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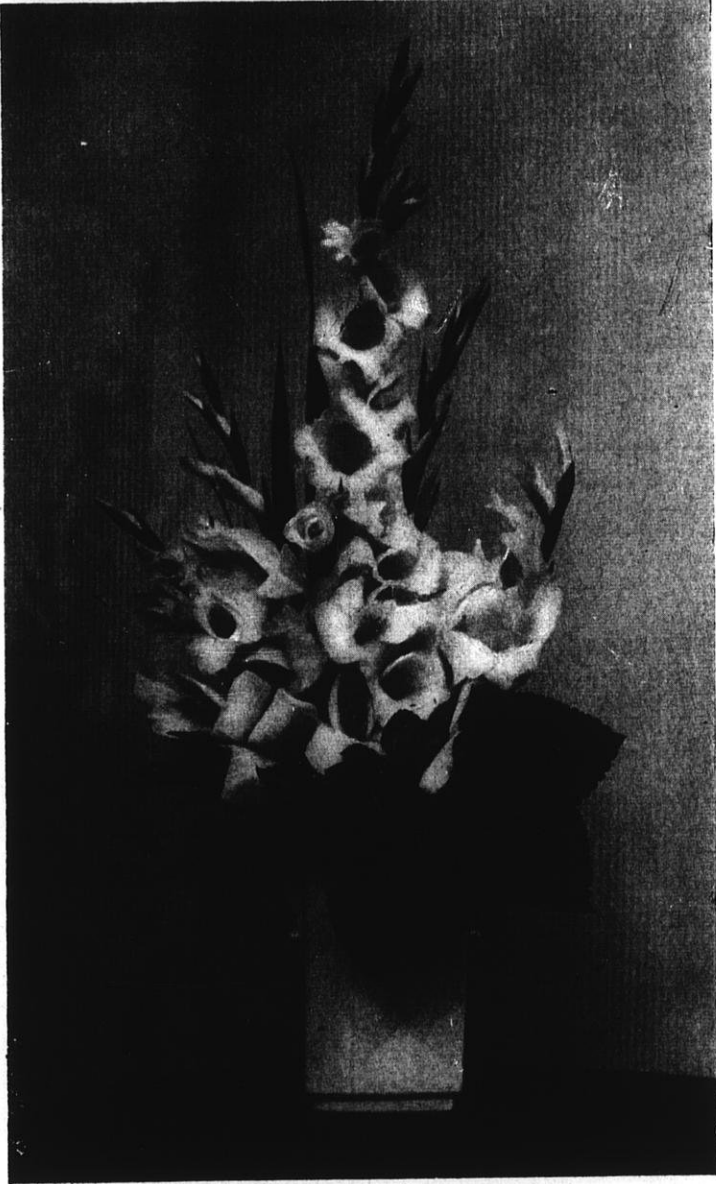
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WISCONSIN

Horticulture



August, 1957

MINNESOTA ORCHARD TOUR

Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n—
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Tuesday, August 20, 1957

10:00 a.m. Meet at Highview Orchards, Long Lake. On Highway 10. West boundary of Long Lake.

SEE: Results of spray program. Underground storage cellar. Trescott grader. Home built orchard mower, etc.

11:45 a.m. Luncheon served at Long Lake.

1:30 p.m. Meet at University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, 5 miles west of Excelsior, Minn.

SEE: New varieties and promising new seedlings. Results of spray program. Plums in sod. Results of blossom thinning sprays. Pruning method of Haralson. Dwarf tree on Malling IX, planted 5 years ago. Experimental planting of apples on dwarfing stocks, etc.

Fruit Growers Supplies

For materials for the control of mites, apple drop, Color Set, and Methoxychlor for the later sprays, we have it.

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Consumers Pick My Apples

By John Bell, Harrington, Ill.

We are located in northern Illinois, where we have 100 acres of apple orchard on U.S. 12, a busy highway between Chicago and Minneapolis. We produce more apples than we can retail at our roadside stand. We are also in a high cost labor area, so we had to find some other way to dispose of our surplus apples. We had been thinking of the "pick-your-own" program for four or five years and tried to get in formation in "pick-your-own". There is plenty of experience on peaches, cherries, and berries but none on apples.

We decided we would try a program where the consumers would pick from the tree. We have our roadside stand open the year round and last winter we had a sign made which said, "Come and pick your apples from the tree next year, by reservation only." We had each person interested fill out a post card. As a result we ended up with six or seven hundred names and addresses of people who were interested in picking their own. The idea was to stamp in the date we would want a certain number of people to come in and mail them out and repeat this the following Sunday. We stated a specified hour of arrival at two-hour intervals so we would have about a hundred every two hours. This idea worked fine but after we had been in operation for a week or two we decided that we could never dispose of all our apples at this rate.

I had decided that the ideal way to do was to go through the trees and pick all the apples we wanted for our retail stand sales. We then picked some twenty thousand bushels which we put in our cold storage. We have two steel squirrels and plenty of ladders and we went through the Golden Delicious and Jonathan trees and picked all the choice apples, especially in the top of the trees.

