the investigators said in discussing the experiment. They assert that scientific investigations elsewhere have shown that lead arsenate in an amount 200 times greater than the international tolerance is the minimum fatal dose for man.—From Better Fruit.

Hubby: What in the world do you call that, a vase or a bowl, or what?"

Wifey: "I don't know; the salesman just called it a bridge prize."

When to Remove Old Raspberry Canes

DR. W. G. BRIERLEY

FOR many years we have thought that the removal of the old canes immediately after harvest was to be recommended as an operation helping in the control of some insects and diseases. In addition to this it is now apparent that the early removal of the old canes will also save some of the soil water supply for the new canes. This point will have its principal application in light soils which tend to dry out towards late summer. If the soil is retentive of moisture, the loss through keeping the old canes in may not be at all serious. In fact, it may be an advantage in that the old canes will tend to reduce the available water supply, and, serving in somewhat the same way as a cover crop, will tend to ripen the new canes.

The conclusions and recommendations to be drawn from these studies at the present time are as follows: Study the relationship between the soil and plant. If the soil tends to become dry in late summer, a cover crop to hasten maturity probably will not be necessary, and it will be best to remove the old canes soon after harvest in order to conserve moisture for the proper maturing of the new canes. In retentive soils, or in seasons of copious rainfall, probably it will be the best practice to sow a cover crop soon after harvest and leave the old canes in until late in the fall in the attempt to develop more complete maturity in the new canes. In either case it will be the best practice to cultivate early and thoroughly and to fertilize if necessary, in order to obtain a vigorous growth of new canes.

After mid-season follow the best practices according to soil and plant growth to obtain the best possible maturity as a means of avoiding winter injury. In the spring, tip back the canes to the greatest height which can be supported readily in the particular training system followed. If there is evidence of some winter injury in the upper portions of the canes, tip back enough to leave sound, uninjured wood. By following these management practices, the grower probably can insure for himself the maximum yields possible under his own field conditions.

Minnesota Horticulturist.
From Paper 229 of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

RASPBERRY GROWING RECOMMENDATIONS IN COLORADO

IN THE hill system of training red raspberries in Colorado, all vigorous canes, up to a maximum of 10 canes per hill, should be left for fruit production at the time of pruning. A moderate cane heading should be given in order to remove winter injured wood and the inferior berries which are produced near the tips of the canes of small-fruited varieties. Those cultural methods should be practiced which promote vigorous cane growth; and varieties selected for commercial production which have a relatively uniform bud distribution, high yield per bud, large berries, a vigorous habit of growth and resistance to disease infection."

Cuthbert Out-of-date

"The poor bud distribution of the Cuthbert variety of raspberry, its low yield per bud, and small size of fruit show that from the yield standpoint it should never be used for commercial planting," the bulletin states. "Its weaknesses in many other production factors help to relegate it to the 'has been' class as a commercial variety."

Both the Latham and Newman varieties had a higher yield per bearing bud than the Cuthbert variety. The Latham and Newman varieties had larger berries in every section than Cuthbert. The largest Cuthbert berries were smaller than the smallest Latham and Newman berries.

For copies of bulletin, No. 367, giving these facts, write to the Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

HARDY PEARS BEING TESTED

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, well known fruit grower of Hot Springs, South Dakota, very kindly sent us scions of three new pears during April which were sent out to growers in different sections of the state for trial.

The varieties he sent were the Patten, Minnesota No. 1, and Tait No. 1.

Mr. Robertson describes these as follows: "Patten is a little the largest pear, the tree a shapely and strong grower, but does not produce as early nor is the fruit of as good quality as others. Fruit of Patten keeps best.

"Minnesota No. 1 is choice of the lot, with Tait No. 1 next best as an eating sort. Minnesota No. 1 begins bearing early.

"Tait No. 1 is hardy enough to grow most anywhere, while Patten is nearly as hardy. Minnesota No. 1 is more tender, but is plenty hardy if top worked, and it may be grown as an individual tree in most sections of Wisconsin."

Irate Master (to Negro servant): "Rastus, I thought I told you to get a domestic turkey. This one has shot in it."

Rastus: "I done got a domestic turkey, sir."

Master: "Well, how did the shot get into it?"

Rastus: "I 'specks they was meant for me, suh."

The Melba Apple

T. G. BUNTING
Macdonald College, Quebec

A RELATIVELY new variety of apple, and one that is destined to take a leading place, if not the first place, among the innumerable varieties of its season, for its attractive color, good size and excellent quality, both as a dessert and culinary apple, is the Melba.

This variety was named after Melba (Nellie Porter Armstrong), operatic soprano, whose recent death in Australia brought a note of memory to the millions throughout the world who had heard her sing. Melba took her name from Melbourne, Australia, near where she was born.

Dr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, well chose the name Melba for one of his new apple productions, a seedling of the McIntosh. Melba's songs will linger long in the memory, and continue in the phonographic records of her voice. So will the Melba apple leave an impression that will be remembered.

In late August of last season the writer was coming in from the Macdonald College orchard with a basket of several varieties of early apples, and meeting a friend, said: "Will you have an apple?" He promptly replied: "No, give me a Melba." This man's recollection recalled the previous year when he had partaken of some Melba apples.

In comparing the Melba with Transparent, Tetofsky, Charlamoff, Duchess, Astrachan, Lowland Raspberry, and others of its season, words do not suffice. The Melba has many of the characteristics of its maternal parent in both the tree and its fruit, but its chief distinguishing difference is its season, some six weeks to two months earlier. When one considers the present early apples in all their desirable qualities and then experiences the Melba, there will be little space left for most of the others.

On Hibernal were top-grafted the Cortland, Lobo, Joyce, Delicious, Golden Delicious, a red sport of St. Lawrence and the Alexander (the latter variety by mistake), but not one of these varieties has equalled the Melba in quality, yield and other fruit and tree characteristics. The Joyce, a little later in season, and a seedling of McIntosh, has been a good cropper but the apples were not as fine or as attractive as Melba. The Cortland has produced a large and heavy top but few apples, of only fair color and quality. Both the Golden and Red Delicious have borne well, rather biennially and have produced some fine fruits; in the case of Red Delicious some very fine ones, but as a whole these two varieties have proven uncertain with a large proportion of lower grades and off-colored and mis-shaped fruits. The red St. Lawrence, like its parent, is slow in coming into bearing but gives promise for its season as a higher colored St. Lawrence.

The Melba is a comparatively new variety. The seed was sown in the autumn of 1898 and the first fruit appeared in 1908.

The Melba is not an apple to keep. Its season is from mid-August until the end of September, after which it should be replaced by later varieties. When well grown and properly marketed there will be a great demand for it and the roadside market would be a splendid outlet. People will remember the Melba for its quality, and will ask for this variety, Melba, in preference to merely asking for apples.—From the Canadian Horticulturist.

Justice: "How did the accident happen?"

Student: "I was just hugging a curve."

Justice: "Yeah! That's the way most of them happen."

LIKES FOREST WINTER APPLE

MR. F. B. SHERMAN of Edgerton, who is a prominent fruit grower, says that his best money maker is the Forest Winter apple. Ten trees of Forest Winter have made more money for him than three times that many McIntosh.

The Forest Winter matures late in the season and is a sweet apple. Some of Mr. Sherman's neighbors think it is better than the Delicious. It is a good keeper and he has no trouble in disposing of all he can produce. It yields very well in his orchard.

OZAUKEE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ACTIVE

A LETTER from Mr. Joe J. Ubbink, secretary of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association states:

"So far this spring we have purchased 5,000 pounds of arsenate of lead, 4,200 pounds of lime sulphur, and 4,200 pounds of ammonium sulphate, and 600 apple trees which we sold to our association members."

The Ozaukee County Association has over 150 members all belonging to a cooperative spray ring association.

Mr. Martin Wiepking, Cedarburg, is president, William Peterson, Fredonia, vice-president.

After terrific struggles, the freshman finally finished his examination paper, and then, at the end, wrote:

"Dear Professor: If you sell any of my answers to the funny papers, I expect you to split fifty-fifty with me."

During an intense love scene in the movies, when the hero was doing his stuff, wifie nudged hubby and said:

"Why is it that you never make love to me like that?"

"Say," he replied, "do you know the salary that guy gets for doing that?"

How to Save 20 Years In Landscaping

ALFRED L. BOERNER

TREES are one of our greatest natural assets. They hold a place in the general scheme of things as vital to our well-being as water, the sun, or the air we breathe.

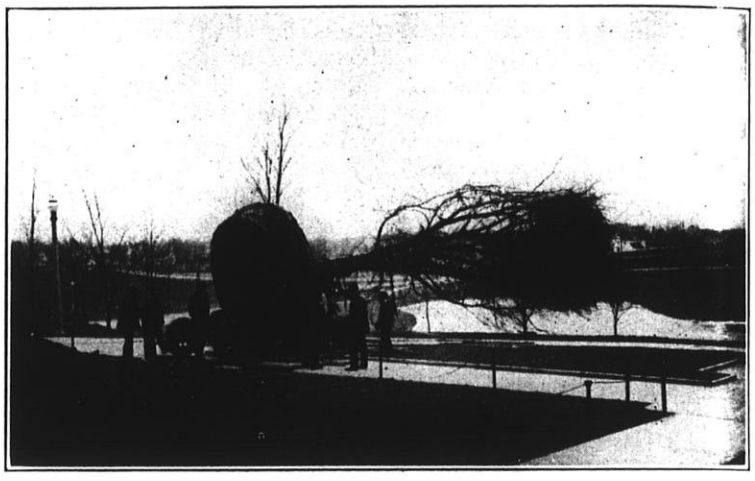
Try to picture a New England village without its mature elms and maples, or Mount Vernon without the protection and feeling of grandeur given it by the majestic trees planted there by George Washington.

One feels, on driving through Wisconsin during the winter months with the bleak raw wind blowing and the ground covered with snow, the comfort that a farmer must derive from a faithful evergreen windbreak that shelters his farmstead from the elements.

But few people realize that moving a large tree onto a lot might possibly be within their means.

The picture shows the method of handling and moving large trees. The trunk of the Elm shown was twenty-two inches in diameter at the base and the tree was almost full grown. The ball of earth taken with it weighed eighteen tons and even though it was only thirteen feet in diameter, no roots were cut larger than one-half inch in diameter in digging. These trees were moved while the ground was frozen. By careful planking, a curb, a seeded lawn area, and a walk were crossed without damage. The average home would not necessarily need a tree as large as this particular specimen. A tree eight to twelve inches in diameter would make an excellent showing, giving the property, if there are no other trees existing, an immediate feeling of maturity and comfort.

It is essential in moving large trees that the correct varieties be selected. Not all trees respond to moving. When the tree is planted, it should be set with a liberal quantity of good friable soil, very rich in humus, but the humus should be completely broken down. After the tree is in place it must be properly guyed and thoroughly watered and fed.



Moving An Elm Twenty-two Inches in Diameter

Plant Food Needed

The old theory of starving a newly moved tree to force it to grow a strong root system by making its roots reach for food is not sound. Experience has shown that a good feeding which will encourage growth, applied immediately after the leaves are out in the spring, is far more effective. A good leaf growth is essential the first season because more of the food used by a tree is manufactured by the leaves than is taken up by the roots. It is important, therefore, to force a vigorous, healthy leaf growth that will function normally so that the food building processes in the leaf are functioning to a maximum.

Guying a tree properly not only holds the tree straight, but prevents the swaying top from tearing the roots which anchor it. Varieties that have smooth bark, like the maple, should be wrapped with burlap to prevent unnecessary loss of moisture through drying.

Prune to Retain Natural Shape

Great care should be exerted in the proper pruning of the head of the tree. The top should be judiciously thinned out, but not headed back. Any tree properly pruned will not lose its natural form, but rather will be encouraged to develop the type of head characteristic of its variety. Trees have a far more satisfying appearance if no attempt is made to prune them to uniform shape, but rather to prune them in such a way that the characteristics of the particular specimen being pruned have a chance to develop.

If the soil is very heavy, drainage should be provided. Thorough watering periodically leaves a tree in much better condition than constant soaking which will tend to drown the roots by keeping air from getting to them.

Lawns, foundation plantings, flower borders, gardens, and border plantings are generally accepted as a necessity to a well-developed home. With these features, we might well consider the advisability of setting the clock back twenty years by moving in a few trees of larger size.

The Way to Grow Good Glads

By the American Gladiolus Society

Care of New Bulbs. When bulbs arrive, open package at once to admit air. If not wanted to plant soon, store in cool, dry place. A canned-fruit cellar is just right.

When to Plant. When the trees native to your vicinity are unfolding their leaves. Then all dangers of damaging frosts are past. From then until last of June.

Where to Plant. In beds, rows, borders, etc., and among other light-rooted plants. Plant in open sunny places not too near buildings nor close to foundations. Buildings shade and retard development or reflect strong sunlight and burn. Lack of free drainage, sunshine and aeration as well as ingredients in mortar make unfertile and sour soils. Keep away from trees and heavy rooted shrubs especially.

Kind of Soil. A sandy-loam is best. Works freely, retains moisture, and is productive. Any good garden soil will do but some require more work to keep loose, to keep weeds down, etc.

How to Plant. Manure well in fall. In spring at planting time, use only well rotted manures or commercial fertilizers and some lime. Cow or hog better than chicken or horse manures. Will not burn if used heavy, and better chemical element content for flowers. Spade not less than 8 or 10 inches deep. Pulverize manures and soil *thoroughly.* Open rows or trenches 6 inches deep, 18 or 20 inches apart. Set large bulbs in trenches the width of the bulbs apart. Farther apart if you care to but not closer. Smaller bulbs not set so deep. Six inches is deep planting. Slows appearance of sprout through ground but protects from late frosts, will stand heavy winds, and extreme hot or rainy weather better. Cover bulbs with an inch of soil then sprinkle liberally with sheep fertilizer, bone meal, or complete slaughter house tankage. Fill in rest of trench with soil and *Firm Down* by walking on rows or with lawn roller to eliminate air pockets around bulbs. If soil is dry when planted, water thoroughly after planting. If planted in beds set bulbs about 6 inches apart.

How to Mark. Put in stakes and label each variety as planted. Stakes in deep to avoid being pulled out in cultivating. Unless water-proof ink, use lead pencil for marking labels. Common ink will fade from rains and watering.

Cultivating. Keep soil loose and free from weeds Always. Never permit caking or crusting of soil after rains or watering. *Keep cultivating.* The more you do, the better your plants and flowers for many reasons.

Fertilizing. Use plenty of sheep fertilizer, tankage or bone meal. All or each. Each has some content the others lack. Bone meal good but slow. If nitrates and ammonias are used, *Be Careful.* Use them only between rows and never permit on plants. They are strong and stimulants more than foods.

Watering. Water when necessary, then *soak* them. Sprinkling has tendency to draw roots *up* for moisture. Send the water *down* to the roots. Unless *very* dry, once a week is usually enough.

Blooms. Cut flower spike when first bud is open. Keep spikes in water. Change water and cut end of spike off *slanting,* daily. Use a knife for all cutting. Shears crush and close channels in stem so water cannot pass through to buds. In cutting spike, leave 4 to 6 leaves on plant to mature bulbs.

Remember. Good bulbs, plenty of sun, food, water and *cultivating* is all you need to raise *Prize Winning Glads.*

CANADIAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DR. D. L. FLOORE, Columbus

1930 Symposium

The following is a brief summary of the results of the vote in the 1930 symposium of the Canadian Gladiolus Society:

SECTION 1. White and creamy white. Albatross 1st; Mammoth White 2nd; J. Von Tets 3rd.

SECTION 2. Blush White-Pink, and white or creamy white. Queen Mary (Mair) 1st; Apple Blossom (P) 2nd; Mrs. T. E. Langford (Crow).

SECTION 3. Light Yellow. Primate (Crow) 1st; Canberra (Erry) 2nd.

SECTION 4. Deep Yellow. Golden Dream 1st; Goldfinch (Crow) 2nd.

SECTION 5. Orange Yellow. Orange Queen (P) 1st.

SECTION 6. Orange. LaPaloma (Dus) 1st. No others given a class 1.

SECTION 7. Scarlet or light red. Dr. Bennett 1st; Aflame (H) 2nd; Gloriosa (Mair) and King George (Mair) 3rd.

SECTION 8. Red. Crimson and Dark Red. Bill Sowden (Fallu), Sultan (Crow) and Commander Koehl (P) were all given class 1 votes.

SECTION 9. Maroon red. Purple Glory 1st.

SECTION 10. Black Red. Moorish King (P), Morocco (P) and Explorer (Crow) finished in order named, all class 1.

SECTION 11. Apricot. Glow (Palmer), Mrs. E. Schumacher (Palmer) and Hercules (Crow) received class 1 votes.

SECTION 12. Light Salmon and Light Coral. Picardy (Palmer) 1st; Rita Beck (Fischer) 2nd; Giant Nymph and Mrs. P. W. Sisson, both Jo Colemans originations, 3rd.

SECTION 13. Salmon, Orange-Salmon and red Salmon. Pfister Triumph 1st; Mrs. S. A. Errey 2nd; W. H. Phipps and Catherine Coleman 3rd, all receiving class 1.

SECTION 14. Rose Salmon and Salmon Rose. Inspiration (Palmer) 1st; All right, but Mrs. Jno. S. Wood and Mrs. Leon Douglass received class 1 votes and leaving out Angels Dream (Ellis), Longfellow (Dec), Salbach Pink and Sweet Rose (K) seems to me to be an united error of judgment.

SECTION 15. Light Rose. Coryphee (P) 1st; Louvain (Gropf) 2nd.

SECTION 16. Medium Rose.

SECTION 17. Deep Rose. Pirate (Palmer) 1st; Dr. N. Shook (K) 2nd; Kyle (Mair) 3rd.

SECTION 18. Light Mauve and Light Mauve-pink. Minuet (Coleman) 1st by a mile; Dr. Moody and Mrs. F. C. Peters in order named.

(Continued on page 268)

Brief History of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

ROBERT C. LEITSCH, President

THE Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was organized in Madison in January, 1930, when a group of enthusiastic gladiolus growers met for the purpose of forming an organization to further the interests of this popular flower.

Our first annual show was held in the Crystal ballroom of the Loraine Hotel, Madison, last August and though weather conditions last summer were not favorable to the growing of exhibition glads, the show was a decided success both as to quality and quantity.

During the past year we affiliated with the National Gladiolus Society and with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society so that members by paying dues of $2.00 per year enjoy the privileges of all three societies, also the two monthly magazines, the Gladiolus Review and Wisconsin Horticulture.

At the annual meeting held in Milwaukee last January, all old officers were re-elected and a new office created, that of corresponding secretary, to which Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of Madison was elected.

At a meeting of the directors of the society held in Madison April 11, it was voted to hold the annual state show at the Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, where the large ballroom and additional accommodations were offered the society. The show will be a three day affair, August 21-22-23, and it is planned to have a banquet on the evening of August 22 to which all members and friends of the society are cordially invited. A worthwhile program will be put on and we want you all to be there.

As president of the state society, I wish to thank all for their hearty cooperation in the past and ask all members to urge their friends to join the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society and plant their glads so as to be able to make an exhibit at the show next August.

FRAGRANT GLADIOLUS

FOR years hybridists have endeavored to endow the gladiolus with that elusive element lacking to complete its charm—fragrance. From inconspicuous wild species native to Africa, this plant has been developed into the magnificent flower that we know today, ranging through every hue of the spectrum and quite as diverse in character and markings. From the modest little parent plant it has metamorphosed into one of the most brilliant blooms known to horticulture. Until recently, however, the added grace of perfume has been denied the showy queens of our autumn gardens.

After innumerable experiments, a remarkable achievement comes as a rich reward. A new race of hybrids known as "sweetglads" has been derived from a South African species. Gladiolus tristis, endowed with an exquisite odor. Several varieties of them were shown at the International Flower Show in New York by John T. Scheepers.—From Horticulture for April 15.

STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

THE second annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show will be held in the Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, August 21-22-23.

This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the State Gladiolus Society held in Madison April 11.

Two other cities had sent invitations and were strongly considered, Oshkosh and Fort Atkinson. Both have good halls for such a show, and organizations offering support. Fond du Las was chosen for two reasons. The show having been held at Madison last year it was thought desirable to go farther North. Fond du Lac has never had a flower show and the committee was assured of strong local support and interest on the part of the public.

The Hotel Retlaw has a splendid ballroom and mezzanine floor for displaying flowers. There is a banquet room adjoining in which the annual banquet and election of officers will be held.

The dates were chosen because the preceding week-end, August 14-15-16, are the dates for the National Gladiolus Show at Cleveland, and a week later the State Fair opens.

DIANTHUS BEATRIX

A new everblooming hardy garden pink of rare merit. Flowers fragrant and very double of a light salmon pink borne in clusters. Unsurpassed for rock gardens, borders and general planting. Outstanding novelty of 1931. Stock limited and orders filled in rotation.

Descriptive Leaflet Mailed on Request

2½-in. pots, $3 per 12; 3½-in. pots, $4 per 12

SWINSON BROS. **Gloucester, Mass.**

Please Mention This Magazine

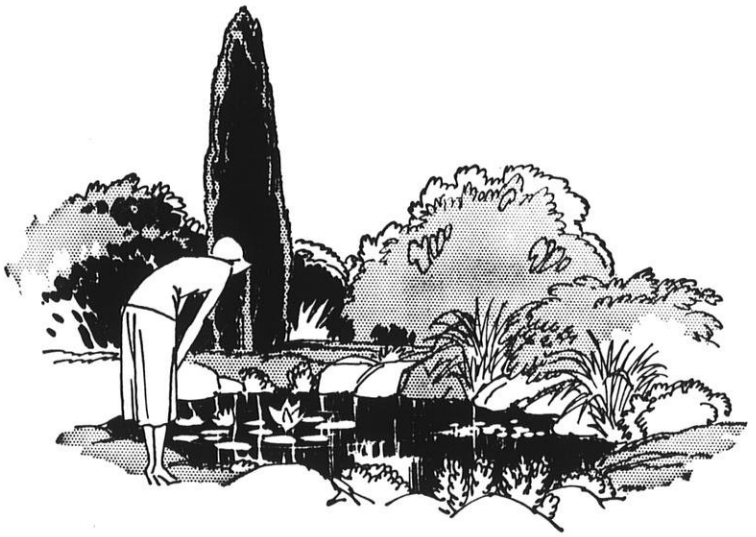
Plants for the Garden Pool

E. C. HAASCH

THE amount of plant material used in a pool will depend upon the size of water area. Do not make the mistake of planting so much that no water can be seen, as the gleaming mirror-like surface of water is no small part of the charm of the pool. In a pool up to five feet in diameter, one waterlily plant is enough and even this must have numerous leaves removed now and then through the season to prevent crowded condition. Do not be afraid to pull them out. It seems the more you pull out the more grow.

Waterlilies come in two general classes, hardy, tender or tropical, the latter having both day and night blooming varieties. In the medium size pools, say ten or twelve feet long, two or three kinds may be used, both tender and hardy. Night blooming varieties are desirable where the pool is near the living quarters of the house and may be enjoyed in the evening. One of these may be included with the day bloomers for balance. A wide variety of colors is available, including white, yellow, rose, red, blue and lavender. The tropical varieties have the largest blooms. For a very large pool or pond, the lotus and giant victoria may be used.

In addition to waterlilies there are numerous aquatic plants both for planting in the pool and around it, such as the umbrella plant, sedge, water poppy, which has a yellow blossom, water hyacinth with lavender blooms, and arrow head. Some of the plants are oxygenating, growing entirely submerged. Their function is to manufacture oxygen so the water will remain fresh and support the fish. Few pools are supplied with running water, in fact most pools are better without a change of water provided there are plants in them. Waterlilies do best in warm water and if properly planted the pool will never become stagnant.



Among the border plants which revel in wet muck soils are several varieties of iris, cardinal flower, marsh marigold and forget-me-not.

WHAT TO PLANT ABOUT A POOL

IT IS the informal pool which offers the greatest opportunity for planting about its margins, and a pleasing background planting will make the pool more interesting. In placing plants about the pool it is best to keep them in groups and not to plant out the entire margin of the pool. There should be some space where one can walk right up to the water's edge.

Plants should be selected according to soil conditions and location. The natural waterside plants, those which love a moist or boggy soil, are not suited to dry locations, and unless provision is made to keep the soil moist, only those which will grow well where moisture conditions are average should be selected.

Where moisture conditions are average the following perennials are good for planting between rocks or for ground cover along the margin of the pool: Alyssum in variety, Pinks, Phlox subulata (Moss Pink), Sedums in variety. For taller more upright perennials one may select varieties according to height and color of flower preferred.

Where the soil is moist but not bog soil the following perennials are very good subjects to be planted about the margins of a pool: Hardy Asters, Astilbes, Hibiscus, Lemon Lily, Japanese Iris, Lobelia, Mistflower and Snakeroot. Many of these are tall growers and their height should be considered in their placing.

Hardy Grasses are frequently used at the edge of the pool, especially for backgrounds. The best of these are: Miscanthus sinensis gracilimus and Variegated Ribbon Grass.

Where low woody vines and shrubs are needed to sprawl over stones or banks the following are useful: Japanese Honeysuckle, Matrimony Vine, Memorial Rose, Periwinkle and Evergreen Bittersweet.

(Continued on page 270)

EDITORIALS

Six thousand copies of our farm orchard spray chart were distributed in Wisconsin this year. This makes a total of fifteen thousand copies which have been sent out during the past three years.

Mr. C. A. Reed of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., whose articles entitled "Hardy Nuts for the North" appeared in our March issue writes: "I hope my article is not unduly pessimistic. However, with experimentation, especially in the matter of bringing out worthwhile varieties, we look forward to having something well worth planting in Wisconsin within the next few years."

There is every indication that within the next decade or two a great deal of improvement will be made in fruit varieties especially for the North.

Chris. L. Christensen, new Dean of the College of Agriculture, has won considerable popularity with the student body of the college.

In a statement made to the students shortly after his arrival he said: "The prime function of the College of Agriculture is to help Wisconsin achieve a successful agriculture and a satisfactory rural life. It works through three major divisions — research, extension, and resident teaching.

"No one of these three can do the job alone. We must ceaselessly prosecute our researches, for fact is the only sure foundation. We must interpret the results of these researches through extension, for it is sheer waste

to find facts if they are not used.

"But both research and extension will, in the end, come to little unless rural Wisconsin is populated by eager-minded, disciplined, and inspired farmers."

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society welcomes Dean Christensen to Wisconsin and assures him of the hearty cooperation and support of the horticulturists of the state. We predict a new era of cooperation and harmony between the College of Agriculture and the farmer.

The demonstration orchard at Bayfield which has been operated by C. L. Kuehner and County Agent Holvenstot, cooperating with the Bayfield Fruit Growers Association is resulting in a great deal of good in that section. An old unprofitable orchard was pruned, fertilized and sprayed correctly with the result that it has paid a handsome profit. Fruit growers in this community are convinced that it pays to use proper methods and are adopting the correct spraying schedule.

This spring a carload of ammonium sulphate had been ordered by the Bayfield Fruit Growers Association for its members. This is the first carload ever shipped into the district for orchard fertilizing purposes. What a difference it would have made to this community if they had started this work ten years ago.

While a test of only one winter is not enough I still feel that something can be learned by it. A year ago I planted Philadelphus Virginal, Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty Bush), Lonicera Maakii, Deutzia Lemoine, and Euonymus Alatus as a trial in the back yard. They wintered perfectly. The soil is rather heavy and not too well drained.

In our neighbor's yard Bridal Wreath (Spirea Van Houttei) killed back a little, which might indicate that the winter was rather severe; but again it may be due to the dry season and the fact that they are growing in sod, while in my yard the soil was cultivated.

Wisconsin is a beautiful state, and one can find beauty in every section of it.

The Western part of the state has a great many beauty spots. During April I visited the village of Spring Valley, in Pierce County. Here, on a beautiful wooded hillside is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Graslie overlooking the village. The grove back of the house was filled with many varieties of wild flowers, and a beautiful pool and rock garden provided an ideal spot for alpine and water loving plants.

And here in this quiet little village of 900 people, County Agent Seyforth, N. A. Morris, our new extension landscape specialist, and I were entertained by the Lions Club, and

later took part in a program, the most important feature of which consisted of music by the high school band, girls' glee club and five soloists.

Why do so many people move to crowded cities and think their children can get a better education in larger schools?

FERTILIZER TEST ON STRAWBERRIES

TEN different fertilizer treatments, each repeated three times on the same field, and the test carried out on a sandy loam soil at Sparta and on light sand at Warrens is the extent of the fertilizer test on strawberries planned by Prof. A. R. Alberts, in charge of the Hancock Experiment Station.

A 4-16-4 fertilizer is being used as a basic treatment on control. Varying amounts of ammonium sulphate, phosphate and muriate of potash are also used. A side dressing of ammonium sulphate will be given about August 1st to see if it will influence fruit bud formation.

The applications are being made by County Agent L. G. Kuenning of Sparta who will have charge of local details. The expense of making the records and other costs will be shared equally by the Sparta and Warrens Association and the Horticultural Society.

These tests are the most carefully planned and most elaborate ever attempted in Wisconsin. We are fortunate to obtain the cooperation of Prof. Alberts, who is one of the leading sandy soil specialists in the country.

In a few years we hope to have some helpful information for strawberry growers on this subject.

Be sure to attend the Garden and Flower Show of the State Garden Club Federation. State Fair Park June 5—6—7.

OVERPRODUCTION

A strawberry grower called not long ago. He mentioned an article in a leading daily paper urging farmers to plant more strawberries. "Berries are bringing a good price, and farmers who have room for a cash crop will make a good profit" read the article. It went on to tell how many hundreds of dollars profit per acre can be made from a large yield of strawberries per acre at the prices received last season.

Unfortunately, there are always writers looking for an opportunity to make a "hit" with an article telling farmers how to make more money, and city editors who like to publish such news.

This article failed to state that the high prices of last year were due to a frost which destroyed the greater portion of the crop, and growers made less than the cost of production in spite of good prices. There was an increase in acreage last year and if we have good weather conditions the crop may be large and prices low, in spite of some injury by the dry weather of last season.

A large increase in acreage may well prove disastrous. Over-production of such a perishable crop as strawberries means prices below the cost of production. When that happens these writers can write an article on how unorganized farmers are always over-producing.

At any rate, writers aren't quite so free any more with advice to farmers to use the methods of big business corporations; how they limit production to meet demand. Farmers at least aren't doing any worse than those controlling the oil output, radios and several other items.

"Didn't you have any luck at the races?"

"Luck? When my horse passed me I leaned over the fence, pointed and yelled: 'They went up that way.'"

STRAWBERRY MEETING CANCELLED

THE strawberry meeting which was scheduled to be held in Eau Claire in June has been cancelled at the request of Eau Claire growers. Mr. C. H. Beaver of Eau Claire, who extended the invitation at the meeting at Alma Center last June, stated that due to the dry season and the severe winter the strawberry fields in the Eau Claire section are not in very good condition this year and he thought it advisable to postpone the meeting until some future time when there would be more to show visitors.

Since elaborate fertilizer experiments are being planned in the Sparta-Warrens sections, no doubt the State Strawberry Day a year from now will be held either at Warrens or Sparta in order that growers may inspect the results of these tests.

DIANTHUS BEATRIX

DURING April we received a plant of a new hardy garden pink of considerable beauty, Dianthus Beatrix, from Swinson Bros., of Gloucester, Mass.

The flowers are double and of a light salmon pink borne in clusters. It has attracted a good deal of attention in the office. We anticipate that this variety will find favor with gardeners because of its attractive color and keeping qualities. The same blossoms have been in good condition for several weeks.

VIBURNUM CARLESII

I WILL have to agree with the late E. H. Wilson, that the Viburnum Carlesii is the "jeweled aristocrat" of the garden. It wintered perfectly in my garden last year, so is no doubt quite hardy.

It is also called the Fragrant Viburnum. In both shape and fragrance it is somewhat similar to our native trailing arbutus.

Many a man who is a big bug at the office is nothing but an insect at home.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

Each has a garden in his heart
My mother says—the thoughts are seeds;
And soon or late they all come up
And blossom into deeds.
I'd like mine to be beautiful,
And not just full of weeds.

WALTER PUTNEY
—In *"Say It With Flowers."*

YOU may not notice it, but your face begins to have a sour, puckery look if you are not interested in any thing or any body but yourself and your own particular affairs."

When I read that I began to think what interested, smiling faces most of the garden lovers I know have. Why? Because they are interested in something that also keeps them interested in some one else. A real gardener is always trying to help some one else, giving a few plants to the beginner, a little advice when needed, a few words of praise, perhaps, to a child who is trying so hard to do some real work in a garden—and really not accomplishing very much.

Right then a few words of praise for the effort will act as a spur to greater effort, and both are happier.

Garden clubs are spreading this sort of feeling. A neighborhood club I attended the other day seemed to be filled with this spirit of "Do something for somebody else." All their plans included bits of pleasure and help for others as well as themselves.

When you visit the spring gardens, be sure to carry a notebook and pencil with you, for there will be, perhaps, some new bulbs that you will want for your own garden this fall; the little book with its names of varieties will be of great help in that busy ordering and planting time.

Unusual color combinations, a planting of shrubs and bulbs, a cleverly planned pool or rock garden; you like them, you decide to do something like that in your own yard. But when the time comes there has been so many other things to fill your mind. Here is where the little notebook will help.

Have you noticed that some of our modern gardeners are using the outdoor living room in the evening as well as during the day? Cleverly placed lights make this possible; really, a garden is very lovely at night with its coolness and sweet scents.

If there are young folks in the family they will enjoy a small, stone firebox where a weiner roast can be enjoyed. If this is enclosed with shrubs, and seats provided, a most delightful outdoor party may be held with little trouble. The small boy and girl who are not quite old enough to enjoy the pleasures of the "Scouts" will be perfectly happy and safe in this outdoor camp at home.

I know a garden that has one of these small outdoor fireplaces and a screened, vine-covered pergola with table and seats, where cozy picnic suppers are eaten during the hot weather and friends entertained without the usual wearying work of getting the house in that state of perfection that so many of us insist on. The decorations are already there, sweet scents from the beds of flowers that border one side of the outdoor living room are brought to you with every tiny breeze. With the outdoor stove there can always be one hot dish as well as coffee, if it is desired. The entire meal can be prepared in the morning (that part to be served cold) while wieners or steaks are soon ready for the table or plates after the guests arrive.

Daffodils and narcissus may be planted around a pool, as they like plenty of moisture. For two weeks the ground was covered with water from the overflow of the pool—I feared for the bulbs—but they came up and bloomed as nicely as though they were indeed swamp dwellers.

Try some of the small bulbs in the wet spots this fall; they will grow rapidly—and the water standing on them in the spring does not harm them. I put plenty of sandy gravel in the little trenches and this, no doubt, helped to keep the bulbs from rotting.

I had noticed for some years that narcissus bloomed more freely if they had plenty of moisture in the spring, so decided to try them around the pool—did not expect they would survive as much water as they did. A yellow daffodil by the water's brim is equal to "A Primrose by the water's brim," especially if the primrose refuses to

live by that special "water's brim" in which you are interested. This is a long way ahead of planting time, I know—but perhaps I may forget to tell you about it at just the right time; now I can see them as I look out the window, gaily nodding in the breeze.

This is one of the things you might put in that notebook if you are interested.

THE FREEPORT IRIS SHOW MAY 30—31

THE annual Iris Show at Freeport, Illinois, will be held this year Saturday and Sunday, May 30 and 31. This is the outstanding iris show in the Middle-West and is attended regularly by many Wisconsin iris fans.

NEW BOOK ON PERENNIAL GARDENS

"Perennial Gardens" by H. Stuart Ortloff has just been issued by the Macmillan Company. The book tells where and how to use perennials in the home landscape, how to select appropriate kinds and how to care for and propagate them. It is written for the home gardener who knows the beauty, value and enjoyment gained from intelligent planning and planting of the home grounds and who wants to know more about perennials. The price is $1.25.

PLANT CLINIC MEETING

THE Fond du Lac County Plant Clinic meetings will be resumed in May. The first meeting will be held on the Lincoln School grounds at Lamaratine, Wis., just out of Fond du Lac on the main highway to Madison.

All flower lovers are invited to attend. Plan to arrive at noon with your lunch. The local P. T. A, sponsoring the meeting, will serve hot coffee. In case of rain, the meeting will be held inside.

There will be speakers covering all flowers, with demonstrations on roots and bulbs by experts.

Better Homes In America

MISS MARIE C. KOHLER
Chairman Better Homes in America

MY FIRST remembrance of a garden was my grandmother's garden, with its borders of old fashioned pinks of delicate fragrance and pale grayish green foliage, its plots of jolly Johnny-jump-ups and of dark red velvety dahlias, of sweet smelling mignonettes and starry forget-me-nots.

Never was there another garden like that! And what a joy it was to be privileged to pick a bouquet for the table — for grandfather believed that flowers were not to be picked but to be left standing to be a joy to all passers-by.

I have recollections, too, of my very own tiny vegetable garden that I industriously sprinkled and carefully weeded only to return home one day from a swim in the lake to find my lettuce and radishes had taken the place of the present day "emergency shelf" and had been served to the company that arrived unexpectedly. No, I'll *never* forget that day!

And so I might go on telling of my garden experiences. The charming English gardens — there are none lovelier in the world—that I saw one midsummer Sunday in traveling from Southhampton to London; the great splashy-with-color gardens of Norway, the dignified formal Italian gardens with their pools and trim cypresses.

But my mind dwells not on what *is*, nor on what *was*, but on what *will be* when all the plans, all the seeds, all the work and care and hopes of the 28,000 4-H boys and girls of Wisconsin have carried out their four year plan of home beautification. What they will do for our state and for themselves cannot be estimated, for they will have learned habits of thrift and will have acquired the joy of creators of beauty.

Better Homes in America is a strictly educational, non-commercial national movement with headquarters at Washington, D. C., having for its object the improving of housing and living conditions.

Professor Franz Aust of the Department of Horticulture, is on our State Better Homes Committee as well as Mrs. Wm. Bowers, who is president of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. Both are active in their fields, and their reports of what is being done in the state to arouse an interest in home gardens by home gardeners will help to make our report to Washington outstanding.

The State Better Homes Committee stresses small home gardens to enhance the beauty and attractiveness of the home. There are a number of inexpensive garden magazines, well written and illustrated, that will serve as a suggestion to home gardeners.

National Better Homes Week is from April 26th to May 2nd yet any project reported to Washington headquarters before June 1st counts.

The thousands of motorists that are attracted to Wisconsin every summer because of its scenic beauty will have an added interest in coming when Wisconsin becomes a garden state.

DES MOINES FLOWER SHOW

A SHOW that is different from the usual flower show is the one held at Des Moines. The gardens are built outdoors, in a beautiful park, using as a back ground the trees and shrubs growing there. Such exhibits as table decorations are placed in a large pavilion.

This show attracted a capacity attendance last year. It will be held this year on May 22-23-24.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

Dear Garden Club Members:

The most fascinating time of the year has come around, with all the spring things coming into bloom and so much to lure us out-of-doors. We have our great show coming on June 5th, 6th and 7th, and I know you are all going to help make this the best show we have ever had. The most important reason for a flower and garden show is an educational one. We all know the joys of gardening, and now we are spreading the gospel to others.

I know the little gardens will be an inspiration to beginners to start a garden of their own. Do not make the mistake of bringing in plants and putting them in the gardens when they do not naturally bloom together.

We have a fine building for the show and it is up to us to make it beautiful. There are many classes of exhibits from which to choose for your own contribution to the show; little gardens, fence and gate plantings, shadow boxes, Grandmother's window,—an exhibit with great possibilities—table arrangements, and all of the wonderful list of amateur classes. Let me call special attention to the class of table arrangements calling for all the appointments to be the property of the exhibitor. This should interest many of us who would like to see how a beautiful table could be arranged with our own things. Remember, the flowers are the important feature, not the dishes and linen. Also let me ask you to especially look over the classes for artistic arrangement of perennials in different colors. They should bring out many lovely exhibits. Look over all the classes carefully and see how many you can enter.

There is a very short time left now, but enough if everyone does his or her part, to make it a highly successful show from all points of view.

Sincerely,

Lois Bowers.

"I'M ORFUL BUSY"

"I'm orful, orful busy,
Cause I'm a-makin' beds.
No, I don't mean the people kind,
With sheets an' quilts an' spreads.

"A little rake and hoe is all
The kind I'm makin' needs,
'Cause I'm a-makin' garden beds
For little baby seeds!"

—*Better Homes and Gardens*

FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL

THURSDAY, May 14, will be an important day for Garden Club Federation members. A Flower Judging School has been arranged at the Hotel Plankinton, Milwaukee, to begin at 9:30 A. M. The program will be as follows:

9:30—12:00 Each visitor will judge four classes of flowers consisting of four vases each. Two classes will be on artistic arrangement and two on perfection of bloom. Instructions and judging blanks will be furnished.

12:15 P. M. Luncheon in the Sky Room, Plankinton Hotel. The price will be 75c per plate. Mrs. W. L. Karcher, president of the Garden Club of Illinois, will be the guest of honor and will speak on the work of the Garden Clubs in Illinois.

1:30 P. M. Announcement of the winner of the Judging Contest, and awarding of prizes. (The speakers will tell how the classes were placed and why.)

Discussion of how to judge artistic arrangements by Prof. J. G. Moore, Madison.

2:15 P. M. How to Judge Perfection of Bloom, by James Livingston, Milwaukee.

2:45 P. M. Principles of Good Judging, by Mrs. W. L. Karcher, Freeport.

3:15 P. M. Plans for the State Flower Show—Mrs. William Bowers, Milwaukee.

Everyone attending the meeting in the afternoon will be required to judge the four classes of flowers provided, in order that they may take part in the discussion when the official judges comment on the placings. This meeting will give actual training in flower judging and is the first attempt ever made among the garden clubs to teach by actual experience.

At the close of the meeting there will be an interesting tour. Our president, Mrs. Wm. Bowers has invited all who have time, to visit her tulip garden. Her garden is on an average sized city lot and therefore of interest to most of us. Many varieties of tulips will be in bloom, weather being favorable. Further instructions will be given at the meeting.

WE WELCOME A NEW CLUB

WE wish to welcome the newly organized North Shore Garden Club as a member of the Federation. A report of the club's first meeting will be found on another page. The members have already planned three project exhibits for the Garden and Flower Show.

GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED

THE following committees to carry on the work of the State Garden Club Federation have been appointed by the Federation president, Mrs. Wm. Bowers, and approved by the executive committee:

Garden Tour Committee

Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee, chairman
Judge Newton Evans, Oconomowoc
Mrs. B. W. Wells, Madison
Miss Merle Shepard, River Falls
Oscar Hoefer, Kenosha

Junior Gardening Committee

Mr. Fay B. Coon, West Allis, chairman
Ben Hauser, West Allis
Mrs. Wilma Weart, Oconomowoc

Garden Slide Committee

Mrs. R. H. Malisch, Hales Corners, chairman
Huron H. Smith, Milwaukee
Rev. Henry Hartwig, Hartland

Magazine Committee

Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa, chairman
Miss Esther Friedel, Jefferson
Mrs. R. W. Brazeau, Wisconsin Rapids

Billboard Committee and Roadside Beautification

Mr. Ed. Corrigan, Wauwatosa, chairman
Mrs. Walter Peirce, Racine
Mrs. W. R. Gates, Ft. Atkinson
Mrs. M. H. Shoemaker, Madison
Mrs. E. G. Harrington, West Allis
Mrs. Rob't Stoll, West Allis

Conservation Committee

Mrs. Harry E. Bullard, Menasha, chairman
Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh
Mrs. C. Lee Shaw, Elkhorn
Mrs. J. A. Reed, Madison

Speakers Bureau

Mrs. Sidney Welch, Oconomowoc, together with the members of the executive committee

NEW ANNUALS

THE following annuals were ;en for trial by the West Side Garden Club of Madison. Each member will try several varieties so that all will be grown this year.

Zinnia
Pumila type, 18 in.
Pompom or Liliput, 12-15 in.
Viscaria, 12 in.
Viola, Johnny-Jump-Up, 4 in.
Alyssum, Little Dorrit white, 4 in.
Anchusa capensis (summer forget-me-not), 2 ft.
Scabiosa (annual) Black Prince mixed, 2½ ft.
Dimorphotheca (orange African Daisy), 1 ft.
Golden West, Salmon Beauty.
Gazania (Like Zinnia), 6-8 in., yellow.
Godetia, 8-24 in., mixed colors.
Gypsophila, muralis, 6 inches, rose pink.
Mimulus tigrinus, 1 foot.
Nemesia, Large flowered, mixed, 1 ft.
Lobelia
Nemophila, 6 in. (Baby Eyes) Blue-mixed.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

Balance (January 23, 1931)	$ 1.46	
1931 dues collected	340.75	
Plant Premium postage	89.10	
Total receipts		$431.31
DISBURSEMENTS		
For membership and magazine, Wis. Hort. Society	$245.20	
Plant premium postage	89.10	
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co. (Rubber stamp for check signature)	.60	
H. H. West Co. (Stationery supplies)	2.60	
Postmaster (Envelopes)	5.66	
Expense for Executive Com. meeting at Madison	2.60	
Annual dues to National Council of State Garden Club Federations	20.00	
Total Disbursements		$365.76
Cash on Hand April 23, 1931		$ 65.55

COMMITTEES—GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, State Fair Park, West Allis, June 5-6-7

General Committees

Executive Committee
Mrs. Wm. Bowers, Milwaukee
Mrs. Sid. Welch, Oconomowoc
Layout & Design
Alfred Boerner, Milwaukee
Publicity
Wyman F. Smith, Madison
Mrs. Charlotte De Roche, Milwaukee
General Entry Committee
Mrs. Ed. C. Hunt, Hales Corners
Advisory & Hospitality
Presidents of all federation clubs
Finance
Mrs. James Johnson, Wauwatosa
Mrs. A. W. Sperber, Hales Corners
Mr. E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson
Radio
Mrs. Ed. Corrigan, Wauwatosa
Manager
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison
Asst. Manager
E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa

Committees in Charge of Projects

Little Gardens
Mrs. Thomas Powers, Racine, Wis., chairman
Mrs. J. Simons, West Allis, Wis.
Mrs. Ernest LeFeber, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Shadow Boxes
Mrs. A. Derse, Oconomowoc, chairman
Miss Sarah Francis, Elkhorn, Wis.
Table Decoration
Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Racine, chairman
Mrs. C. Berger, West Allis
Mrs. H. E. Coshun, Kenosha, Wis.
Gate or Fence Planting
Mrs. O. J. Reuss, Wauwatosa, chairman
Mrs. Geo. Carter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Room Decoration
Mrs. A. Noerenberg, Milwaukee, chairman
Mrs. Frank Klingbeil, Milwaukee
Porch or Sun Room Exhibit
Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa, chairman
Mrs. R. Erickson, Hartland, Wis.
Grandmother's Window
Mrs. R. H. Malisch, Hales Corners, chairman
Mrs. N. Evans, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Dish Gardening
Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Elkhorn, Wis., chairman
Floral Exhibits by Individuals or Estates
Mrs. Gustav Reuss, Milwaukee, Wis.
Special Exhibits not Individual
Huron Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.
Original Exhibits
Mrs. A. W. Krieger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Junior Garden Club Exhibit
Fay Coon, West Allis, chairman
Ben Hauser, West Allis
Mrs. Wilma Weart, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Flower Show Committees

Iris
Miss Martha Krienitz, West Allis, chairman
Mrs. Wm. Roth, Oconomowoc
Mr. T. M. Behm, Cedarburg, Wis.
Peonies
Mrs. C. Pohlman, Milwaukee, chairman
Mr. Fred Becker, Kenosha, Wis.
Perennials
Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa, chairman
Mr. J. C. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
Mrs. L. Horton, West Allis, Wis.
Roses
Mrs. J. A. Reed, Madison, Wis.

It must be terrible to be a woman and have every female clerk address you as "dearie" or "honey".

Garden and Flower Show Premium List

STATE FAIR PARK, JUNE 5-6-7

Little Gardens

The size of the garden may be either 12 × 14 or 16 × 20 feet. Soil, rocks, grass and evergreens will be furnished free on request if received before May 15. Flowers, shrubs and special features must be furnished by exhibitor.

Class A. Garden of informal design.
Class B. Garden of formal design.
Class C. Rock Gardens.
40 tickets and cash bonus in case of a net profit.

Shadow Boxes

Only 20 entries in shadow boxes can be accepted. Boxes will be furnished and may be altered in any way desired. Size of box — 30 inches high, 24 inches wide and 18 inches deep.

Class A. Modernistic bouquet and modernistic container.
Class B. Japanese Arrangement.
10 tickets.

Table Decorations

Tables will be furnished. No flat silver may be used. Sizes of tables available are:

Classes A and C. 48x60 inches or 3x9 feet.
Class B. 40x48 inches.
Classes D and E. 30x48 inches.
Class F. 30x48 inches or 48x60 inches.
Class A. Formal Dinner table set for 8, 10, or 12.
Class B. Family table, set for four. Luncheon for father and mother, one child and an intimate guest. All accessories to be the property of exhibitor.
Class C. Special Occasion table set for 6 or 8.
Class D. Breakfast table set for 4.
Class E. Breakfast tray. Tray to be furnished by exhibitor.
Class F. Table of the Nations.
10 tickets.

Gate or Fence Planting

Gate or fence to be furnished by exhibitor, but may be borrowed or rented. Size—12 feet long and width to suit. Exact size to be stated with entry.

Class A. Garden gate planting.
Class B. Fence planting.
30 tickets.

Room Decoration

The exhibitor will furnish a piece of wall board, size to suit exhibit from 32 to 48 inches wide and 6 to 8 feet in height. See March issue for details.

Porch or Sun Room Exhibit

This will feature the use of flower stands with flowers or plants. Wall flower-holder with plants. Hanging baskets, sunroom or porch furnishings. Size 10 × 12 or 12 × 14.

Class A. Porch exhibit.
Class B. Sunroom exhibit.
20 tickets.

Grandmother's Window

A special setting consisting of a window and background will be furnished. Inside measurement of window is 33 inches. Limited to 10 entries.

10 tickets.

Dish Gardening

To those interested we recommend the book "Adventures in Dish Gardening" by Patten Beard.

Class A. Japanese type.
Class B. Any other type.
5 tickets.

Floral Exhibits by Individuals or Estates

Exhibit of potted plants, flowers, or garden arrangement.

Special Exhibits Not Individual

Exhibit by county or state departments.

Original or Special Exhibits

Any exhibit of merit not listed in the above classes may be shown in this class. Suggestions may be obtained from exhibits at other flower shows or magazine articles. The space to be allotted, if large, must be approved by the management. All entries must be made before May 15.

Number of tickets to be given depends on type of exhibit.

Junior Garden Exhibits

Any boy or girl of grade or high school age may enter in these classes. The work must all have been done by the exhibitor.

Class A. Birdhouses.
1. Martin
2. Wren
3. Bluebird

AMATEUR FLOWER SHOW CLASSES

Rules

All exhibits must be staged and ready for the judges at 12 noon, Friday, June 5th.

Except in artistic classes all varieties should be correctly named and labeled (seedlings should be numbered). Any exhibit which includes other than the material specified in the schedule, either more or less, is subject to disqualification.

No exhibitor shall receive more than one premium in any one class. Any prize may be withheld at the discretion of the judges, WHOSE DECISION SHALL BE FINAL.

Remember—quality and not quantity counts where amounts are not specified.

In collections of different varieties each variety must be in a separate container.

Containers will not be furnished for artistic displays.

Small containers will be furnished for all other classes.

Amateurs only may compete for premiums. Others may exhibit.

Note: The amounts stated in the premium list will be given winners in plants or merchandise. Premiums will be published next month.

Department A—Iris

Class 1. Collection of Iris not bearded (including Siberica, etc.). One to three stalks of each variety.
1st, $5; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2.

2. Collection of bulbous Iris (including Spanish, English, etc.). One to three stalks of each variety.
1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

3. Artistic display of not more than 25 stalks of beardless Iris with own foliage.
1st, $5; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2.

4. Artistic display of not more than 10 stalks of beardless Iris with or without other hardy flowers and foliage. Baskets.
1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1; 4th, 51; 5th, 75c.

5. Artistic display of not more than 15 stalks and not more than five varieties bearded Iris with or without other flowers and foliage. Baskets.
1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1; 4th, $1.

6. Artistic display of not more than 10 stalks of bearded Iris with own foliage. Low dish or bowl.
1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

7. Specimen stalk, self-colored, white, (examples, White Knight, Kashmir White, etc.).

Class B. Flower Markers made by exhibitor.

1. Wood marker with design such as bird or butterfly.
2. Any other type.

Class C. A Bouquet for Teacher's Desk. For children under 12 years. Vase will be furnished.

Class D. A Bouquet for Mother's Dining Table. For children 12 to 16 years.

Class E. Miniature Gardens. Size 15x30 inches to represent lot 60x 120 feet.

Class F. Garden Posters. Not over 14x22.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

8. Specimen stalk, self colored, yellow, (examples, Sherwin Wright, Shekinah, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

9. Specimen stalk, self-colored, pink, (examples, Dream, Georgia, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

10. Speciment stalks, plicata, (examples, Mme. Chereau, Mme. Chobaut, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

11. Specimen stalk, self-colored, lavender, light blue or mauve, (examples, Ballerine Corrida, Mlle. Schwartz, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

12. Specimen stalk, Amocana type, white standards, (examples, Rhein Nexe, Mildred Presbu, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

13. Specimen stalk, dark blue, red purple or blue purple, (examples, Souv. de Mme. Faudichau, Lent A. Williamson, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

14. Speciment stalk, blended tones, (examples, Afterglow, Isoline, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

15. Specimen stalk, dark bi-color, (examples, Ambassadeur, Bruno, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

16. Specimen stalk, reddish tones, (examples, Leverrier, Seminole, etc.).

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

17. Specimen stalk, best stalk of Iris in the show.

Sweepstake prize.

18. Collection of 25 distinct varieties, one stalk each.

1st, $5; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2.

19. Collection of six different varieties, three stalks each.

1st, $5; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2; 4th, $1.

20. Best display seedling Iris.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

21. Artistic arrangement of not more than 15 stalks of wild Iris with foliage.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

Department B—Peonies

1. Vase of 10 blooms, double, one variety, named.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

2. Collection of six varieties, double, named, one bloom of each.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

3. Vase of three blooms, white, double, named, one variety.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

4. Vase of three blooms, light pink or pink and cream, double, named, any one variety.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

5. Vase of three blooms, dark pink, double, named, any one variety.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

6. Vase of three blooms, red or crimson, double, named, any one variety.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

7. Vase of three blooms, Japanese, any variety.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

8. Vase three blooms, single, any variety.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

9. One to three specimen blooms of Tree Peonies, single or double.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

10. Large basket main feature to be Peonies.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

11. Novelty Arrangement, any container, Peonies with other flowers or foliage.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

12. Best Peony in Show.

Sweepstake Prize.

Department C—Roses

1. Most artistic basket, any color.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

2. Most artistic bowl of Roses, any color.

1st, $3; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1.

3. Single specimen of Hybrid Tea.

1st, 75c; 2nd, 50c; 3rd, 25c.

4. Single specimen of Hybrid Perpetual.

1st, 75c; 2nd, 50c; 3rd, 25c.

5. Best arrangement of climbing roses.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

Department D—Perennials

1. Delphinium—Basket or vase.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 75c.

2. Columbine—Artistic bouquets of Columbine in any choice of containers with or without other foliage.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 75c.

3. Lilies—Not more than five stalks of Lemon Lilies.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

4. Lilies—Two stalks of any other named variety.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

5. Shasta Daisies—Most artistic basket or vase.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

6. Pyrethrum—Most artistic basket or vase.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

7. Sweet William—(Dianthus Barbatus). Most artistic basket or vase.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

8. Oriental Poppies—Artistic basket or vase.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

9. Lupines—Artistic basket or vase, one or more varieties.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

10. Pansies—Bowl of mixed varieties.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

11. Any other varieties of perennials. Basket or vase.

1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

Department E—Artistic Arrangement

1. Arrangement in basket, bowl or vase. White flowers predominating.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

2. Arrangement in basket, bowl or vase, yellow flowers predominating.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

3. Arrangement in basket, bowl or vase, pink flowers predominating.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

4. Arrangement in basket, bowl or vase, red flowers predominating.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

5. Arrangement in basket, bowl or vase, blue flowers predominating.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

6. Arrangement in basket, bowl or vase, lavender flowers predominating.

1st, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 50c.

IRIS AND EARLY PEONIES

SISSON'S Peonies, Rosendale, Wis., invite all flower lovers to visit their gardens the latter part of May and over Decoration Day to see the iris, as well as the tulips, in bloom.

Come especially to see the early types of peonies which begin to bloom before Decoration Day, among them the much talked of Fern peony, so called for its fern-like foliage. Its correct name is Tenuifolia Flore Plena. Flowers are very double, color red and one stem makes a bouquet.

APPLES ON STUFFED PORK CHOPS

Six rib pork chops one and one-half inches thick, one cup bread crumbs, one-fourth cup chopped celery, one tablespoon chopped parsley, one tablespoon chopped onion, one tablespoon butter, one-half teaspoon salt and three tart apples.

Cook celery, onion and parsley in the butter for a few minutes; add the bread crumbs and seasonings, and stir until well mixed. Wipe the chops with a damp cloth. Cut a slit about two inches deep in the meat side of the chops. Sprinkle with salt and paprika and rub lightly with flour. Sear chops in heavy hot skillet, turning the fat edges down at first and then browning both sides. Fill each chop with the stuffing and skewer the edges together with toothpicks. Halve and core the three apples and place one-half on each chop, cut side down. Cover closely and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about forty-five minutes, or until the meat is tender. Lift the chops and apples together from the baking dish and remove the toothpick skewers. Serve at once on hot platter.

News of The Garden Clubs

DUNN COUNTY SOCIETY REORGANIZED

Mrs. C. B. Stone, Menomonie, Wis.

After the lapse of a year, a few Menomonie flower growers met at the School of Agriculture and reorganized our Horticultural Society, March 24th. Monday, April 13th, we held our second regular meeting, and as a friendly gesture, and to get out a crowd, we preceded the meeting with a 25c supper for all especially interested in growing flowers.

At 8 o'clock, Dr. H. P. Landry of Cadott, Wis., lectured on the culture of dahlias. Dr. Landry, who is an amateur dahlia grower, told his listeners never to plant dahlias in this locality until the twentieth of May, to plant one tuber, and not the whole clump, and to allow but one sprout to mature. He said good barnyard manure spaded into the bed in the fall was the best fertilizer, but lacking this to use bone meal two weeks before planting at the rate of 5 pounds to every 100 square feet. Later on use a commercial fertilizer with a formula such as 2 N - 16 Phos. - 8 Potash, or 2N - 10 Phos. - 6 Potash, and warned never to place this less than six inches from the plant and see that it was watered. He advised a fertilizer low in nitrogen content, as too much makes for a weak, spongy tuber that may not winter well, while the larger content of phosphoric acid seems to build tubers more firm and solid.

Dr. Landry thinks it best to store the tubers the same day they are dug, leaving on them the earth that may cling to them. He has found peat moss the best medium in which to store them.

At the close of the meeting we advertised our annual flower show, suggesting that people plant their flowers with that in mind. We are aiming for quality and the unusual, rather than quantity and sameness.

HAWTHORNE GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Ed. C. Hunt, Sec.

The regular meeting of the Hawthorne Garden Club (Hales Corners) was held at the home of Mrs. Ed. C. Hunt on Tuesday, March 7th.

Our visiting member was Mrs. Ed. Corrigan, chairman of the Flower Guild, who gave us a very interesting talk on the work of the Flower Guild.

Mrs. Geo. Gustafson read a nature poem, "Trees," by Joyce Kilmer.

Our president, Mrs. R. Malisch, appointed committees to handle our various exhibits at the Flower Show.

Our next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Elmer Godsell on May 5th.

WHEN BEET LEAVES ARE LARGE ENOUGH TO BE PULLED FOR GREENS, THE PLANTS SHOULD BE LEFT STANDING 3 INCHES APART TO DEVELOP ROOTS FOR 'BABY BEETS', WHICH ARE DELICIOUS WHEN COOKED WITH THE LEAVES.

PROCRASTINATION

I wish that in summer we lived in a tent,
For so much time in the house must be spent,
Sweeping and dusting and making the bed
When I'd rather be out in the garden instead.

Just look at that ironing the laundry basket holds,
And numerous stockings to darn it unfolds.
But the iris needs cultivating I have heard said,
And look at the weeds round the oriental red.

The delphiniums call for bonemeal and phlox like it, too;
I must plant forget-me-nots to furnish the blue.
The pansies are ready now to transplant
To uncover Dicentra 'tis time you will grant.

To-night there is a meeting, your Daddy will be out,
So I'll postpone the ironing until there is no one about.
Then shoulder the rake, the trowel, the hoe,
For it is off to the garden—to the garden,—Let's Go.

Written April 12, 1931.

EDNA MAE SEWELL.

WAUWATOSA CLUB MEETING

Ernest Lefeber, Sec.

The Wauwatosa Garden Club held its April meeting at the Women's Club building April 21, 1931.

The president called the meeting to order with the new black walnut gavel presented to the club by Mr. Arch S. Hill. This gavel has an interesting history. Some fifty or sixty, or even a hundred years ago there grew a large black walnut tree at what is now the corner of 10th and Wells Streets, Milwaukee. When the owner of the property built his home the tree was cut down and the wood used to furnish the interior trim of the house. When the property passed into the hands of the Stotzer Granite Co., the old building was razed and much of the wood saved. This gavel was made from one of the stair balusters.

The president announced the school of flower judging to be held May 14 in Plankinton Hotel. She also reminded members of the State Flower show at State Fair Park June 5-6-7. She stated that two gardens had already been promised the Wauwatosa club.

Mrs. Iverson, Mrs. Krueger, and Mrs. F. Smith were appointed a committee to supervise the Junior Department of the club.

Miss Eleanor Lefeber opened the program of the evening by a violin solo.

Mrs. Ernest Lefeber read the nature poem, "Who Makes a Garden" by Nancy Byrd Turner.

The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Frederick Moore of Oak Park, Ill., who gave a very interesting, illustrated talk on "One Little Garden." She did not tell us what, where and when to plant. Her message was a personal one. She stated that one gets out of a garden just what is put into it. Some garden for picture effect with the material aid of a landscape architect; some garden because the next door neighbor does, others plant because they are real gardeners and have a wonderful time doing it. Mrs. Moore spoke of Nature's color effects to attract different insects for pollination and the migration of plants.

Her very clear and softly colored slides were taken in one little seventy-five foot garden and in the woods near Ludington, Mich., where Mrs. Moore has her summer home.

feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable and profitable evening.

The club adjourned, the members

Don't question your wife's judgment—look who she married.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS CLUB MEETING

Mrs. G. W. Millard, Sec.

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club and others interested in home and garden beautification met in the Mead-Witter hall April 8th to hear Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Rahmlow showed with colored slides the design and proper placing of shrubbery, trees and flowers in both formal and informal gardens. He urged the Garden club members to join the plant testers, and gave the names of various types of shrubs and trees recommended for trial.

That the greatest amount of good in civic improvement can come through the improvement of individual home grounds was a thought left by Mr. Rahmlow.

The Garden Club is sponsoring the Yard and Garden Contest and enrolled many new contestants at the close of the meeting.

ART INSTITUTE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. Chester Thomas, Sec.

The Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club held its regular monthly meeting on Friday, March 27th, at which meeting the annual election of officers took place.

Mrs. Phelps Wyman was elected president.

Other officers elected were:

Mrs. A. F. Bowers, vice-president
Miss Gertrude Sherman, treasurer
Mrs. Chester Thomas, secretary
Miss Edith Gifford, corresponding secretary
Mrs. E. L. Smalley, member of the board of directors
Mrs. George Lines, member of the board of directors

After the business meeting, a very interesting talk was given by Mr. W. A. Toole of Baraboo, Wisconsin. Mr. Toole's subject was "Wild Flowers of Wisconsin."

The first motorcade of the season will be a feature of the May program, a visit to several lovely gardens, enabling the members to view the beauty of spring bloom.

Prepare now for the leaf-eating insects, for they will soon be doing damage to the plants. A poison spray on the foliage is the best to use for these pests.

No planting is ever quite complete—that is what makes gardening such an alluring adventure. What modern touches will you add to your grounds this year?

Ever notice how much happier you are when you make others happy?

SUM MER DEL CLUB MEETING

Mrs. G. A. Parker

Members of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club held their March meeting at Hartland, with several members as hostesses. The calendar was given by Miss Lena Notbohm and Mrs. Smythe continued the club's study with a paper on the shrubs that have leaves deciduous, simple and opposite on the stem. She named those kinds that have proved to be hardy in Wisconsin. All members were urged to investigate any roadside cutting of tres and shrubs and to learn whether this destruction of our natural beauty is necessary.

Mrs. Chamberlain, of Milwaukee, gave a talk on the many essentials of gardening. The club members visited her garden last August and in spite of the drought found it a mass of bloom. She stressed the necessity of good drainage, rich soil, cultivation and sunshine, and urged the use of annuals for the color combinations which she has used so effectively in her own garden. She gave the names of the varieties which have been most successful for her. The hostesses served refreshments at the close of the meeting and a beautiful bouquet of snap dragons was presented to Mrs. Chamberlain.

HILLCREST CLUB MEETING

Mrs. L. Horton, Sec.

The Hillcrest Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. Sampson on April 6. We were very happy to welcome Mrs. Strong back after an absence of four months on account of illness.

Our guest speaker Mrs. Corrigan of Wauwatosa, chairman of the Flower Guild, gave a very interesting talk on her work, mentioning especially the pleasure one receives in giving so much happiness through flowers to others who have little in their lives to cheer them. The members responded gladly and promised to be responsible for one week of the Flower Guild work next summer.

Because of our interest in Mrs. Corrigan's work in the Flower Guild, our business meeting was postponed until April 20, to be held at the home of Mrs. Smith. At this meeting the president appointed a committee to meet and to work with the Junior Garden Club.

The club has joined the "plant tester" and members have made their selections.

Plans are being made for the various projects for the flower show, and will be completed at the next meeting, to be held at Mrs. Myers' home the first Monday in May.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY STUDIES INFORMAL GARDENS AND LAWNS

Mabel Thoms, Secretary

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society held its regular meeting in the Trustees' Room of the Public Museum on March 24th. The program for the evening consisted of various phases of garden planning, landscape gardening and lawns.

Mrs. A. Jaeger read the nature poem, "Grass," by James Courtney Challiss.

Mr. Archie Hill gave us "Fundamentals of Garden Planning," and illustrated his talk with sketches of the three types of gardens—formal, informal and naturalistic. The members were instructed in the best use of drawing utensils and how to draw a plan. In laying out a garden plan it is necessary to know the correct use of the T square and the triangle.

Mr. Frank M. Edwards, in his talk, agreed with Mr. Hill's statement that the informal, naturalistic type of landscape gardening is coming into its own.

Mr. Edwards said that the first essential of a fine lawn is good drainage. The making of a lawn may be described as a three layer cake, the bottom of which can be sub-soil. Milwaukee County clay must be broken up and pulverized, with some sand mixed in. The second layer must contain a certain amount of organic matter in the form of humus or leaves. It is important that the third layer or top soil be free of weed seed. Powdered fertilizer is worked into this top soil some time before sowing the seed, after which one waits for a rain so it will not require any patching up later on. After all this preparation the soil at last is ready for the sowing of the seed. The best grass seed mixture is one containing 60% Blue Grass, which is rather slow in growth but the best in the end.

Mr. Edwards also told us how to remodel an old lawn and the best ways of planting Creeping Bent grass.

The members were very interested in the whole subject of making lawns and many questions were asked.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Edna Mae Sewell

Sixteen members and one guest of the West Allis Garden Club met at the home of Miss Jennie Lindauer.

Two written applications for membership were read and accepted. A motion was carried limiting the club's membership to twenty. This precedent was established in order to maintain the traditional family-like relationships of the club.

Mrs. Stoll, president, gave a review of the Federation program and emphasized the conservation activities as related by Judge Grasse and Mr. Mauthey; also, urging co-operation with city officials not only to preserve natural resources in the state but the city as well. Mrs. Stoll requested loyal support to the George Washington Bi-centennial Tree Planting Commission.

Mrs. Harrington outlined the Federation Club's efforts to interest the children in Milwaukee county in the bird life and its protection. She read the list of prizes to be given in the bird house contest and all members agreed praise should be given this committee and to Mrs. La Budde for their splendid work.

Miss Krienitz read an article by J. J. Grulleman entitled "Rock Gardens." The article criticized the use of too many rocks and symmetrical pines. The use of other than alpine plants was suggested.

Many discussions ensued and the keen interest demanded the completion of the reading at the next meeting. The meeting was closed by Mrs. Stoll reading a short poem entitled "Swiss Violets and Snowdrops," written by Mrs. Sewell.

Mrs. Overholt generously gave plants of perennial Gypsophila, Sempervivum and Silver King Artemisia. The club tendered Mrs. Overholt a vote of thanks.

The May meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. E. Strong.

ELKHORN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Sec.

At the April meeting of the Elkhorn Garden held on April 9th, our president, Mrs. Henry Adkins, reported on the plans made for the State Garden and Flower Show by the presidents at their meeting in Milwaukee. Committees were appointed to prepare exhibits for the show.

Mr. Henry Adkins having had splendid success with his garden pool was invited to tell us how he constructed it. He not only told us how to construct one but gave advice on soil and plants to use.

Mrs. Harry Howe gave a paper on Sedums. She brought several specimens that they are raising in their greenhouse.

The question box was conducted by Mr. Harry Howe.

LA BELLE OCONOMOWOC CLUB MEETING

Wilma S. Weart

The April meeting of the La Belle Garden Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDowell, Wednesday evening, April 1st. Mrs. Wm. Bowers, our state president, was the speaker of the evening. Her talk on tulips was most instructive and greatly appreciated by the club members. Mrs. James Johnson of Wauwatosa was a visitor. The club was very pleased to have two members of the executive committee present at its meeting.

Mr. Robert Leaf gave his impressions of the Chicago Flower Show held at the Merchandise Mart. After a brief business meeting an informal discussion of plans for the state show was held.

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Sec.

Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale conducted a very interesting and profitable plant clinic for the Racine Garden Club on Monday evening, April 13.

Mr. Sisson brought his own material to illustrate his talk. He showed the proper method of root division of the irises, peonies, gladioli and dahlias and also told how to secure the best blooms.

Dahlia tubers, Mr. Sisson stated, should be placed flat when planting, only one eye being necessary. It is preferable to have only one strong stalk and plants should be well staked early. The dahlia roots should be wrapped in paper and stored in a cool, dark cellar of about 40 to 50 degrees.

In considering gladiolus he said that before planting the little bulblets the outside skin should be removed. Plant about 4 inches deep and keep well ridged. Store the bulbs much the same as is done for dahlia roots, keep well covered with paper or peat moss to prevent evaporation.

Several new varieties of iris were displayed by Mr. Sisson, among them the new Rose, Mother of Pearl and Shower of Gold.

Much of his discussion centered about the care of peonies. They should never be transplanted until they finish blooming and are dormant. Many people complain that they purchase peonies and the blooms are not like the mother plant. They should not, he stated, expect the same results from a one-year-old plant that they do from a ten-year-old any more than they expect the same work from a child as from an adult.

A tulip display will be given at the next meeting and plans completed for entries in the State Garden and Flower Show to be held in Milwaukee June 5, 6 and 7. This meeting will be held at the new Vocational School May 11; the remainder of the summer meetings will be in the form of visits to gardens of various members.

NEW GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZED

Mrs. O. G. Krause

On April 24th the North Shore Garden Club was organized in Milwaukee, at the home of Mrs. W. Thornton Hardy, North Berkeley Blvd., Whitefish Bay. The officers appointed are Mrs. Hardy, president; Mrs. Chester Thomas, vice-president; and Mrs. O. G. Krause, secretary-treasurer.

The next meeting takes place May 20 at the home of Mrs. Wm. A. Powers, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs. A talk on rock gardens will be given by Mrs. Arthur Jaeger.

Flower Arrangement for the Table

MRS. E. C. HAASCH

MY FIRST thought about arranging flowers is this, if you are using garden flowers pick your choicest blooms—gather them early in the morning or late afternoon and place them in cold water.

When cutting flowers use a sharp knife and cut them on a slant so the stems will not be crushed.

In arranging a center piece for the table I prefer the lighter colors, unless the arrangement is to be used for a special occasion. Do not crowd your arrangement by using too many flowers. The center piece should appear airy. The arrangement should not be over 12 to 15 inches in height so that you may see the opposite guest, and not so large as to interfere with the other accessories on the table. The center piece should not have a rounded appearance. Flowers should be cut at uneven lengths.

For the beginner I would advise using two or three kinds of flowers and about the same number of colors, but be sure the colors blend or form a pleasing contrast. Simplicity should always be the keynote. Here are a few colors of flowers that blend well. Soft pinks, creams, yellows, blues and lavendars, then yellow shading into the bronze colors gives a warm and pleasing effect.

It is very important that the other accessories be in harmony with the center piece. Here texture is important. One must not use fine glassware and china with a heavy cloth and flowers. Candles should not be used on the luncheon table. Sunlight and candle light do not harmonize, although candles may be used on a dark or rainy day. Candles may be used in the formal or informal arrangement and should be very tall or the other extreme—short. The flame will then be either above or below the level of the eye.

Napkins should always match the cloth, and be placed to the left of the plate; never on the plate. The open fold of the napkin is placed toward the guest. Napkin, silver and plate are placed one inch from the edge of the table. In the formal arrangement a service plate is used. This decorative plate remains on the table until the meat course. The cup and saucer are not put on the table except for Sunday night supper, or tea. The color scheme may be carried out in the colored glassware although I prefer the crystal. Some years ago it was quite proper to display one's entire amount of silver but now we use just enough for two or three courses, the remainder being brought in later.

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Arrangement in Baskets and Vases

Just a few words about the arrangements of baskets and vases. Here also one should not crowd or bunch the flowers but arrange them loosely so that each flower stands out. I like to use a filler such as baby's breath, stevia or foliage. Then we have another arrangement, of three flowers. Quality and not quantity counts.

The flower holder or inset is very important. I prefer the wire inset, as flowers may be arranged at all angles, which is impossible in a glass holder. A wire holder can easily be made from chicken wire which has been folded or rolled to fit the bowl.

When your flowers begin to show signs of withering they may be revived by cutting off a bit of the stem, also by putting them in a cool place at night.

CANADIAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

1930 Symposium

(Continued from page 253)

SECTION 19. Medium and deep Mauve and Mauve Pink. Berty Snow 1st; Mr. W. A. Sisson 2nd.

SECTION 20. Purple. Chas. Dickens 1st; Paul Pfister and Troubadour, all Pfisters, finished as named.

SECTION. 21. Light Violet. Ave Maria (P) and Mrs. Von Kongnenberg, class 1 rating.

SECTION 22. Veilchenblau (P) 1st; Kirchopfs Violet 2nd; Mr. Mark 3rd.

SECTION 23. Deep Violet. Aida (P) 1st.

SECTION 24. Smoky, Ash, Bronze and Copper. Marmora (Errey) 1st; Emil Auburn (Lem) 2nd; Mother Machree (S) 3rd; with Comrade (Mair), Duchess of York (Mair), Janet (Crow), Lochnager (Mair) and Roi d' Albert (Lemoine) all receiving class 1 rating.

SECTION 25. Pink in combination with cream and yellow. Betty Nuthall 1st; Fata Morgana (P) and Gloriana (Betcher) also class 1.

SECTION 26. Striped and splashed. Saraband (Sal) and Hinemoa (Doney).

SECTION 27. White or light with dark blotch. Mad. M. Sully 1st, no others given class 1.

SECTION 28. Medium or dark colors with dark blotch. Director (crow) 1st; Pasteur (Lemoine) and Pride of Wanakah (Chriswell) all class 1 votes.

We Need a Test of Woody Ornamentals

PHELPS WYMAN

PLANT reliability tests are necessary everywhere if planting progress is to be made. It seems especially true of woody ornamentals in Wisconsin.

Most trees and shrubs now commonly planted here came from the East where an immense amount of experimentation has been carried on, notably by the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. Wisconsin has for years been getting the benefit of such tests.

To most, the climate of Wisconsin seems little different from that of the states to its east, except that Michigan being so closely surrounded by "great lakes" is known to have a more favored climate. On the other hand, Wisconsin seems more favored than her sisters to the west, unless it be eastern Minnesota. Perhaps it is favored in rainfall, but not otherwise. Lakes Michigan and Superior to the east and north and the Mississippi river to the west rob Wisconsonians of a realization that they are living in the center of a continent, far from the modifying influences of an ocean and exposed to far reaching, harsh and dried-out land winds.

It is true that were low winter temperatures the only condition controlling plant growth, Wisconsin would be deprived of many kinds that she now plants and of many more kinds that she may use. But it is well known that "physical as well as chemical composition of the soil, exposure, rainfall, humidity of the air, shelter from cold winds," to quote Rehder, also affect strongly the growth of plants, to which may be added, depth of snow cover and the innate adaptability of the plants themselves.

Within Wisconsin is a wide variety of affecting conditions. There are perhaps three climatic zones, two of them in turn modified by contiguity to a "great lake"; there are tenacious clays and pure sands and all varieties between; there are regions of deep snow covering.

The only sure way to discover what woody ornamentals will succeed in Wisconsin is patient experiment in at least a dozen districts. Many valuable experiments by scattered individuals have already been made and are now bearing fruit, the results of which should be assembled. Much for the future can still be done by individuals through such a "test" as is proposed for this summer. But the subject is so large that adequate results can be secured only through the concerted efforts of the state, acting through its University Experiment Station and its many enthusiastic garden-lovers and nurserymen. The interest of the people of Wisconsin in ornamental horiculture is very great.

The question naturally arises, can the Northwest, with its naturally harsher climate, ever hope to equal the gardening of the East. The answer is this. It is certain that the Northwest can never use many of the finer kinds found so delightfully in the East. Fortunately, however, the horticultural success of a garden depends, not upon novelties, but, to a high degree, upon the health, reliability and adaptability of the kinds employed. It is possible for the people of the Northwest to discover these. The highest success depends, after all, upon design, in which the East need have no monopoly. The finest gardens the modern world has seen were those of Italy of three hundred years ago, developed in a trying climate and employing only a few kinds of plants. But their design has not been surpassed, and for that reason, even to our day, they are preserved.

Japanese Barberry and Sweet Fern

PHELPS WYMAN
Landscape Architect

SMALL-GROWING ornamental shrubs are a special boon to the ornamental planter.

Larger-growing shrubs seem many in comparison, although there are never too many, but good small-growing species are so few in number, and so necessary to fine effects, that a thorough knowledge of such species as are hardy in Wisconsin is essential to a true gardening education.

Among the smaller kinds is the Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergi), which, as commonly seen, is 2 to 3 feet high, though, under very favorable conditions and at mature age, it has reached the height of 6 to 7 feet. It is a dense round compact shrub with many fine spiny branches, which, when wounded, exhibit an inner bark of bright yellow, which is true also of the roots.

The shrub is always attractive, but the abundant bright red oval fruits give an added interest in the fall, as do the small leaves which are then a brilliant scarlet. This characteristic is made continuous in the Redleaf Japanese Barberry (B. T. atropurpurea), much to the disgust of the landscape architect, to whom a natural seasonal color is most delightful, but the same appearing abnormally, is coarse and ugly. There is also a dwarf form, the Box Barberry (B. T. minor).

Of about the same size as the Japanese Barberry are the Wilson Barberry (Berberis Wilsonae), sometimes half-evergreen, and the Verna Barberry (Berberis Vernae), both grown in the nurseries, but neither are of a hardiness to be recommended for Wisconsin. The Oregon Hollygrape (Mahonia aquifolia, formerly Berberis aquifolia), a still smaller dwarf shrub with a broad evergreen leaf, seemed once to offer promise of success here, but it, too, is not to be recommended.

When discussing the Japanese Barberry it would seem neglectful not to discuss also still other members of the genus, of which there are many of high quality. The others, unfortunately, are either not hardy or doubtfully hardy like the species last referred to, or else, while hardy, they are under a legislative ban, as is the Common Barberry (Berberis vulgaris) and its purple variety (B. v. atropurpurea), whose planting is forbidden because they are hosts to the wheat-rust.

The Sweet Fern

As for the Sweet Fern (Comptonia asplenifolia), it is strange tht this charming, though not conspicuous, species has not appeared in Wisconsin plantings, for it is fairly common in eastern nurseries and can be found wild in abundance on the sands of central Wisconsin on which sterile type of soil it thrives best. Yet, its lack of popularity is not strange, for, like many other na-

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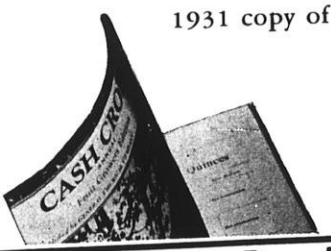

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tives, it is not easily transplanted,—as is the lilac for instance,—and requires radical cutting back and much patient treatment for success. Much probably depends upon how it is handled in the nursery.

The foliage of the Sweet Fern is so fern-like, that the novice, not seeing the dense woody branches, might think the long, narrow, deeply indented fragrant leaves to be really the leaflets of a fern. The flowers and fruit have no special interest. The Sweet Fern deserves much patient experiment and abundant planting both on Wisconsin's poorer soils and elsewhere. It is a round headed shrub, about 2 feet high, with a northern habitat that ranges all the way from New England to Saskatchewan.

PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN POOL

(Continued from page 255)

Avoid using too many varieties if you want a unified or restful effect as opposed to a "spotty" appearance. A few varieties planted in masses, if carefully selected and happily placed, will make the pool attractive at all times.

There is one general rule to be observed in pruning shrubs—prune at the bottom, not the top. Thinning out this way enables the plant to constantly renew itself and it will remain young and lovely indefinitely.

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Dahlias I Like Best

J. T. FITCHETT

We present this month another article on the best varieties of dahlias with a brief description of each by the well known dahlia grower Mr. J. T. Fitchett of Janesville.

The list includes varieties that are within reason of every amateur grower.

THE Decorative Class of dahlias is the most popular group at present as evidenced by the number sold and the number of new varieties being introduced.

Jersey's Beauty, now grown the world over, is easily the most popular variety in cultivation. It is a true pink formal decorative with good stems and healthy foliage. Jane Cowl, informal decorative, bronzy buff and old gold shading darker to the center, is the best dahlia introduced in the last five years. Among the very many popular decoratives may be mentioned: Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, orchid pink; Judge Marean, yellow suffused pink; Elite Glory, red; Jersey's Beacon, Chinese scarlet; Sagamore, golden; Quota, white; Margaret W. Wilson, cream with phlox reverse; Avalon, canary; Treasure Island, apricot and gold; Fort Monmouth, claret red; Marmion, golden bronze; Sioux, a "he-man" red; Rose Fallon, old gold; Barbara Redfern, dull gold and old rose.

Naagle's Roem is a really good incurved cactus, a delicate salmon, suffused with chamois, with a wonderful profusion of bloom. Ebenezer, rose purple with a lighter reverse; Jersey's Radiant, bittersweet orange is a credit to the Jersey family; Wolfgang von Goethe, golden bronze; Rene Cayeux, small bright red, are older but still good.

In the singles, Newport Wonder is a very attractive old rose. The dwarf growing Coltness and Mignon Hybrids are very free bloomers in a wide range of colors.

COLTNESS HYBRID DAHLIAS ARE EXCELLENT FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS, GROWING ABOUT 18" HIGH.

Perhaps the three best peony-flowered in their order would be: Geisha, scarlet and gold; Lord Milner, cream yellow suffused carmine; Mrs. Chas. L. Seybold, rose pink and white.

The Ball type of dahlias still has a place in the affections of a number of people. A. D. Livoni is the best soft pink very evenly quilled. King of Shows makes a good cut flower in rich golden yellow while Maude Adams, white suffused pink, is an old favorite.

The Pompom group, quite popular in some parts of the country, is useful for small table decorations. Catherine, yellow; Vivid, scarlet; and Clara Harsh, pale yellow tipped crimson, are fair representatives.

The Collarettes

The Collarettes, single with a contrasting small collar around the center, form a rather attractive group. Maurice Rivoire, blood red with white collar. Mt. Lassen, bright red with yellow collar; Fayette, scarlet with lighter collar are representative varieties.

We are growing a number of seedlings of Jane Cowl which show a wide variation in style of plant, form of leaf and flower, as well as color of bloom. There are a number of reds and shades of orange and yellow as well as one beautiful orchid.

It takes a wonderfully good eye to read between the lines of an originator's description and determine which are good things to try and which had better be left alone. The writer admits frequently buying "experience" where he had thought to buy good new dahlias.

"Is your wife home?"

"Naw," replied Finkle, "she's out with a bunch of prize fighters."

"Prize fighters?" exclaimed Funkle.

"Yes," replied Finkle, "she went to a bridge party."

A certain man left his money to pay for a stone to his memory. His widow carried out the letter of the bequest by buying a diamond.

The Growers Market

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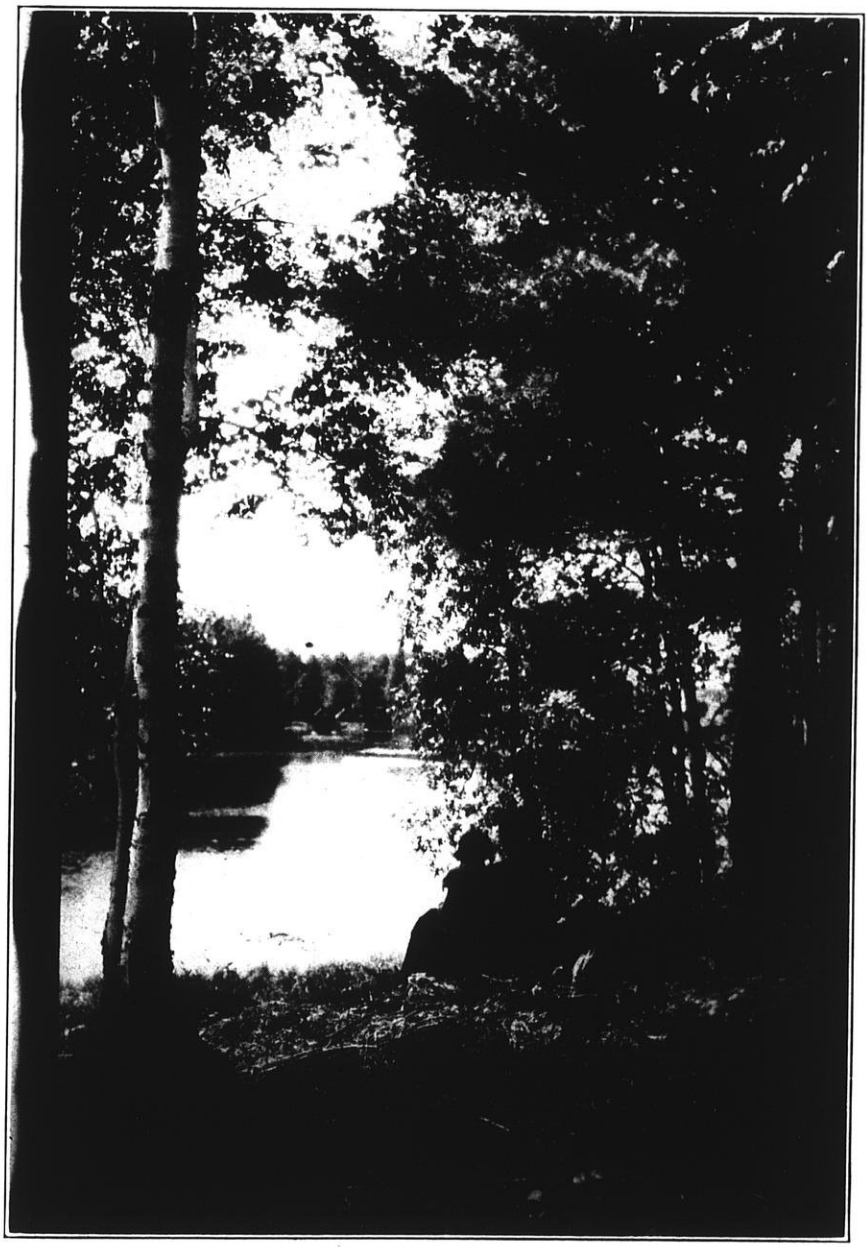

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JUNE, 1931

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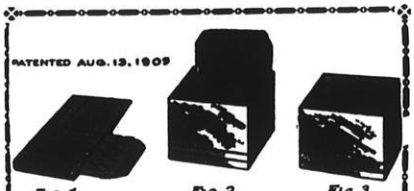

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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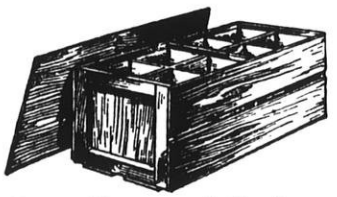

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Wisconsin Horticulture

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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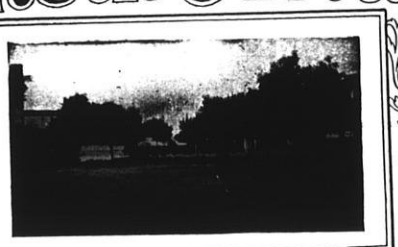

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1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.

2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

The Future of Wisconsin Co-operatives

M. B. GOFF

SOME years ago Wisconsin had a large number of individual cooperatives, each operating in a small local territory. There were many hundreds of cooperative creameries, cooperative cheese factories, livestock shipping associations, stores, or farmers' elevators, struggling on a small scale to compete with private business organizations and very often making an almost hopeless struggle against great odds.

The past few years have seen Wisconsin cooperatives consolidating just the same as private business organizations, so that we now have in the state a number of powerfully organized and well managed groups of cooperatives, such as the tobacco pool, the cheese federation, the Wisconsin creameries, the Land O' Lakes Creamery organization, the American Cranberry Exchange, and the Fruit Growers Union of Door County.

These groups have been able by pooling their product, to secure very much better management, to improve their accounting practices, to standardize quality and to stabilize returns to their producing members. The tendency toward grouping the various local associations into federations, or into consolidated cooperatives, is proceeding rapidly.

The next step of cooperative marketing which we face in Wisconsin is that of merchandising, or in other words, of carrying our product several steps farther down the road to market. So far the cooperatives of Wisconsin have, with certain exceptions, contented themselves with the process of assembling the producers' products as raw materials like tobacco, or partially finished products like butter and cheese, and in turn with selling or consigning these products to private organizations, which have done the further manufacturing and preparing for market that is necessary, and performed the service of selling the product to the wholesale or retail trade.

Mr. M. B. Goff Inspecting Cherry Blossoms

Industry, as distinguished from cooperatives, has for many years been expanding into the sales field, so that we have notable examples of concerns which follow their product from its source right down to the doors of the retail store and in some cases, even to the ultimate consumer. Much of our oil, which was once sold by the large oil companies to local distributors, is now retailed through the thousands of stations which belong to the large oil companies. These companies have permitted no one to stand between them and the ultimate users of their product. The meat packers have perfected a system of warehousing and of distribution through their own private car lines and branches, which permits them to make daily deliveries in all of the important cities, direct to the retail stores and butcher shops. The meat packers point this out as one of the great economies they have effected in the distribution of fresh, wholesome foods.

The next step for Wisconsin cooperatives is coming in this field. It is inevitable, in my opinion, that the dairy organizations which are now distributing cheese, butter, and fluid milk, will come into such close relations that milk and all of its products will be considered together. This will ultimately mean that these organizations controlling a large aggregate of their respective products, will be able to go into the terminal markets and even into the smaller cities and make direct deals with the local wholesalers, or in some instances, even with retail stores.

Already some of the live stock shipping organizations and dairy organizations have pioneered in this field, and their success warrants every expectation that the whole industry will soon be joining in this step. As cooperatives secure control of a larger percentage of raw materials, they are able to carry out advertising campaigns, to employ better salesmen, and to create a public demand for their own brands of product. The success of the Land O' Lakes Creameries and of the Fruit Growers Union cooperatives of Wisconsin and Michigan are excellent illustrations. Only by controlling their own distribution have these organizations been able to say that they owned their own markets.

The Fruit Growers Union which now possesses something like half of the cherry tonnage of the United States has its own sales organization in all of the principal markets, and is developing direct relations with thousands of wholesale grocers and is assisting those grocers through advertising and sales work to carry the gospel of quality and dependability of the product right down to the retail stores. The day is past when many types of cooperatives can expect to offer their product for sale at their own doors and to find an eager and willing buyer ready to perform all of the remainder of the duties of distribution for a price which the cooperatives can afford to pay.

CHERRY BLOSSOMS ATTRACT CROWDS TO DOOR COUNTY

CHERRY Blossom Sunday, May 24th, drew approximately 20,000 sightseers to Door county peninsula, among them 70 legislators from Madison who were guests of the Chamber of Commerce.

The visitors began coming Saturday from points in Wisconsin and other states, to view the cherry orchards in bloom. Many camped in the tourist parks and hotels were filled to capacity. Others brought lunches Sunday and parks and roadsides were dotted with picnickers. Rain fell in the morning and a high wind carried a shower of cherry blossoms long distances. In the afternoon the weather cleared, and the number of motorists grew to one of the largest crowds Cherryland has ever attracted at blossom time. Trees were at the height of bloom.

The motorcade of state senators and congressmen arrived in the middle of morning and was escorted to Peninsula State park by members of the Association of Commerce. Coming back, they visited Potawatomie park which affords an excellent view of the surrounding country for miles around. After dinner the legislators drove through the orchards and left again for Madison about 3 o'clock.

Tourists to Door county this year have an opportunity to view nearly 2,000 acres of orchards from the top of a tower erected on a bluff by the Reynolds Canning company. The tower is 30 feet high and being situated on a bluff commands an extensive view of the country. It is on County Trunk HH, the "Cherryland route' 'about five miles northeast of Sturgeon Bay, and is designated on a map prepared by the Chamber of Commerce to guide tourists through the most attractive points on the peninsula. — Green Bay Press Gazette.

WHO GAVE THE PREMIUMS AT THE SHOW

The following firms gave the premiums in the State Garden and Flower Show cut flower and Junior Department classes:

Arcade Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill.
Cedar Hedge Farm Nursery, Cedarburg, Wis.
Edwards Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
John F. Hauser, Bayfield, Wis.
Oscar Hoefer, Kenosha, Wis.
Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, Wis.
Northbrook Gardens, Northbrook, Ill.
N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh, Wis.
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W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, Wis.
Sommers Nursery, West Allis, Wis.
Stone-Hedge Gardens, Kenosha, Wis.
Swartz Nursery, Kenosha, Wis.
W. A. Toole, Baraboo, Wis.
Underwood Trees, Lake City, Minn.
White Elm Nursery Company, Hartland, Wis.

JUDGES AT THE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW, STATE FAIR PARK, JUNE 5–7

Little Gardens and Gate or Fence Planting

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Norman A. Morris, Madison, Wis.
Donald Ralph, Hartland, Wis.

Shadow Box and Room Decoration

Alfred Pelikan, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Emily Groom, Milwaukee, Wis.
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Table Decoration

Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Hinsdale, Ill.
Mrs. Euclid Show, Hinsdale, Ill.
Prof. J. G. Moore, Madison, Wis.

Porch and Sun Room Exhibit
Grandmother's Window
Original Exhibits

Mrs. Jos. E. Callendar, St. Charles, Ill.
Mrs. Furber Libby, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Miriam Frink, Milwaukee, Wis.

Junior Garden Exhibits
Dish Gardens

Prof. Wm. Longenecker, Madison, Wis.
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Mrs. Geo. M. Kendall, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Iris

Geo. Morris, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Dean Workman, La Grange, Ill.

Peonies

Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Perennials and Roses

James Livingstone, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. A. Toole, Baraboo, Wis.
W. A. Dustrude, Hartland, Wis.

Plants For The Rock Garden

MRS. A. JAEGER*

IT IS with great pleasure that I have watched rock gardens come to their present popularity. Because, once made, a rock garden is not only the most fascinating but also the easiest to care for of gardens. Here one may grow such small treasures which would be lost or might not thrive in the border. There are no hard and fast rules by which to make a rock garden. An unsightly bank, a barren slope or even level ground may all be changed into a rock garden.

I would like to stress that the rocks are not the most important part of the structure. They are not just put in for effect but are there for a purpose. When placing the rocks be sure to bury them partly in the soil and have them slant back so as to hold the moisture. Rocks are for the purpose of holding moisture, for protection and to form a background for the plants.

Some rock plants are short lived and have to be replaced from time to time. The beginner does not usually want to grow these so I will mention a list of long lived plants.

Most of the Sedums are usually long lived. My favorites are Sedum album, Sedum spectabile, and the variegated Sedum spectabile. These want hot, dry positions. So do the Sempervivum. Of these arachnoidum and globiferum are especially nice.

I would advise all who have a hot, dry place in the rock garden to grow some of the native cactus from our own state, or from Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska. I have found them long lived and they bloom beautifully. Never cover the cactus in winter or they will rot.

Some form of Phlox Subulata is found in most rock gardens. Phlox Subulata Wilsoni is the earliest to bloom. It is a lavender and has been blooming in my garden over a month beginning April 15th. Phlox Subulata Nelsoni is a very low mossy one with white flowers. These phlox spread rapidly and should only be used in larger rock gardens but Phlox Subulata Vivid is small enough for a small rock garden and is a beautiful clear pink. The Thymes are fine as a ground cover for bulbs or between stepping stones. Those which I have found long lived are Thymus Serpyllum, Thymus Serpyllum album, and Thymus Serpyllum carnea. Thymus languinosus is good if placed in a well drained place.

The easiest campanulas to keep are Campanula Carpatica and the white form alba, also Pusilla and its white form alba.

Try the Dianthus

Dianthus caesius was one of the first plants I grew. It is the Cheddar pink that grows wild all over the Cheddar Cliffs of England. After seven years the same plant is still with me. It's a pretty pink and very fragrant. Dianthus arenarius is white and very fringy. Pinks like a hot, dry place.

The different kinds of Heuchera are quite effective in the bolder parts of the rock garden.

Iris Arenaria, the sand Iris which is yellow, blooms about the same time as the pumilo Iris, but the flowers open up flat and they keep coming for a long time. Among the pumilos, try Azurea and Cocrulea. They have beautiful light blue flowers and are just as long lived as the purple.

I have not found all Lewisia long lived or easy to grow. These are native to our Western states. But Lewisea Columbianum has been with me a number of years and blooms each year.

Plants for the Shady Garden

Very often I am asked what rock plants will grow in the shade. There are many choice plants that will grow in a shady place. I will mention just a few which are well worth growing. Iris Cristata, the wild Southern Iris is a real treasure and will grow just as nicely in the shade as in a sunnier place. It is lavendar and is one of the crested Iris. Its rare white form is also very beautiful. The small red Siberian lily, Lillium Tenuifolium,

(Continued on page 300)

*Given at the May meeting of the North Shore Garden Club, Milwaukee.

Rambling In The Orchards

AMONG OUR SPRAY RINGS

SOME day some historian will mention, relative to the Agricultural Development of Wisconsin, that spray rings did a great deal for the reputation of our state as an apple producing section.

Mr. Wm. H. Basse, secretary of the Milwaukee County Association writes: "We have at the present time twelve spray rings in Milwaukee County, five of which were organized this spring. Most of the rings put on the dormant, the pre-pink and the pink sprays. We have 95 members in our county association.

We purchased the following spray materials for our rings: 2,400 gallons of lime sulphur, 3,250 pounds of lead arsenate, 21,000 pounds of sulphate of ammonia.

We are planning for greater activity in roadside marketing and intend to continue the market that was started last year and expect to start at least three more.

The summer tour has been planned for July 17.

From Waukesha County

Mr. Lester F. Tans, secretary of the Waukesha County Association writes as follows: "There seems to be much more interest shown among the members of County Fruit Growers' Associations toward their orchards than ever before. I do not remember the time when I saw the orchards so well taken care of. There are some who are going to put on more sprays than ever before.

"The Waukesha Growers purchased 4,000 pounds of lead arsenate, four barrels of Oil Spray, 500 pounds of Bordeaux Mixture, 3,000 gallons Lime Sulphur, 11 Tons of Ammonium sulphate.

"There are twelve spray rings in the county this year. One new ring of 12 members was formed this spring. We have a total membership of 110.

"There will be some roadside markets started this year."

J. E. Carlson, who grows apples, strawberries and raspberries at Bayfield reports there has been some winter killing in the raspberry patches this year, which is unusual for Bayfield. Some of the strawberry plants on heavier soils also winter killed. The raspberry crop will be small this year but there will be about an average crop of strawberries. Bayfield growers are interested in some new varieties. The new Chief raspberry and several new strawberries will be tried out.

Mr. Wm. Knight reports that he has the Melba and the Early McIntosh in his orchard. He expects to have enough apples this year to determine whether they will be a good commercial variety or not. Mr. Knight has tried out many new varieties in his section.

RACINE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASS'N HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

THE Racine County Fruit Growers Association now has 140 members according to Hugo Klumb, Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture at Racine County School at Rochester.

A number of spray rings have had their spray machines completely overhauled this spring and put in first class condition. Both the pre-pink and pink sprays were applied during May. The Association purchased their spray material from the Grasselli Chemical Company this year at very satisfactory prices.

One of the Walworth County rings joined the County Association.

The Racine County group is studying fruit marketing and there is considerable interest in roadside stands. No doubt this method will be tried out this coming fall.

There are three new rings in the Association this year. There is considerable interest in a summer tour and meeting and no doubt one will be held this coming summer.

The Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association purchased 42,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate fertilizer for their orchards this spring according to Mr. Joe Ubbink, secretary of the association.

They also purchased 5,000 pounds of arsenate of lead, 4,200 gallons of lime sulphur, and 600 fruit trees.

The Ozaukee County organization is one of the largest and most active in the state. Roadside marketing for the apple crop will be one of their projects for the coming season.

FRUIT PROSPECTS AT BAYFIELD

MR. WM. KNIGHT, pioneer fruit grower at Bayfield, writes that he does not expect a large crop of apples at Bayfield this year due to some frost. However, trees that did not blossom last year are coming out very well and unless there is a late frost will have a large crop.

Mr. Knight has in his orchard several Early McIntosh trees which came from the New York Experiment Station, which should give quite a few apples this season. He got a few apples last year with which he was well pleased. He expects to be able to pass judgment on it this fall as to whether it is a desirable commercial variety for the Bayfield section.

HORTICULTURISTS TO VISIT BLACK HILLS

THE summer meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society will be held in the form of a two day meeting and tour

July 29-30. The tour will begin at Rapids City and will cover a number of the orchards and beauty spots of the Black Hills. The Black Hills rival Yellowstone Park in interest to tourists.

Among the orchards that will be visited on the tour is that of John Robertson, at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs deserves its name, as the water of the small creek that runs parallel to the main street has a uniform temperature of about 96 the year around.

ORCHARD FERTILIZER TESTS IN ILLINOIS

LAST year in Calhoun county the following results were collected in the Dirksmeyer orchard. This was the fifth season for the fertilizer treatments.

1. Check trees (no fertilizer) average yield per tree 13 bushels.
2. Six pounds of nitrate of soda average yield per tree 22 bushels.
3. Four and one-half pounds Cal-Nitro average yield per tree 21 bushels.
4. Four and one-half pounds of ammonium sulphate average yield per tree 21 bushels.
5. Four and one-half pounds of Calcium cyanamide average yield per tree 19 bushels.

These results were obtained on 31-year-old winesap trees growing in bluegrass sod. The cost of the fertilizers and labor of application was from 15 to 20 cents per tree and the gain in crop from six to nine bushels of fruit. In addition this system prevented soil erosion and eliminated the cost of cultivation.

These commercial fertilizers are applied in bearing orchards about two weeks before bloom and used at the rate of one-fourth pound for each year of the tree's age. They have been found to be profitable on apples, peaches, cherries, plums, and the bramble fruits. The fertilizers are broadcast under the branches of the trees or used as a side dressing for bramble fruits. It is not necessary to cultivate them into the soil as the first shower dissolves and leaches the fertilizers into the ground.—From Illinois Horticulture.

VETCH FOR THE ORCHARD

C. W. AEPPLER of Oconomowoc, who has the largest acreage of new apple varieties in Wisconsin is enthusiastic about Vetch as a cover crop. He writes:

"Last August we spread a carload of lime in our orchard to help the growth of legumes and also three tons of mixed fertilizer containing no nitrogen on our eleven acres of orchard to help out the cover crop. This soil has had no manure in twenty years. We sowed Vetch, but owing to drought it did not germinate for four weeks. It wintered perfectly and the stand is wonderful. On May 25 it was twenty inches high. We will disk it under about June 8.

"Some of the clusters of nodules on the roots are as large as hickory nuts. If this doesn't leave the soil in good shape I don't know what will."

The State Fair cost the State a little less than $60,000 last year. Unfortunately many people have the impression that because an appropriation of $250,000 is made by the legislature that our Fairs actually cost that much. According to Mr. Ralph Ammon, Manager of the Fair, the receipts last year amounted to $192,000. The race track attractions paid for themselves in paid admission to the grandstand. Premiums paid to farmers and exhibitors amounted to $90,000.

In most state departments the receipts are deposited in the general fund and cannot be used by the department. This makes an appropriation necessary to cover all costs.

Sunday School Teacher: "What is meant by the saying: 'By their fruits ye shall know them'?"

William: "Greeks and Italians."

THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWERS

LESTER F. TANS, Secretary

IN 1930 steps were taken to form a co-operative association of fruit growers. Four counties joined and formed what is now the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Co-operative. The counties are Washington, Ozaukee, Milwaukee and Waukesha. They incorporated and elected the following officers: Wm. Gruhle, president, from Washington County; Martin Wiepking, vice-president, from Ozaukee County; Lester F. Tans, secretary-treasurer, from Waukesha County; Wm. Basse, director, from Milwaukee County; A. M. Uselding, director, from Ozaukee County.

There is a combined membership of 425 members. The purpose of the co-operative is to buy supplies, spray materials or anything needed by the fruit growers and to market the fruit grown. But at the present time practically all members have an outlet through local markets and roadside stands.

Our co-operative purchased this year: 14,750 lbs. lead arsenate, 700 lbs. Bordeaux, 60 tons sulphate of ammonia, 14,000 gallons lime sulphur, 2,000 apple trees.

Representatives from the different counties expect to go on a tour in the State of Michigan to inspect roadside markets some time this summer.

Three young men from college walking down the street saw a very old gentleman coming toward them; wishing to display a bit of college humour, the first one said, "Good morning, Father Abraham." The second said, "Good morning, Father Isaac," and the third said, "Good morning, Father Jacob."

The old man gazed at the three for a moment, then replied. "Young men, you are mistaken; I am Saul, son of Kish, in search of my father's asses, and behold! I have found three of them."

STRAWBERRY PROSPECTS

THE Wisconsin strawberry crop is liable to be below the five year average this year according to present indications. Wherever the plants suffered most from drought reports indicate that the crop will be rather short.

On soil lacking in humus the plants failed to make a good growth last fall and there was more winter killing than on fields where the plants had a better chance.

Mr. E. W. Sullivan of Alma Center reports that in his section the growers say that their plants have been badly injured. In his own field most of the old plants are dead.

The Beaver came out better than the Premier.

The crop will ripen rather late, Mr. Sullivan thinks.

STRAWBERRIES AT SPARTA

EVEN the new Chief raspberry is not hardy enough to stand the winter at Sparta without protection according to W. H. Hanchett of Sparta. He states that there was considerable winter-killing in the planting he made a year ago which he left without protection. He is, however, very much pleased with the appearance of the Chief as they set about double the number of fruit spurs per cane as the Latham.

Mr. Hanchett complains about the way in which nurserymen pack their strawberry plants for shipment. He feels that an inspection is needed in the packing shed. He states: "I never received a new variety of strawberry plants yet from which I succeeded in getting more than 50% to grow, largely due to the way they were handled in packing. Often I have to be content in getting about 10% of them to grow."

The New Harvest King strawberry shows up splendidly this spring according to Mr. Hanchett. This new variety is a sturdy plant with a bushy root system throwing up a large number of blossom stems and it seems to stand the winter better than the Beaver. The fruit closely resembles the Beaver in size and color as well as in quality. Mr. Hanchett will have quite a number of plants bearing this year of which he expects to get an opinion of their merits. He is planting ten acres in strawberries this year.

STRAWBERRY FERTILIZER TESTS AT SPARTA AND WARRENS

DURING April the Society purchased a small hand fertilizer spreader with which the fertilizer for the trial plots at Sparta and Warrens were applied by County Agent L. G. Kuenning and Prof. A. R. Alberts of the Hancock Experiment Station. County Agent Kuenning reports that the machine works very nicely. It is 24 inches wide and isn't very heavy to push. The fertilizer was spread right over the row so that 12 inches on each side of the plants were fertilized. A sack was dragged behind the machine over the plants, which brushed the fertilizer off and no danger from burning has been reported.

Ten different kinds of fertilizer were used in the application on rows 20 rods long. A 4-16-4 fertilizer was used as a basis for comparison. If weather conditions are good we ought to have something interesting to report next year. Of course, if weather conditions are wrong we may have to repeat the experiment in another year.

Rex Eberdt of Warrens, manager of the Warrens Fruit Growers' Association, states that the larger part of the red raspberries and strawberries in the Warrens section have received winter injury. Consequently the crop will not be up to normal. A short crop is a serious handicap to a cooperative association because they are not able to ship regularly in carload lots.

With an increase in new planting there will be a large increase in the crop in another year providing the weather conditions are favorable.

NEW STRAWBERRY RECOMMENDED IN ILLINOIS

THE new strawberry known as the Blakemore has been selected by the American Canners Association as the best variety for canning and preserving, according to R. S. Marsh in the April issue of Illinois Horticulture.

The selection was made because of the fine color and flavor of the Blakemore when canned or preserved.

The Blakemore was introduced in Illinois last year and was the only variety to survive the drought and produce sufficient number of plants to give the well-matted row. Only small plantings of this variety are advised until it is more thoroughly tested in various parts of the State.

Mr. Marsh advises that Premier and Dunlap constitutes the chief planting of strawberries until more information is obtained of the Blakemore.

FRUIT AND GOOD TEETH

DECAYED teeth in young people are a sign of a poor civilization and we know we have plenty of them in this country. We stamp out contagious diseases, but poison our children with prepared foods until their teeth decay and poison their bodies some more. Proper food will build good teeth. The eating of apples is better than brushing your teeth twice a day. Oranges contain the vitamins in quantity that are absolutely necessary for building good teeth. —From Better Fruit.

Aunt Hetty: "Sakes alive! I don't believe no woman could ever been so fat."

Uncle Hiram: "What y' readin' now, Hetty?

Aunt Hetty: "Why, this paper tells about an Englishwoman that lost two thousand pounds."

We'd all be successful if we followed the advice we give the other man.

Improving The Keeping Qualities of Strawberries

AFTER a strawberry grower has delivered a load of berries in apparently good condition, and has seen them put into a refrigerator car and sent to market he is often quite surprised to get a report that the berries arrived in poor condition.

There are a number of factors which influence the keeping qualities of berries in transit. At the Illinois Experiment Station tests were made to determine what effect these factors have. Bulletin 350 of the Illinois Station describes the tests as follows:

Careful Handling Reduced Spoilage of Strawberries

Four tests were made with a view to securing accurate data regarding the effect of careful and rough handling on the keeping quality of strawberries and their condition upon arrival in market after being shipped by rail.

In each test one lot of berries was very carefully handled throughout the process of picking the fruit and preparing it for market. The berries were carefully picked by a few pickers especially selected from the regular picking crews and instructed to handle them with all possible care. The boxes of berries were carefuly placed in 24-quart crates and allowed to stand in the shade of a packing shed for a short time. The crates of berries were then loaded into a light truck, covered with a tarpaulin, and hauled to the loading point. Particular care was taken to prevent jolting and jarring during the trip.

In contrast to this careful handling, one lot of berries in each test was handled roughly throughout the process of picking and packing. Although in each instance the berries were picked at the same time and from the same field as the carefully handled lot, the method of picking was entirely different. The berries were pulled roughly from the vines, and a handful at a time was accumulated before the berries were placed in the boxes. The fruit was tossed or dropped into the boxes instead of being placed there gently. The filled boxes were handled carelessly as they were placed in the crates. After that, the handling was the same as in the preceding lot, the crates being left in the shade until loaded and then hauled to town in the same truck.

In two of the tests there was a third lot of berries consisting of crates selected at random from those hauled to the shipping point by the grower from whose field the specially handled lots were secured. In each instance these berries were picked from the same field the same morning as the special lots and were handled in the usual commercial manner. They served as checks on the two other methods of handling. Each lot in the various tests consisted of either two or four crates. All lots in the same test were loaded in the same part of a refrigerator car so that conditions after loading would be as nearly identical as possible. All cars moved under standard refrigeration.

Two of the tests were with Klondyke berries and two with Aroma. In each test the berries were examined at destination three days after they were picked. In all the tests the general appearance of the carefully handled berries was either good or fairly good upon arrival in market, though there were a few wilted berries and some rot and mold in bruised berries.

On the other hand, the general appearance of the roughly handled berries was either poor or very poor; many of the berries were badly bruised; there was considerable soft rot and mold, and in some instances the decayed berries were sticking in masses. In the commercially handled berries the general appearance of the fruit was fair or fairly good; there was some soft rot and mold. The condition was between that of the carefully handled and roughly handled fruit.

Percentage of Spoiled Berries under Different Methods of Handling

	Klondyke %	*Aroma* %
Carefully handled	8.63	21.69
Roughly handled	20.51	40.01
Commercially handled	11.34	26.66

Pan Grading Improved Appearance of Strawberries

It has been suggested that part of the spoilage of strawberries apparent upon arrival in market might be obviated by the elimination of inferior or off-condition berries before the fruit is shipped, either by having the pickers grade the berries as they are picked or by pan grading at the packing shed. Two tests were made to compare grading by pickers with pan grading and with commercial handling; and in three other tests pan grading and commercial handling were compared. The varieties included Klondyke, Dunlap and Aroma.

The berries in this test were included in a carload shipped under standard refrigeration and examined five days after they were picked.

Percentage of Spoiled Berries under Pan Grading and Other Methods of Handling

	Spoiled Berries %
Graded by pickers	4.20
Pan-graded	7.44
Commercially handled	9.50

Delay in loading also impaired the keeping quality of strawberries as found in these tests.

"But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?"

"So that they can all pet him at once."

"I want justice!" shouted the man who was being tried. "I demand justice!"

"Silence!" commanded the judge. "Remember—you're in a courtroom!"

Roadside Market Experiences

MR. William Haines has been in the roadside marketing business in New Jersey for a number of years. Some of his ideas are presented in the following paragraphs.

"There is no other place where the reaction of the buying public to new methods of packing or new varieties can be seen so quickly or so readily as in the roadside market. The farmer has a real opportunity to find out what the consumer demands in quality, variety and pack as no one else can, excepting the retail green grocer. If he does not take advantage of this knowledge he is losing one of the valuable assets of a roadside market. The demands made of a roadside market by a consumer are the same as the demands made on a green grocer, and therefore they should be a basis for growing, packing and shipping for all producers.

"During the past five years we have seen a decided change in the buyers. The people have stopped canning and the buyers of several baskets at a time are almost a thing of the past. Now a 16-quart basket is too large for them. They want a quarter peck or half peck and seldom ever go over a peck of any one commodity. They would rather drive out several times a week and get their produce fresh, than to buy a week's supply at a time. In fact, in 1924 we used fourteen thousand baskets and four thousand paper bags; during the past year we used approximately four thousand baskets and twenty-eight thousand paper bags. At the same time our average sales for a day in 1924 were about sixty cents per person, while last year the average sale was over one dollar.

"Another reason for this change is that people have gone from the old idea of meat and potatoes for every meal to a more diversified menu. Beets, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce and apples have gained a place on the table of every meal in a great variety of forms.

Interest in roadside marketing of farm grown produce is increasing. Unless these markets are handled correctly public sentiment is likely to react unfavorably.

This article by a practical grower is therefore of value to those who wish to sell their fruits and vegetables by means of the roadside market.

Size of Package

"From this change in quantity that the producer buys, it seems that a smaller package should be used. The two- and four-quart till and the half peck baskets are the sizes most in demand. We even used a peck paper bag with handles that had a flat bottom to set upright, and open top to show the fruit. This proved satisfactory as a cheap package for quick sale, but being tight at the bottom without any ventilation, perishable produce would not keep very long in it during the hot weather. But using these paper bags we were able to realize a fair return on a large volume of windfall apples when there was no other market for them.

Uniform Quality

"The buyer bases his idea of a place on what he sees or finds in his basket after he buys. If he finds that a basket of apples has been topped intentionally, for it never just happens so, he has a perfect right to think that everything else is of a lower quality than is represented on the face. In other words, the standard of the market is lowered. Not a thing is worth the price marked on it. He has come to the wrong place to buy and when he goes home he will soon tell his neighbors his opinion of the market. First sales are important, but the second and third sales are the ones that bring the volume of business. The success of any roadside market depends upon the satisfaction of its customers.

"Highly colored fruits always sell best, for color is usually a mark of high quality in flavor. Since color is always found on well ripened fruit, it is not a serious problem. Skin blemishes and slight handling bruises are not serious so long as the quality is in the fruit. Worm holes and deformed fruit are not wanted anywhere. I would rather have a half rotten apple than one with a worm hole in it. With the half rotten apple one knows what part of the apple is good, but with the wormy apple no one knows but that the whole apple may be drilled full of holes and unfit to eat.

Disposing of Left Overs

"A customer does not wish to be disappointed by not getting what he wants after driving ten miles, and he certainly did not drive all that distance after produce that has been setting around for several days. The only way to do is to have a clearing house. Put the articles left over in one corner of the market and sell them at a sacrifice as "day old produce." When the trade learns about these bargains they can easily be sold and to satisfied customers.

"As far as grading is concerned, it depends altogether on the kind of fruit and vegetables. Some people prefer the large size of some fruits and vegetables while others would have the medium size, but no one wants the large and small all in one basket. Well graded fruit will bring in more gross dollars and cents and at the same time better satisfy the customers. The larger size fruits always bring the most money when graded, but when sold with the smaller sizes they have to be sold at the price of the smaller size. We even find people want their beets, carrots, onions and squash sorted for the

logical reason that they will be able to cook them in the same length of time.

"Well graded fruit attracts the eye as does a marching army in uniform and in step, while the ordinary pack might be compared with just a crowded street of people. But above all, every grower must use an honest pack to give satisfaction to their buyers, whoever they may be."—*Proceedings of N. J. Hort. Society.*

DUTCH ELM DISEASE

A DISEASE of the elms known as the Dutch elm disease, which appeared in Holland about 10 years ago and since that time has spread over that country, has been found in Ohio. The disease has been found in Cleveland and Cincinnati and at present is confined to relatively few trees. Plant pathologists had been looking for this disease in America for a number of years, but it had not previously been found.

The symptoms of Dutch elm disease are sudden wilting of the leaves of a few branches or over the entire tree, followed by yellowing and dropping of the foliage from the affected parts. The tree may be entirely killed in one summer or it may be a number of years before the disease finally kills it.

No cure is now known for individual trees having the disease. However, it is hoped that the spread of the disease may be prevented or at least restricted by prompt removal and burning of affected trees. — *American Nurseryman.*

Tourist: "Chief, can you tell-um where I buy some of that Indian Beadwork?"

Chief: "I got mine from a mail-order firm in Chicago!"

Waiting for something to turn up and turning something up while you wait marks the difference between a dreamer and a schemer.

Inspection and Standard Signs For Roadside Markets

WISCONSIN Farm or Roadside Markets are to be protected by uniform signs and an inspection system under the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

About 40 growers, county agents, representatives of the College of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the State Horticultural Society met at Waukesha, May 27, to adopt requirements which growers must meet in order to have their stands classed as "Badger Farm Markets."

Society to Distribute Signs

It was voted to ask the State Horticultural Society to distribute the signs which each grower will have the privilege of using if the requirements are met.

A sample sign was submitted by Mr. Wyman Smith, publicity director of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The design consists of a Badger and the words "Farm Market." In smaller type at the bottom is the number of the grower and the statement—"Approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets."

In order for a grower to use one of these signs which will show that he is selling home grown farm products, he must meet the following requirements:

1. At least 75% of the gross sales per season handled at a market must have been produced on the operator's own farm, and the balance must be Wisconsin products.

In case of markets operated by co-operative marketing associations at least 75% of the products must have been produced on the farms of the members of the co-operative and the balance must be Wisconsin products.

"Products" means any farm product which is ordinarily produced on Wisconsin farms.

Products must be: 1. Fresh, clean, and of the quality represented.

2. Must be protected from sun and rain.

3. Must be neatly displayed.

2. *Market Stand*

Must be well lighted, clean and sanitary. Have an attractive sign and slogan. Have ample parking space.

3. *Business*

Must conform to state regulations, grades and pack.

Have U. S. Standard containers.

4. *Attendants*

Should be neat in appearance, honest and courteous at all times.

Growers who wish to have their stands inspected should write the Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, State Capitol, Madison.

HELP YOURSELF

I was vacationing in the country. At the boarding house there was a New York girl who became rather friendly with a young farmer. One evening as they were strolling in the fields they happened across a cow and a calf rubbing noses in the affectionate way they sometimes do.

"Ah," said the young farmer, looking at the girl with tender eyes, "that sight makes me want to do the same."

"Well, go ahead," said the sophisticated New Yorker encouragingly. "It's your cow."

Judge O'Flaherty — "Haven't you been before me before?"

Prisoner—"No, y'r honor. Oi niver saw but wan face that looked loike yours, an' that was a photograph of an Irish king."

Judge O'Flaherty—"Discharged. Call th' nixt case."

Know Your Vitamins

By MISS INEZ HOBART
Extension Nutritionist, Univ. of Minnesota.

Just what vitamins are, no one knows; but that they are absolutely essential to health, and even life, for both human beings and animals, has been demonstrated beyond doubt. Scientists have not yet found out the exact nature of these little bodies, but they have succeeded in determining the parts they play in nutrition, and what foods contain them in greatest numbers. Below is a brief description of Vitamin A.

What Vitamin A Does:

Promotes growth
Helps to regulate the body
Aids appetite and digestion
Helps to prevent colds and infections of eyes, ears, sinuses, bronchial tubes, and lungs
Promotes better health and longer life.

Lack of Vitamin A Causes:

Stunted growth and development
Loss of appetite
Disturbed digestion
Lowered resistance: COLDS and diseases of eyes, ears, sinuses, throat, lungs and kidneys may result.
Poor health and probably shorter life.

Foods Rich in Vitamin A:

Whole milk, butter, egg yolks, cream cheese, green, leafy vegetables (spinach the best) yellow vegetables, tomatoes, liver, cod-liver oil, fresh or dried apricots, yellow peaches, prunes.

Vitamin A can be stored in the body. We need a good reserve amount to keep us well and vigorous.

Vitamin B, for years recognized as the growth-promoting vitamin, recently has been found to be really two vitamins instead of one: Vitamin B, the anti-neuritic vitamin, and Vitamin G, which is effective in the prevention of pellagra. The sources of Vitamin B and G are closely associated in food products and the source tables for the two at present are just in the making. The whole grain cereals are highest in B, while milk and leafy greens seem the best sources of Vitamin G.

What Vitamin B Does:

Increases appetite
Promotes digestion
Promotes growth
Protects body from nerve disease
Increases lactation

Lack of Vitamin B Causes:

Loss of appetite
Loss in weight
Stunted growth
Lack of vigor
Nervousness
Muscles of intestinal tract weakened.

Foods Rich in Vitamin B:

Whole grain cereals, beans (all but fresh Lima), vegetables (spinach, cabbage, tomato, richest), milk, cheese, egg yolks, nuts, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, liver, yeast.

Vitamin B is not stored in the body. To keep well we should each day eat foods which contain it. Adding soda during cooking of vegetables rapidly destroys it. When vegetables are cooked in water, some form of the vitamin is dissolved in it—use this water when possible.

"Store teeth" are a great invention, but—wouldn't you rather have your own?

Some foods require a force of 100 pounds for chewing, but the normal adult has a good margin of pressure and can exert 175 pounds with his own molars. What are you doing to keep the teeth Nature gave you? Recent research proves that Vitamin C is most essential in the growth and maintenance of sound teeth.

What Vitamin C Does:

Promotes good health
Promotes vigor
Aids in keeping teeth in good condition
Prevents scurvy.

Lack of Vitamin C Causes:

Lack of appetite
Loss in weight
Loss in energy
Hinders growth
Fleeting pains
Teeth defects (decay and pyorrhea)
Irritability
Sallow, muddy complexion
Lowered resistance.
Scurvy results when there is very little Vitamin C in the diet.

Foods Rich in Vitamin C:

Canned or raw tomatoes, oranges, pineapple, strawberries, grapefruit, raw cabbage, and carrots are richest in Vitamin C. Other raw fruits like bananas and apples, and green, leafy vegetables are good sources.

Very little Vitamin C is stored in the body. We need to have a fresh supply each day. It is easily destroyed in cooking and canning except when there is acid present.

Vitamin D is essential if the calcium and phosphorus contained in foods is to be utilized properly by the body. That very often something is wrong with the assimilation of calcium is evidenced by the large number of growing children who suffer from rickets and the vast army of children and adults affected with dental decay.

What Vitamin D Does:

Prevents rickets
Cures rickets
Helps to build good teeth
Helps to preserve good teeth
Necessary to form good bones
Helps the body use calcium (lime) and phosphorus

Lack of Vitamin D Causes:

Rickets
Poor teeth
Poor bones
Body can not use calcium (lime) and phosphorus as it should

Foods Rich in Vitamin D:

Cod-liver oil, other fish oils, egg yolks; a little in butterfat, cabbage, and fresh spinach.

Vitamin D can be stored only for a short time. As so few foods contain it, we are apt not to have enough to keep well.

Scientists have found that the ultra-violet rays of the sun can make Vitamin D. As a result "sun baths" and "light" treatment may help out the shortage in foods.

ODE TO AN OLD TREE

Edna Mae Sewell

When all the world is pink and white,
With apple blossoms a lovely sight,
I look in sadness at my Old Tree
And think of the By-Gone Used to be.

Of many boughs it has been bereft,
And few of the wonderful branches are left;
Yet with only one-half of that beauteous crown,
It still shades the bird bath and old well brown.