This not only left a lot of good choice apples in the tops but also very good apples all through the trees. We then went on the radio and promoted our "pick-your-own" apple program. The first Sunday after radio advertising we took in some \$1600. We charged \$2.50 per bushel for the Golden Delicious and the people picked them themselves. We told them that they could bring their own baskets or else we would sell them one for a dime. When we first started out the season on McIntosh, we used wagons. This worked out very well and it really was a pleasure to us and the people who were served. We created a lot of customer enthusiasm and pleasure in this method of harvesting apples. I believe that anything we can do to put into the hands of the public a better apple is good for all of us. We have had many cases of people telling us that they had never had a good apple until they had picked it themselves directly from the tree.

From my first year's experience with this deal in our area, I feel that the time will come when we can dispose of 30,000 bushels on a pick-your-own" basis at \$2.50 per bushel, no basket, no picking, no hauling in, no grading, no storing. We try to stick to a seven foot stepladder so that they can't get up too high and fall off. We caution them to be careful. We had no accidents, thank goodness. People came as far as 60 miles to our place to pick their own fresh apples. We had entire families come out, and parties of two or three women would get together in one auto and bring their children and the whole place looked like one great big picnic. I was surprised at just how careful people were. Of course, when you handle that many people you are bound to get a few bad ones but they were in a very small minority.

Plans For This Year

Next year we are not going to wait until the last minute to start our program. We are going to start early in September and go straight through the season with it. The mechanics of a "pick-your-own" proposition are that it requires a large parking area.

Next fall we are going to operate the "you pick 'em" program by reservation. I am going to allow each of my 3500 customers to bring one friend. We want to be selective in the people who come to our place and pick their own apples. If we had someone who came in this past fall and we didn't like them or they didn't behave themselves, we just simply tore up their card and they will never hear from us again.

We spent between \$4,000 and \$5,000 on advertising and took in over \$18,000 but I couldn't buy the list of names I have for \$4,000 or \$5,000—that is an invaluable asset.

Condensed from Proceedings of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

USE NON-VENTILATED "POLY" BAGS FOR APPLES TO BE STORED IN HOME REFRIGERATOR

Mr. Elroy Honadel, Sr., Milwaukee, states that it is important to use non-ventilated Polyethylene bags for apples which consumers buy in small amounts and which will be stored in the home refrigerator. Reason is that the bags with holes permit the gas produced by the apples to escape, creating an objectionable odor throughout the refrigerator which many home owners do not like.

The Honadel's sell 98% of their fruit at their orchard and roadside stand.

For long periods of storage with some varieties it may be necessary to use the ventilated bag, says Mr. Honadel.

He who from the girls doth runneth will have much safety but no funneth.—Monfort Mail.

COMMENTS ON BAGGING APPLES

Speaking before the New York State Horticulture Society last winter, Dr. Max E. Brunk of Cornell University stated that experiments last year, again demonstrated that apples packed in 5 lb. bags outsold those packed in 3 lb. bags by 24 per cent. "Since many retailers still insist on small bags we tried pricing two 3 lb. bags as a unit but this scheme offered little advantage over the straight 3 lb. bag. Again we tested plain and printed bags and found no sales advantage to the printed package."

Perforated Bags

"We have done a very limited amount of research with bagging fruit in unperforated bags and while it is too early to come to any conclusions there appears to be promise of developing a package which will serve to retard the loss of moisture and slow down the breathing rate so that an improved product will reach the consumer. Frankly we put holes in the first bags we made simply because we were told that was the thing we should do. I'm not so sure now that we were right. A great deal more research on this subject is needed. Some day someone will discover a way of preserving fresh fruits and vegetables in packages. Most of us will see the day when we can walk in a store, pick up several packages of produce, take them home, throw package and all in a pot using the package as a pressure, waterless cooker."

Bulk Box Handling Bruised McIntosh In New York Test

Last fall we made a limited trial with bulk boxes handled with a fork lift truck in the orchard. Pickers dumped their picking boxes into the bulk box. The orchard and storage operation caused 38 per cent more bruises on bulk handled McIntosh when compared to regular field box handled apples. Further testing should involve the hard varieties. Bulk handling has proved itself for processing apples.

From N. Y. State Horticulture Society Newsletter.

Antidotes For Agricultural Chemicals

Here is a list of some of the common spray chemicals and antidotes for them. The information was compiled by the Dept. of Entomology, Cornell University, Uthica, U. Y.

For Arsenicals and Hydrocarbons

Calcium arsenate, Paris Green; Sodium Arsenite; Standard Lead Arsenate.

CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS.

Aldrin; Chlordane; DDD; DDT; Dieldrin; Endrin; Heptachlor; Lindane; Methoxychlor; Toxaphene.

Antidotes

Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear; then give 2 tablespoonfuls of Epsom Salt or Milk of Magnesia in water and plenty of milk and water. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Keep warm, use external heat. (Blankets, hot water bottle.)