Those few boughs are filled with foliage and flowers
Still struggling heroically, o'er all it towers.
Such sturdy Perseverance and springtime assurance
Are lessons in life of patient endurance.

May we still strive on, no matter how old,
Or against Fate's misfortunes oft untold,
As we become By-Gones of the Used to Be,
May we brighten life's landscape, like this Old Tree.

ANOTHER CURE FOR POISON IVY

IN HORTICULTURE Illustrated we get the suggestion that plain gasoline patted on the affected area of the skin with cotton cloth and allowed to dry will entirely relieve the discomfiture from poisoning by poison ivy.

Since gasoline is quite plentiful these days this may be an effective cure.

How To Control Ants

E. L. CHAMBERS

OF THE thousands of insects described and recognized in nature, few have proven themselves more persistently exasperating to the housekeeper than the ant. These insects, fabled in song and story, comprise a very large group. More than three thousand species have already been described. We are concerned primarily with the little red ant *(Monomorium pharaonis)* which has become thoroughly domesticated, passing its entire existence in house and having its nests in the walls or beneath the flooring.

It is quite a generally known fact that these pests, once they have invaded a house, crawl over any food that is to their liking in swarms, cutting off bits of their favorite food and carrying it back to their nests. The food of the ant is even more varied than that of man. Being socially inclined the ants live together in large colonies, the majority of which are wingless undeveloped female workers which are incapable of reproducing their kind. Each colony, however, has one or two true females or "Queens" which lay enormous numbers of eggs. The white, helpless larvae or pupae which develop from these eggs are cared for by the workers which may be seen transporting them to a place of safety whenever the nest is disturbed.

Ants which enter dwellings will feed on many kinds of foodstuffs, but are particularly fond of sweet or fatty substances. Some species cause injury by establishing their nests in the sills and woodwork of old houses. As a rule they do not attack perfectly sound wood. Other species throw up mounds of earth about the entrance of their nests disfiguring lawns and walks.

Control With Poison Gas

When it is possible to find nests in the ground outside, the whole ant colony may be destroyed by puncturing its surface with holes and pouring in several tablespoonfuls of carbon disulphide. Upon exposure to air this liquid gives off a deadly gas, heavier than air, which penetrates the tunnels and passage-ways of the hill killing all stages of the insect except the eggs which, when left unattended, cannot develop. The effects of this gas may be greatly enhanced by covering the nest with some wet burlap sacks. Care should always be taken in handling this gas not to expose it to fires as it is very inflammable. Calcium cyanide dust may be applied to the nests with equally as good results, if preferred. This powder, upon exposure to moist air, gives off the deadly hydrocyanic acid gas which is lighter than air and will fill the tunnels and openings when placed several inches deep in the nest with holes made two or three inches apart. This powder should be applied with a funnel, a teaspoonful to a hole, putting it in the bottom and then carefully closing the top by pressing soil over the opening with the foot. If spilled over the surface of the ground, this powder is liable to kill grass or plants it comes in contact with.

Where it is not possible to locate the colony, or where large numbers of small colonies seem to be present, a mixture of brown sugar and Paris green sprinkled lightly over the lawn or infested premises will effectively poison the pests which will likewise kill the young ants in the nest by feeding it to them. An ounce of Paris green should be carefully stirred into one pound of brown sugar (not granulated sugar).

Kerosene poured over the nests will, of course, destroy the nests if a sufficient amount is employed, but it will likewise kill the vegetation around the nest.

Use of Sodium Fluoride

In the home probably the most satisfactory material for destroying the ant is sodium fluoride, sold by druggists in the form of a fine white powder. This powder should be scattered lightly in places frequented by the ants and left undisturbed, if possible, until the ants have disappeared. As sodium fluoride is somewhat poisonous, care should be taken to prevent children or pets from gaining access to it.

Sponges dipped in sweetened water to attract these species of ants seeking sweet foods may be used to trap the pests, and then be killed by dropping the infested sponge into boiling water. Meat bones can be used in the same manner to attract the grease loving ants.

Another satisfactory method of poisoning these insects consists in taking a small tin can with a tight lid, punching several holes in the sides and top and introducing a small piece of sponge moistened with a syrup prepared by mixing 10 grains of sodium arsenite, 6 ounces of sugar and one pint of hot water. In using any poison such as sodium arsenite great care must be taken to prevent its getting into the hands of irresponsible persons.

Much can be done in the way of discouraging ants from entering houses by keeping shelves, tables and floors, in kitchens and pantries, as free as possible from crumbs and other food fragments, and by storing foodstuffs in ant-proof containers. In addition, openings in floors and walls through which this pest can gain entrance should be carefully plugged.

He sent his precious poem to the editor: "Let me know at once whether you can use it," he wrote, "as I have other irons in the fire."

In a few days the answer came back from the editor: "Remove irons, insert poem."

EDITORIALS

A long time ago a wise man said—"A great deal of good can be accomplished in the world if we aren't too particular who gets the credit."

According to latest reports, Wisconsin apples and cherries have been favored by the weather man this year. The cherry crop in Door County looks very promising. While there has been the average amount of injury and some damage in the lowlands, there is a good crop in sight.

In the Gays Mills section the apple crop looks very good. There has been practically no damage from frost.

The strawberry and raspberry crop will no doubt again be short throughout the state due to some winter injury, but mostly because of the dry weather last summer. Strawberry buds are formed in the fall. Both the set of plants and formation of buds were effected by the drought and strawberries will no doubt bring good prices.

"Gardens for the Jobless" is a slogan we hear a great deal about these days. An artist recently pictured the situation very well. A group of dignitaries are appointed to solve the unemployment problem. They deliberate at the Round Table while a host of the unemployed anxiously wait in the background for the decision. There is a rousing cheer. The problem has been solved. The dignitaries stand before the unemployed with a manuscript. It reads "Make a Garden."

The Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of nursery stock grown in the State nurseries for ornamental purposes.

State nurseries were established to provide forest trees to reforest our cut over lands. The Conservation Commission is doing a good job of providing pine, spruce and other trees for this purpose.

The trees are sold at cost as one or two year old seedlings, which is the size most practical for planting large areas.

To use seedling evergreens for ornamental planting is foolish, because of their slow growth.

Another bill which we hope has passed by the time this number reaches our members is the request for $5,000.00 for testing new varieties of fruits and ornamentals in Wisconsin.

The bill was prepared by our president, Assemblyman M. B. Goff, and introduced by Assemblyman Don V. Smith. It was approved unanimously by the Agricultural Committee, but adversly reported by the Finance Committee. Mr. Goff, Prof. J. G. Moore and the editor appeared for the bill at the hearings before both committees.

As we go to press, Mr. Goff informs us that the bill passed the Assembly and will be voted on in the Senate soon.

The only thing which will hamper the passage of the bill is the financial situation, and we hope the small amount asked for will be found available.

The need is quite evident. Adjoining states are spending many times five thousand dollars creating new varieties. The most desirable of these should be tested in Wisconsin, and not at the expense of the individual grower alone.

New seedlings may be found of merit. Bud sports of desirable characteristics are arousing a great deal of interest in many fruit sections. Something should be done in Wisconsin along that line.

There is a big demand for tests of new ornamentals as indicated by the large number who joined the "Plant Testers" this spring. They want to know more about the hardiness of new ornamentals and also whether or not they are desirable under our conditions.

Gardening is a splendid recreation, but right now there is no class receiving less for an hour's work than the truck farmer.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

Dear Garden Club Members:

Now that our lovely flower show is over, the thought uppermost in my mind is gratitude towards you all for your wonderful cooperation. You have all given so freely of your time and effort that I feel I cannot thank you enough. Without you we could not have had a show. Everyone who had anything to do with it, feels more than repaid for their work in the splendid success of it, but may I just add my most sincere thanks for it all?

Sincerely yours,

LOIS BOWERS.

THE ROCK GARDEN OF THE BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

ONE of the most interesting bulletins on rock gardens which has come to our attention recently is Volume XX, No. 3, of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, giving a description of the Institute Rock Garden.

The bulletin contains some of the most beautiful pictures of rock garden plants we have seen. It describes the different varieties of rock garden plants in bloom during each month of spring, summer and fall. The description of the various alpine plants under Brooklyn conditions should be of great value to Wisconsin rock garden lovers.

The farm population of the United States made a gain for the first time in ten years according to Dr. C. J. Galpin, population expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While farms lost 150,000 people during the year, the surplus of births over deaths gave a net increase of 200,000 people on farms.

The farm population on January 1, 1931 was 27,430,000.

OUR PLANT TESTERS

WISCONSIN will have a thorough test on twelve new varieties of woody ornamentals due to the interest of our members in the plant testing work. The following varieties of ornamentals were purchased by the plant testers:

Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty Bush)
Philadelphus virginale
Caragana pymaea (Dwarf Caragana)
Lonicera Maakii Podocarpa
Cotoneaster hupehensis
Cotoneaster soongorica
Viburnum Carlesii
Euonymus radicans vegetus
Malus Arnoldiana (Arnold Crab)
Dolga Crab
Schiedeckeri Crab
Padus Commutata (May Day Tree)

These plants are being tried out in practically every section of Wisconsin. The following is the list of those who joined the Plant Testers Club and planted some or all of the varieties mentioned:

Mrs. Geo. Forkin, Menasha
August Peter, Milwaukee
William Verhulst, Franksville
Mrs. Geo. Love, Oconomowoc
Mrs. Royston Welch, Oconomowoc
Allen B. West, Milton Junction
Mrs. Herman, Oconomowoc
Miss Mable Gourlie, Oconomowoc
Mrs. Theo. Hartridge, Oconomowoc
J. C. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
Phelps Wyman, Milwaukee
Mrs. Mable Morris, Oconomowoc
Mrs. H. A. Juneau, Superior
Sydney Jackson, Madison
Dr. A. H. Lemke, Wausau
A. F. Jordan, Jefferson
T. M. Behm, Cedarburg
Louis J. Garday, Waukesha
Mrs. Wm. Segerstrom, River Falls
Mrs. H. Kraemer, Milwaukee
Tony Walwoord, Cedar Grove
Mrs. Jennie Adkins, Elkhorn
Mrs. John C. Hart, Waupaca
Mrs. L. H. Lichtenheld, Racine
Mrs. S. R. Miles, Sturgeon Bay
Mrs. A. F. Bowers, Milwaukee
Miss Martha Proctor, Egg Harbor
Mrs. A. M. Logerquist, Baileys Harbor
Mrs. J. J. Engel, Sturgeon Bay
Mrs. H. E. Stedman, Sturgeon Bay
Mrs. Wm. Delaporte, Milwaukee
Mrs. B. G. Elliott, Madison
Purley L. Keene, South Dakota
Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee
Mrs. W. F. Enneking, Madison
Mrs. James Johnson, Wauwatosa
Mrs. W. A. Bowers, Milwaukee
Elsa M. Mortensen, Franksville
Mrs. E. S. Smalley, Milwaukee
Mrs. Guy Nash, Wisconsin Rapids
H. J. Zottel, Milwaukee
Mrs. Mart. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa
John Kneser, Hales Corners
Mrs. Willys L. Holms, Waupaca
Mrs. A. W. Poenisch, Milwaukee
Mrs. Fleischer, West Allis
Mrs. Berger, West Allis
Mrs. H. Hohberg, West Allis
Mrs. J. Myers, West Allis
Mrs. W. Bruhn, West Allis
Mrs. Geo. Leverenz, West Allis
Mrs. S. Hyatt, West Allis
Mrs. E. Fahnstock, West Allis
Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis
Mrs. L. Horton, West Allis
Mrs. L. Smith, West Allis
Mrs. E. C. Pfeifer, Racine
Miss Margaret Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay
Alfred C. Hottes, Des Moines, Iowa

Mr. Geo. L. Slate of the Experiment station at Geneva, New York, states that the Flaming Giant raspberry which was praised in magazines recently is nothing more than the variety Ohta introduced by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota in 1912.

The fruit of the Ohta is even smaller than that of St. Regis. In addition it is tart in flavor and none too good in general quality. It has the merit of freedom from disease which is not to be overlooked and it multiplies with great rapidity which is a good point for the nurseryman but not always so pleasing to the amateur grower, according to Horticulture Illustrated.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

THE IRIS

Oh flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
Oh flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet!

LONGFELLOW.

In ancient myth, Iris, the sister of the harpies and goddess of the storm, was represented by the rainbow. One day the flowers all assembled at the invitation of Juno to celebrate the birthday of Iris.

They all came in their prettiest dresses and were having a fine time when three new sister flowers were seen approaching, dressed in gowns of red, yellow, and purple, and wearing gorgeous jewels, but no one knew who they were. As they were without names, they were christened Iris, because they wore the colors of the rainbow, and thus it is that they bear the name of the messenger of the gods.

Iris bore the souls of women to their final resting place, and the Greeks used the purple variety of the flower to decorate the graves of the women.

The Egyptians introduced the flower in their architecture, as a symbol of eloquence and power, it was placed upon the brow of the sphinx and upon the sceptors of their rulers. In ancient Babylon and Assyria it was recognized as one of the symbols of royalty. The root was used in the preparation of forty-one different remedies, these curing everything from toothache to broken bones.

The Iris is the national flower of France, and they disputed on bloody battlefields, the right of any other nation to carry the flower on their shields.

The Japanese have a festival in honor of the Iris, in the month of June. On the fifth day of June they hang bunches of wild Iris or Sweet Flag, under the eaves of their houses to warn off evil spirits and to prevent misfortune coming to their homes. Sometimes beds of it are planted on the thatched roofs of the cottages to ward off pestilence.

The Iris is one of their most popular flowers to send as gifts to friends on occasions requiring congratulations, excepting weddings, when of course purple shades are not desirable. One of their poets wrote:

The Iris grown between my house and the neighbors
It is just burnishing in its deepest color and glory,
I wish that some one would come and see it
Before it withers away, and returns to the dust.

Iris lovers of today feel the same way, they want their friends and neighbors to come and enjoy with them, the exquisite coloring and fragrance of the rainbow flower.

There are hundreds of varieties of Iris, blooming from early April until October, even in this climate. We will not lose interest in this flower for some time, if we try them all out.

It is interesting to raise Iris from seeds, the Japanese, German and Pumila grow very readily. Some will bloom the second year and you may get something very fine. That is the delightful thing when you plant seeds. If you are fond of Iris—and who is it that does not love this rainbow flower—look up some of those many varieties, and try them out, then tell us about them.

GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN

What memories they bring, those pinks, Johnny-jump-ups, sweet Arcadia, the China roses and southern wood. I wonder if we give those gardens of our

Grandmothers their rightful appreciation?

If Wisconsin becomes outstanding as a "Garden State" it will be due in a great measure to those pioneer women who, though obliged to leave many cherished possessions behind in their journey to their new homes in the wilderness, so loved the beauty of flowers that they felt they were a necessity. A cherished rosebush, seeds, a few bulbs, were tucked among the few household goods. There were no Garden Clubs, but our Grandmothers did the same thing that we are doing today. She gave her neighbors, some of those neighbors ten miles away, a slip of the cherished Rose, a few seeds and perhaps in return was made happy by a root of a big red "Piney" or a bulb of double Tulip.

Those pioneer women began this Garden Movement; they handed down to us this love of the beautiful; let us honor them.

In my own garden is cherished some of those old-fashioned June pinks with grey green foliage and feathery pink blossoms. Also some dark red double Tulips that came from grandmother's garden. They were brought to Wisconsin and planted in the tiny clearing chopped out of the great forests that covered a large part of the State in 1836.

Sometimes we see a plant that we feel we must have and yet it just positively refuses to grow for us in a satisfactory manner. A garden lover says, "plant a few seeds in an out of the way spot where they will not be disturbed and let them grow naturally; they will surprise you."

This same garden friend sows some of her rock garden seeds, choice ones, early in the winter, where she wishes them to grow. They grow much better than some we tried to coddle in a sheltered seed bed.

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show Committees Appointed

SIXTEEN enthusiastic Gladiolus fans attended a luncheon and meeting at the Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, Monday, May 4, to plan for the second Annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show to be held in the Hotel Retlaw, August 21-22-23. President Robert Leitsch of Columbus, presided at the meeting. The mayor of the city was present and assured us his hearty cooperation. We were all guests of the Fond du Lac Chamber of Commerce at luncheon.

It was decided to hold the Annual banquet and election of officers at 6:00 P. M., Friday, August 21. The banquet will be $1 per plate. All members of the Society are urged to attend. It was decided to charge 15 cents admission for the State Show to cover actual expenses. Members will be admitted free.

Mr. W. E. Menge of Fond du Lac is the leading membership soliciter for 1931. He has personally obtained over forty new members for the State Gladiolus Society in the city of Fond du Lac. At present there are more than fifty members in the city.

The following committees were appointed to manage the show:

State Gladiolus Show

Hotel Retlaw—Fond du Lac, Wis.
August 21-22-23

List of Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Robert Leitsch, Chairman
S. M. Thomas
W. A. Sisson

SHOW MANAGER:
H. J. Rahmlow

JUDGING and RECORDS:
George Morris, Chairman

FINANCE:
Walter Miller, Chairman
Miss Emma Gerhardt
Mrs. P. B. Haber
Mrs. C. R. Short, R. 3
Mrs. E. H. Grube
Mrs. R. D. Wilkinson
Mrs. C. M. Dickhoff

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS:
John Giddings, Chairman
W. E. Menge
Mrs. A. H. Clarke
Mrs. A. A. Briggs
Mark Hopper, Oshkosh
Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh

PUBLICITY:
R. A. Sutherland, Chairman
A. H. Schroeder
Miss Helen Ebert, Rosendale

NOMENCLATURE:
S. M. Thomas, Madison
Arthur Strobel, Hartford
Walter Miller, Sun Prairie

ENTRY COMMITTEE:
Archie Witherall,
Park Ave., Fond du Lac
Mrs. A. H. Mesner
Miss Rose Hennen
Mrs. John Dillon
Mrs. A. C. Lerr, Oakfield
Mrs. A. B. Palmer, Oakfield
F. W. Augsburger,
Fond du Lac

FOND DU LAC COUNTY PLANT CLINIC

THE Fond du Lac County Plant Clinic will hold their June meeting Saturday, June 20th in Rosendale at the Vista Vale Perennial and Rock Gardens. Mr. Sisson will preside and there will be speakers covering all plants and bulbs with actual demonstrations.

All are invited to come at noon and bring their lunch. The program will begin at 1:00 p. m.

Sisson's Peony Gardens where there are one thousand different varieties, and the Jones Peony Garden nearby invite those interested to visit the gardens.

THE TROLLIUS

To the lovers of that beautiful early spring flower, the Trollius, who are having difficulty in keeping it through the hot summer months, I would suggest planting it in the wettest spot in the garden; the bog garden if you have one is an ideal spot. Do not attempt to divide the Trollius later than early June, for they will surely die. Early spring, or right after blooming is the proper time and be sure to keep the divisions very moist until well established.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING AT CHATTANOOGA

TWENTY-FOUR state garden club federations were represented at the 3rd annual meeting of the National Council held at Chattanooga, April 28–May 1.

Mrs. Frederick R. Kellog, Morristown, N. J., was elected president and Mrs. F. J. Swift, Nyack, N. Y., first vice-president, Mrs. Julian S. Bouchelle, Charleston, W. Va., recording secretary and Mrs. Henry Buxton, Peabody, Mass., corresponding secretary.

Wisconsin was honored in the election of Mrs. R. H. Malisch, Hales Corners, Wis., as fourth vice-president. Mrs. Malisch is a past president of the Wisconsin Federation.

The reports of the work done by the various State Federations was of interest.

Connecticut reported a flower show conference, and displayed posters on wild flower conservation done by children. Connecticut is also asking the people living on its main highways to plant at least one forsythia.

Florida is working with its state forester, and each club has been asked to reforest at least one acre. They reported the removal of many billboards from the highways. Also conservation of their rare plants.

Illinois is concentrating on billboards, and Iowa on garden schools, of which they have ten. Maryland is planting an eight-mile stretch of road, and has also pledged itself to plant five entrances from Maryland into the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts reported a two-day Spring pilgrimage and an

all-day mid-winter planting demonstration. The National Capital reported a two-days' judging course and a flower show. New Jersey is working on conservation.

New York reported a judging course of six lectures last winter.

North Carolina reported that the Greensboro Council had planted Japanese cherries along the highways and is financing a book on gardening. Ohio has furnished plants, shrubs, and seeds to school children for planting along the highways. The Pennsylvania Federation has offered a gold medal to the club which shows the greatest achievement during the year. Tennessee's outstanding work is the planning of a memorial park, on the side of Lookout Mountain, to the late Ernest H. Wilson. The only materials to be used are the shrubs and flowers which Dr. Wilson has introduced. Texas is planting native material along their section of the Broadway Highway from New York to San Diego, and is to publish a book on cultural directions for Texas growers. West Virginia reported that one woman, in a small club, has planted 15,000 evergreens in memory of George Washington.

Many beautiful gardens on Signal Mountain were visited. Following the business meeting, members enjoyed a drive along Mission Ridge, visiting many lovely gardens. After visiting the Governor Blount mansion, private cars took the members to Smoky Mountain.

GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

MRS. WILLIAM KARCHER of Freeport was reelected president of the Garden Club of Illinois at the annual meeting held in April. Other officers for the coming year include Mrs. William H. Colvin, Evanston, first vice-president; Mrs. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Elgin, second vice-president; Mrs. D. M. Workman, La Grange, third vice-president; Mrs. C. D. Ewer, Wilmette, recording secretary; Mrs. Paul Battey, Glencoe, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. A. H. Adams of Oak Park, treasurer.

THE HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB JOINS FEDERATION

WE ARE pleased to welcome the Hartland Garden Club as a member of the State Garden Club Federation. The officers of the Hartland Club are, Mrs. R. Erickson, President; Rev. Ph. Henry Hartwig, Vice-president; Mrs. M. H. Hathaway, Secretary-Treasurer.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS AT JUDGING SCHOOL

ABOUT 150 garden club members took part in the flower judging contest school at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, May 14.

Four classes were judged, two on perfection of bloom, one on artistic arrangement in bowls, and another on artistic arrangement in vases.

The official judges were Mrs. W. L. Karcher of Freeport, Prof. J. G. Moore of Madison, and Mr. James Livingstone of Milwaukee.

First prize was won by Mrs. M. Vanderhoogt, Wauwatosa, with a score of 355 out of a possible 400, second by Mrs. Wilma Weart, Oconomowoc. They received as a premium a potted plant of Dianthus Beatrix sent by Swinson Brothers, Gloucester, Massachusetts.

The other winners were as follows: Mrs. A. F. Boerner, Cedarburg; Mrs. O. J. Reuss, Wauwatosa; Mrs. A. L. Morris, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Jos. Derse, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Geo. Love, Oconomowoc; Mrs. C. Pohlman, Wauwatosa; Mrs. Peter Myers, Racine, Mrs. Chas. Schuele, Oconomowoc; Mrs. D. Polacheck, Milwaukee; and Mrs. Roy Welch, Oconomowoc.

During the luncheon Mrs. W. L. Karcher spoke on the work of the garden clubs of Illinois. The Illinois Federation cleared $15,000.00 on their flower show held in March. This is the first time that they have ever made any money, and in fact, the first time that the garden clubs have taken the financial responsibility themselves. Mrs. Karcher said that the success of the organization and the show was due entirely to the cooperation of all the member clubs.

Prof. J. G. Moore had prepared a judging score card for judging artistic arrangement. This new score card is something we need and should study, in order that we may reach a common understanding of how to judge and arrange flowers. Prof. Moore's remarks on the subject brought forth many favorable comments.

Mr. James Livingstone told how to judge flowers from the standpoint of perfection of bloom. One of the samples in a class calling for three narcissus had four specimens. This was disqualified. Mr. Livingstone brought out that only the number called for in the class should be shown.

THE GARDEN CLUB MANUAL

MRS. FREDERIC FISHER, formerly president of the Garden Club of Illinois, has just announced publication of her book entitled "The Garden Club Manual" by the Macmillan Company, 65th Avenue, New York City.

Some of the interesting chapters in which garden club members will be particularly interested are "Organizing a Garden Club," "Constitution and by-laws," "Program," "Flower Shows," "Judging Points," "Civic Projects" and the "Junior Garden Club." The price is $1.80 each for orders received before publication which will be about July 1st.

THE DES MOINES FLOWER SHOW

THE Des Moines Garden Club deserves a great deal of credit for its wonderful garden and flower show staged in the Waterworks Park, May 22–24.

A number of beautiful gardens were exhibited and the old world flower markets were very interesting. Here one could see old world costumes and buy old world flowers, pottery and paintings.

The shadow box exhibits as well as wall niche, wall pockets, table arrangement and artistic flower arrangement exhibits were changed each day. If they had been left in place the show would have been much larger but there was not enough room in the buildings for them. The exhibitors who built the gardens asked for space indoors this year, instead of building them outdoors as last year, so there were no outdoor gardens.

Each afternoon and evening there was a program of dancing and music in the park which added interest to the show. Mr. John Servas who has had charge of the Chicago shows, was again present and had arranged all the exhibits to present a beautiful and interesting unit. Mr. Servas will again be at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, this summer in charge of the Commodore Hotel.

I had the pleasure of judging several interesting new classes, among them shadow boxes with arrangements of the Victorian Period, wall niches with modernistic arrangements and arrangements of flowering shrubs, economy luncheon tables and special occasion tables.

Des Moines a Beautiful City

Through the courtesy of A. C. Hottes of Better Homes and Gardens we were able to see many of the beauty spots of Des Moines as well as the wonderful plant of the Meredith Publishing Company, where millions of magazines are printed every month.

Des Moines has a beautiful residential section and many enthusiastic gardeners. The winding streets, large trees and well kept homes in the residential parts of the city make it a beautiful place in which to live.

We have nothing but praise for Iowa roads as much as we saw of them. Iowa is a state of rolling hills, large fertile farms and good concrete roads with plenty of bill boards. In fact no where else have we seen billboards hide beauty spots as on the trip to Des Moines.

While the Des Moines Show is not as large as the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation Show it is the largest put on by the clubs of one city we have seen.

SUM-MER-DEL CLUB JOINS FEDERATION

THE Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club voted at their May meeting to join the State Garden Club Federation.

We wish to welcome the Sum-Mer-Del Club as a member of the Federation.

Winners at the Garden and Flower Show

THE third annual Garden and Flower Show of The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held June 5th, 6th & 7th was an outstanding success from an educational and financial standpoint.

The large Horticultural Building at the State Fair Park was filled with exhibits. In spite of unusually bad weather both Saturday and Sunday the building was crowded each afternoon and evening. Expressions were heard on all sides praising the exhibits.

To the untiring efforts of Garden Club members must go the credit for the success of the show.

We are indebted to the Department of Agriculture and Markets for the use of the Horticultural Building. To the State Conservation Committee for the evergreens which were cut in northern Wisconsin while building roads. To the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific RR. FOR DELIVERING THEM FREE of charge to the State Fair Park.

Lack of the space prevents us from mentioning more details about the show in this issue.

WINNERS IN THE GARDEN CLUB PROJECTS

LITTLE GARDENS

ROCK GARDENS

First—Milwaukee Co. Hort. Society—Alpine Nook

Committee — Mrs. Arthur Jaeger; Mr. A. Hill; Mr. H. E. Parsons; Dr. H. Nolte.

Second—Cedarburg Garden Club —The Old Mill.

Committee—Mrs. John Rock; T. M. Behm; Carl Bauer.

INFORMAL GARDENS

First—Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club — An English Cottage Garden.

Committee — Mrs. Chester Thomas; Mrs. Wm. Delaporte.

Second—Milwaukee Co. Hort. Society—Informal Garden For The Small Home.

Committee—Mrs. A. L. Noerenberg; Mrs. Aug. W. Peters; Miss Mabel Thoms.

Third—Hillcrest Garden Club, West Allis—Garden in 1881—Same Garden in 1931.

Committee — Mrs. Geo. Leverenz; Mrs. A. Bruhn; Mrs. S. M. Hyatt.

Fourth—LaBelle Garden Club, Oconomowoc—Garden of Content.

Committee — Mrs. G. R. Love; Mrs. C. H. Herman; Mr. Hans Schmidt.

Fifth—Wauwatosa Garden Club Spring Garden.

Committee—Mrs. L. C. Urban; Mrs. Edw. Corrigan.

FORMAL GARDENS

Hawthorne Garden Club, Hales Corners —A Formal Garden.

Committee—Mrs. John Paul; Mrs. Elmer Godsell; Mrs. Geo. Gustafson; Mrs. J. M. Gaines; Mrs. Guy Cole.

GATE AND FENCE PLANTING

First — LaBelle Garden Club — Oconomowoc.

Committee — Mrs. Wm. Roth; Mrs. Chas. Jackson; Mrs. S. Welsh; Mrs. Roy Welch; Mr. Robt. Leaf.

Second — Wauwatosa Garden Club.

Committee—Mr. A. Wuchterl; Mr. R. Ferge; Mr. W. A. Peterman.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

First—Milwaukee Art Institute G. C.; A Greek Outdoor Theater.

Committee — Mrs. A. Bowers; Mrs. E. L. Smalley.

Second—Milwaukee Art Institute G. C.—Bermuda Home in Tin Can Alley.

Committee—Mrs. Henry Seelman.

Third — Art Institute Garden Club; An Outdoor Terrace. Mrs. Cyril Colnik.

TABLE DECORATION

SPECIAL OCCASION

First — Wauwatosa G. C. — Bridge Luncheon — Mrs. James Johnson.

Second — Wauwatosa G. C. — Bride's Shower—Mrs. E. C. Haasch.

Third — Wauwatosa G. C. — Birthday Dinner — Mrs. A. C. Isenring.

Fourth—Milw. Co. Hort. Society —Porch Luncheon—Mrs. C. Pohlman.

TABLE OF NATIONS

First—Elkhorn Garden Club — Switzerland—Mrs. R. Alder.

Second—West Allis Garden Club —Irish—Mrs. C. Harrington.

Third — Madison Rosarian — Irish — Miss Anna McLenegan.

Fourth — Madison Rosarian — Scotch—Miss Anna McLenegan.

FAMILY TABLE

First—Milw. Co. Hort. Society —Mrs. A. W. Krieger.

Second — North Shore G. C. — Mrs. Wm. Bowers.

BREAKFAST TABLE

First—Milw. Co. Hort. Society —Mrs. E. C. Haasch.

Second — Wauwatosa G. C.— Mrs. E. C. Haasch.

BREAKFAST TRAY

First—West Side Garden Club, Madison,Mrs. B. W. Wells.

Second—La Belle Garden Club, Oconomowoc, Mrs. A. L. Morris.

ROOM DECORATION

First—North Shore G. C., Shorewood, Mrs. A. Jaeger.

Second—La Belle G. C., Oconomowoc, Mrs. D. Weart.

Third—Milw. Co. Hort. Society, Mrs. A. W. Krieger.

Fourth—Milw. Co. Hort. Society, Mrs. C. Pohlman.

SHADOW BOXES

JAPANESE

First—Milw. Co. Hort. Society, Miss C. Dix.
Second—Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. O. J. Reuss.
Third—Wauwatosa G. C., Mrs. E. C. Haasch.
Fourth—Hillcrest G. C., Edith Meyers.

MODERNISTIC

First—Hillcrest Garden Club, Mrs. Geo. Leverenz.
Second—Elkhorn G. C., Jessie Sprague.
Third—La Belle G. C., Oconomowoc, Mrs. N. Evans.
Fourth—Hawthorne G. C., Hales Corners, Mrs. A. W. Sperber, Mrs. E. Hunt.

INDIVIDUAL OR ESTATES

Fred Pabst Estate — Hans Schmidt, Gardener, Oconomowoc. Beautiful formal arrangement around a fountain.

Mrs. Geo. A. Chamberlain, Milwaukee. Artistic arrangement of tulips, columbine, iris and pansies.

Mrs. H. Nixon, Hartland, Wis. Artistic arrangement of columbine and iris.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Robert Taylor, Milwaukee. Artistic arrangements of tulips and iris.

Mr. John Taylor, "The Hummocks", Milwaukee. Artistic arrangement of tulips, columbine and iris.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trostel, Milwaukee. Beautiful arrangement of orchids.

Jos. E. Uihlein Estate, Milwaukee. Beautiful large arrangement of lilacs, tulips, shasta daisy, and snapdragon. Four beautiful clivias.

A. C. Elser Estate, Milwaukee, Wis. Beautiful arrangement of regal lilies and gladiolus.

Mrs. Sol Zien, Milwaukee. Beautiful arrangement of French lilacs.

Miss Paula Uihlein, Milwaukee. Most beautiful collection of orchid plants and an arrangement of regal lilies.

FLORISTS

Milw. Florists Club—
Basket arrangement in the yellow and bronze colors with a blue contrast.

Holton & Hunkel Co., Milwaukee
Beautiful basket, annual larkspur, roses and glads.

Baumgarten Co., Milwaukee —
Beautiful arrangement of statice, stocks, annual larkspur, sweet peas, centuara and orchids in the orchid tints.

H. Locker & Sons, Wauwatosa.
Beautiful basket arrangement of roses, glads, snapdragons, and lupines.

SPECIAL FEATURES

CONSERVATORY EXHIBIT—Milw. City Park Board.
Most beautiful arrangement of unusual plants. Award of merit ribbon.

WOODLAND PRESERVATION EXHIBIT—Milw. Co. Park Board.
Woodland exhibit with unusual native plants; waterfall and pool. Awarded gold medal of Garden Club of Illinois, as most outstanding exhibit.

NURSERY EXHIBITS

Leading Wisconsin Nurserymen and Growers again built wonderful gardens. The Swartz Nursery Co. exhibited a rock garden and an informal perennial border.

A. L. Boerner of Cedar Hedge Nursery of Cedarburg had a beautiful perennial border banked with evergreens.

W. A. Toole of Baraboo had an informal garden with a small rockery and a wild flower corner.

The White Elm Nursery of Hartland again built a beautiful rock garden very practical for the small home grounds.

Schneider's Nursery and Landscape Co. of Milwaukee also had a lovely informal perennial garden.

Edwards Landscape Co. of Milwaukee designed an "Evergreen Retreat".

The Wisconsin Tree Service Co. of Milwaukee, The Arcade Mfg. Co., of Freeport, Ill., and the Rustic Garden Furniture Works of Janesville, also had exhibits which attracted a great deal of attention.

To these exhibitors who so willingly cooperated the Federation expresses its appreciation for helping make the show a success.

One of the most educating exhibits of the show was the "Plant Clinic" of the Division of Entomology of the State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

CUT FLOWER PREMIUMS

Collection of Iris not bearded
1st—Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee, Wis.

Artistic display 15 stalks
1st—Charlotte Vogt, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd—Hartland Garden Club, Hartland, Wis.

Artistic display of bearded iris
1st—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis, Wis.
2nd—Mr. James Johnson, Wauwatosa, Wis.
3rd—Mrs. R. W. Malisch, Hales Corners, Wis.

Stalk self colored white iris
1st—Miss Mabel Thoms, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd—Mr. LeMeiux, Wauwatosa.
3rd—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis, Wis.

Stalk self colored yellow iris
1st—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis, Wis.

Stalk pink iris
1st—Mr. Le Meiux, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd—A. Hill, Wauwatosa, Wis.
3rd—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis, Wis.

Specimen—Plicata iris
1st—Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd—Mrs. C. Holberg, West Allis, Wis.
3rd—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis

Stalk lavender iris
1st—Miss Mabel Thoms, Milwaukee
2nd—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis
3rd—A. Hill, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Specimen Amocana type iris
1st—E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson

Specimen dark blue
1st—Mr. Le Meiux, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd—Mrs. W. A. Arend, West Allis
3rd—Mrs. W. Bowers, Milwaukee

Specimen iris blended tones
2nd—Mrs. C. Pohlman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Specimen stalk bi-color
3rd—Mrs. J. Arend, West Allis

Specimen stalk reddish tones
1st—Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee
2nd—A. Hill, Wauwatosa
3rd—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis

Sweepstake Iris
Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee

(Continued on page 301)

News of The Garden Clubs

HOLLYHOCKS

The tall and graceful hollyhocks
Are rapping on my windowpane,
They are always bright and cheerful
In sunshine or in rain.

They're clad in colored petticoats
And flounces, starched so neat and prim,
Scarcely moving now their branches
Or dainty petals trim.

I love those stately hollyhocks,
Those gorgeous blossoms, rich and grand;
That often tower above my head
Or bend to kiss my hand.

VIDA B. BUTCHER,
Oconomowoc

JUNE

Ho, June with your roses rare,
Azure sky and white clouds
That go sailing here and there,
Like ships at sea.
We welcome you!

Ho, June with your gentle breeze,
Kissing soft sweet clover,
For the busy yellow bees
In the morning.
We welcome you!

Ho, June with your verdant hills,
Making love to summer
With your sweet-toned purling rills
Of clear water.
We welcome you!

VIDA B. BUTCHER

MADISON GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. F. E. Ballard, Secretary

The Madison Garden Club meeting May 12th had a rare treat in the illustrated Free Travelogue given by Mr. Tiemann of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory.

He began and ended his lecture with slides made from pictures of the beautiful trees from our own University campus. Interesting foreign trees were shown, some of their uses named, and pieces or bark, seed or wood were shown from his table collection.

The Garden Club is cooperating with the city schools in forming Junior Garden Clubs.

RACINE CLUB STUDIES ANNUALS

Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Sec.

The Racine Garden Club held a most instructive meeting at the Vocational School on the evening of May 11.

Mr. Robert E. Lassen and Mrs. Ernest Smieding talked on the different varieties of annuals, followed by a discussion whereby the members gained valuable information concern-

ing their care and culture. Mr. Lassen brought many varieties of flowers with him for demonstration, among those which attracted most attention being snapdragons, clarkia, schizanthus, stock and a large cabbage blossom, which was an unusual bloom to many of the group. A few of the annuals recommended by Mr. Lassen included blue morning glory, heliotrope, browallia, lantana and African daisy.

The Flower Show Committee announced that Memorial Hall has been selected as the site for the 1931 Flower Show and the date has been set as August 22 and 23.

LA BELLE CLUB STUDIES IRIS

Mrs. David Weart

The La Belle Garden Club meeting was held at the home of Robert Leaf on May 4.

Mrs. Charles Jackson was in charge of the program and told of the origin of the Iris. Different species were described by Mrs. R. J. Love, Mrs. Sidney Welch, Miss Mabel Gourlie, Mrs. Chas. Schuele and Mrs. Wm. McDowell.

Each member responded to roll call with a brief description of their favorite Iris. Several of the interesting and newer varieties were:

Autumn King-blossoms both in Spring and Fall. Freida Mohr, a California origination, one of the finest pinks. White Knight, a pure white, no markings and delicately scented. Filifolia, an improved strain of Spanish Iris, with very dainty blooms. The Dutch Iris is also an improved strain of the Spanish.

The Program Committee has appointed different members to take charge of the program each month, which stimulates interest.

SUM-MER-DEL CLUB MEETING

Mrs. W. W. Parker

The Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club held its April meeting at the home of Mrs. Frederick Syburg. The first hour was spent walking through the woodland, noting spring flowers and birds and various shrubs. Later an interesting program was given indoors.

Mrs. H. B. Jacques gave the shrub study, Mrs. Wm. Hornburg, the Calendar for the month and Mrs. Rufus Erickson talked on the Migration of Birds. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY SOCIETY MEETING

Mabel Thoms, Secretary

At the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society meeting held April 28th, Mrs. W. A. Delaporte read the Nature Poem, "The Heart of the Tree," by Henry Cuyler Bunner.

The speakers for the evening were Mr. Ernest Bruncken of the Board of Harbor Commissioners and Mr. C. B. Whitnall of the City Planning Commission.

Mr. Bruncken using the subject, "Trees with whom I have made Friends," told us about the white birches he first learned to love in his childhood home in Germany. He described a wonderful beech forest of 80-year-old trees which were grown, as the foresters called it, by the 120 year rotation plan. Because coal came into use for fuel, beechwood lost its value and the forests were cut down at 80 years of age, before financially matured and the land turned into spruce plantations. Then, as a young man he came to Wisconsin and found the beautiful white pines and hemlock trees which are unknown to the children of today. The hard maples of Wisconsin, the tulip trees and the sweet gum of the South also aroused his admiration. Although he thought he had had adventures with trees in various states he realized he had never really seen trees until he saw the trees of California. The most common and striking is the Eucalyptus or blue gum. The giant Sequoias are a magnificent sight and there is nothing as beautiful and wonderful in all the world as the baby redwoods which resemble tree ferns.

"Environment Affecting Horticulture" was Mr. Whitnall's topic. He expressed the view that life of all kinds has started out and developed under natural forces. Natural laws are manifest but they are not written; although there will come a time when natural laws will be harmonized with the written ones. Another interesting fact brought out by him was that plants and animals live side by side in perfect equilibrium; the waste of one is food for the other. In the

air the oxygen given off by the plant is essential to human beings and the carbon dioxide given off by man is absorbed by the vegetation. The appreciation of Horticulture has so much to do in guiding us to make things better. Man has done much to mar the landscape; but now he is learning to restore it.

Mr. Whitnall also told us that the dandelion is the plant which comes first to redeem the clay soil, followed by the clover which grows in the holes made by the dandelions. After many years the soil has become enriched by the clover and then one plant after another begins to take hold, eventually redeeming the soil. A studied plan seems to be followed; although nothing but natural forces are at work. He concluded his talk by saying, "We hope that in the near future our cities will be laid out in harmony with the natural landscape."

OSHKOSH SOCIETY MEETING

Florence Winchester, Secretary

At the May meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society an interesting travel talk was given by Mr. H. C. Christensen who spent several months in the South and West this past winter.

The meeting was attended by about 80 members and guests. Following a picnic supper the program opened with community singing, followed by Mr. Christensen's talk. The first place of interest he visited was New Orleans, noted for its historical background. He then journeyed West, travelling through large sugar plantations and many rice and cotton fields.

Few flowers were in bloom in the state of Texas he found, due to a heavy frost. Crossing the desert was very uninteresting at that time of year, but when he reached southern California, Imperial Valley was beautiful. He saw a few date palm plantations. The leaves were immense, growing from 12 to 15 feet long, and clusters of fruit were hanging on the trees.

The parks in Los Angeles have changed since his last visit about twenty-five years ago. The auto has brought about this change. He noticed a large number of evergreen trees in the West which are entirely different from those in Wisconsin. The Cypress seemed to predominate.

Glendale Cemetery, the most beautiful cemetery in the world, was visited. There were many beautiful flower gardens there, the most impressive being the "Garden of Meditation."

He visited the wholesale flower markets and was surprised to learn that the Japanese grow and sell most of these flowers. The Americans raise and sell the unusual varieties.

Mr. Christensen told of the many hedges throughout the parks, which are cut to represent animals and other figures, and of Fern Canyon in one of the parks, which is especially lovely. Here he found the Australian tree fern growing to a great height and seeming to be very hardy. In some places the tiny green plant known as "baby's tears" is used as a carpet on the ground.

One question was asked—"Can Anemone Japonica or windflower be grown here and how?" The answer was—"It can be grown here, but it is not hardy. Then, too, it blooms so late that the flowers are usually frosted."

This was the last meeting to be held in town. The June meeting will be with Mr. James Roe. The July meeting, our annual strawberry festival will be held with Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Rasmussen.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Vader and Mr. and Mrs. E. Wright were hosts and hostesses for the evening. Mrs. P. Koehn had charge of the supper.

ELKHORN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Charles A. Jahr, Sec.

The May meeting of the Elkhorn Garden Club was held Friday evening, May 1st, in the County Court room.

After a discussion on the damage done by dogs in gardens, club members thought something should be done about confining dogs. The following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED: That the City Council be petitioned to further an investigation as to a dog license ordinance in order to control the molestation and destruction of gardens and flowers by dogs.

Our program consisted of two splendid papers. Mrs. W. J. Tubbs talked on "How to Make a Border with Continuous Bloom."

The other paper was given by Miss Ellen Bussey. It was entitled "A Botany Lesson."

HILLCREST CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Lisle Horton, Secretary

On May 14, the Hillcrest Garden Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Myers.

Our plans are made for the Flower Show and everyone is busy.

The "Glory of the Garden" by Rudyard Kipling was read. Mrs. Berger gave an interesting article on "The Lily," especially mentioning the Dog-Tooth Violet, a member of the lily family. It takes the plant seven years to develop from the seed to the blooming stage.

At the close of the meeting the club enjoyed seeing the new rock garden our hostess is making.

NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. O. G. Krause

Mrs. Wm. A. Bowers, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs entertained the North Shore Garden Club at her home on May 20th. Mrs. Arthur Jaeger, an enthusiastic rock gardener for the past seven years, gave us a very interesting as well as instructive talk in which she described how to make a rock garden and gave a list of the most desirable plants hardy in this locality.

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Jaeger's paper will be published in an early issue.)

WAUWATOSA CLUB MEETING

The Wauwatosa Garden Club met at the high school May 21. The program for the summer outdoor meetings was outlined.

The club was invited to visit Wychwood, a wild flower and bird preserve at Lake Geneva on May 23.

The chairman of the Junior Garden Club requested gladioli and dahlia roots to be planted by the children for our annual flower show.

An urgent appeal was made for flowers for the Flower Guild.

The program of the evening was opened by a flute solo rendered by Lawrence Hoadley.

Mrs. Edna Sewell read her attractive poem, "Where are the Gardens."

Mr. Rahmlow, the guest speaker, first reported the progress of plans for the State Garden and Flower Show in June. He was very optimistic concerning the show's success.

His illustrated lecture was on "Outdoor Living Rooms and Peonies."

"If homes are beautiful the city will be beautiful," said Mr. Rahmlow, "therefore the street planting should be unified, and attractive. The conservation of trees is very necessary because they act as a reservoir."

Outdoor living rooms may be formal or informal. The plan should not be developed all at once but should extend over a period of five to ten years. Some good suggestions made by Mr. Rahmlow were as follows. The heavier planting should be at corners and thinner at sides. There should be backers, fillers and edgers. A nook more or less secluded is most alluring; the lawn should be open and free for use; the sky line is most interesting if irregular; a back-ground is most important, for it causes other things to stand out; lawn furniture should be sombre as too bright tables and chairs detract from the beauty of flowers and shrubs.

Mr. Rahmlow suggested September 15 as a good time to plant peonies. They should be planted with the bud one and one-half to two inches below the soil level for they will not bloom if planted too deep.

He spoke of the increasing use of tree peonies. Mr. Koch, one of our members, has good success with tree peonies.

The meeting adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Peter in June.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Edna Mae Sewell, Secretary

Miss Mabel Cooper entertained the West Allis Garden Club, May 20, at the Cooper farm. All but two members were present. Mrs. Kreinitz and Mrs. Cooper were most welcome guests.

In spite of the wintry winds, garden enthusiasm was aroused by the view of blossoming orchards which surround the home.

Correspondence relative to the State Flower Show from Mr. Rahmlow was read and the different exhibits entered by the members. There was a discussion of what perennials would be ready for display.

Mrs. Stoll, our president, gave an inspiring review of Jens Jensen's lecture sponsored by the Art Institute Club.

Mrs. Sewell was asked to present the work of the Flower Guild.

Mrs. Corrigan's message on the Fower Guild was delivered and the club voted to assume a week's work during the year and to offer assistance during the Lilac Time drive.

Poppy and Chinese Forget-me-not seeds, oriental poppy and daisy plants were distributed by Mrs. Sewell.

In closing the meeting Mrs. Stoll urged co-operation and loyalty of every member to give every possible support before and during the State Flower Show.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Martha Krienitz.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Mabel Thoms

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society held its regular meeting in the Public Museum on Tuesday, May 26th.

The annual election was held. The officers are: Huron H. Smith, president; Fay B. Coon, vice-president; Mrs. Irving P. Lorentz, secretary-treasurer.

As guest speaker we had Mr. O. J. Noer of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, who gave us an interesting and instructive talk on "Soils and Fertilizers."

No regular meetings will be held during June and July, instead a Garden Pilgrimage will be made on June 21st.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS GARDEN CLUB RECEIVES $1,000 DONATION FOR LILACS

Mrs. G. W. Millard, Sec.

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club held its May meeting at the home of Mrs. M. Woolf. The spacious living room was filled with beautiful bouquets of different varieties of lilacs.

Mr. I. P. Witter gave a most inspiring talk on lilacs.

He said the lilac had the greatest length of bloom of any shrub. It is most hardy, easy to cultivate and will flourish in any soil not too acid. The best time to plant is in the spring. There is such a great variety of colors making possible beautiful backgrounds or hedges.

Mr. Witter said, "Why not have a 'Lilac Time' in Wisconsin Rapids, and make this place a mecca for beauty loving tourists, as in Portland with its roses?" He suggested means of procedure and planting locations. At the close of his talk he donated $1 000.00 to the Garden Club to be used in establishing an annual "Lilac Time."

The members accepted Mr. Witter's suggestions and gift with enthusiasm and the Civic Department of the Club is to have a meeting with Phelps Wyman, Milwaukee landscape architect, to formulate plans.

FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Theo. Ward

The Fort Atkinson Garden Club made a tour of interesting gardens in and about the city on Thursday, May 21. After meeting at the home of Miss Abbie Kyle, they visited the gardens of E. L. White, W. R. Gates, Mrs. Elizabeth Short, Mrs. Ed. Smith, A. R. Hoard, E. H. Miles, and the rock gardens of Mrs. Theo. Ward, J. P. Cranston, Charles Yahn and Carrol Downing.

They then enjoyed a wiener roast at the home of Abbie Kyle, after which they met at the Library where Miss Alice Drought of Madison gave an interesting talk on "Perennials."

The club plans to give a flower show June 13-14.

Mrs. Herbert Main extended an invitation to the club to meet at her home June 28, when Mr. Robert Lowry of La Crosse will give a talk.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club members were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Main, Thursday evening, May 28, the occasion being a week-end visit to the Main family by Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Lowry of the Exchange State Bank at La Crosse. Mr. Lowry, although a banker by profession, is an ardent devotee of horticulture and a writer to some extent on garden topics. After a visit through Mrs. Main's gardens and a short session under the guidance of Mrs. Lowry, considering the relative merits of flower vases brought in for the occasion, Mr. Lowry was asked to relate some of his experiences and impressions derived from his hobby. He discussed at length some of the causes for the extinction of certain of our wild flowers, practical garden methods, choice varieties of various plants, light soil treatment, and co-operation with ones associates.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Lowry read several poems she had composed during their visit here.

Of particular interest was a spray of Hugonis Roses from Mrs. Fuller's garden.

Summer Care of Perennials

MRS. M. VANDER HOOGT, Wauwatosa

IN THE early spring as soon as the ground permits we must get busy and cultivate all our perennials and keep it up during the entire summer. We must cultivate around the plants and keep the soil loosened around them. Only in this way can we keep the weeds under control.

Doesn't it just hurt you to see a clump of lovely flowers with just lots of grass and weeds growing among them? The best way to keep your weeds under control is to get out after a rain in the spring as soon as the weeds start to grow and keep after them. This will not take so much time if it is done right from the start. Then during the summer months there will be but few weeds to be taken care of.

If slow growing plants are set six to twelve inches apart, the medium height plants twelve to eighteen inches apart, the tall plants at least two or three feet apart, they can be easily cultivated and it will be easy to get rid of all the weeds.

At the Milwaukee Home Show a lady talked to me about rock gardens. She said: "I think rock gardens are very hard to take care of especially the weeding."

I said, "I don't think they are any harder to keep clean than other plants because they are usually low growing and so compact that they choke the weeds. Of course, there will be some weeds. But if we get at them early in the spring they won't cause much trouble." She said, "I suppose you just have to pick them out with your fingers singly." You certainly do and get right down on your knees on a pillow and work into the ground. All the gardeners expect to do that.

Some New Varieties

Some of the newer perennials and perennials that are not new but seldom seen are the different Pentstemons which are beautiful—the Siberian wall flower with its lovely yellow and brown shaded stalks and fragrant perfume, Salvia-Farinacea, and Azurea Grandiflora. These I grew last year, starting them early in my hot-bed, and I had beautiful blooms the latter part of summer. I do hope they will winter, but am told they are very sensitive.

Scabiosa Caucasica is not new, but seldom seen. Sidalcea grows two to three feet high, with graceful spikes of long stemmed flowers, the colors varying from a light pink to deep rose shades. Meconopsis Baileyii, the blue poppy is very beautiful in England, but there are a number of people here who have tried it, but have not been successful. I have tried them without success, and I am going to try again. The different Thalictrums are beautiful, though not new. The Artemesia-silver king with its beautiful grey foliage and Artemesia Lactiflora with its long spikes of white bead flowers, is lovely for height in the background. These are a few that I have grown, and which are splendid, though not seen in even some of our larger gardens.

Now in regard to protecting our perennials during the winter. I think if they are young plants that have been just planted out in the fall, they need a bit of covering. But on the whole, most of our perennials are very hardy and need no covering. If you do cover them, do not be too anxious in spring to uncover them, but do it gradually, first removing a little, or loosening the covering until all danger of frost is over, and then take off the entire covering. If you do cover your plants, they are all the more sensitive to the cold at the beginning. I know this winter when the weather was so mild, I was just itching to take off the covering. I read

(Continued on page 302)

LILIES

"It is the time of Roses," the poet would say
But our Madonnas are blooming today.
Reverently, my head, I lowly bow
For a shrine is created in the garden now.

No wonder you first bloomed on Easter Morn
For only your purity could such sanctuary adorn.
And many a stranger passing by,
Pauses and worships, even as I.

Thankfulness to Him who gave the light,
The rain, the earth and to me my sight.
Your fragrance permeates everywhere
Like incense filling the summer air.

Your slender stalks with each gorgeous crown
Proclaims the Mother's name of sacred renown.
Lessons repeated in lovely flowers
Sent to convert cynics in this world of ours.

Six star pointed petals, each an emblem is found;
Faith, Hope and Charity ever abound,
Linked with love, loyalty and wisdom too,
Shall harmonize World people and World avarice subdue.

EDNA MAE SEWELL

Score Card for Judging Flower Arrangements

J. G. MOORE

AS THE principal object in exhibits of bouquets where arrangement is considered is to develop skill in artistic arrangement of flowers, the greatest emphasis should be placed on "arrangement." The allotment of points in this score card is made on that basis.

Score Card

Flowers	60
Arrangement of flowers	100
Container	40
TOTAL	200

The purpose in using a large number of points is to make it easier for the judge if he should desire to subdivide the points allotted among the various items of consideration under the different headings.

In reaching a decision as to the number of points to be allotted under each heading to an individual entry, the following items should receive consideration:

1. *Flowers*
   (a) Perfection of bloom.
   Color Clarity. Should be free from "muddiness."
   Stem. Possess grace and strength.
   Freedom from blemish. Free from mechanical, insect or disease blemish and any growth malformation.
   (b) Foliage.
   Amount and distribution. Need not be all of the natural foliage. Should be sufficient to avoid a feeling of sparseness but not so much as to cause crowding. Foliage should be well distributed along the stem.
   Type. Should be foliage of the species. If not, preferably that which most nearly approaches in form and color the foliage of the flower used.
   Freedom from blemish. Same as for flowers.

This score card and explanation for judging was used very successfully at the judging school held by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, on May 14.

There is a need for a better understanding between exhibitors and judges as to the basis on which both arrangements and individual blooms are judged. We hope this score card will be the means of establishing this understanding.

Prof. J. G. Moore acknowledges the cooperation of Prof. Wm. Longenecker of the Department of Landscape Design of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in preparing this score card.

2. *Arrangement.*
   Density. Avoid crowding—"airiness" is usually highly desirable in a bouquet. Limit the number of flowers and amount of foliage or increase the size of the container.
   Color. Consider color harmony, color dominances, (one color predominating) and position (proper location of different colors, shades or tints).
   Form. There should be harmony in kinds used. Outline of composition, in general there should be symmetry.
   Balance. Freedom from lop-sidedness. (need not be absolutely symmetrical).
   Unity. From any point of view the composition should appear as one. There should be no "holes" in the composition.
   Adaptability to use. This may materially influence the shape, height, and size of the composition.
3. *Container.*
   Size. Such as to give a feeling of stability without being disproportionate to the size of the bouquet.
   Form. Such as to harmonize with the flowers used.
   Color. Such as to enhance value of flowers.
   Simplicity. There should be no representations of flowers, animals or other designs which emphasize the container.

When the container is a basket the use of ribbon on the handle is permissible. Care should be exercised to choose a color which harmonizes with the composition and which does not destroy the sequence of color. The use of too much ribbon destroys balance in the composition. Dull finished ribbon is preferable to "glossy" types.

PLANTS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

(Continued from page 279)

really is more permanent in a shady place. Linaria Cymbalaria, the Kenilworth Ivy may be grown in the smallest shady rockery. Raise it from seed put where you want it to grow because it does not transplant very well. It will not live over winter but will self-sow and will not become a pest. Linaria alpina is even smaller. It also has lavender flowers with the added attraction of an orange spot. Linaria alpina must be started from seed each year. It sometimes acts like a biennial but does not self-sow.

The Epimediums are lovely. The flowers remind one of some of the small orchids, and the foliage is lovely the summer through. Dianthus seguieri is one of the few Dianthus that will grow and bloom in the shade. It comes late in the season and so is very welcome. Dicentra eximia, the wild bleeding heart, also grows in the shade. The large, bold leaves of Saxifraga Cordifolia are effective the year through in a shady rock garden.

Flower Arrangements for Tables

MRS. C. E. STRONG

IT HAS been said that a woman shows her individuality and her originality — or lack of it — in her clothes, her home and her bouquets.

Arranging flowers is an art that should be studied carefully, I might even say prayerfully, for we need to know them and love them before we try to use them in our homes.

The Japanese — from whom we may gather many helpful suggestions — excel in this art. They have spent centuries in its study. Each flower, bud and leaf, and the position in which they are placed means something to them.

We realize that we cannot copy with a few careless gestures — something that years of study and practice has taught them. Personally I think it would be foolish to try, for their mode of living is so very different, their bouquets would not fit in our homes.

Nevertheless we can learn from them the most important rules for artistic arrangement of flowers.

They teach that flowers must never be crowded, that buds and foliage enhance the beauty of every open blossom, that every type of flower has some particular style of vase or bowl suitable for that flower.

They have a mental picture of the arrangement as it will appear before they even cut the flowers. Thought is essential in the making of a bouquet, just as it is in the painting of a picture, or doing any worth while thing.

The following easily remembered rules are the basis of all good flower arrangement, whether Japanese or any other: —Never crowd flowers. Use plenty of foliage, preferably that of the flowers used. Use buds as well as open blossoms. Choose a vase or bowl suitable to the type of flowers used. To these rules so carefully practiced by the Japanese may be added one other of equal importance: Never forget in arranging flowers for the table that the game of peek-a-boo is neither permissable nor agreeable — and regulate the height of your bouquets.

This does not mean that they should be, or need be, flat and formless — far from it, if we study nature's arrangement of bud and blossom.

With these rules in mind, the woman of originality plays up her individuality when she arranges bouquets for the table. She studies her room and its coloring, for that is the background; the cloth she will use, its texture and color; the dishes; she keeps in mind the occasion for which the decoration is planned. Will it be a simple affair or more elaborate and formal?

She chooses the flowers that give a perfect ensemble, arranging them in the way she likes best, for she does not have a certain type of arrangement because Mrs. Smith — or Mrs. Brown who lives in her town and orders her flowers from a florist, invariably has it.

Even though she may order the flowers from her florist, she has definite ideas as to the decorations.

If she prefers rich glowing colors, she uses them, for the more delicate shades do not appeal to her. If she doubts her artistic eye, she is careful at first about using several varieties and colors.

CUT FLOWER PREMIUMS

(Continued from page 295)

Collection of 25 varieties of iris
1st—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis, Wis.
2nd—Miss C. Vogt, Milwaukee, Wis.
Collection 6 varieties
1st—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis, Wis.
2nd—Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee

PEONIES
10 Blooms double peonies
1st—Mrs. F. A. Smith, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Red or crimson double peonies
1st—Mrs. A. J. Derse, Oconomowoc
2nd—Miss Sarah Francis, Elkhorn
3rd—Wis. Rapids Garden Club
Sweepstake peony
Mrs. C. E. Dorris, Oconomowoc

ROSES
Artistic basket
Mrs. A. L. Noerneberg, Milwaukee
Artistic Bowl
Mrs. R. W. Malisch, Hales Corners

PERENNIALS
Artistic bouquet of columbine
1st—Mr. LeMeiux, Wauwatosa
2nd—Mrs. Harry Sampson, West Allis
3rd—Mrs. H. B. Hitz, Nashotah, Wis.

LILIES
1st—Mrs. Esther Phillips, Wauwatosa

SHASTA DAISY
Artistic Vase
1st—E .L. White, Ft. Atkinson
Artistic vase pyrethrum
1st—E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson
2nd—Cors Rotier, East Troy
3rd—Marie Phillips, Wauwatosa
Artistic basket of oriental poppies
1st—Mrs. A. W. Krieger, Wauwatosa
2nd—Mrs. R. W. Malisch, Hales Corners
3rd—Mrs. W. McDowell, Oconomowoc
Artistic basket lupine
1st—Miss M. Krienitz, West Allis
2nd—Mrs. R. W. Malisch, Hales Corners
3rd—Mrs. C. E. Dorris, Oconomowoc
Bowl of pansies
1st—Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa
2nd—Mrs. James Johnson, Wauwatosa
3rd—Mrs. Le Meiux, Wauwatosa
Basket any other variety of perennials
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The Gladiolus Is My Favorite Flower

E. C. HAASCH

PERHAPS you will say it is the dahlia or some other flower that is the king of flowers, but let us consider the gladiolus, we who have grown it and become "glad fans".

Gladiolus are so easy to grow that even if you do not have good luck with other flowers, as a rule you can hardly fail with the "glad." It is worth quite a bit to start out with this feeling of success practically assured.

Buying good gladiolus bulbs should not be considered an expense but an investment because you keep the bulbs over from year to year and there is a constant increase. This idea could be carried further, of course, to prove that buying any sort of flower bulbs, plants and seeds should not be considered an expense for the growing of flowers adds to your happiness and health.

The gladiolus is one of the easiest flowers to grow, but that alone should not mean too much. Weeds are easy to grow. What counts is what you have after you have grown them, and that is where the "glads" shine. A medium sized gladiolus bulb will send up one and perhaps two spikes. A large bulb usually produces three and sometimes four spikes. A spike is a tall shoot that comes out of the leaves and produces the blossom.

Not all the blossoms open at once. A few varieties like Phipps and others will sometimes display all or nearly all the blossom of a spike at one time. Usually the lower buds unfold one after another, beginning at the bottom until the topmost buds are open. They last for a week or ten days, or with some varieties as long as 18 or 20 days.

The flowers may be cut as soon as the first bud is partly open or before it unfolds at all. They will continue to open up if placed in water. Thus the cream of the garden can be transferred into the house for the dining room table and it is not unusual to have them bloom for ten days or more indoors.

The gladiolus is becoming more and more popular as people discover new ways for using it for garden display and cut flowers. It is becoming very popular in the garden because one can have a long period of bloom by planting different varieties some of which bloom earlier than others. Also, by planting different sizes of bulbs of the same or different varieties, blooms from the small bulbs coming after the others are gone.

Many varieties send out additional spikes as side shoots. A few even produce good sized spikes from the stump after the main spike has been cut. The Los Angeles is especially noted for this having won the name "the cut and come again glad". Plant them in rows, clumps or masses. A nice way to use them around the house and lawn is to plant each color or variety separately in small groups. The space around the edges of shrubery can be utilized in this way.

You will never enjoy flowers to the fullest measure until you begin to plant named varieties and learn to know each by its own name, as you know your best and closest friends.

There are today thousands of named varieties and more are being originated and introduced each year. We sometimes wonder just how long this can continue. The answer is, when there are so many people on earth that no further variation in appearance, habit, etc., is possible—then the limit shall have been reached in gladiolus origination. However, out of the thousands introduced only a few hundred are of merit. Others are discarded.

It is the problem of the grower who specializes in glads to sort out the better kinds and discard the less desirable.

A GARDEN FOR LOVERS

Costs—$1,500,000.

AN UNKNOWN benefactor, "a wealthy benefactor," has offered to provide $1,500,000 to build a garden for lovers in the city of London. The scheme, according to public officials, is still "very much in the air" because of the difficulty of finding a site that is large enough, but if it goes through the garden probably will be built in Regent's Park and the garden will be "for the exclusive use of young lovers." Mr. George Landsbury, to whom the money has been offered, says, "I like the idea myself."

We cannot know just what is in that rich man's heart. Perhaps he remembers his own courtship days, when he held his sweetheart's hand in a great crowd and stole kisses on dark corners at midnight and looked up and down furtively, beforehand, to be sure that no one was near. He may have seen young lovers walking the streets at night, very pathetically, and a burst of sympathy toward them may have burst open his money bags. So he plans a garden in which lovers may sit on a green bank and hunt for four leaf clovers together and pick petals from daisies and say, "She loves me—she loves me not—" And somewhere in that garden there should be a green maze in which a youth and maiden may lose themselves and be quite alone, and not care whether they ever do find their way out again.—From the Wisconsin News.

SUMMER CARE OF PERENNIALS

Mrs. M. Vander Hoogt, Wauwatosa

(Continued from page 299)

an article in one of the magazines where a man goes to Florida during March every year, so he isn't tempted to take the covering off his flowers. But, poor we, who have to stay right here, just have to be patient and keep on getting itches until it is time to remove the covering.

FASSETT'S 'SPRING FLORA OF WISCONSIN'

ALBERT M. FULLER

Associate Curator Milwaukee Public Museum

PERSONS interested in the flowering plants of Wisconsin, especially those interested in growing our native plants, will welcome this manual of spring flowers by Dr. N. C. Fassett of the Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin. Dr. Fassett had his botanical training under Professor Fernald of Harvard University, one of the authors of Gray's Manual of Botany, 7th edition. He is thoroughly acquainted with our Wisconsin plant life and has made a special study of its distribution in the state.

There is an ever-increasing number of amateurs, who are no longer satisfied with superficial identification of plants obtained by consulting popular handbooks on the subject. These handbooks with their illustrations have done much good, but they are limited in their scope. On the other hand, Gray's Manual is difficult for the amateur to use because of the technical terms which are employed.

The "Spring Flora of Wisconsin" has one hundred and seventy-five pages. It is bound in an attractive cloth board cover. There are four hundred and fifteen pen and ink drawings contained in twenty-nine plates. The introduction contains general information on classification and identification of flowering plants. The section dealing with the collecting and pressing of plants is particularly good. The keys to the families, genera and species are simple, based to a great extent on non-technical characters and are very usable. The scientific names of most of the common plants are accompanied by the common names. The descriptions of the genera and species are simple and short. The frequency of occurrence of the various species with their habitat and distribution are given, which is very important, when the cultivation of plants is in question.

The price of this book is $1.25. The Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin has charge of the distribution of the "Spring Flora of Wisconsin." The book can be obtained through your book dealer or by sending to the Department of Botany, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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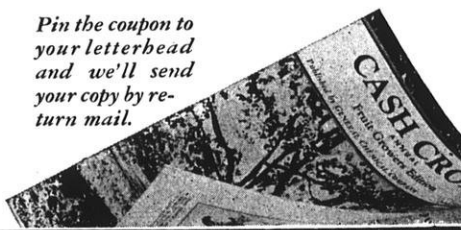

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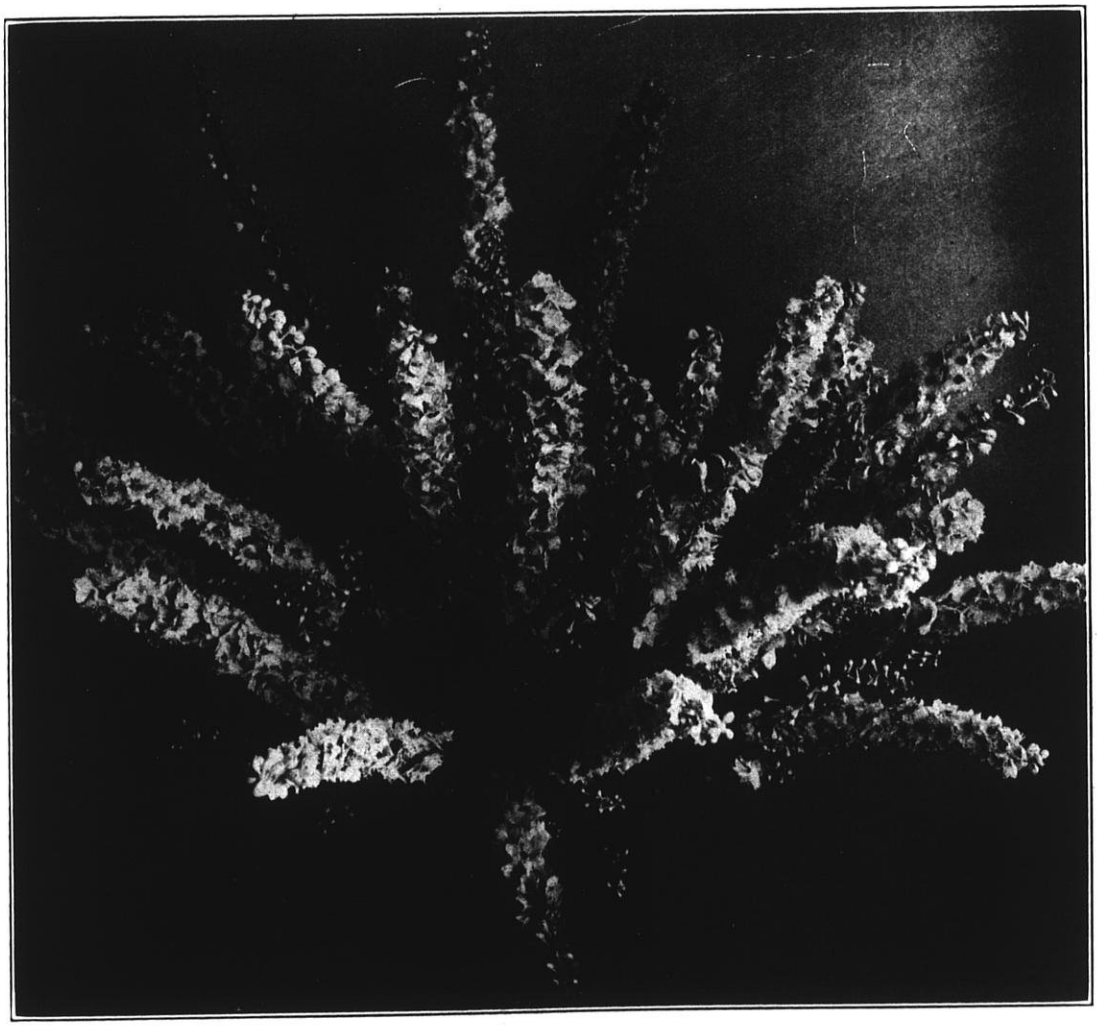

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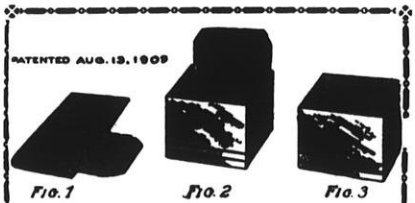

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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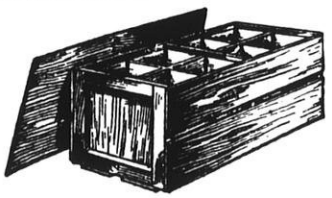

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2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely hortioultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Early History of Horticulture in Wisconsin

THE first historical record of the State Horticural Society was printed in 1868. This report contains a short historical account of the Horticultural activities in Wisconsin before this date.

A small phamphlet of the transactions of the society was published in 1865 by the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association but had been lost by 1868. The following historical account was printed in that year.

The Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association was organized in November 1853, at Whitewater, and Hans Crocker, Esq., of Milwaukee, seems to have been elected President, Mark Miller, of Janesville, Recording Secretary, D. J. Powers, Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Parker, Treasurer, and Chas. Gifford, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

First Fair in 1854

The first Fair of the Association was held in the city of Milwaukee on the 5th and 6th of October, 1854, in Young's Hall, during the time of the Fair of the State Agricultural Society in the same city. In the November number of the Wisconsin Farmer it is stated:

"This exhibition of the fruits of Wisconsin exceeded the exceeded the expectations of every one who looked in to see it. It is no exaggeration to say that the show of apples, as a whole, taking account the number of varieties, size, fairness and perfectness of maturity, could not be beaten, by any other State. A visitor remarked that he had attended like exhibitions in New York, but that this show of apples far surpasses any he had ever seen before. Over 100 varieties were on the tables. The show of pears and grapes was excellent, and could not be beaten in quality. There were also some good specimens of peaches and quinces."

There were thirty-three entries by different persons of apples, varying from one to fifty-four. Sixteen entries of pears, four of peaches, seven of plums, three of quinces and fourteen of grapes. The premiums, twenty-five in number, amounted to $103. But though the fair was a success for the Association, yet being held at the same time as the fair of the Agricultural Society, it operated injuriously to the latter by removing nearly all fruit from its tables.

The second annual exhibition was held at Milwaukee on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1855, in connection with the Milwaukee Horticultural Society; and a premium list prepared for apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes and quinces, was published in the *Farmer* of that year. The exhibition was said to be a success, and to fully confirm the anticipations of the preceding year. There is no record of any meetings of the society, published, and the officers were probably the same as for the preceding year.

In 1855

The annual meeting of 1855 was held at Janesville on the 27th of November, at which H. J. Starin of Whitewater was elected president, C. Hawley of Milwaukee, D. Worthington of Delafield, and T. Drake of Racine County, Vice-Presidents, Mark Miller of Janesville, Recording Secretary, Chas. Gifford, of Wauwatosa, Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Parker of Milwaukee, Treasurer, and J. C. Brayton of Aztalan, A. L. Castleman, and A. G. Hanford of Waukesha County, Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The time of the meeting was mostly occupied in discussing the quality and adaptibility of the various fruits to the climate and soil of this state. This meeting was attended by E. W. Edgerton, President of the State Agricultural Society, who made a proposition, that the next fair of the Association be held in connection with the Agricultural Society; and Messrs. Castleman, Miller and Gifford were appointed a committee to make the arrangements. No arrangements were however made.

In the Wisconsin Farmer for October, 1856, is a notice signed by the executive Committee, stating that "a meeting and exhibition of fruits of this Association will be held at Whitewater, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of September, 1856." The Farmers and Me-

chanics' Club held their Fair at the same time and place. This exhibition was very limited, and confined to apples shown mostly by Messrs. Hanford, Starin and a few others, with "grapes grown on the bank of the Geneva Lake," by Mr. Russel. The show of fruits made the same year at the fair of the Agricultural Society held at Milwaukee, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, mostly by members of the Association was very fine, their premiums amounting to $124.

State Fair at Janesville

The officers elected in 1856 were Chas. Gifford, President; C. Hawley, A. Slocum, and H. T. Woodward, Vice-Presidents; Andrew Child, Recording Secretary; Chas. Colby, Corresponding Secretary; R. W. Parker, Treasurer, and J. C. Brayton, H. J. Starin and A. G. Hanford, Executive Committee. It does not appear that any meetings for discussion were held this year. But it would seem that during the year it was decided to accept the proposition made by the Agricultural Society, and on the 29th and 30th of September and the 1st and 2nd of October, the Association held their fair in connection with the State Agricultural Fair, at Janesville; and then fitted up and filled over 300 feet of tables with apples, pears, grapes and plums. This Fair seems from the report made by Mr. Brayton to the Agricultural Society, and found in the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, page 499, of that year, to have been a complete success.

(There seems to be no record of 1857.)

The annual meeting of the Association for 1858, was held at Milwaukee Feb. 9. The following is the list of officers:

President—A. G. Hanford, of Waukesha.

Vice-presidents—Hans Crocker, Milwaukee; D. J. Powers, Madison; D. Mathews, Burlington.

Secretary — Charles Gifford, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—C. C. Olin, Waukesha.

Executive Committee — H. J. Starin, Whitewater; J. C. Brayton, Aztalan; Thomas P. Turner, Waukesha.

Messrs. Powers and Gifford were appointed a committee to procure the passage of a law similar to that of Massachusetts, for the protection of fruit trees, and trees planted for shade or ornament, and Messrs. Olin, Starin and Crocker were appointed a committee to ask for an appropriation from the State to promote the objects of the Association.

In the Wisconsin Farmer for October of that year, page 388, is an editorial stating that:

"The Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Association will exhibit in connection with the State Agricultural Society, the same this year as last, at the State Fair. By an arrangement between the parties, members of the Fruit Growers' Association can exchange tickets of membership for those of Agricultural Society, on application at the office of the Secretary of the latter Society, either before or during the Fair."

Good Show In 1858

The reports of the judges on fruits at the Agricultural Fair, show that the expectations of the Association were fully met. The premiums then awarded amounted to $77.00 for apples, $22.00 for pears, $10.00 for grapes, $8.00 for plums, $8.00 for peaches, $63.00 for flowers and $30.00 for preserves, jellies and pickles. The committee on fruit say:

"The exhibition was very large and beautiful, completely covering the tables which had been provided around one of the tents, and large spaces left in the center. This tent, if we are to judge by the immense crowd constantly filing it, seemed to be one of the great centers of attraction and indeed, it is no wonder that it should have been so. In quality and beauty, as well as in quantity of fruit, the exhibition was far superior to what your committee had dared to anticipate; showing conclusively, that in spite of repeated failures, we need not despair of seeing plenty of good fruit in our noble state."

In 1859 the Association held its fair in connection with the Agricultural Society at Milwaukee; and in January, 1860, the annual meeting was held at Whitewater, and the discussions there had are printed in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society for 1859, at the end of the volume. This seems to have been the last meeting held by the Association. The exhibition of that year was held in connection with the Agricultural Society, at Madison.

The following is the list of officers for that year:

President—J. C. Brayton, Aztalon.

Vice-Presidents—F. W. Loudon, Janesville; J. L. Judd, Waupun.

Rec. Secretary—O. S. Willey, Janesville.

Cor. Secretary—A. G. Hanford, Waukesha.

Treasurer—O. P. Dow, Palmyra; J. C. Plumb, Madison.

Executive Committee—H. A. Congar, Whitewater; James Ozane, Jr., Sumner.

THE STATE FAIR

THE State Fair for 1931 is assured. For a time it looked as if the legislature would not provide the money to make it possible to run the fair, but in the final days of the session the problem was solved.

An important change has been made in the Horticultural Building. Culinary vegetables will be shown in the Farm Crops department in the County Exhibit building this year. This will give considerable more room for the display of fruit, flowers and nursery stock. Since stock vegetables and potatoes have been shown in the County Building for some time, the addition of the culinary vegetables will improve that department.

We expect an increase in the display of fruits and flowers at the Fair this year.

Prospect: "I can't see you today; come back Friday."

Salesman: "I won't be in town Friday."

Prospect: "Neither will I."

Strawberries A Paying Project

NETS $200 PER ACRE IN STRAWBERRY PROJECT

CLARENCE TANCK, Fish Creek, Wis.

I HAVE been a member of the Smith - Hughes Agriculture Department in the Fish Creek High for the past three years. I selected strawberries for my project since I was interested in this crop. The experiences of others showed that it was a money making enterprise.

I chose an old hog pasture, well protected by woods on the north and on high enough ground to assure me of good soil and air drainage. This plot was free from weeds as several crops of potatoes had been grown on it previously. In the fall barnyard manure was applied and then plowed. The next spring more manure was applied and the plot was again plowed. I felt now that the field was in the state of fertility necessary to produce a large crop of berries. I worked the soil by discing and harrowing until planting time.

Just before planting I rolled and smoothed the field until it was perfectly level and in the best of tilth.

I planted 2400 Dunlaps and Warfields. These varieties were planted in alternate rows in order to eb assured of proper fertilization due to perfect and imperfect flowers. The plants were set out 18 inches apart in the row and four feet between rows. Cultivation followed at once and was continued throughout the summer at least twice a week until the plants had grown into a matted row. The runners filled every row except a one foot space between rows.

The plot was hand hoed twice during the summer of 1930.

Good clean rye straw was applied evenly over the field after the ground was frozen. This mulch was left on until the plants started to grow. It was then taken off and placed between the rows to help conserve moisture and keep down weeds. A late frost did come this spring but did little if any damage. On June 18th the first berries were harvested and the last berries were harvested on July 7th. Pickers were paid at the rate of 2½ cents per quart.

I sold the greatest part of the crop locally and the remainder to the Door County Fruit Growers Union, at Sturgeon Bay. The Union paid me the highest price as they bought fruit by grade. All of my berries were carefully picked and graded as to size, quality and marketable condition.

From this one-quarter acre plot I sold 87 16-quart crates of strawberries at an average price of $2.90 per crate. The total receipts were $252.30 and the expenses amounted to $50.48 after deducting my own labor charges. The net profit on this one-quarter acre project was $201.82.

STRAWBERRIES PAY IN HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT

IRA KLIGORA, Whitewater, Wis.

"I CHOSE a 40 x 150 plot of an old alfalfa field, fertilized it well previous to plowing in the fall. In the spring I pulverized the plot thoroughly and dragged it twice, setting strong, vigorous plants of Dunlaps before the soil became dry. I gave the plot frequent cultivation, one shortly after setting. In the fall I mulched the plot well with fine straw and shredded fodder, applying it after the ground had frozen permanently for the winter. I left mulch on in the spring, letting the berries grow through it, thus causing the weeds to be well controlled, and as an aid in keeping berries clean during fruiting season.

"In spite of the severe frost during the blooming time, and the industrial and agricultural depression, I received a fair return from my plot, which yielded an approximate sum of seven hundred quarts. Incurring an expense of thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents ($36.72), excluding minor expenses or charges, as the preparation of soil, mulching, etc., and excluding home consumption of some eighty quarts, received a sale of one hundred fifty-one dollars and sixty-six cents ($151.66). Deducting the above expenses, I received a net profit of one hundred fourteen dollars and ninety-four cents ($114.94)."

[Ira Kligora is a junior in the Whitewater High School and chose strawberries as his project in the Agriculture course.]

HEALING THE POTATO

IF NEWLY harvested Irish potatoes, especially those somewhat immature are stored in a humid place at a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit for a week or 10 days before being placed in low temperature storage open cuts, bruises, abrasions and other mechanical injuries of the tubers will heal over, if not infected with decay organisms, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

The explanation of this behavior is that the potato tuber is a living organism which under suitable temperature and moisture conditions is capable of producing new cell tissues over wounds similar to the original corky skin. Below 45 degrees F. it will not heal properly. Between 45 degrees and 50 degrees F. it will heal slowly, while between 50 degrees and 70 degrees F., it will heal rapidly. Hence, preliminary storage at 60 degrees F. permits normal healing of injuries and largely prevents shrinkage and the entrance of decay organisms. — From *The Midwest Fruitman.*

Ho, hum! We hardly know what cigar to tune in on this evening.—Toledo Blade.

New Enzyme Clears Cider

CARROLL D. BUSH, In Better Fruit

IF WE should try to pick out the most important event in the apple industry in the past year we would without hesitation pick out the method of clarification of cider worked out by the scientists of the New York Experiment Station.

There is an estimate of 5,000,000,000 bottles of soft drinks consumed by the American public each year. Of this amount most of them are synthetic, artifically colored and flavored. Up to the present time, the cost of producing a cider at a price to compete with these drinks has been prohibitive. Also cider, as a whole, has been cloudy.

The new method of clarifying cider gives a perfectly clear drink, says the report from the New York Experiment Station, and the cider can be clarified, sterilized, and bottled within twenty-four hours.

In small amounts, cider is usually clarified by sedimentation and siphoning off the clear cider. In more elaborate treatment, such as filtration and centrifuging, more apparatus is required.

The method worked out by the New York Experiment Station uses an enzyme to clarify the juice, after which it can be siphoned, filtered or centrifuged. This cider can then be pasteurized and bottled, when it will keep indefinitely. By the old method of sedimentation, to handle much cider would require much space and a cooling chamber as the sedimentation may need several days. With the new enzyme, storage space for one day's pressing would be needed and no artificial cooling room, as the cider would not begin to ferment within the twenty-four hours under ordinary conditions.

The new enzyme acts upon the pectin in the apple juice. The cloudiness of the apple juice is due to the pectin content. The enzyme destroys the pectin without changing any other characteristic of the cider. With the destruction of the pectin the particles in solution are precipitated.

The instructions issued by the Experiment Station are as follows:

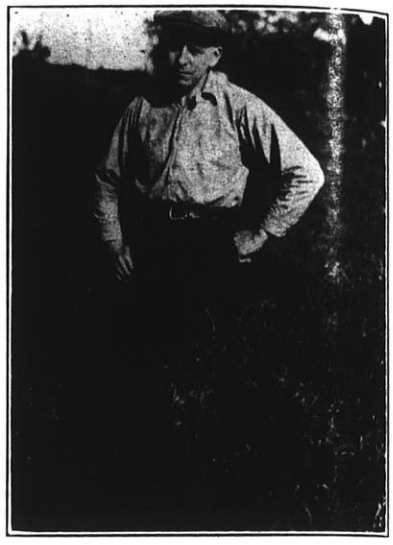
How to Use the Enzyme

"The enzyme proposed for the clarification of apple juice should be used as follows: After pressing, the juice should be filtered through a cloth which is open enough in texture to permit the juice to run through quite readily. The use of closely woven cloths in an effort to remove finer particles is useless as they clog very quickly. The juice should be placed in clean containers of any size and the enzyme added immediately without allowing any time for sedimentation, at the rate of about 0.5 per cent by volume. The cider-enzyme mixture should be stirred thoroughly and then allowed to remain undisturbed until the action of the enzyme is completed.

"It should be stated, that the amount of enzyme to be added depends on the activity of the enzyme, and that the time needed for clarification varies inversely with it. In other words, clarification can be easily finished within 10 to 15 hours with a sufficiently strong enzyme solution. After allowing one hour more for completion of the action of the enzyme, the cider should be centrifuged or filtered. The treated cider can be filtered without difficulty, but centrifugation works in this case much better and quicker than filtration. After centrifuging for a certain period, depending on the cider and the centrifuge speed, the perfectly clear cider is obtained and may be bottled. For preserving, several methods may be used but the simplest is pasteurization."

Movie stars, declares a film publication, are going in more extensively for gardening. It must be great to have a real plot to work in.—Boston Herald.

Vetch In The Orchard



The above picture shows Mr. C. W. Aeppler of Oconomowoc standing in a heavy crop of vetch in his orchard.

This crop was sown in the fall and by the middle of May was more than knee high. It was disced in June 1st and provided a large amount of humus for the orchard.

The numerous nodules on the roots also furnished nitrogen which is the principle plant food required in the orchard.

Where the orchard lacks humus, and most of them do, we would recommend further experiment with vetch.

FILBERT CULTURE

A NEW bulletin just put out by the State Experiment Station at Geneva on filbert culture gives detailed information on the soil and climatic requirements of filberts; on their propagation; on the harvesting, storing and marketing of the crop; and on the behavior of a large collection of varieties growing on the station grounds. The publication has been prepared by G. L. Slate, associate horticulturist, who has been making a study of filbert production in New York for the past five years. A copy of the bulletin may be had upon request to the station.

Does Apple Thinning Pay?

DR. E. C. AUCHTER

IN CERTAIN very favorable seasons the same number of apples per tree will average much larger than in others. Growers practicing thinning for the first time during such years might question its value. It is a fact also that in those years of general light fruit crops over the country, good prices are often received for comparatively small fruit. In such years the increased size of individual specimens, due to thinning, might not command enough increased price to pay. Even in normal years of fair crops and average prices, such factors as age of tree, vigor of tree, set of fruit, kind of soil, variety and cultural practices used, play a big part in determining whether thinning will pay.

Market Requirements

Even a casual study of market conditions reveals the fact that a premium is paid in this country for fruit of good size, color, and quality. With the gradual increase in commercial production we can expect the buyers to be more insistent than ever that fruit be of good size, color, and quality. It appears that it will not be profitable in the future to produce other than this kind of fruit.

It is of course well recognized that all such operations as pruning, spraying, fertilization, cultivation, thinning, etc., influence these three essential qualities (size, color, and quality), in fruit. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to discuss any of these different practices separately, as they are interrelated in their effects and each one should of necessity be considered in relation to the others. For instance, poor spraying, pruning, fertilization, and cultivation would greatly offset the advantages of thinning. Again the favorable results secured from good pruning and fertilization might be greatly diminished by poor spraying. It is well then to consider the interrelation of all these factors in studying the effects of any one.

Advantages of Thinning

Practically all experimental evidence and the experiences of growers show that where trees have set a heavy crop of fruit, the removal of part of it by thinning will result in a much better product at harvest time. Fruit from the thinned trees is generally of much better size and color, freer from blemishes and more uniform in grade. Recent investigations by the Horticultural Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have shown that from 30 to 50 leaves per apple, depending upon the variety, are necessary if good size, color and quality of fruit is to be obtained. It can thus be seen that usually, considerable thinning will be necessary if the fruits left are to have enough leaf area per fruit to result in good size, color and quality. Even though the removal of from twenty to fifty per cent of the crop might decrease the total crop of fruit per tree in some cases, still the amount of marketable fruit is generally as large or larger and is of course a much better product. Gaston of Michigan, in a study of the more important commercial varieties of apples in that state has shown that in 1924, one-half, and in 1925, one-third of the B grade apples were placed in that class because of lack of size. In fact the Baldwin variety, during 1924, had 82 per cent. of the B. grade, and 65 per cent. of the cull grade placed there because of lack of size. There is no doubt but that systematic fruit thinning would be one of the ways of raising the percentages of the better grades of fruit under such conditions.

By removing part of the crop, especially on young trees, much breakage and permanent bending of branches will also be reduced. Although apples of much better size, color, and quality are produced by thinning in years of large crops, still contrary to popular belief, thinning cannot be relied upon to correct biennial bearing in some varieties, which normally produce a crop only every other year. Heavy thinning, together with the best orchard practices, may be of value in correcting this condition, however.

Time to Thin

In practically all cases the sooner that thinning can be done after the June drop, the better will be the results. However later thinning will also be beneficial and some increase in size and color will result if the thinning is unavoidably delayed until a few weeks before picking.

Methods and Distances

In thinning apples it should be the aim to remove all injured, diseased or insect-stung fruit, and the small green and knotty apples on the lower inside limbs which seldom ever become marketable. Clusters should be reduced to one apple each and the remaining apples on the limb should be thinned to a certain distance, depending on different conditions such as age of tree, set of fruit, vigor of tree, etc. In most of our experiments six to seven inches apart seemed most satisfactory.

Fruits on certain heavily loaded limbs need not be thinned as heavily if crop is light on the rest of the tree, as would be the case if the whole tree was carrying a heavy load.

Thinning by hand seems to be the fastest and cheapest method in most cases.

Eight to ten year old apple trees producing a barrel per tree can be thinned by one man in approximately twenty minutes. Low headed, middle aged trees, bearing about five barrels per tree can ordinarily be thinned by one man in about one and one-half hours.

The Cost of Thinning Offset By Other Advantages

The cost of thinning per tree can be determined by multiplying the above figures by the prevailing wage per hour. However, investigations show that only a small part, if any, of the cost of thinning should be charged against the thinned trees. In the first place the fruit thinned off would have to be removed at picking time anyway, and the cost of removal would not be much different in either case. In the second place it takes much longer and costs more in sorting to pick out the larger amount of culls on the unthinned trees, and these culls are then not salable. —From the *Maryland Fruit Grower.*

GOOD USE FOR SUCKERS

MANY experienced fruit growers will be familiar with what I shall say under this heading, but I dare say that some of them, as well as many beginners, will not.

It is common practice to remove suckers of fruit trees indiscriminately. In general this is good practice, but there is one good use to which the suckers may often be put. That is to replace a broken or diseased branch, or to develop a branch where there ought to be one.

Many growers, particularly inexperienced ones, believe that sucker wood is different from other wood and that it will never bear fruit. This is a mistake. It is true that suckers grow fast and give the appearance of being different from the rest of the tree. But they are really of the same hereditary composition as that of the rest of the tree and will perform in the same way when the tendency to rapid growth has subsided.

In pruning trees, one should constantly be on the alert, to note how he can make use of suckers to improve the framework of his trees. They will grow fast for a few years, but in time will settle down to a normal growth and make valuable fruiting wood. I have noted numerous instances in which suckers have developed into valuable portions of a tree.—*C.E.D.*

Among Our Apple Growers

C. L. KUEHNER

JUDGING from the number of new spray rings organized this spring it seems that farmers recognize the fact that the farm orchard may considerably increase the farm income if it is properly managed.

In spite of hard times and shortage of cash fifteen new spray rings were reported by county agents and others. Milwaukee County organized 5, Racine County 3, and Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Bayfield, Walworth, Sheboygan, Waukesha and Manitowoc counties organized one each.

All of these rings purchased power sprayers of suitable capacity and power. The duplex pump of 6 gallons per minute capacity with 3 horse power engine and 100 to 150 gallon tank, 50 ft. of high pressure spray hose and orchard gun is the regulation spray ring machine.

Most rings now provide their own wagon truck by purchasing an old auto chassis with good tires. This chassis is fitted with a tongue so it can be hauled about the orchard by a team. A plank platform is built upon it and the spray tank, pump and engine is bolted on it. This rubber tired sprayer has several advantages over the regular steel wheel outfit. It rides easily over rough roads. It is low headed which makes filling of the tank easy and there is less bother driving in the orchard where overhanging branches extend into the spaces between the tree rows. It cost less than the steel truck.

Recent inspections of orchards in several counties show the value of frequent timely sprays for the control of scab. Practically no scab infection was found in the sprayed orchards visited while unsprayed trees of scab susceptible varieties like Snow, McIntosh and Hyslop crab show serious leaf infection. If the codling moth is as well controlled the rest of the season the harvest should show a big crop of fine clean fruit.

Most rings have applied the 10 day spray and codling moth spray about the first of July. This should assure clean apples of early varieties. Where the apple maggot is present it is advisable to apply another spray about the last of July. If the apple maggot is not present this spray may be omitted and the August spray applied for late scab and codling moth control on fall and winter apples.

Late spring frosts and cold weather did considerable damage to our fruit. Cherries are a light crop except on early varieties. Apples were entirely destroyed in orchards where air drainage is poor, and most all orchards will have a heavy drop on many of the late fall and winter varieties. This should help the size of the fruit which is left.

European plums are a heavy crop this year. It is important to keep them covered with spray solution to reduce brown rot danger.

BEES HELP THE BERRIES

AN INCREASE in raspberry production as well as more perfect berries when bees were allowed to cross pollinate blossoms, was found by Stanley Johnston of the Michigan Experiment Station.

He excluded insects by means of a cage from a patch of Cuthbert red raspberries and found that 354 blossoms failed to set fruit. Where the insects were not excluded only 147 failed to set.

There were more than twice as many berries where the bees were not excluded and very few imperfect. Where they were excluded there were 42% imperfect berries.

There is probably no lack of bees in Wisconsin raspberry patches, but in case of a large acreage it might be profitable to have bees close by.

LOCATION IMPORTANT TO ROADSIDE MARKETS

LOCATION influences the amount of business of the roadside market, according to a bulletin called the roadside market, published at Cornell University.

The most favorable location is on a level, straight stretch of road or at the apex of a slight curve in the road where the stand can be seen at some distance from both directions. Most motorists stop to buy only when they can see the market far enough ahead to slow down their automobiles before they reach the stand. On a level open road it is easy to stop and start and the motorist is in a good position to see traffic.

Safety should also be considered. Since it is difficult and often dangerous to stop an automobile while going up or down hill, locations of stands on a hillside should be avoided. In a hilly country stands are in a better position at the top of the hill where cars travel slowly. At dangerous corners or where traffic is apt to be dense, motorists have their attention centered on driving and are not likely to be interested in stopping to make purchases.

Location of the stand with reference to the direction of traffic and the side of the road also influences sales. Since tourists going toward home are more inclined to buy than are those starting from home, and since it is easier for them to stop on the right side of the road, stands near large towns or cities may well be located on the right side for traffic going toward the city.

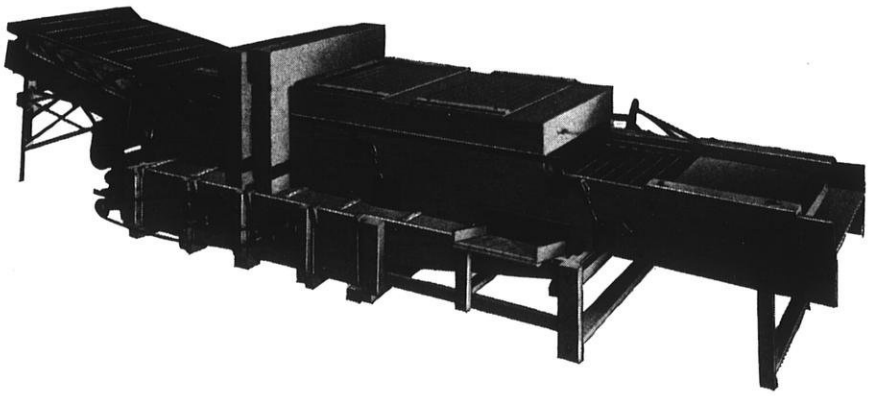
"Next to a beautiful girl, what do you think is the most interesting thing in the world?"

"When I'm next to a beautiful girl, I'm not worrying about statistics."

First Picnicker: "Isn't this an ideal spot for a picnic dinner?"

Second Ditto: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

A Fruit Washer



Apple washers such as shown above are in use in many large fruit growing sections. The washed apples have a much cleaner appearance than the unwashed fruit and keep as well. Models having a capacity of 600 to 800 bushel per day cost about $700.

GOODBYE, APPLES

WE shall miss the apple venders whom Commissioner Mulrooney has ordered from the midtown streets. They did not belong there; we have never quite satisfied our curiosity as to how they came to be there. At any rate, the week when they suddenly sprouted up and down the cross streets and avenues of Manhattan was a great week for the Pacific Northwest apple growers, for Manhattan digestions and for the unemployed. We have read for years that an apple a day kept the doctor away, but we never practiced it with as hearty a glow as when we felt that, like Boy Scouts, we were doing our daily good deed in buying apples.

The apples were good; maybe they kept us well. They made the streets gay for a time, and the tangerines made them gayer still; the apple stands remind us of the street bazaars of Paris, and our own romantic, colorful, forgotten East Side and Little Italy. We liked them—and New York — particularly when the venders went home for lunch, trusting this city of bandits to leave its nickels on the boxes of its own free will. We doubt, such is our faith in New York nature, that any dealer ever lost a nickel by his trust.

For a time the city provided free rent to some thousands of small storekeepers, established on the city's sidewalks. It could not continue forever, but it was a good gesture while it lasted; perhaps it made some of us aware of unemployment and stimulated us to give to the Prosser committee. Now, the theory is, spring has come and the jobless who made a living can stray out of the city and find better jobs. We hope the theory is true. —*From New York Herald-Tribune.*

They had been married three months and were having their first quarrel, which shows that they were a remarkable couple.

"Evidently," she said icily, "You regret that you have married me. The step is not irrevocable, however. If you care to be released from your bonds—"

"Naw," he interrupted, impatiently, "I'm no ninety-day recruit. I enlisted for the term of the war."

She couldn't think of any retort, so she maintained a scornful silence.

TRUE CHIVALRY

The genius of a certain Arkansas editor showed itself recently when he printed the following news item in the local column of his paper:

"Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, age thirty-two.'

EDITORIALS

ROADSIDE MARKET SIGN APPROVED

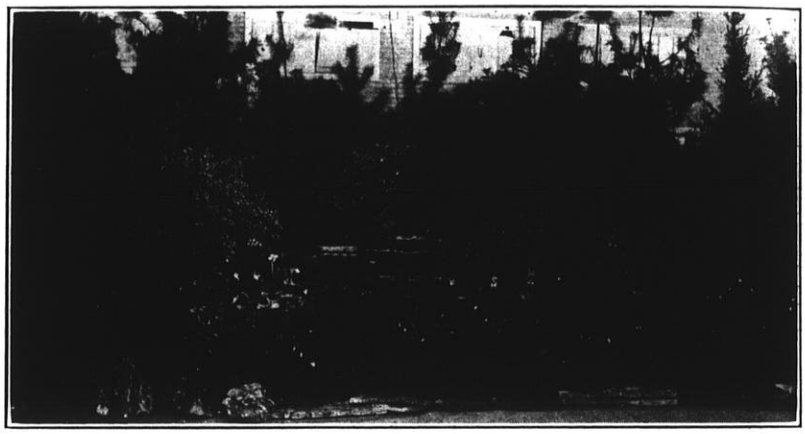
A FARM market sign containing a picture of a badger and the words "Approved by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets" was adopted at a meeting of the Special Committee appointed to consider the matter.

The committee met at Waukesha June 19 together with the special committee appointed by the Horticultural Society to consider apple advertising and marketing.

A new sign was submitted by Mr. Wyman Smith in charge of publicity for the Department of Agriculture and Markets. This sign consisted of the words "Farm Market" with an illustration consisting of a number of varieties of fruits and vegetables in colors. The committee held that this sign would be easily duplicated by anyone from whom the permission to use it has been withheld. It could not be copyrighted and contained no distinctive features by which it could be remembered.

The beautiful arrangement of delphiniums shown on our cover page this month is from a photograph sent us by Mr. Robert Lassen on Pomona Gardens, Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Lassen grew the delphiniums in his gardens.

Thorns serve a purpose. They teach us the lesson that, even in plucking roses, one must go about it with care and skill and practical knowledge — or get stuck.—Selected.



Beautiful Exhibit of the Milwaukee County Park Board at the State Garden and Flower Show

COMING EVENTS

Summer Convention, Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Kohler, Wis., Wednesday, August 12.

National Gladiolus Show, Cleveland, Ohio, August 14-15-16. Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Fond du Lac, August 21-22-23. Wisconsin State Fair, August 28 to September 4. Peony Show of the Northwest Peony and Iris Society, Minneapolis, N. W. Bank, June 21. Illinois Gladiolus Show, Mattoon, Illinois, August 5-6.

PEAT

MY OBSERVATION has been that peat produced in this country is supérior to that from anywhere else, for gardening purposes. At the 1930 State Flower Show Minnesota peat moss was used. It is very fine in texture and dark in color. This year we used an imported product which was very coarse and light brown. I have tried some of the latter in my garden and do not like it at all. It is difficult to mix with the soil and will no doubt take a long time to decompose.

The moss of fine texture which is already partially decomposed is much easier to mix with the soil and is more quickly available as plant food and humus to conserve moisture.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

A LETTER addressed to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, without the name of any city was delivered promptly. This letter came from a grower in Ohio who had seen my little item about the Beaver Strawberry in the Country Gentleman and made inquiry as to growers in Wisconsin who might have them for sale.

In my mind there is nothing more abhorrent than a life of ease. There is no place in civilization for the idler.—Henry Ford.

MY GARDEN IS PROTECTED

I THINK I have solved the plant insect and disease problem in my garden this year. I bought two low priced hand dusters. In one I keep a mixture of arsenate of lead and sulphur dust. In the other I use nicotine dust for sucking insects.

I started dusting early this spring with the lime sulphur and arsenate of lead mixture, giving each variety with which I have had trouble in the past a few puffs of the dust after every rain, just as soon as the foliage had time to dry. I am going to keep it up all summer. So far I have been delighted with the clean, healthy appearance of the leaves of such plants as phlox, delphinium and hollyhocks.

Last year I neglected to dust often enough and was troubled with leaf spot and rust which greatly detracted from the appearance of the plants.

I like the duster because it is so handy. There is no water to pour into a sprayer and poisons to mix. I just fill up the gun with the dust and keep it handy.

The nicotine is a little different however. Since this must not be exposed to the air I keep it in a tight can and put into the duster only the amount that I use each time.

Since the lime sulphur takes care of fungous diseases on the leaves, the arsenate of lead kills the chewing insects and the nicotine dust the sucking insects, the garden is well protected.

It has been said that the best cheeses are cave-cured. Perhaps it was cheese that drove the cave-man out into the open.

Do not forget to make notes in the garden book of changes you have decided on. The color combinations that appeal to you, the new plants and shrubs you intend to add this fall or next spring. In the busy time of doing the necessary work we forget if there is no reminder. Then there are regrets.

THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

GEO. MORRIS, Secretary

THE Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will hold their annual show in Fond du Lac in August.

There are premiums for everyone in three sections: Section 1—Professional growers; Section 2—Semi-professional; Section 3—Novice only.

All color classes are represented in each section. There will be classes for best arranged baskets, vases and collections.

Prizes will be worth while in all classes. The prizes for best arrangements of glads will be especially attractive. The American Gladiolus Society will award several of their medals as premiums.

The complete premium schedule will be sent to all members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as soon as it is published and to others on request.

This will be an especially fine show. All glad fans are urged to bring their best blooms and enter them. The committee on nomenclature will help you.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING AT BAYFIELD

OUR annual northern Wisconsin fruit growers meeting was held at Bayfield, Saturday, June 27. The meeting turned out very successful.

Mr. Rex Eberdt gave a very interesting discussion on the grading and marketing of strawberries cooperatively. Noel Thompson of the State Entomologist's office, State Department of Agriculture and Markets talked on diseases and insects of small fruit. H. J. Rahmlow told of the fertilizer tests in progress on strawberries and the work in trying out new varieties of fruit.

The work done in the demonstration orchard at Bayfield was reviewed by C. L. Kuehner. This project has been a decided success and the results should convince any fruit grower that it pays to fertilize, prune and spray correctly. Asked what kind of young trees to plant, Mr. Kuehner answered, "Take one of the numerous orchards you already have and make it pay as we have done here."

We visited several orchards that are not paying the taxes on the land because they are starved. There were a few apples, but of poor quality due to poor spraying.

A spraying demonstration was given showing the results to be expected when using 200 pounds and 300 pounds pressure. At 200 pounds the spray particles were not broken up; were coarse and did not give complete covering. At 300 pounds the spray became a fine mist, covering all the exposed surface.

Winter Injury to Strawberry Plants

Strawberry growers at Bayfield are complaining about what appears to be a disease of the plants. The roots are dark and the plants lack thrift.

Mr. Noel Thompson has been giving the question considerable attention. He stated that studies in Michigan indicated that while several types of fungus are present these do not seem to cause the trouble. Winter injury seems the most likely explanation. More study will have to be given to the question of winter protection.

Grading and Marketing

A community will never make a reputation as a strawberry growing section, or receive the most money for berries unless the crop is sold by grade, and the grower receives a higher price if he brings in fancy berries than if he has a poor pack.

If the same price is paid for all kinds of berries there is no inducement to grow a fancy berry or put it up in an attractive pack. The market will and should pay more for the fancy article.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

COLUMBINE

"Skirting the rocks at the forest edge
With a running flame from ledge to ledge,
Or swaying deeper in shadowy glooms,
A smouldering fire in her dusky blooms;
Bronzed and molded by wind and sun,
Maddening, gladdening every one
With gipsy beauty full and fine,
A health to the crimson columbine!"

After saying such lovely things about this flower, would you think a writer would tell you in almost the same breath, that this same flower signified ungratefulness?

Children believe that columbines are really fairies and if you are fortunate you may catch them just as they are hurrying back before the sun appears, to take their places on the slender stems. If you see them they will grant any wish you may make, as long as it makes some one else happy as well as yourself.

One of the pleasant memories of my garden is of a little Slavonian woman, who walked sedately around the yard, saying nothing until she reached the border of columbines. To my surprise and delight she suddenly grasped the sides of her skirt and danced gayly in front of the nodding blossoms. "I can't help it" she said breathlessly, "They say, come dance, be happy."

There is no part of the garden where columbines do not seem perfectly at home, be it formal border or the bit of rock garden. They are daintily dignified and add just the proper bit of airy informality needed. Planted with stately Iris they extend the invitation, "come dance, be happy."

WAS THE FLOWER SHOW A SUCCESS

The big thing in any project is the team work that makes for success.

This is especially true in a flower show, just as many people as possible must do all they can to help each other. It cannot be "I" it must be "We". There can be no thought of personal desire, it is "what can I do to help", instead.

The little gardens are showing improvement in the little details that we all notice after the hurry is over — sod placed carefully and edged evenly; plants spaced as they are apt to be in a "real" garden, and varieties that bloom at the same time. No green house plants, simply to make a show.

This was particularly pleasing to me, as I have always contended that flower shows should be both beautiful and educational. But how can they be educational when it would be an impossibility to reproduce the display in a garden without the aid of a hot house.

Years of listening to the comments of visitors at the State Fair has taught me that it is worth while to know what they think of our efforts, also some of the suggestions as to improvements.

Judges Should Explain

First. The "Why" of the judge. It seems like a considerable problem, but if there could be some way of explaining the winning points of an exhibit, it would be very helpful.

Second. Is it possible to so arrange the setting up of a show that it can be judged before the public is admitted. It would prevent such comments as this, "The judges never even glanced at this exhibit, just passed it up —now why? I think it is pretty nice." There is no doubt of the judges having noticed the exhibits. They simply were picking out the outstanding ones. But the public does not as yet, quite understand.

Third. The public is beginning to enjoy the arrangements of flowers in bowls and baskets. Singe stalks of the different varieties, when named, are helpful and should always have a place, but the arrangement is winning out.

Fourth. Shadow boxes are still not quite understood and the two styles should be separated. If the individual boxes could be hung like a picture, perhaps the general public could be taught the "WHY" of the Shadow box; it would surely add to the decorative scheme.

Last and best of all. Again and again this was heard from men and women, "This is what I call a real show, it gives you ideas that help. It was meant for folks like us with forty feet of ground and a house on it." "Say

doesn't this make you think of having a home of your own, gee I think I'll sell the car and have a garden."

Oh there is a Sixth after all. Those Grandmother's windows and the Room decorations. Many a regretful sigh over the old furniture sent to a second hand store or chopped up to get rid of it. Many a crow of delight—"Why, I have some things just like those up in the attic, here I have been fretting because I could not fix up this year, no money. That looks pretty nice." That is a big lesson learned, those are the things that weigh when we ask, "Was the Flower Show a real success?" We think it was, and next year it will be even better for WE are all going to help make it so.

MOVE IRIS SOON

Move your Iris as soon as possible after blooming, so that it makes a good growth for next year. Send for new Iris also; do not wait until next Spring. Some of the Iris specialists are frankly stating in the Catalogs sent out that they prefer sending you Iris in July rather than in April or May. Iris planted now will bloom next spring.

PLAN FOR THE STATE FAIR

Now that we are sure of having a state fair, send for a copy of the premium list at once and plan to exhibit. There will be more room this year for amateur exhibits because the culinary vegetables will be shown in the Farm Crops Building.

"Does your wife drive your car much yet?"

"Oh, yes, but just in an advisory capacity."

Finkelstein: "Oi, oi, der vedding invitation says, 'R.S.V.P.' Vot does dot mean?"

Hogendorf: "Ah, such ignorance. Dot means to bring 'Real Silver Vedding Presents'."

My Favorite Varieties of Iris

GEORGE MORRIS, Madison

Ten Iris Everyone Should Have

The following is my choice of the best iris varieties. The first consists of inexpensive varieties, while the other two are for those who wish to try some of the newer kinds.

1. Souvenir de Madam Gaudichan
2. Souvenir de Loetitia Michand
3. Ambassadeur
4. Seminol
5. Susan Bliss
6. Morning Splendor
7. King Karl
8. Asia
9. Duke of Bedford
10. Taj Mahal

Ten Iris For The Advanced Amateur

1. Avalon
2. Lenzschnee
3. Brum
4. Candlelight
5. Germain Perthius
6. Glowing Embers
7. Labor
8. Marquesette
9. Michelline Charrair
10. Freda Mohr

Ten New or Especially Good Iris For The Specialist

1. Camelliard
2. Dauntless
3. Indian Chief
4. Morning Glory
5. Peerless
6. Plure D'or
7. Los Angeles
8. San Francisco
9. William Mohr
10. Captain Courageous

When to Plant Iris

Any time after blooming is the proper time to plant Iris. Here are a few reasons for planting in July.

1. The plant becomes established before very cold weather.

2. The roots are semi-dormant and may be transplanted at this time more easily than when new growth starts.

3. Not so much danger of rot starting as when planted in wet weather.

4. The plants are set and out of the way before vacation time.

Fences are coming back; so one of the leading journals states. Some of us never thought they were out of style. That is one thing a garden needs—protection. Dogs, cats, and the careless feet of human beings at times show but scant respect for gardens if there is no fence.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state; to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

RESERVE a day of your vacation to attend the annual summer convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at Kohler, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

This promises to be one of the most interesting and instructive meetings the Federation has yet held. We will see the model demonstration home fitted up for "Better Homes Week". It is a model home for a small family with complete furnishings and a model garden.

We will also have an opportunity of visiting many nice gardens in the village and also the garden of Mr. Walter Kohler.

Miss Marie Kohler will tell us about the "Better Homes" movement of which she is chairman for this section. We will have the opportunity of inspecting the village of Kohler which has a wide reputation as the model village. Also its fine park system and the new Girl Scout house which will be open by that time.

Those who desire to do so may also visit the Kohler plant.

The Program

We will meet at 9:30 a.m. at the Kohler Recreation Hall. The following is the program:

The Better Homes Movement by Miss Marie Kohler

Short talks by two prominent speakers

Short Business Meeting

Roll call by clubs

Minutes of the last meeting

Financial Report

Report of the Constitution Committee

Discussion of Plans for the Winter Meeting.

AN ENGLISH COTTAGE GARDEN
One of the Little Gardens at the State Federation Garden and Flower Show

Summer Meeting

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Kohler, Wis.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

A wonderful program and tour. Open to all members of the Federation.

12:30 P. M.
Luncheon in the Park
1:30 P. M.
Tour of Gardens and Park System.

Miss Marie Kohler writes "The Kohler Co. will be glad to have the members of the Federation as their luncheon guests. If the weather permits arrangements will be made to have this out of doors in Ravine Park."

Notes

There was a small profit from the Federation Garden and Flower Show. More important than the financial showing however, was the good feeling shown by exhibitors and visitors toward the show.

We can be certain of this: No matter how beautiful a show may be, a large attendance is necessary for complete success.

Why is it? Although we offered $400 in premiums for cut flowers in the iris, peony and perennial classes, this was the smallest part of the show. Only about half of the premiums were taken. The garden club projects, where only ribbons were offered, filled the hall to overflowing.

It shows that garden club members are workers. They do not exhibit for prizes but will work hard.

The Successful Flower Show

ONE-HALF of the classes in each flower show should be for artistic arrangement, writes Victor Ries of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, in Circular No. 15, entitled "Flower Shows".

The reason for this statement is that unless we know how to arrange and use our flowers properly we are missing much of the purpose of our gardens.

No flower show may be considered completely successful, states the bulletin, unless it attracts a relatively large part of the community. Less than 5% is usually an indication of poor publicity. In all excepting our large cities the attendance should be from 10 to 20% of the population.

It means therefore, that the publicity committee of any show is one of the most important. At the recent Wisconsin Garden and Flower show the publicity cost almost as much as all other expenses of the show combined. But, in the long run it pays. Unless we have a large crowd to see the show there is little encouragement for exhibitors to make an effort to set up attractive exhibits.

Financing the Show

While the show may be put on with relatively little expense, the elaborate shows cost a great deal and charging admission is necessary. It may be possible to finance the smaller shows out of garden club funds. Some clubs use a two quart mason jar with a hole in the cover and an appropriately worded sign placed near the entrance for donations. This never fails to bring in a substantial revenue. As time goes on show visitors will expect larger and better shows, which will cost more money and it may be a good thing to start training our public to pay small admission fees to help defray the expenses.

Feature Exhibits

"Although the regular entries make an interesting show, special features never fail to attract attention and to draw a larger attendance," continues Prof. Ries in his bulletin. Why not have a special table of rare and uncommon plants? It will not only attract attention but will also prove splendid publicity.

After your flower show has become established special features such as porch and window boxes, rock gardens, water gardens and other types may be included. Garden accessories such as seats, arbors, sun dials, and bird baths properly used in an artistic setting always attract attention. Aquariums and aquatic plants are always in place at a flower show.

Garden books, bulletins and magazines may be displayed. It is surprising how many amateurs fail to realize the many valuable sources of information available. Garden tools, sprayers, dusters, and spray and dusting materials will never fail to draw attention.

Give Plenty of Room

During June we saw two flower shows with approximately the same number of entries, one staged in a large hall and the other in a small vacant store building. Plenty of table room in the large hall gave ample space to exhibit each vase to advantage. As a result I spent a great deal more time in the larger room than I did in the small. While closely massed rows of flowers may give an impression of a large number of entries, nevertheless it took me only five minutes to walk around the small room and I felt I was through. In the larger room I walked slowly along each table inspecting each exhibit by itself.

Premium List

Most shows need a more carefully worked out premium list. Each class should be specific as to exactly what flowers are to be exibited. For instance instead of saying, "An exhibit of oriental poppies" it is much better to say "A vase of six blooms of oriental poppies". As a rule most shows will wish to have two types of exhibits, those shown for perfection of bloom and the artistic arrangement classes. In the perfection of bloom, one, three or five stalks are usually specified. For mixed flower classes in artistic arrangement it is well to say "artistic arrangement of perennials, white (or other colors) predominating."

THE FEDERATION FLOWER SHOW

THE 1931 Garden and Flower Show will long be remembered as a show of beauty and of high educational value.

No matter how hard exhibitors have to work before the show, or how tired they are when it is all set up, if the public attends in large numbers and is pleased, backaches are soon forgotten and everyone is happy.

It has been demonstrated that the large state show has a place. The cost of putting on exhibits such as little gardens, and the labor involved makes it necessary for a number of clubs to join together in the undertaking. Financial backing and an admission charge is also necessary. The show this year cost almost $1200, with considerable labor donated, and no charge for the building.

It has also been demonstrated that special features and considerable advertising is required to attract a crowd.

The earlier shows, coming before hot weather and before the public is thinking of vacation, seem to draw the largest crowds. People are more interested in flowers in May and early June than in late June or July, at least as far as the indoor exhibits are concerned.

The small financial profit made at the 1931 show is not the important thing. The enthusiasm, interest and good will it left behind are far more essential.

Table Decoration at the Flower Show

MRS. W. A. PEIRCE, RACINE

THE comments and suggestions of the judges in the Table Decoration classes at the State Flower Show will be of interest to many, judging from the interest in the tables during the show. The tables were much better this year than ever before, but there is still much to be learned.

First and foremost it is of great importance that every exhibitor read carefully the premium list and thoroughly understand the classes in which they wish to compete. For example, no awards were made in the Formal Dinner Table class because the two entries were really "Special Occasion" tables.

The score card used in judging tables allot to "floral features" 60 per cent, and "other appointments" 40 per cent, so it is most important to consider the flowers, placing emphasis on artistic arrangement, color harmony and adaptability. Type and perfection of flower blooms and foliage and suitability of container; all the foregoing must be adapted to the color scheme and class of table you wish to carry out. A few flowers tastefully arranged are much better than an overcrowded bowl, and each view should be equally beautiful.

The following is the score card:

Score Card for Floral Features

	Points Allotted
1. Suitability of the materials used in the composition (Including favors if any)	75
2. Height of center piece	75
3. Color Harmony in flower composition	150
4. Arrangement	150
5. Perfection of materials	75
6. Suitability of container	75
Total	600

Score Card for Other Appointments

	Points Allotted
1. Appropriateness of table appointments as regards type of table and occasion	100
2. Proportion of floral features	100
3. Color harmony of the ensemble	100
4. Correctness of table setting	50
5. Appropriateness and proportion of decorative features other than flowers	50
Total	400

Relative to Class B, Family table. Luncheon for father and mother, one child and an intimate guest. In the opinion of the judges it would have been of more value to the public if the age of the child had been specified, as the suitability of accessories could have been better appraised.

Special Occasion Tables

In the case of tables for Special Occasions, it is very essential that the exhibitor make clear the event to be represented, carrying out the idea with appropriate favors, place cards or accessories in harmony with the color scheme. This class affords an opportunity for ingenuity, distinctiveness and correct detail.

In commenting upon the breakfast tables, the judges pointed out that goblets should never be used and that it was improper to use artificial fruit for a centerpiece where real flowers are used. Originality and arrangement played an important place in the judging of these tables.

The breakfast tray is becoming more and more popular and the exhibits in this class were nicely arranged.

The tables of the Nations attracted much attention but the judges felt that the tables could have been more representative of the nations specified. This was probably due to inability to procure the appropriate accessories. The judges said, for example, green and white did no necessarily typify an Irish table.

Care in the details of setting are important. In placing the service plates the design should face the guest. Cups should be centered exactly on saucers, each handle pointed at the same angle. The covers should be equidistant from the ends of the table and if an even number are set, should be directly opposite each other.

The tendency to overcrowd tables with glassware, novelties or corner decorations should be avoided. Much thought should be given to having perfect harmony when using colored linen and glassware.

The judges commented on the placing of napkins and it will be of interest to give the rules on placing napkins, as quoted from a book recommended by one of the judges.

For a formal dinner:—"The dinner napkin, usually 24 to 27 inches square, is folded in thirds and again in thirds to form a square. The monogram, if there is one, being in the center of the napkin, thus appears in the center of the square. When placed on the service plate, the napkin is folded under at right and left so that the width is about one-third the height."

For an informal dinner:—"The napkin, folded square is usually placed at the left of the forks with the hem and selvedge parallel to the edge of the table and the forks, and with the open corner at the lower right hand side. If monogrammed, fold the napkin into thirds with the monogram on top."

For the formal luncheon:—"The lunch napkin is quite different from the damask dinner napkin. It is a large square of varying size which is folded and creased into a regular square.

When put on the plate, it is folded diagonally, leaving the monogrammed or decorated corner on top. The folded corners are then tucked in at either side and the napkin placed on the center of the service plate with the point down."

For the informal luncheon:—"In placing the luncheon napkins, which vary in size from fifteen inches to eighteen inches, fold them in three corned shape. Place one at the left hand side of each service plate with the long edge parallel with the fork."

For the informal breakfast:—"The napkin arranged as for the informal luncheon is placed at the left of the fork with the long edge parallel to the fork."

Professor J. G. Moore has stated that the primary object of contests in table decoration held in connection with flower shows is to develop skill in the use of flowers. It might be well to eliminate food, silver and napkins in the table classes at our flower shows.

It also brings up the problem of how much minor errors in setting shall count in judging, as compared to the flower arrangement. If, for instance, the handles on the cups are turned the wrong way on a table with the best floral arrangement—what shall the judges do?

NEW SHRUBS PROVE HARDY AND BEAUTIFUL

Mrs. A. H. Jaeger, Milwaukee

THE plant testers who are trying out some of the new shrubs recommended for trial may be interested in my experiences with a few of them.

The May Day Tree has been in my garden for four years and it bloomed for the first time this spring. Its flowers resemble those of the choke cherry. I like this shrub because it is the first shrub to leaf out in the spring.

Euonymus Radicans Vegetus came through last winter. It's in a sheltered place with Northeast exposure.

Viburnum Carlesii is a beauty. Mine is in a sheltered place and has come through two winters. It forms its buds in the fall and blooms in the spring.

Two years ago I had seeds of Lonicera Maacki Podocarpa direct from the late Mr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. Quite a number germinated and I now have some fine bushes about 3 feet high and as much in diameter.

Philadelphus Virginal is very pretty and real hardy.

The Dolga Crab has been in my garden for four years and bloomed for the first time this spring. Its flowers are white and fragrant.

MARIGOLDS

A novelty hailed with delight by gardeners is offered this year in a tall African type which has been produced by the skilled plant breeders of California. This is the "All Double Orange African." This is similar to the older Orange Queen in size and form but unlike the older types of double African marigolds the seed produces all double plants. The older types produced a certain percentage of singles which were of little ornamental value and a few of them in a planting of the full double forms were always a disfigurement to the planting. As there was no way of telling whether the plants were single or double until they attained blooming size, there was no way of preventing the appearance of these types of transplanting double forms into their places.

The new type is reasonably certain to provide a bed of all full double types. After careful test and selection it is now sent out with the statement that the seedlings are 100 per cent double. This will be a welcome improvement.

The tiny tagetes signata pumila is a favorite edging plant, making a compact ferny little bush of delicate fragrance compared with the rank odor of the foliage of some of the taller types and covered with tiny single orange bloom all summer. Next come the dwarf French, compact, little bushes covered with buttons of varied coloring and then the tall French with fine stemmed blooms for cutting.

NOTES BY OUR MEMBERS

Observations from our club members whether from experiences in their own gardens or from gardening articles which they may read from time to time will be welcomed for publication. The magazine committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation is urging members to send such articles. The first one received this month is from Miss Esther Friedel, secretary of the Jefferson Garden Club.

GARDEN FROM EVERYWHERE

IN AN interesting article in "Country Life" for June entitled "My Garden Travelogue" the author Mr. Albert Terhune relates how his "Garden from Everywhere" was started. Cuttings were brought from time to time from many famous places and the idea that started as one single small flower bed now spreads over forty acres. Mr. Terhune says these flowers, shrubs and vines have a glamour of their own—for each is a remembrance.

Now this struck a responsive note in me for my perennial garden is rich in memories of dear friends who by their kindness and generosity have made my garden what it is. As I walk along the perennial border I stop to admire a choice iris given me by Olga Kerschensteiner, those lovely painted daisies came from Mrs. Fargo who is an unfailing source of information on gardening, — the lovely bleeding heart reminds me of Mrs. Gannon and her formal garden—Mable Owen and her generosity come to mind when I see the heavenly blue delphinium—and the pure white snowball recalls a dear aunt who at ninety is still actively interested in her flower garden—and so on for there have been many donations made to my garden. Doubly charming is a garden that with its beauty in color and design brings many happy thoughts of friends and garden lovers.

ESTHER FRIEDEL.

News of The Garden Clubs

MENASHA GARDEN CLUB PLANS SHOWS

The Menasha Garden Club decided to give two flower shows during the coming season. The first was an exhibit on a non-competitive basis in the nature of a rose and peony show by the Garden club members and their friends.

Plans were also made for the annual flower show which will be held August 22 and 23, in the Memorial Building at the city park.

The June meeting of the club was a picnic supper, June 15 at the home of Mrs. George A. Loescher.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY HAS OUTDOOR MEETING

Florence Winchester, Secretary

The first of the outdoor meetings which feature the summer gatherings of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society, was held June 1st at the home of Mr. J. W. Roe, on the Oshkosh-Fond du Lac road. Nearly 125 attended, the members arriving early to inspect the gardens, which were particularly lovely at that time.

The usual picnic supper was served, followed by a business meeting at which a communication regarding the flower show held June 5-6-7 in Milwaukee was discussed. The members were urged to attend as it will be well worth while. Mrs. William Nelson was appointed to arrange an exhibit to represent the local society at the show.

Miss Emily March, Mrs. E. W. Johnson and Mrs. Charles Hertzfeld were received into the society.

A clever playlet, "Five Little Guests" written by eleven year old Marguerite Webster was presented by seven little girls.

The next meeting of the Society will be in the nature of the annual strawberry festival and will be held at the N. A. Rasmussen farm.

SUM-MER-DEL GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. Wm. W. Parker

May has been a busy and interesting month for the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club. On May 5th the White Elm Nursery was host to the Home Economics Club of Milwaukee and invited the Sum-Mer-Del members to attend. A practical demonstration on building a rock garden was given.

The Club had a luncheon on May 22nd at Draper Hall in Oconomowoc and at this time voted to join the State Federation. Later they visited the beautiful estate of Mrs. McGeogh in Eagle. Professor Franz Aust, who designed the garden, was with us and explained the Greek fundamentals from which he worked the plan for this unusual and charming rock garden.

On May 29th a tulip show and plant sale was held at the home of Mrs. Hitz in Chenequa. Many beautiful specimens and bouquets were brought by members. Mrs. Wm. Bowers gave an interesting and instructive talk on bulbs and on the origin and development of the tulip. Each member invited a few friends and all felt that this small show was most successful in displaying the varieties of flowers which can be grown early in this region.

JULY

Late July, and early morning,
Road a beck'ning, wheedling thing,
Mystery lies beyond the bend,
Dipping, circling air-tribes sing.
Color splotches 'twixt bleached boulders,
Brown eyed Susans, stately, tall,
Queen Anns lace, in dainty clusters,
Golden rod 'gainst yonder wall.
Late wild roses, fragrant, nodding,
Marsh a red and yellow mass,
Each flower vying, gaily waving
Glad "good morning" as we pass.
And above, the wooded hillside
Where staid cattle graze, by day,
Gleam the spires of village churches
Calling some *indoors* to pray.
God of flowers and field and wood
Tune our hearts to what is good,
Whether, we in "closet" pray,
Or 'mid fields and flowrets stray.

BERTA COON, *West Allis.*

MADISON GARDEN CLUB DEDICATES MEMORIAL TREE

Mrs. F. E. Ballard, Sec.

The Madison Garden Club met Tuesday, June 9, 1931, for a basket supper on University Observatory Hill, at sunset. We walked across the Hill to dedicate the Mark Troxell Memorial Tree planted near Bascom Hall.

Mr. Bodenstein made the following remarks:

"Some few weeks ago we planted this little tree honoring the memory of one whose life among us was marked by constant helpfulness and deep interest in all that stood for beauty, truth and culture.

"We were fortunate in choosing this particular spot, for on one side are the halls of learning and on the other, the wilderness. He was the product of one, and a lover of the other.

"May this tender sapling, reaching strong, verile maturity, ever be significant of the fine ideals for which he stood, a living memorial to a short but fruitful life.

'Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortunes bubble, rise and fall,
Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree, is more than all.'

"Henceforth, let this little tree be known as the Mark Troxell Memorial."

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Ernest Lefeber, Secretary

On June 16, the Wauwatosa Garden Club visited the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. A. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Isenring, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Wuchterl, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ferge, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Peterman.

The gardens were all lovely and individual, showing much thought and care on the part of owners.

At the close of this interesting tour the club went to the High School where Mr. A. Peter gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on Roses. The lecture and slides were secured from the American Rose Society. The slides were beautiful and the lecture profitable.

A tour of gardens outside of Wauwatosa was arranged for June 28 at two o'clock.

A committee of ten volunteers agreed to give one week's service to the Milwaukee Flower Guild.

The Club adjourned in anticipation of another local Garden tour in July.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

THE June meeting of the West Allis Garden Club was held at the home of Miss Martha Krienitz. There was a record attendance at this meeting.

Miss Krienitz received many awards at the State Flower Show for Iris. Her garden was resplendent with pink Orientals enhanced by crimson poppies calling for recognition. Like the lace of "My lady's gown" the Heuchera was scattered throughout the colorful bloom.

Miss Krienitz is also due to receive high score for Regal Lilies, as many stalks in her garden boast sixteen to eighteen buds to the crown.

Delicious refreshments were served in the spacious living room.

Miss Goelzer distributed Columbine and Delphinium plants. The July meeting will be held at the home of Miss Esther Miller, Greenfield Avenue, West Allis.

EDNA MAE SEWELL.

HILLCREST GARDEN CLUB HELPS FEDERATION

THE Hillcrest (West Allis) Club put on two Little Gardens at the Flower Show. They were entitled to 80 tickets to help pay the expense of the exhibits.

The following letter was received during June:

"As we feel we have sufficient funds in our club treasury to carry us along, we are only keeping out a portion of the amount received for tickets for our projects and are pleased to turn over the balance ($14.85) to the Federation."

Signed, MRS. L. D. HORTON,
Secretary.

Somebody has said that a crocodile's mouth can be held closed with the hand. We shall file the information along with the story that a shark won't attack a man. —Toledo Blade.

FOXGLOVES AND CANTERBURY BELLS

FOXGLOVES and Canterbury bells are biennials of stately growth, lavish and beautiful bloom, when they flourish. Probably no two plants are more often recommended to gardening beginners and probably there are no more failures than with these two. They will make husky plants to go into winter quarters and in the spring it will very often be found that the crowns have rotted. They are hardy enough as to root but susceptible to wet. In some soils the Canterbury bell seems to be reliably hardy and self-sows and persists. These are usually heavy clay soils. The Foxgloves delight in an acid soil but grow well in lime soils but do not winter so well.

The tall spikes of the Foxgloves and the huge bells of the Canterbury bells are always desirable, and now is the time to start them. At the same time plan to give some sort of a winter roof to keep moisture and snow from too direct contact with the crowns. Tar paper supported on boxes or boards so that air may circulate underneath is a simple, cheap and practical plan. Another is to set boxes over them after covering the crowns with dry straw or leaves. Safest of all is to set the plants in a cold frame or have small portable cold frames to set over them in the garden.

The nearest substitute to the Canterbury bell that is reliably hardy and resistant of any weather conditions is the peach-leaved bellflower, but it has not the color range of the Canterbury bell, coming only in blues and whites. The new form, Telham Beauty, is a beautiful plant with three-foot stems of huge deep blue bells, much larger than the older forms. This bellflower can be relied upon to be hardy.

A dwarf bellflower, beautiful for edgings and much used in rock gardens, is the Carpathian bellflower, campanula carpatica. This also is very hardy and makes a close mat of foliage above which rise scores of six-inch stalks with good-sized blue bells.

The peach-leaved bellflower has the advantage of being perenial while the Canterbury bell is a biennial and dies after its lavish crop of bloom and seed has ripened. It must be replenished every year. Now is the time to plant seed. The Shirley strain of Foxgloves is unusually fine and well worth any care to bring it safely through the winter.

ROADSIDE PLANTING

M. W. TORKELSON
Director of Regional Planting

THERE has always been present in the minds of most people a feeling that the highways on which we travel shall not only be useful but pleasant as well. To make these roads pleasant, the most obvious method has been to plant trees on the highways. It is a practice that has been followed in most European countries and to a very great extent in the United States. With the tremendous development of the highways which has taken place during the last fifteen years, this aspect of highway improvement has not received much consideration. Consideration has been confined almost entirely to utilitarian features but the demand for highway beautification is growing stronger and stronger and will soon assert itself in unmistakable terms; in fact it may be said that it has already done so.

In undertaking work of this nature it is essential that a right start should be made. Trees, which take many years to develop to their full beauty and usefulness, must be started right. Many people seem to think that all there is to highway beautification is to plant a few trees, a few shrubs and landscape a few triangles along the road. It is something that is far more fundamental than this and deserves to be started out right if it is to be the success that it must be.

While formal landscape has its place in and near cities, ordinary roadside planting should be done with a view of simulating nature and in such a way that the planting will be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. This, treatment in the author's opinion, is not only the most appropriate to the situation but it is essential from the economic standpoint. If we had formal planting the length of our present roads the cost of maintenance of the planting would probably exceed the cost of maintaining the highway itself, and would not be tolerated by the taxpaying public. The purpose of this paper is to call attention to two fundamental necessities in a proper roadside planting program. The first is the matter of legislation, the second is the matter of proper highway grading.

The omission of ditches and the forming of long, easy slopes from the edge of the roadway to the natural ground line would greatly enhance the attractiveness and safety of the highway. Then again, I believe we are too often inclined to follow in the footsteps of our forefathers in providing ditches merely to obtain additional fill material when the widening of a cut or the lowering of a vertical curve will accomplish the same result. In these days of modern excavating and transportation equipment, a haul of a few hundred feet more or less makes very little difference in the price of the work.

Trees May Be Saved

How many beautiful, hardy, living trees have been sacrificed because our standards call for the center line of a ditch to be an exact number of feet from the center of the road, even though it was a simple matter to eliminate this ditch at these particular points and provide other means for drainage if necessary. There should be nothing to prevent our providing a waterway on the opposite side of a tree even though it may require the purchase of additional right-of-way. In many cases, we can save a tree by placing a short pipe in such a way as not to disturb the roots and thus provide the necessary drainage facilities without having a detrimental effect on the roadway. We do not mean to infer that trees dangerous to traffic should be left standing but merely wish to call attention to the need for the preservation of such of nature's works as are consistent with safety.

How many well-kept and attractive dooryards in front of residences have been ruined by grading operations. In a great many cases these are located at the tops of knolls and according to standards a ditch must be constructed, little consideration being given to what often represents the work of a lifetime. There very often is no reason why a ditch cannot be omitted entirely. If necessary a pipe or even a short section of curb and gutter should be provided to take care of drainage conditions rather than construct an unsightly and perhaps dangerous waterway. Special attention should be paid to the backslopes. Deviate from standards. Provide comparatively flat slopes that can be seeded or sodded to present a pleasing appearance.

PRINTER'S ERROR

The flower show had been a great success, and a few evenings later Councillor Jones, who performed the opening ceremony, was reading the local report of it to his wife.

Presently he stopped, and, snatching up his stick, rushed out of the room. Amazed, his wife picked up the paper and read:

"As Councillor Jones mounted the stage, all eyes were fixed on the large red nose he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance."—Hearts of Oak Journal.

Cultural Tips For Fine Dahlias

THERE have been some revisions of cultural legends concerning dahlias of late. One of these was that the dahlia should be given poor soil. It was believed that rich soil made the plant devote the bulk of its efforts to producing leaves at the expense of bloom. This is only partly true. The dahlia in its modern forms is not a plant for poor soil if the finest blooms are desired. It needs moderate fertility and dahlia experts give the plants a stimulus of fertilizer from time to time during the growing season in the shape of dashes of commercial fertilizer or shredded cow manure.

The dahlia likes a fairly mellow soil according to ancient theory yet we see magnificent dahlias growing in heavy clay soils. The main feature seems to be to provide it with plenty of moisture during the hottest weather. It is customary with many growers to make a basin of earth about the dahlia about a foot in radius from the stem and two or three inches or more deep so that when the plant is watered the moisture will be held in place and soak down to the roots, the basin being filled two or three times.

Great care is needed to stake the tall, vigorous growing dahlias securely and to train them to a single trunk for the finest blooms. They should be tied as they reach upward with raffia or strips of cloth, not with twine which is likely to cut the tender stalks if a high wind forces them to sway against it.

This is dahlia planting season. Plants growing from cuttings are now on sale and offer one of the best methods of growing them, many growers preferring these cuttings to dry root divisions. They grow exactly as well as those from divisions of the clump of tubers.

Dig the soil for the dahlias. Incorporate a moderate amount of fertilizer and plant the stakes firmly before setting in the dahlias and save a lot of woe later on as it is difficult to put stakes in place when the plant is in growth without injuring either roots or stem or both.

The new styles of dahlias give the most magnificent show that is possible in the garden during the fall months. Every garden, however small, should have a few plants of some of the fine varieties. The old standard sorts are fully as fine in garden effect as the new ones and can be purchased now very reasonably. The dahlia fan and collector, of course, will want the newest ones.

The Scotch joke died a natural death when this country ceased to regard thrift as funny.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

BOY HAS THE FIRST GLADIOLUS

ROBERT ZINNIEL, 13, of Fond du Lac, was awarded $1 as a prize on June 29 for bringing the first gladiolus bloom of the season to the Commonwealth Reporter office. The prize was offered by W. A. Sisson of Rosendale, who conducts the Home Garden department.

ARSENATE of LEAD

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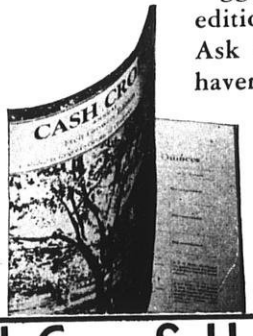

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Hi-ways 23—26

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W. A. TOOLE

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Baraboo, Wisconsin

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AUGUST, 1931

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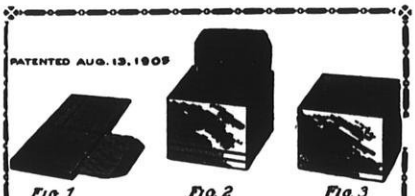

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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Back To The Country

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

THE city as we know it today is doomed to die. The feverish growth which it is experiencing at present is merely the acceleration that precedes dissolution. The machine, which now makes city life increasingly mechanical and its inhabitants increasingly stereotyped, may in the end prove the means of restoring the inhabitants to the development of individuality.

"The machine, once our formidable adversary, is ready and competent to undertake the drudgeries of living on this earth. The margin of leisure even now widens as the machine succeeds. This margin of leisure should be spent with the fields, in the gardens and in travel. The margins should be expanded and devoted to making beautiful the environment in which human beings are born to live. . . .

"And the machine, I believe—absurd as it may seem now—will enable all that was human in the city to go to the country and grow up with it, enable human life to be based squarely and fairly on the ground. . . .

"A market, a counting house and a factory is what the city already has become; the personal element in it all—the individual—is withdrawing more and more as time goes on.

"Only when the city becomes purely and simply utilitarian will it have the order that is beauty, and the simplicity which the machine, in competent hands, may very well render as human benefit. . . .

"This . . . city will be invaded at ten o'clock, abandoned at four, for three days of the week. The other four days of the week will be devoted to the more or less joyful matter of living elsewhere under conditions natural to man. The dividing lines between town and country are even now gradualllly disappearing as conditions are reversing themselves. The country absorbs the life of the city, as the city shrinks to the utilitarian purpose that now alone justifies its existence. . . ."

—Condensed from AMERICAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT by GARDEN DIGEST.

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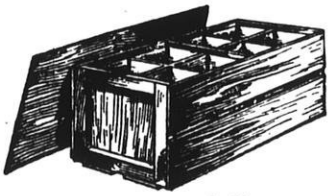

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Wild rice sells for from 50¢ to $1.00 per pound. It grows best when the lake water rises only about six inches above the soft black bottom. It does not grow in stagnant water.

Mulligan Lake is fed by springs and has a large outlet so the water level is about the same throughout the year. Much of the rice is harvested by the Indians. They camp on the shore when the rice is ripe in September moving about in the shallow water in a flat bottom boat. They bend the rice heads over to be threshed out.

Getting from $2,500 to $5,000 for 80 acres of wild rice is a profitable proposition says Mr. Bordner, and the rice should be given encouragement in those localities where it will grow.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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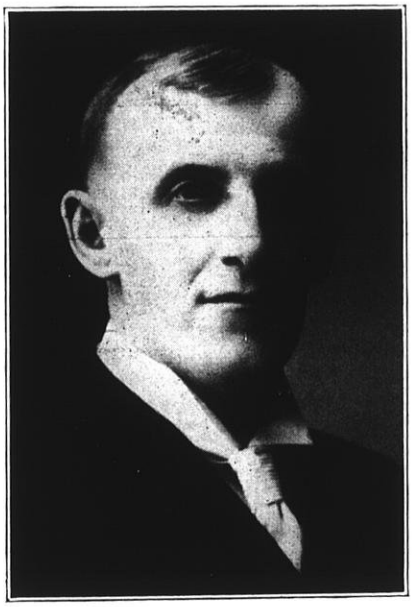
What We Learned This Season About Strawberries

W. H. HANCHETT

THE outstanding strawberry variety in our section this year was the Beaver as to table and shipping quality. We made a shipping test of the Beaver as compared with the Harvest King by sending a crate of each to a brother at Valley City, North Dakota, a distance of 600 miles. The brother reported that the Beavers arrived in fine shape and were kept a whole week in the ice box before they were all used up and were good to the last. The Harvest King arrived in fair shape but as they showed signs of not keeping were canned immediately. Brother also reported that the Beaver was the most wonderful strawberry he had ever seen and he was raised in a strawberry patch. Premier did very well but is rather tender for long shipments.



W. H. Hanchett, Sparta

Machine Setting

The Aberdeen and the Blakemore received from the Horticultural Society for trial are now making a splendid growth in spite of the mutilated condition of the plants when received. We lost only one of the Aberdeen and none of the Blakemore. This scores a point for machine setting as the party with whom we divided the plants lost nearly all of the Aberdeen although he planted them the day they arrived while we kept ours two days so as to set them with the machine. We thought at the time we had made a mistake and were due to lose most of the plants, but results show that we did the right thing. We are strong for machine setting and wouldn't have hand setting if someone would do the work gratis.

Harvest King

Regarding the Harvest King will say that it is a disappointment. The plant is wonderful and the yield heavy but in quality it is the poorest of any strawberry I ever ate. It is not only poor in flavor but has no finish and looks very unattractive on the market. Don't plant it.

Fertilizers

We used 4-16-4 fertilizer on all our plantings last year applied at the rate of about 150 pounds per acre with the fertilizer attachment on the planter at the time of planting and feel very well satisfied with results as it helped us get a good fruit stand in a very unfavorable season for growth. We left only two check rows with no fertilizer and the results in growth last fall were very marked with a much poorer stand.

Our yield, considering the season, was fairly satisfactory as we picked nearly 1,400 cases from our five acre plot of Beavers. Two consecutive pickings yielded 332 cases and 318 cases respectively with one day between pickings.

The intense heat period struck us about the middle of the strawberry harvest and cut off the last of the crop very materially.

Marketing the Crop

The crop was marketed very successfully and satisfactorily through the efficient management of our Co-op Exchange, but the things some of our growers will do make us feel like throwing up our hands in despair. How long will it take for the fact to soak through that a wide awake manager in an office connected with the whole wide world by lines of communication which are freely used to find out the conditions in every possible

market between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard is in a lot better position to sell the crop than is the individual grower whose whole attention should be given to the proper harvesting of his crop and whose only knowledge of market values is what some trucker offers him at his farm.

I am going to give one concrete example of what one of our members did. Our manager had the day's pick sold at $2.50 per case at the loading shed. He was anxious to know how large the pick was going to be and so drove around to some of the larger fields to get an estimate and found that one of our members had promised his day's pick to a trucker at $2.00 without even calling up to find out what the market was. The fact that the trucker was trying to get by the Exchange and buy direct from him ought to have been notice that demand had stiffened, but he evidently thought he was driving a good bargain so agreed to take 50 cents per case less, and left the manager short of what he needed to fill his orders.

This grower expected the trucker to call in the evening, but he never showed up and he had his berries on his hands the next morning, standing without refrigeration over a warm night. There was quite a loss and he was frank enough to admit that he had learned his lesson. This man will be a good member from now on, but why do people have to learn by such costly lessons, especially when they themselves have helped set up and equip an efficient selling agency which has been at work in advance of the harvest to gather all the possible information on markets and market possibilities and which during the harvest gathers each morning news of market conditions over most of the United States.

Winter Protection on Raspberries

There was just two other growers here who gave their raspberries winter protection and we three control the red raspberry market here because the rest all winter killed. Those who did not cover have practically no crop while those giving winter protection have a splendid crop.

Latham is still our favorite although Chief has its place as an early berry and a good one. It was at the peak of ripening July 10th and was done before the peak of Latham was reached. The Chief is valuable to connect up the strawberry season with the Latham season and keep trade supplied continually with fresh berries. We shall plant about half and half of Chief and Latham in the future. Winter protection for both these varieties is the only safe method in this section.

START NOW TO PROTECT RASPBERRIES FROM WINTER INJURY

RASPBERRY growers throughout Wisconsin report a great deal of winter injury which has reduced the crop materially. The reason for this was due probably to the fact that the raspberries continued to grow late in the season and the cold snap in October hit them too early. Prof. W. H. Alderman of Minnesota suggests that if fruit growers are to profit by this experience they will have to devise some means of handling the crop to promote early maturity.

He suggests that the easiest way to do this in the case of raspberries is to stop cultivating after the fruit is harvested and plant a cover crop between the rows.

The best type of cover crop would be one which would make a rank growth but which would kill out during the winter time so there will be no trouble in eradicating the plant next spring. Oats or barley make a very good crop, or either of these combined with peas will be a very good crop. These crops will not only hasten the maturity of the plants in the fall but they will provide a covering for the soil for winter protection. Then if the plant material can be disced or cultivated into the soil the next spring it will provide some humus.

FRUIT CROPS SHORT IN THE BLACK HILLS

IN A LETTER from Mr. John Robertson of Hot Springs, South Dakota, he states that the fruit crop in the Black Hills is the nearest to a complete failure that he has known it during the entire number of years he has been growing fruit. This means the entire Black Hills section. The hard freeze in late May got practically all fruit on the lower levels. Mr. Robertson's elevation is 4200 feet, which is higher than any of the other orchards.

The blooming time was later so he will have a few apples of several varieties, mainly Wealthy.

HANDLING THE RASPBERRY PLANTATION AFTER FRUITING

MR. STANLEY JOHNSTON, Superintendent of the South Haven Experiment Station, Michigan, writes that in their section they cut off all old raspberry canes soon after fruiting, but do not cut out any additional new canes. A little work has been done along that line but he does not believe it pays to thin new canes in the summer.

He writes: "We found eight canes per hill about the right number in a vigorous red plantation. In both reds and blacks we vary the number according to the vigor of the plant. We leave the large canes and take out those that are very small. If reds are grown in hedge rows we leave about ten canes to four feet of row.

"Applications of 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia applied the first of September has given us about the same results as the same amount applied in the spring. Fall applications seem to cause a larger number of berries to ripen on the first pickings."

Benefits of Wax In Transplanting Trees

J. A. NEILSON, Michigan

NO ONE knows just when the practices of transplanting trees was first discovered, but it is undoubtedly of very ancient origin.

Notwithstanding the antiquity and enormous extent of the practice, there are still difficulties in getting some kinds of trees to grow after planting. These difficulties are due to various factors, but possibly the most important are desiccation and the attacks of saphrophytic organisms. Desiccation occurs in storage, in transit and after planting, while saphrophytic organisms such as mold is found chiefly on roses in storage and in shipment.

In recent years some new developments have taken place which show that losses due to desiccation and mold may be reduced by coating the trees with paraffin waxes or other similar waxes.

The idea of using paraffin wax for this purpose was suggested by the good results this material gave in protecting scions and buds in top working the sweet cherry. These experiments included several hundred trees and showed definitely that paraffin wax when applied over the entire scion and on buds was effective in preventing desiccation and thus helped to secure a better set.

The favorable results obtained in using wax to prevent drying out in buds and scions suggested that it might also be useful in preventing losses of newly planted trees and shrubs. Experiments in waxing trees and shrubs were therefore undertaken in the spring of 1928 and the results of these experiments were surprisingly good. Believing that this treatment was worthy of a wider trial, an article was written and suggestions made that further trials be conducted by interested parties. This article was widely disseminated in various horticultural and nursery publications in Canada and the United States. As a result, there has been keen interest shown in this treatment by nurserymen and planters; and extensive trials have been made in several widely separate places and on many different kinds of shrubs and trees. It is rather difficult to ascertain the number of plants used in these experiments by nurserymen and others, but from information at hand it is believed that more than 1,000,000 have been treated. The results of these trials with numerous species have generally been very good. A few failures have occurred, but that is to be expected in any new treatment of an experimental nature conducted in widely separate places, under varying conditions of weather and operator's skill.

Effect of Wax on Trees and Shrubs

Experiments indicate that wax coatings exert several beneficial effects, the more important of which are indicated hereunder:

I. Prevents Desiccation.

It is definitely known that wax prevents desiccation and conserves vitality. This favors a more prompt growth after planting and helps to secure a greater stand. Wax has also helped to revive transplanted trees which were dormant for some time after growth should have started. A good example of this was seen in Mountain View Orchards near Leslie last summer. In this orchard 13,000 trees were planted and 4,000 of these had failed to start into growth by July 20. Shortly after this the owner had all the dormant trees coated with hot paraffin wax, and as a result 2,600 revived and grew well for the balance of the season.

II. Prevents Mold on Roses.

Hot paraffin wax has also been found to check molds and other saphrophytic organisms on roses and some other shrubs in storage. This effect is probably due to the exclusion of air from the surface of the plant and possibly to the temperature of the wax. In any case experience shows that roses dipped in wax at the proper temperature and in due time retain their freshness and plumpness right through to the planting season and when planted make a good response in growth and bloom.

III. Repels Borers and Reduces Summer Sunscald.

Mr. Phelps Vogelsang, Forester of the Michigan State Highway Department found that waxed trees were less susceptible to borer attack than untreated trees. This observation has also been previously reported by horticulturists in Eastern States. He also found that newly planted shade trees which had been waxed, were less affected by summer sunscald than untreated trees. These observations covered 9,000 trees of which 2,000 had been waxed. Summer sunscald is due to rapid drying out on the south side of newly planted trees and is always more prevalent in hot, dry seasons or in areas where hot weather and strong winds occur.—From the MICHIGAN AGRICULTURIST.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL 1732-1932

THE entire United States will become alive with local celebrations beginning on February 22nd, 1932, and continue through Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932.

The special Commission appointed for the celebration has prepared twelve different programs in pamphlet form. These are divided into forty-eight subtopics which may be obtained by local committees in planning their celebration.

Successful Ways of Roadside Marketing

THE fundamentals of selling are practically the same in every line of business. Give the public what it wants at a reasonable price. It means fresh, quality products at a price between that of the jobber and the retailer. The consumer is entitled to something for patronizing a road side market.

It is the human side, however, that really determines the success or failure of a roadside market. It is here that brains go to work on both sides. The farmer must develop means of stopping people at HIS market, giving them courteous treatment and making PERMANENT customers. There are no two personalities alike; thus it is the man who wins the confidence of the people who succeeds.

Treat all people alike. The fellow who buys a dime's worth today may spend a dollar tomorrow. I know of a New Jersey farmer who sells $15,000 worth of produce a year, and his sales checks run down to 15¢ for three ears of corn.

I've stood at a roadside market in Cook County, Illinois, and have seen an infuriated woman scatter a bushel of tomatoes all over the grounds. She claimed an injustice, but the unruffled market owner talked about his guarantee—money back or produce. He not only saved the sale, but the woman, in face of his calm and tact, evidently felt so ashamed that she bought several dollars' more worth of vegetables—enough, anyway, so the man lost no money.

While I was talking to an Iowa watermelon grower, a boy stopped at the stand. In crossing the road he dropped the melon on the concrete smashing it into a hundred pieces. The grower told the child not to cry, and replaced the melon with a bigger and better one. He not only saved the boy a probable whipping at home, but the better quality fruit made a hit with the parents.

A friend of mine in Kansas is a flower and fruit grower. His relatives live in another town, which can be reached over several routes. He can go only one way, because a gas station attendant always gives the children a lollypop.

A New York cantaloupe grower stamped his best melons. He could not sell the undergrades. Later he found that stamping them with the grade moved the whole crop.

Wesley Hawley, a Michigan fruit grower, advertises by radio to tell far-off parcel post buyers, uses the local newspapers, and dresses up one of the biggest show windows in town, loaned him by a large department store. Hawley gets folks to drive out ten miles off the concrete and past many good orchards to buy his fruit and cider at very profitable prices. A large lot has been set aside for picnics—a bit of service that makes friends and business. An Illinois watermelon grower also uses the picnic idea to good advantage, and people do not mess up the place because he has waste containers at regular intervals.

More and more farmers are using circulars of one kind or another, some of them well gotten up and profusely illustrated. These run into money, but if justified the expense means nothing. This is especially true with fruit, canned goods, meats, and poultry products.

All of you have your own ideas on price. So do I. I believe the customer should get a little something for STOPPING at your place. A survey in Michigan showed the roadside market owner got sixty cents of the consumer's dollar; the man who sold in the regular manner, i. e., on the wholesale market, got less than twenty cents. With consumers furnishing transportation and eliminating the wholesaler, jobber and retailer, all of whom take about sixty cents, it is reasonable to suggest a split between jobber and retail values would be giving the consumer at least one reason for patronizing your market again. Green grocers, your city competitors, buying in small lots, keep their stuff fresh, and give delivery service which is worth something to the buyer.

Know your products. Be able to tell people how various fruits or vegetables taste or fit in with salads and other uses to which they can be put. Manufacturers do it; one brand of canned milk, for instance, tells how to make a feeding for a bottle baby. I followed it and it worked—at least the baby is still alive!

A college friend of mine started out as a livestock farmer on a place that had been a fruit nursery. His aim was to sell trees and fruit over a roadside stand in his spare time. He got into trouble right off. There were sixty-five different varieties of apples in the orchard, and his saying this or that apple was good for eating, cooking or other purposes brought floods of criticism down on his head. His wife came to his aid, cooking each apple so he was able to tell which would bake whole, fall in parts or melt. Instead of losing trade he made more. Now he has more fruit, such as grapes and cherries, put in on demand; and at the constant behest of his customers he has put out some vegetables. He's dying hard as a livestock feeder.

Sweet corn is an uncommon factor in many respects. You can't tell much about it unless the shuck is pulled back. This takes time, and often two poor ears in a row lose a sale. I know a man who has one and sometimes two of his clerks do nothing but strip corn and put it in sacks—six to twelve ears. A small bench, up near the counter, is their "workshop." Customers see this and are impressed. Seldom is it necessary for the sales-

(Continued on page 349)

New Ideas About Strawberries

NEW BERRY VARIETIES

R. L. MARKEN of Kenosha, who with his partner grows about 80 acres of fruit, apples, cherries, and small fruit, has tested out a number of new varieties. He is very much interested in the Aberdeen strawberry. It is a very vigorous plant, a wonderful plant maker and as a result has outyielded some of the other varieties he has.

The Blakemore has not succeeded on his soil as well as some of the others. Premier does very well.

Among the blackcap raspberries the Cumberland seems to be producing the best with the Quillan a very good prospect. The Quillan is somewhat later and will bridge over the season.

The Plum Farmer does not seem to yield as well as the others and the Logan is also somewhat doubtful.

A combination of the Chief and Latham raspberries seems to do very well. The Chief comes a week or so earlier, gives a longer picking season and a better opportunity for marketing.

STRAWBERRY SEASON AT WARRENS

REX EBERDT

HOT weather cut our crop short and reduced our yield considerably this year.

We had one very good field of Premier that was outstanding in quality and appearance. Also had one small patch of Harvest King that had a good crop of fine large berries. However, one grower picked 300 cases of Beaver from an acre in spite of the fact that the extreme hot weather destroyed a large part of his crop. The Beaver seems to stand more heat and more handling than the Harvest King and reached the market in better condition.

The Harvest King is a wonderful berry in appearance and size and may be good enough for an average season. We are going to experiment further with it.

While the financial situation has everywhere demoralized the markets, we feel sure that the net income from our strawberries will be quite satisfactory though not as high as last year.

CREATING NEW STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

THE picture above shows Dr. Wm. A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, inspecting new strawberries at Bell, Md., during a recent field day.

Recently a group of fifty strawberry growers and staff members of the Department attended the first annual Field Day at Bell, and inspected the small fruit breeding work. Approximately 500 hybrids of strawberries are now growing at the station. The Blakemore strawberry, which is proving unusually popular in the Southeast, is a creation of Dr. George M. Darrow and George F. Waldo, pomologists, and was bred at Bell.

STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

MR. ERNEST GILSON, a very successful grower at Warrens, reports that the Harvest King strawberry is a very promising variety. It holds its size all through the season and is a very attractive berry. The first picking was extremely large. It was not quite as good a shipper as the Beaver however, but he considers it quite satisfactory. It commanded the top price locally.

Mr. Gilson found that the Red Gold does not winter well. Nearly all of his plants winter killed during the past season.

The Premier did not do quite as well this year as the Beaver on his farm. He reports a very fine stand of Beaver for this year.

Mr. Gilson is using ammonium sulphate and 0-20-20 fertilizer for his strawberries.

STRAWBERRIES AND IRRIGATION

AN EARLY freeze last October injured strawberry plants throughout a large portion of Minnesota. It is interesting to note that strawberries which were grown under irrigation and which had made normal growth came through with much less injury than those whose growth had been stunted and delayed by the summer drought. The difference was very noticeable in two fields at the Fruit Breeding Farm, one of which received irrigation and had produced strong well rooted plants which withstood injury. In the other case, very few new runner plants were produced and these were short rooted and poorly established. Such plants formed late and were probably in an immature condition at the time of the freeze. The result was at least a 50 per cent injury and consequent reduction in crop.—W. H. ALDERMAN in MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

How To Make Apple Cider That Will Keep

TO MAKE good apple cider that will keep we quote as follows from United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1264:

(1) Select sound, well-matured, properly ripened fruit.

(2) If different varieties are available at the same time, blend them in proper quantity to give a well-balanced cider of good flavor.

(3) Wash and sort the fruit, trimming or discarding all specked or partially decayed apples.

(4) Grind and press, subsequently re-pressing the pomace.

(5) Place the juice in deep containers in a cool room over night, to allow the settling out of the pomace.

(6) Siphon off the juice from the sediment.

(7) Place the juice in suitable sterilized containers, seal with sterilized tops, and submerge in cold water in the pasteurizer. Bring the temperature to 175 degrees Fahrenheit and keep it at that point for the preseribed time. (In pint jars or bottles this time will be about five minutes; in quarts and half gallons, 10 and 15 minutes, respectively; in one-gallon bottles, 20 minutes; two gallons, 25 minutes; and five gallons, 45 minutes. In order to determine the length of time for which it is necessary to hold the temperature of the pasteurizing tank at 175 degrees Fahrenheit after it has reached this point, add 10 minutes to the figures given above for the size of container being used and keep the bath as nearly at 175 degrees as possible for that length of time.) Or (second method) pasteurize at 175 degrees Fahrenheit by passing the juice through a continuous pasteurizer, placing it in sterilized containers, and sealing immediately.

(8) Store the juice in a cool, dark room until settling is completed (two weeks to four months). For home use juice may be left without further treatment until used, if preferred.

(9) a. Siphon off from the storage containers. b. Blend, if juices pressed at different periods are being used. c. Clarify further by passing through a pulp filter, milk separator, centrifuge, or flannel filter bag.

An unusually plentiful supply of fruit is in prospect for this year in nearly all parts of the country. Fruit trees generally had a favorable winter and little damage from spring frosts. Weather during the blossoming period was generally good, and the set of fruit is large for most types of trees. Wisconsin will probably have an apple crop twice as large as a year ago, and there is also an excellent set of cherries, according to the crop reporting service.

A preliminary estimate of strawberry production indicates that Wisconsin will have about 4,785,000 quarts as compared with 3,408,000 quarts, the estimate for last year. For the United States as a whole, the estimated strawberry production this year is about the same as last. Wisconsin's apple crop this year was reported as 81 per cent of normal as compared with 63 per cent a year ago. Apples for the United States are also very much better than a year ago. Wisconsin cherries were reported as 83 per cent of normal.

BUMPER CROPS

Of crops my neighbors have their share.
One brags he'll send the county fair
A pumpkin ninety inches round.
Another's corn is fine and sound.
A third of cabbage boasts aloud.
A fourth of garden sass is proud.
No envy at my spirit tugs—
I have the most potato bugs.

—Country Gentleman.

IT PAYS TO GROW GOOD VARIETIES OF APPLES

GOOD apple varieties pay premiums writes Dr. J. F. Booth of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in the Canadian Horticulturist.

Members of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association of Simcoe, Ontario receive the highest prices for McIntosh. The following table gives the prices per barrel for the leading varieties of apples over a five year period.

Variety	Average for years 1925-29 Per Barrel
McIntosh Red	$5.21
Snow	5.11
Spy	4.94
Golden Russett	4.19
King	4.12
Tolman	4.11
Wealthy	4.10
Greening	4.05
St. Lawrence	3.98
Baldwin	3.95
Wegener	3.67
Duchess	3.64
Alexander	3.63
Twenty Ounce	3.04
Grimes Golden	2.63
Maidens Blush	2.17

The price paid for the most popular varieties was 80% higher than for the same class twenty years ago. In the case of the least popular variety the increase has been only 30% more than twenty years ago. This shows the increased demand for high quality products on the part of the consumer. "Also," concludes Dr. Booth "that competition from other fruits, notably oranges, grapefruit, bananas and grapes is reducing the demand for the less desirable varieties. It is also possible that improvements in grading and packing and changes in methods of selling have tended to increase still further the premiums paid for popular varieties."

Moral: Cut down poor varieties.

Looks like about the only way to insure preservation of the wild flowers of this country is to cross them with poison-ivy. —Ohio State Journal.

MARKETING PLUMS

W. H. ALDERMAN

OUR plums will come on the market in competition with the large beautifully packed plums from the Pacific Coast. It must be borne in mind that the fruit shipped in from the West is necessarily picked in a green stage and will not develop its normal high quality. Our home grown plums which are marketed locally can be allowed to ripen on the trees and be sold to the consumer when their quality is at its best. When properly grown and packed they will represent a product which should compete successfully with the fruit shipped in from the West. To do this, however, they must first of all be thoroughly graded so that only perfect plums are sold. These high quality, mature, plums must then be put up in an attractive package so that they will not only compete successfully with the Western fruit in quality but also in appearance. Probably the best package that can be used is the small square basket or till which is used by the Western growers. The buyers of plums know this package and would not have to be trained to purchase fruit in a different kind of a container. In any event, the container should be small and the fruit in it should be attractively arranged. Under no circumstances should the large plums be marketed in a container that holds more than a peck, if best prices are to be secured. Small native plums and perhaps the second grade of the larger plums may be city marketed satisfactorily in the half bushel and perhaps the bushel containers.

Minnesota produces quality fruit but unless it is packed as attractively and graded as honestly as the fruit shipped in, the public will pass it by and never realize that they are missing an opportunity to purchase the exceptional quality that can be secured only from fresh picked, tree ripened fruit.—From the MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

THE APPLE MAGGOT REQUIRES SPRAYING

THE study on the control of the apple maggot is being continued this year by C. L. Fluke, and T. C. Allen of the Entomology Department, at Gays Mills.

On July 14 a notice was received from them stating that the apple maggot flies were then emerging and will begin egg laying very soon. The peak of emergence of the flies was expected during the week of July 20th.

They therefore recommended that the spray be applied the first part of the week of July 20 to 22nd. Arsenate of lead, one pound to 40 or 50 gallons of water is the spray material to use.

A second application was necessary about the first week in August. This coincides with the beginning of the second generation of the codling moth.

The apple maggot or railroad worm is becoming a serious pest in a number of sections in the state.

LICENSE REQUIRED TO HANDLE FRUIT

ALL wholesale handlers of fruits and vegetables are compelled to have a license according to a new law passed by the recent legislature. Retailers will not be affected by the law, according to A. W. Pomerening, marketing specialist of the department of agriculture and markets. The law is in compliance with the federal "perishable agricultural commodities act" which went into effect last December.

One purpose of the new Wisconsin law, Mr. Pomerening explains, is to place all persons coming within the meaning of it under regulations to insure honest and square dealing. A second purpose is to insure compliance with all regulations relating to the grading, packing, and marking of fruits and vegetables on which established standards exist. Laws have been passed in other states to fulfill the same purpose.

APPLE PIE

CAN you bake a good apple pie? A well known writer recently lamented because he could not get apple pie such as mother used to make. At any rate, the quality of the apple pies one finds certainly vary a great deal. We want our readers to send in their pet recipes for baking apple pie with full explanation on how to do the work so the pies will be good enough to keep the boys at home.

In the annual report of the Indiana Horticultural Society for 1930 we find the following recipe for baking an apple pie.

"Peel apples and cut into 16 pieces. Arrange around edge of unbaked shell. When shell is filled with cut apple mix 1 cup sugar, 2 t. flour, ¼ cup water and ⅛ t. salt, ¼ t. cinnamon. Sprinkle this over the top of the apples. Dot 4 t. butter over top. Bake in hot oven until crust puffs, then lower temperature and put an empty tin over top of pie. Bake until apples are tender."

The Indiana Society also recommends the following score card for judging apple pies.

	Perfect Score
Color	10
Way cooked up	40
Flavor	50
Total	100

APPLE SAUCE

8 medium sized apples or approximately 3 pounds.

½ to 2/3 cup sugar.

Water, amount depending on variety of apples used.

Directions: Wash, pare, quarter and core apples. Add water, cook until very soft, stirring occasionally. Color should be light, consistency or texture smooth and even. For additional flavor, a slice of lemon or whole cloves may be added while sauce is cooking, and should be removed when taken from fire. Add sugar just before removing sauce from fire, and heat just long enough to dissolve sugar.

EDITORIALS

FANCY APPLES CAN BE SOLD IN SMALL PACKAGES

THERE is growing up in Vermont a practice of selling apples in small packages writes M. B. Cummings in the July issue of the American Fruit Grower. One Vermont fruit grower offered to deliver 32 beautiful, luscious McIntosh apples for $2.00. This is a special price but the quality is also very special. "Selling fancy apples is anybody's job if he can do it and do it right" is Mr. Cummings conclusion.

Wisconsin McIntosh have not been sold consistently to the Wisconsin public. They have been shipped to New York or Chicago or distant markets because the prices have been better. It seemed that the larger markets knew the McIntosh and were willing to pay the price. As a result, however, the Wisconsin public has not become acquainted with it. Now, however, the competition on these markets is keen and the fruit grower will find it possible to develop his own market.

As Prof. A. W. Hopkins pointed out at a recent meeting of the Apple Marketing Committee of the Society, Wisconsin produces one-half of one per cent of the Nation's apple crop and has two and one-half per cent of the population. He also found that the city of Milwaukee alone ships in over eleven hundred carloads of apples in a single year. The months of August, September, and October, however, being the heaviest months.

It simply means that Wisconsin has a market and it is up to our growers to develop it. Wisconsin McIntosh will sell in competition with shipped in apples of any kind if properly graded and packed.

Mr. Cummings states that in the case of the Vermont grower advertising 32 apples for $2.00, advertised in one issue of a large Metropolitan paper and received responses from customers in most of the states to the Mississippi River, and a few orders from West of the Rockies. Perhaps there were some from Wisconsin also.

Our cover picture for this month is entitled "A Forest County By-road" and was taken by Huron H. Smith, curator of Botany of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

It is at this time of year that we would enjoy a drive through such scenes.

STATE FAIR OPENS ON SATURDAY THIS YEAR

THE State Fair will be a rallying ground for popular contests of all kinds this year. There will be singing and dancing by various national groups, kitten ball, spelling, horse shoe pitching contests and popular competitions of all kinds.

In carrying out the grand stand entertainment, Manager Ammon has secured the cooperation of singing and dancing groups of various nationalities who will present song and dance episodes between acts of the great grand stand pageant-spectacle "The Badger Awakening." All of these special programs will be in original native costumes.

Special nights will be allotted to German, Polish, Swiss, Scandinavian, Bohemian, Hungarian, Italian, Slovenian, and other people, to stage their special performances.

The fair opens Saturday, Aug. 29, and closes Friday, Sept. 4.

As a special feature of the Sunday fair, a huge massed chorus of a thousand voices and a philharmonic orchestra will present a program of popular songs before the grand stand. At the same time, the Coliseum at the state fair grounds will have a boys' and girls' chorus of 600 voices singing for the entertainment of state fair visitors.

By holding the fair on Saturday and Sunday, thousands of working people will be able to attend who could not otherwise do so.

SELLING AN APPLE A DAY TO EVERYONE

IN TORONTO a new company has been organized known as the "Apple A Day" Company. A successful vending machine has been developed for the automatic sale of apples. Similar machines are now in use in Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities. They hold about 60 fancy quality apples in sizes 100 to 113. They are serviced at least once a day and a plate glass front permits the apples to be seen in all their attractiveness. Dry ice is used to keep the apples cool and fresh in the summer.

This is one of the best suggestions we have heard for the sale of apples.

APPLE AND CHERRY CROP NOT AS LARGE AS EXPECTED

A SEVERE summer drop of apples during June and July has changed the estimates of the fruit crop considerably. First reports indicated a large crop but it is now estimated there will be only about 25% more apples than last year in Wisconsin. The drop is reported severe throughout the entire country.

The cherry crop at Sturgeon Bay is not as large as expected. The drought stopped the development of the fruit and many trees were left unpicked because the cherries were too small to be marketed. A severe wind storm on July 19 bruised the fruit in an extensive section of the Door County orchards. Such fruit cannot be sold except for juice but there was such a large supply of fruit for juice brought in that the canning companies stopped handling it.

J. W. LEVERICH

MANY of our members will be grieved to learn of the death of J. W. Leverich, Sparta, during July.

Mr. Leverich was for many years one of the leading strawberry growers in Wisconsin. We will publish more details in our next issue.

COMING EVENTS

Summer convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Kohler, Wisconsin, Wednesday, August 12.

Second annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, August 21-22-23.

National Gladiolus Show, Cleveland, Ohio, August 14-16.

Wisconsin State Fair, August 29 to September 4, State Fair Park, West Allis.

The Atlantic Flower Pageant, Auditorium, Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 4-10.

Canadian National Exposition, Horticulture Building, Toronto, Canada, August 28 to September 12.

STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

HOTEL RETLAW, FOND DU LAC AUGUST 21-22-23

BE SURE to attend the second annual gladiolus show of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at the Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac, August 21-22-23.

The premium list for this show covers practically every good, named variety of gladiolus in existence. There are liberal premiums for artistic arrangements in baskets and bowls with gladiolus the predominating flower.

Anyone may exhibit at this show whether or not he is a member of the Gladiolus Society.

Commercial exhibitors will show many of the newer creations some of them very valuable.

The State Gladiolus Show is a place to learn to know names of all the leading Gladiolus varieties. If you have any varieties of which you are fond and do not know the names you will probably find them at the state show properly labeled.

This will be Wisconsin's greatest exhibit of the gladiolus so be sure and attend.

APPLE CIDER

APPLE growers of France are advocating the use of apple cider with meals. Apple cider is a real beverage, more healthful than tea or coffee, and more palatable than other fruit juices.

It should be on the menu of every restaurant in the country together with coffee and milk. It will take a lot of pushing to put this over but it can be done.

Apple growers should take a lesson from the orange growers whom we should commend for their energy in pushing the sale of orange juice which is now being delivered with milk in many cities, and is sold at all soda fountains and restaurants. Orange drink stands are making a fortune in some of our cities.

It is probably impossible for the individual grower to put this type of project across. It is not impossible for a large organization of growers to do it. That is one reason why the apple growers of the state should get into a strong organization, not only to advertise and sell cooparatively, but to adopt new methods of distribution.

APPLY FOR ROADSIDE SIGNS NOW

THE Farm market signs consisting of a black badger on a red rising sun with a yellow background which will be the trade mark and seal of state supervised roadside markets are now ready for distribution. Those who wish to take advantage of this stamp of approval on their stand should apply at once to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, State Capitol, Madison, for an inspection.

The signs are handled by the State Horticultural Society. After a stand has been inspected and approved the inspector sends an approval card to the Society and the owner of the stand should then apply to the State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, for the sign.

Two signs with appropriate hangers are provided in order that the words can be seen from both directions on the highway.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

THE PANSY

"The dear little pansies are lift-
in their heads.
All purple and blue and gold.
They're covering with beauty
the garden beds,
And hiding from sight the
dull mold.

Now all little children who try
every day
Kind-hearted and loving to be,
Are helping the pansies to make
the world bright,
And beautiful, don't you see?"

"There is pansies, that's for thoughts."

—Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The pansy is one of the oldest garden flowers and one of the most popular. The name is a corruption of the French word pensees, meaning thoughts.

Although a small blossom it has more and longer names than most any other flower. In England alone, it has had at different times sixty distinct names, while in all Europe the number reaches to nearly two hundred. Among the best known are heartsease, lady's delight, three-faces-under-a-hood, forget-me-not, love-in-idleness, cuddle-me-to-you, johnny-jump-up, kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate, and herb-trinity.

There are many legends and fairy tales about this little flower. Here are a few that perhaps you may not have heard.

Originally, as the story goes, the pansy was pure white. One night, the fairies had gathered together and were discussing what they could do to make the world brighter and better. One little fairy said, "Let us make a new flower." The idea pleased them, so they went to work. They took blue from the sky, shades of red from the sunset clouds, yellow from the sun-

beams, and a warm brown color from mother earth.

These colors they mixed in a corn cup with their brushes made of dandelion down. All night they worked and when morning came there were the gorgeously colored flowers in place of the milk white ones.

As they worked they unconsciously sketched in the faces of their companions, so that the bed of pansies looked like a bed of cheerful faces. Any one who looks down at a bed of pansies, unconsciously smiles, so the world is happier for that one night's work.

Another legend tells of the little old man who lives in the center of every blossom, and for punishment must always feel cold and be wrapped in a yellow blanket, with his feet in a queer little long narrow foot tub. If you pick a pansy carefully apart you will see the little man, the little feet, and the little tub.

The interesting formation of the flower was instrumental in turning the thoughts of Bartram, the first American botanist, to the study of that science. He was a farmer and while directing his men at work in a field, on his farm in Pennsylvania, he picked a pansy that was growing at his feet. Thoughtlessly he pulled the flower apart and the odd formation of the blossom attracted his attention and aroused in his mind the interest in the habits and construction of plants, which made him an authority in his day.

ETIQUETTE OF THE GARDEN

THIS book has never been published, but I am sure we have all felt the need of it at times. The chapter on "Behavior," while visiting gardens would be very explicit no doubt, something like this—.

Never criticise the garden you are visiting unless you are asked to do so by the owner. Then be kindly.

NEVER, NEVER pull weeds while inspecting a garden, no matter how kind your intentions, the kindness will not be appreciated. The owner of the garden will appreciate much more the fact of your apparent inability to see those same weeds of which she, or he, is painfully conscious.

Always remember that the paths or grassy borders, were intended for the feet of visitors. Never in your desire to gaze upon some plant closely, should you step into the flower bed, for though you may pride yourself on the small size shoes you are able to wear—to the owner of the garden they look like giant boots. Likewise the thoughts that well up as your feet touch some sacred spot would both surprise and even alarm you if they were spoken aloud. You know how you felt when some one stepped on some tiny pet seedlings, barely visible to the eye of one not aware of their presence.

NEVER, NEVER, NEVER, pick flowers, gather seeds, take slips or little plants, either slyly or openly. "Thou shalt not steal" applies to your neighbor's garden as well as to her purse.

A tiny girl could not be induced to shake hands nor be at all friendly with a woman who visited at her home. Finally her mother persuaded her to tell why

she did not like her. "She is a thief," she said solemnly. "She steals and eats our berries and our grapes. No one told her she might have them. There was only one bunch of the pretty red grapes and she picked it and ate it. It was not hers, she is a thief."

Of course that was an unusual case, but the parents had carefully taught the child the difference between "mine and thine". Be careful that some child or even some grown up is not judging you in the same manner for the thoughtless action, because it is usually thoughtlessness on the part of the offender.

Do as you would be done by is a very good rule to remember when you are visiting gardens.

There have been nearly a thousand visitors to my own garden—only one of those visitors needed to have those Never, Nevers, held before her most of the time while she inspected and criticized and stepped where she could do the most damage. All the while I was smilingly requesting her not to step on those tiny plants, please. Oh, if you pull those plants over like that you will break them. And she did. I was thinking things that if spoken would have caused her to run for her life and never, NEVER return.

FLORISTS HOLD CONVENTION AT LA CROSSE

THE Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Association held its 1931 summer meeting at La Crosse with 350 members registering the first day.

Color harmony and design were important items of discussion on the program. The speakers included Glenn W. Turner of the St. Louis Vocational School for retail florist, and Prof. E. A. Harvey. Other speakers were Prof. H. C. Dorner of Urbana, Illinois, Prof. Henry Chapman of the B. O. Botanic Gardens, Michigan, Prof. Emil Voltz of Iowa who spoke on "Making the Best of Summer Cut Flowers".

PYRETHRUM BENEFITS OTHER PLANTS

MOST everyone loves the beautiful Pyrethrum but many of us may not be aware that some new species of this plant possess a substance which is poisonous to insects. The most interesting feature is that while insects are killed by Pyrethrum extract it is non-poisonous to human beings and warm blooded animals and quite harmless to vegetation.

The use of this plant extract for insecticidal purposes goes back to remote time. It is said that a Persian peasant discovered a number of dead insects under a bouquet of withered Pyrethum flowers which had been left lying around for some time. For some time afterward the powder obtained from the plants was called Persian insect powder and exploited by only a few people.

The method of extracting the toxic material has been improved in recent years by chemists and today a highly concentrated liquid extract of Pyrethrum of standardized strength is a staple article of trade. Its use will no doubt increase for spraying fruits and ornamentals.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY SUMMER MEETING

THE Minnesota Society will hold their annual summer meeting and tour August 18-20 in Duluth and Virginia, Minnesota. Headquarters will be at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Hotel Duluth and all tours will start from there.

Tuesday evening, August 18 there will be a boat ride "Around the Horn" on the steamer Montauk. On Wednesday, August 19, the Northeast Experimental Farm will be visited and in the afternoon there will be garden pilgrimages to Duluth gardens.

On Thursday the iron mines at Hibbing and Virginia will be inspected.

HAVE SNAPDRAGONS NEXT JANUARY

MRS. J. D. JONES, Racine

HAVE you ever tried saving garden snapdragons for winter blooms? I had such good luck last winter and was so besieged with questions about just how to do it that I am going to jot down my method in the hope that other garden adventurers will achieve similar results.

In September I chose two strong plants that had blossomed well all summer—a lovely shade of rose. In a five-inch (diameter) pot I put an inch layer of sphagnum moss between two three-inch layers of good soil. Into this I transplanted the two snaps cut back to the main stems. They were put on the unheated glassed porch until cold weather came; then the pot was set in the west living-room window and watered every day. The new stems were viny because of the side light and needed stakes. By January seventeenth I found buds. One week I had four flower stalks all abloom at once, eigthteen lovely florets. The latter are larger than those the plants produced in the garden—and have fragrance, too. I found that by cutting each floret as it began to fade the stalk continued to make new buds. One stalk has had twenty-two florets and is twenty-five inches high. On April 19, a new stalk started from the stem and four old stalks were still gay with bud and blossom.

Study the notes you have made in your garden book—and while your garden is in full leaf, plan and mark out any changes you wish to make. It will save you time and trouble, if the plan is outlined in your garden book.

Are you planning to exhibit something at The Wisconsin State Fair? If you have not attended the Fair for a number of years, as one person whom I spoke to said, because it is always the same thing—you have a surprise coming to you and a pleasant surprise too.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

Federation Aims: To stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state; to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

ARE YOU A GOOD GARDEN VISITOR

MORE and more garden lovers are visiting gardens. Those of us who have spent a great many hours planning, planting and weeding our garden feel gratified when people who appreciate what we have done come to visit and look over our favorite flowers.

But, what about making the gardens safe for future visits? There have been a few reports of vandalism and if gardeners are to continue to allow visitors to come this vandalism must be stopped.

The annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Club Federation at Chattanooga, Tennessee, a Wisconsin woman represented herself as a delegate from Wisconsin. She was given all the privileges of a delegate. Imagine our astonishment when the officers of the National Council wrote stating that our delegate had been guilty of gross vandalism, taking many bulbs, cuttings and plants, hiding them in her coat and umbrella. On investigation it was found that this woman was neither a member of the National Federation nor of a garden club. She was visiting relatives at Chattanooga and was anxious to take part in the meeting.

To prevent a repetition of this sort of thing all garden club members should take it upon themselves to see that no vandalism is committed on any tour or visit to gardens. There has been a tendency to look upon taking a plant much the same as the boys used to think of going into the watermelon patch or into the orchard for apples. But it cannot

go on if we are to be permitted to visit gardens in the future. We would consider an act of vandalism as sufficient cause for disbarment from any garden club.

FEDERATION MEETS AT KOHLER, AUGUST 12

THE summer meeting of the Garden Club Federation at Kohler on August 12 promises to be well attended. At least 500 are expected. The Kohler Company is planning a luncheon for everyone with a tour of the gardens and village of Kohler; the model home and the Kohler factory.

The program will be unusually good. Arrangements are underway to obtain a speaker of international reputation.

Plans for the annual convention this fall will be discussed. Several cities have extended invitations, among them Oconomowoc and Fort Atkinson, both centrally located.

MRS. W. A. PEIRCE APPOINTED FEDERATION SECRETARY

MRS. W. A. PEIRCE, Racine, secretary of the Racine Garden Club was appointed secretary-treasurer of the State Federation at a meeting of the executive committee at Milwaukee, July 22.

Mrs. James Johnson, former secretary-treasurer, had sent in her resignation which was accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Johnson turned over the books and the money to Mrs. Peirce. An auditing committee consisting of Mrs. A. W. Sperber and Mrs. C. E. Strong reported the books and finances in good standing. The Federation is very sorry to lose the services of Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Peirce's address is 1339 Arthur Avenue, Racine.

FORT ATKINSON GIRL WINS STATE FLOWER PRIZE

MISS LILLIAN URBAN, of Fort Atkinson was awarded the Wisconsin state prize of $50 in the national flower appreciation contest sponsored by the Society of International Florists of the United States and Canada. The St. Joseph's parochial school, from which Miss Urban graduated from the eighth grade last June, will receive a prize of $25.

PUBLICITY FOR FLOWER SHOWS AND MEETINGS

WE INVITE all garden clubs to send in the dates for coming flower shows and meetings so that they may be published in this magaine. Inasmuch as the magazine does not reach the members until about the 12th of the month, any event held before such date should be sent in the month previous.

CONSERVATION

THE Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts last year distributed cards among the school children of the state to promote conservation. These cards read as follows:

I Promise

Not to pull up plants by the roots.
Not to injure animals, trees, plants, and flowers in my town.
To do my best to sow seeds or plant trees and flowers at least once a year.
Not to throw broken crockery, paper, or any other rubbish in my yard or on the streets.
To do all I can to prevent forest fires.
To help make my town healthful and beautiful.

WAUPACA GARDEN CLUB INDUCES CITY TO ACQUIRE ROCK GARDEN

THE Waupaca City Council has purchased a tract of land at the north end of Main Street which is to be converted into a rock garden by our garden club. This is a natural setting for a rock garden. There is a large rock there and the club will attempt to have it landscaped and make it as natural and beautiful as possible using as much native material for planting as they can.

We feel that we have undertaken quite a task. There is also a feeling of great pride because when as young an organization as ours asked the City Council to purchase the land we were so quickly and courteously recognized, and our request granted on such short order.

Our Councilmen realize that this little park will make a wonderful addition to our city, as it is almost a part of the Main Street. We are also quite proud that they have confidence enough in our club to buy and turn over to us this tract for a municipal rock garden.—MRS. R. L. HOLLY.

PERENNIALS I LIKE BEST

I HAVE a good many perennials in my garden and it is rather hard to choose the ones I like best. I will mention the Dianthus as one, as it nods its head so daintily among the larger perennials, and also reminds me of the lovely old fashioned garden my Grandmother had, which I enjoyed as a small child. I also like the gaillardias, as they bring so much cheer and color in the garden and bloom until the frost comes. The delphinium is most desirable as it makes such a nice background in a flower bed with its stately spikes of blue mixed with the yellows and pinks of other flowers. — MRS. HARRY BULLARD, Menasha.

PREFERS DELPHINIUMS

FOR a tall growing perennial I like the Delphinium the best. They are very hardy and come in so many different shades of blue. I like to plant seeds of the best hybrids and in this way have grown some very pretty new colors.

Next, I like the Pyrethrum best as it too is hardy, with lovely flowers on long stiff stems in all shades of pink and rose. It is good for cutting and the foliage and general appearance very attractive.

This year the Heuchera or coral bells have been quite successful in my garden. I raised the Brizoides variety from seed last year and had lovely plants winter over. This year I planted Sanguinea Heucheras and they are growing nicely too. They are a very graceful and dainty flower and perhaps one likes them a bit better for being a bit hard to grow.—MRS. THEO. S. WARD.

STAKES FOR DAHLIAS

IT IS to easy to spoil a beautiful flower with an ugly looking stake. It is not so much work to paint the stake green and if you wish to use homemade material a coat of paint applied to the stake will certainly improve the garden a lot.

One suggestion we might make is, that during the school year manual training departments in our schools often have waste strips which are exactly suited for plant stakes. They can usually be obtained free for the asking. These would be very good for the larger plants such as dahlias. But don't forget to put on a coat of green paint first.

ATLANTIC CITY FLOWER AND GARDEN PAGEANT

THE second annual Atlantic City flower and garden pageant consisting of about four acres of gardens and horticultural displays will be held from September 4 to 10 inclusive this year. There will be exhibits of both flowers and vegetables from England and Holland. Sutton & Sons of Reading, England, will send several carloads of growing vegetables and flowers for this exhibit.

Over 100 garden clubs are expected to take part.

PRUNE BACK PERENNIALS

A GARDEN shears is one of the most important tools to keep the perennial border attractive. Pansies and violas should be cut back at this time of year or even during July as they become very leggy and stop blooming if allowed to go to seed.

The first crop of delphiniums should have been cut back below the blossom as soon as the petals fell. Other perennials can be trimmed severely to obtain an attractive shape and prevent crowding. Often this gives room for growing annuals which bloom in the late summer and fall.

Plants which are not allowed to bear seed will bloom longer, This applies to annuals as well as perennials.

If delphiniums are allowed to go to seed they usually will not bear a good second crop of blossoms.

Dahlias should be disbudded, allowing only the perfect buds to bloom.

Showing Gladiolus To Best Advantage

CHARLES A. ROBINSON

In The Garden Club Exchange

THE need for better equipment and larger space for staging exhibitions of gladiolus is clearly shown by the following paragraph published in the "Review" of the American Gladiolus Society and written by a man who attended the National Gladiolus Exhibition in Des Moines last August:

"It was a disgrace the way the professional spike classes were staged at the National Show in 1930. The tables provided for that purpose were so heavily crowded that one could not hope to see the blooms thereon and altho the judges were thoughtful enough, after the judging was over, to place the prizewinning blooms near the outside edge of the table, other varieties grouped on the table were almost hidden from view and half the purpose of the exhibit completely destroyed. I have not yet attended a gladiolus exhibit where sufficient table room has been provided for the spike classes. There seems to be little excuse for this except inadequate preparation, and this can easily be avoided."

How inconsistent to limit the number of spikes in a container to three or six, in order to bring out their beauty and to enable the judges to judge the flowers comparatively, and then crowd the containers together so closely that half of the flowers can't even be seen! In writing up a description of a gladiolus exhibition the *number* of spikes entered — sometimes as many as 10,000 — has been stressed and pointed to with pride. Fewer spikes and greater table area to exhibit the flowers properly would greatly improve most exhibitions.

The first essential for making an attractive window-display of any kind of merchandise is a background or setting that will make the merchandise stand out and bring out its beauty, or its distinctive qualities. The color of the background or setting is all-important and should be determined by the dominant color of the articles to be displayed. There is harmony and discord in colors, as in music. Broadly speaking, light-colored articles should be displayed against dark backgrounds, and dark-colored articles against light backgrounds. The colors should either contrast pleasingly or be harmonious; they should never clash. The fashionable colors in ladies' gowns this spring were black or brown trimmed with white; the Fifth Avenue shops displayed these gowns against a white, cream, or a tinted background, which fixed the eye on the gowns.

An appropriate background is as essential for exhibiting flowers as it is for merchandise. Demonstrators of flower arrangement emphasize the importance of selecting a container of a size, shape, and color best suited for the flowers to be displayed.

CARE OF THE GLADIOLUS PATCH

AT THE recent Metropolitan Gladiolus Society meeting, a stalk of salmon pink variety Mrs. Leon Douglas was displayed five feet tall, with seven large lily-like blossoms open and ten more buds. Correspondingly handsome exhibits of red Pythia, pink Richard Diener and Mrs. J. K. Armsby, lavender Opalescent and yellow Gold Eagle completed a handsome assortment of gladiolus aristocrats. These were started in coldframes for early bloom, and are just a promise of what any of us may have in our own gardens, if we treat them well right now, when they need it.

When the fifth leaf is forming, scatter some good fertilizer, containing about five per cent of nitrogen, at the rate of four pounds per 100 feet of row, spreading it on both sides, two or three inches away from the plants. Then stir it in by cultivating. Liquid manure may be poured on with equally good effect. If the fertilizer used is stronger than 5-10-5, then decrease the dosage accordingly. Thus, with the strongest, containing 15 to 20 per cent nitrogen, use only one pound to the 100 feet of row, or to the 100 square feet of bed. It is surprising what a little fertilizer will do to gladiolus flowers if supplied at just the right time. It is a good plan, too, to water the plants right after fertilizing, to soak the nutriment into the soil and distribute it where the plants can most benefit by it.

In addition to fertilizing, well grown gladiolus need cultivation after every rain, and staking to support the flower stalks as soon as they begin to shoot. Most glads will need stakes to help support their long, heavy stalks of flowers.

—FORMAN T. MCLEAN, New York, in *Horticulture Illustrated.*

Gladiolus may be kept from blooming too early for a show by wrapping waxed paper tightly around each bud tying it into place with strips of cloth, according to the Minnesota Horticulturist.

This method is often used to show a spike with many more blossoms open than under natural conditions. It can be done either in the garden, or at the cutting. Spikes can be held in cold storage, but of course, if the day of exhibition happens to be a hot one cold storage spikes will go faster than those not handled in this way.

A cool cellar, a deep vase, and plenty of water is about as good as any method to hold spikes for exhibition purposes.

The spikes should be cut away when the first bud shows color and allowed to open under shelter. The color will then always be better and no last minute unexpected storms or accidents will rob the grower of his best blooms.

The picture above shows Robert Zinniel of Fond du Lac, winner of the prize offered by Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale for having the first gladiolus bloom as mentioned in our last issue.

Mr. Sisson received the following letter from Robert.

"Dear Mr. Sisson:

"I wish to thank you for the prize. I just came home from camp where I spent a week with the Boy Scouts.

"I have been planting gladiolus bulbs for three years in our garden. We always read your articles in the Commonwealth-Reporter every Saturday and we plant our flowers accordingly.

"We have only about 200 gladiolus and 100 bulblets. I plantel just two early bulbs the first week in April but the weather was so cold I got a box and covered the two plants for nearly a month every night. A few nights I forgot to cover them and they nearly froze.

"Our first row of gladiolus is now fast coming into bloom. I planted them April 20 and every two weeks after that I put in another row until I had them all planted.

"I read your offer about the prize for the first gladiolus bloom. I had no idea that I would have the first bloom at that time. When my first flower came into bloom I saw by the paper that no one had collected the prize for the first bloom so I decided I still had a chance. I took the bloom up to the editor and was lucky to still be first.

"Thanking you again, I am,
Very truly yours,
"Robert Zinniel."

WAUKESHA CO. GARDEN CLUBS PLAN FLOWER SHOW AUG. 15-16

HELEN M. MOORE

THE Waukesha County Federation of Garden Clubs is about to have its first Flower Show and the various clubs of the county are getting behind the project with "vim and vigor."

We shall be very glad to have the garden lovers all over the state attend our show and perhaps some from the northern counties may be in this vicinity at the time and remember Waukesha County's first flower show.

While I say "first flower show", it is not the first show given in this county. Oconomowoc, Sum-Mer-Del, Hartland, Hales Corners have all given very successful and interesting shows. This year, the individual clubs decided to combine their efforts and have one big show under the Federation, and this "big show" is to be held in *Pewaukee*, in the *High School building*. This building is large and beautifully situated and will prove ideal for a flower show. The Pewaukee School Board and the Village Board are co-operating whole heartedly and with the enthusiastic support of the seven clubs we expect to "put over" a really fine show.

One unique feature, for this county, at any rate, will be outdoor gardens. The play grounds will be used for this feature and is the only commercial class in the schedule. Another new class is artistic arrangement in baskets for men only and for women only. Competition between the two will bring to light the much discussed assertion that the men flower lovers are more artistic than the women flower lovers. We have an idea that this class will prove very interesting and bring out some fun as well.

There are the usual arrangements, colors predominating, harmonizing colors, contrasting colors, unique arrangements, classes for dahlias, glads, all annuals, shadow boxes, artistic table decorations, unique features for clubs only, professional, and a junior department. We are stressing the junior work this year for there has been a steady growth in their interest all over the county and after all, they are the coming gardeners. Each club is made responsible for some special exhibit and the Hartland Club has the honor of this junior department.

The Show will be held Saturday and Sunday, August 15 and 16, from 2 o'clock on, Saturday, and from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until as late as there are visitors Sunday night. In this way we hope to accommodate everybody, even the tourist passing through Pewaukee. And by the way, speaking of touring, Pewaukee is a lovely spot for tourists to spend a day even when there are no flower shows, but with a flower show nothing could be better!

This year, for the first time in the county, we are asking a small admission, 25 cents for adults, 10 cents for children. This small fee is requested, not only to defray expenses but to give the Federation a little working fund for various conservation and beautifying projects which it is desirous of carrying out. Refreshments will be sold on the grounds and last but not least we are to have band concerts by the very excellent high school band of Pewaukee.

Now you can see that we are going to have practically a two day holiday and we will welcome everyone from everywhere to our Flower Show.

Nothing is as bad as it could be. Suppose bedbugs sang all night long like mosquitos do?

There is nothing more pathetic than a horse fly perched on an auto radiator.

News of The Garden Clubs

MENASHA FLOWER SHOW

THE Menasha Garden Club will hold their second annual flower show on August 22 and 23. Mrs. Charlotte E. Bullard, 404 First Street, Menasha, is secretary of the club.

GORGEOUS FLORAL DISPLAY AT FIRST JEFFERSON SHOW

JEFFERSON'S first flower show was more successful than anyone had dared to hope for. The show was sponsored by the Jefferson Garden Club, June 12–14. The space allotted for the exhibit was too small for proper display of the many choice blooms, but nevertheless the arrangement presented a most pleasing effect and it was a credit to those in charge. Visitors from neighboring cities complimented Jefferson on the exhibit.

Peonies and iris made up the greater part of the display although there were numerous other flowers shown, including some arranged in wonderful mixed bouquets. The largest poppy we have ever seen was the one displayed by Mrs. A. Zeitler. We didn't measure it but it appeared to be at least 10 inches across its face (if a flower has a face). It was a beautiful red. There was also a display of red poppies raised from seed which had been sent from France. This exhibit was entered by Miss Olive Ladien. There were a number of odd plants at the show, including a cactus in bloom. A gorgeous foliage plant of mammoth size, exhibited by O. C. Steingraeber, attracted much attention. Dainty painted daisies, columbine, lupines and pansies held an important place at the show.

Our idea of the world's softest job: Being a shoemaker for the endurance flyers.

SUMMER RAIN

By VIDA B. BUTCHER

Down comes the summer rain,
Dashing upon the window-pane;
Then upon the shingled roof,
Like the tramp of many a hoof;
How it gurgles and gushes out
From the hanging water-spout.
How it roars and madly rushes;—
Far down the gutter the water flushes,—
Streets are rivers on every side,
Where the leaf-boats sail with the rushing tide.
The children gaily shout
And in the water they paddle about—
After the summer rain.

SUM-MER-DEL GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. W. W. Parker

On June 26th the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club visited the gardens of the Hartland members and enjoyed seeing the various garden designs and flower varieties. They then gathered at the home of Miss Lowerre in Delafield for a short program. Mrs. Fragstein gave the calendar and Miss Larson read a paper on shrubs having leaves deciduous, simple and alternate on the stem.

LA BELLE GARDEN CLUB

Wilma S. Weart

The first of the summer garden suppers of the La Belle Club was enjoyed in the gardens of Mrs. Curtis Jacobs, Oconomowoc, July 1st.

A short business meeting was held when reports from the State Show were read and plans for the Waukesha County Flower Show which will be held in Pewaukee August 15-16, were discussed. This was followed with an interesting program on roses with Mrs. Bert Morris in charge. Each member had been requested to answer roll call with a brief description of their favorite rose.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Harriet Millard, Sec.

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club held a meeting at the home of Mrs. G. W. Mead July 13th.

August 15 and 16 were the dates set for the flower show to be given in the Field House.

Mrs. W. J. Taylor gave a very interesting paper on "The Cutting and Care of Flowers". Mrs. G. W. Millard read a paper on "The Arrangement of Flowers".

The club members then judged nineteen beautiful bouquets. The first prize was blue delphinium and yellow snapdragons in a yellow pottery bowl. Mrs. Julius Winden received second for an orchid basket filled with purple and white larkspur.

Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, after which the members enjoyed visiting the rock garden on Belle Isle and Mrs. Julius Winden's garden on Elm Street.

ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Sec.

The June meeting of the Elkhorn Garden Club was a delightful gathering which included several guests, held in the garden of our president Mrs. Henry Adkins. We met at 3:30 p. m. and had our program.

Mrs. Harry Agaard gave an instructive paper on "How to Raise Asters Successfully". Our last year's president Mrs. Edward Hicks told of "The Flight of the Gray Goose." This was an account of their trip through the South last winter. It was given as only Mrs. Hicks can give things and caused much merriment.

So that members of the club who were unable to attend the State Flower Show could see the projects which we entered at the show, they were repeated at this meeting. We added a real grandmother, Mrs. Harley Morris, to our Grandmother's Window. She was attired in a real old dress and bonnet which have been handed down in their family for many years.

Mrs. Robert Alder's Swiss table was set with dishes that at one time belonged to her mother in Switzerland. Her floral piece was of Columbine, cornflowers and Maiden Hair fern as it was too late to obtain polyanthus primroses and violas which she had used at the flower show. All of these flowers grow wild in Switzerland.

At the close of the meeting a picnic supper was served.

It is all right to preserve wild life in the forests, but what to do with it in the cities is a problem.—Times-Picayune.

WEST ALLIS CLUB MEETING
Edna Mae Sewell

The June meeting of the West allis Garden Club was held at the home of Miss Martha Krienitz, on National Ave. There was a record attendance.

Altho Miss Krienitz received many awards at the State Flower Show for Iris, her garden was resplendent with pink Orientals enhanced by the crimson poppies calling for recognition. Like the lace of "my Lady's gown" the Heuchera was scattered thru out the colorful bloom.

Miss Krienitz is also due to receive high score for Regal Lillies, as many stalks in her garden boast sixteen to eighteen buds to the crown.

Delicious refreshments were served in the spacious living room relieving the heat of the day.

Miss Goelzer distributed columbine and delphinium plants. The July meeting will be held at the home of Miss Esther Miller, Greenfield Ave. West Allis.

NORTH SHORE CLUB MEETING
Mrs. O. G. Krause

Mrs. William Hopkinson, a very successful rose grower, entertained the North Shore Garden Club at tea in her delightful rose gardens in June. She gave us a very inspiring and helpful talk on roses, told what species to select for best results in Milwaukee county and nearby vicinity. She told us how to plant them, how to preserve them by fighting off the hungry insect pests and how to care for them during the winter while they are resting from their summer blooming.

Those assisting Mrs. Hopkinson were Mrs. Wm. A. Bowers, W. Thornton Hardy, Chester Thomas, O. G. Krause. The next meeting of the club will be held July 29 at the home of Mrs. O. G. Krause in Shorewood. Mrs. William A. Bowers will give a talk on bulbs.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY HAS STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
Miss Florence Winchester

The annual strawberry festival of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held at the N. A. Rasmussen fruit farm on June 22. Although rain marred the meeting to some extent, a large crowd of members and friends attended. About 100 were present to enjoy the delicious supper which featured home-grown strawberries and cream, served in the large barn transformed into a social hall for the occasion.

The evening was enjoyed socially and the program was featured with a clever talk by D. K. Allen of Oshkosh on the subject "Flowers, Fruits and Friends".

The weather man was kind and held off the rain until after the supper hour, giving the members an opportunity first to inspect the gardens which were beautiful with bloom at this time. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Derber and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wrchota joined our society.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB VISITS GARDENS

On Tuesday evening, July 21, the Wauwatosa Garden Club made another pilgrimage to gardens belonging to club members.

Each garden visited had its interesting special feature. The lovely flowers growing in the stately formal garden of the Maxons, the beautiful sunken garden of the Hermans, the quaint hand made mill wheel turned by the streamlet and waterfall in the Houtkamp garden, the submerged lights in the pool of the Vander Hoogt dream producing garden, the cool ferns and gay flowers in the Konrad garden, and the unique greenhouse plant over the garage in the Lefeber garden all met the approval of fellow club members.

At a short business meeting in Mrs. Vander Hoogt's garden the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Garden Club federation at Kohler, August 12; the Wauwatosa Garden Club flower show August 20–21; and the August meeting of the Wauwatosa Club at Lac La Belle, August 22, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Urban, were announced.

ROADSIDE MARKETING

(Continued from page 336)

men to show the corn, and if demanded by the customer, it takes but a second to slip an ear out of the bag and expose the kernels. Sacking in advance speeds up sales; and having the work done where everyone can see it, often suggests sweet corn to the customer. Thus three birds are killed with the one stone.

A storage shed is almost a necessity, especially for the preparation of so-called staples—potatoes, carrots, beets and crops which will last several days without losing their bloom. Running water will do much to keep the luster on carrots, beets, green onions and other things, as they are placed on the display rack; and a wet sack thrown over them at night will help maintain freshness.—From NEW HAMPSHIRE EXT., *Bulletin 39*.

Consider The Maples

PHELPS WYMAN
Consulting Landscape Architect

WHEN we think of Maples, we think of shade trees. Some are arborescent shrubs, but the great contribution of the maple is to the shade, lawn and street tree group.

The characteristic of the Maple is its broad dense round head, its generally large heavy round leaves with many points and its well known fruit, the maple key or samara.

Maples seem hardy enough, yet most are notional in their choice of food. They do better on clay than on lighter soils,—in fact, except for the Box Elder and the Soft or Silver Maple, they are not often to be found elsewhere in the northern portions of the State. It is useless to plant the better kinds on any but a strong soil.

Of wide distribution and found wherever the soil is strong is the Hard or Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). As a shade or street tree it is excellent. Its dense shade, hard wood and marvelous autumn color are its prominent characteristics.

Where it prospers, as it does in southern Wisconsin, the Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*) from southeastern Europe is one of our best shade and street trees excelling even the Hard Maple. It has a regularity of form which makes an appeal in town or estate planting, a dense large dark green foliage whose shade is unfortunately the despair of lawn makers, and yellow autumn foliage in place of the scarlet of the Hard Maple. It has several varieties, the most common being the Schwedler's Maple *(A. platanoides Schwedleri),* which starts in the Spring with a brilliant reddish leafage but happily turns to green by the time the leaves mature.

Of more importance in pioneer days than now when they are almost a common nuisance are the Silver or Soft Maple and the Box Elder, the weeds of the group.

The Silver Maple *(A. saccharinum)* is a tall growing hardy tree of wide native distribution, its sharp lobed leaves silvery white beneath and turning yellow in autumn, its branches tending toward the upright and brittle so as to be a menace. It is much used and abused as a street tree, and streets lined with this species are generally anything but beautiful. A variety with long pendulous graceful branches is the Weir's Maple, *(A. saccharinum Weiri)* common in the East but not yet well known here.

On account of its drought-resisting qualities and rapid growth, the Box Elder *(Acer Negundo)* is a favorite in arid and semi-arid portions of the country, but because of its lesser quality and lawn scattering proclivities it should not be planted under ordinary conditions in Wisconsin. It is the hardiest maple of all and extends south even to Florida.

Deserving greater cultivation where surely hardy is the Red Maple *(Acer rubrum),* conspicuous for its red leaves in spring and for its red or yellow leaves in fall. It has the good appearance of the Silver Maple without its faults. It is not planted generally, because it is not as easy to propagate and grow.

The Ginnala Maple *(Acer Ginnala)* from eastern Asia is an arborescent shrub or small tree growing to 20 feet high under favorable conditions. In Wisconsin it is seen most as a dense twiggy shrub with brilliant fall foliage.

Other forms of possible but undetermined value are: the *Acer campestre* from western Asia, another small tree but larger than the Ginnala Maple; the Tartarian Maple *(A. tartaricum)* from southeastern Europe in the same class with the Ginnala Maple; the Moosewood *(A. Pennsylvanicum)* a native of northeastern America as far west as Wisconsin and becoming 35 feet high, and the native Mountain Maple *(A. spicatum),* up to 30 feet high and perfectly hardy anywhere in Wisconsin and north.

To be avoided are all forms of the Japanese Maple *(A. palmatum),* an arborescent shrub from Japan and Korea with many delightful varieties of leafage both in form and color, but utterly unreliable in Wisconsin.

BETTER HOLLYHOCKS

HOLLYHOCKS seemed to be in bloom everywhere during July which would indicate that they are still one of the most popular flowers for the border.

There is a surprising difference in the quality of the flowers among the hollyhocks. On a recent trip to Lake Forest, Mr. Ralph Clausen gardener for the Brewer Estate told of their work with different forms and colors of hollyhocks. In this garden there were ruffled, single and double, in amber, yellow, apricot, peach, and other delicate shades. Some of the blooms were five and one-half inches in diameter. After seeing these beautiful colors one is inclined to be dissatisfied with the more common shades seen in so many gardens, and even though the seeds of these varieties cost ten times as much as the common kinds, they are worth it.

Perhaps we can influence our nurserymen to grow more of the better colors and types by asking for them.

THE ARMY WORM

THE Army worm is causing a great deal of damage in certain sections of Wisconsin. While this worm is always present in small numbers it is only periodically that there is an outbreak, but when this occurs the worms are so numerous that they destroy everything in their path.

Growers should not use haphazard methods to control such a serious pest but should immediately get in touch with the County Agent or the Entomology Department for correct information on control methods. As a rule the worms are only bad in the country where there is plenty of food the year around. They very seldom invade the city.

Army worms develop into epidemic form because their natural parasites die out during certain periods, according to Mr. E. L. Chambers. In some fields this natural parasite is already bringing the worm under control, but in other cases poison must be used.

The army worm's greatest enemy is a grayish fly called the tachina fly which is a little larger than the common house pest. This fly lays eggs in the worm and the maggots that hatch from the eggs kill the army worm before it can develop into a moth.

Arsenate of lead is not an effective poison for army worms because it is too slow. The recommended mixture contains 25 pounds of bran, one and one-half pounds of crude white arsenic or one pound of Paris Green, and three gallons of water to which two quarts of black strap or ordinary stock molasses have been added.

This poison bait should not be too wet and it should be spread only at the rate of from 8 to 10 pounds per acre. If spread too thick it endangers the lives of many birds.

Poison bait should be spread in the evening just before sun down because the army worms feed only at night and it is desirable to give them fresh poison.

WATERING THE LAWN

IT IS a common sight these hot days to see, when driving along the street or highway, a man holding a hose and sprinkling the lawn. He will cover every inch of surface for a few minutes and have the pleasant feeling that he has done his duty.

Merely wetting the surface has a tendency to cause the roots to reach up after this moisture instead of down. They are then more easily effected by the sun's rays and considerable damage may be done.

To water the lawn properly one should soak the ground thoroughly to a depth of three or four inches. It need not be done often, neither is it necessary for anyone to stand and hold the hose. The best time to do this is in the evening because there is less evaporation during the night and less water wasted. It is therefore much better to give a thorough soaking once a week than to sprinkle every night.

NOW is the time to think of the Peonies, and other bulbs for the Spring garden. Order early so you will be sure to get the varieties you want.

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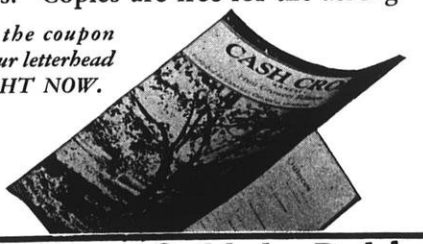

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