External: Wash with soap and water.

For Organic Phosphates

Malathion, Trithion; Parathion, Methyl Parathion, Systox, Guthion; Tepp, Phosdrin.

ANTIDOTE: Call physician immediately. Induce vomiting by finger down throat or tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Give plenty of milk or water.

Atropine (.01 gr. each) in large doses should be administered by physician. **External:** Wash with soap and water.

For Dinitro Compounds

Dinitro Soluble Oil; DN Dusts; Dow General and Sinox.

ANTIDOTE: Give tablespoon of baking soda in warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear. **External:** Wash with soap and water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient.

Empty Containers

1. Be sure dry containers of parathion and other phosphates are empty. Burn paper of fibre containers, except 2,4D. Never re-use empty containers for any purpose.

2. Be sure liquid cans and drums are empty, and flush out with water; flatten containers by brushing, and bury or dispose of at city dump. Never re-use 2,4-D, parathion, TEPP, METASPRAY, THIMET, PHOSDRIN or SYSTOX cans or drums.

WATCH FOR POWDERY MILDEW

In eastern and some mid-western orchards powdery mildew has been on the increase since we are no longer using sulfur as a spray material. While it has not been serious in Wisconsin, we should be on the look-out for it.

It is readily controlled by sulfur. Karathane in combination with Glyodin has given very good control.

STOP DROP SPRAYS

By A. L. Kenworthy, Michigan

Stop drop sprays use two chemicals—NAA (Naphthaleneacetic acid) and 2,4,5 TP (2,4,5 trichlorophenoxypropionic acid). 2,4,5 TP is effective for a longer period (14 to 18 days as compared to 7 to 10 days for NAA) but is slower in action (4 days as compared to 2 days for NAA).

In Michigan, 2,4,5 TP will be used on varieties ripening with or after McIntosh until a better chemical comes along. On varieties ripening with or after McIntosh, 2,4,5 TP is used at 20 ppm. On earlier varieties it is used at 6 to 8 ppm or NAA is used.

2,4,5 TP does not hasten maturity of varieties ripening with or after McIntosh. However, fruit sprayed with 2,4,5 TP must be watched closely to prevent them from becoming over ripe. Because of the longer lasting effect of 2,4,5 TP, the fruit may be left on the tree too long.

Flattery is like perfume—you should smell it and not swallow it.—Amery Free Press.

The Demand For Apples

By Carroll R. Miller, Virginia

The Retailers' Influence on Demand

The grocer is a big factor in Demand. Big displays of fresh-looking, colorful quality apples induce buying; just as displays of pawed-over, battered, "tired" apples lie untouched and rot. The Price, in today's prosperity, is of less importance than other factors. If The Public feels that apples are desirable; and if the displays are attractive enough, the apples will sell, retailers agree.

But . . . grocers no longer "sell" items as they once did. Today about 75% of all food at retail goes through self-service stores;—supermarkets or super-ettes. The big grocers agree that they no longer "sell" foods. They only stock what The Public wants. If enough of The Public demand an item, they stock it. It's up to the manufacturer to make The Public want his products, they say.

Demand and the Public

Stating the obvious, The Public's liking for apples is one of the foundations of Demand. Strong demand by The Public helps the price-level over the long pull, in spite of bad selling practices before the fruit reaches the retail store. If The Public is educated to the point where they know the values of apples as a food and for health, and know how to use apples:—if in short Mrs. Housewife is pre-sold on apples before she comes into the grocery store, the price-level for apples is helped hugely. The retailer knows his customers want apples and are willing to pay for them. This demand filters back through his intermediate receivers and buyers: registers in the volume of apples they buy; and the volume they purchased helps manipulate the price-level, up or down.

But "only a fool buys that for which he knows no use". If Mrs. Housewife's only knowledge of apples is that they are something in the grocery store, among several thousand other foods, sales will be slow; the retailer will give less and less space and effort to apples;

—and the dam-up, even of a half-crop, is under way. Demand, in short, depends basically on educating The Public about apples; for today only a small minority live on farms; apple trees are scarce in concrete: and today's grocers do not sell apples. They simply stock them for those customers who want them.

Mr. Miller is Secretary-Mgr. of Appalachian Apple Service, Martinsburg, Virginia. This service is a portion of his address in the Indiana Horticultural Society, and published in their proceedings.

OPERATION MOUSETRAP

Those who believe that a good product sells itself and needs no advertising or united action in sales promotion should be interested in Merle Thorp's article in *Appleland News*. "Once upon a time, a man built a better mousetrap and sat down and waited. Nothing happened. He was puzzled. He had a better mousetrap. What was wrong?"

"He went out into the world to discover what was interfering with the Path-Beating Project. He consulted friends. His mousetrap was better, he insisted, so why had they not come to get it?"

"One said 'nuts' to the idea of a new-fangled gadget for catching mice; another, that it was agin nature, which had provided cats to take care of rodents; still another complained of the expense. The few who would listen were indifferent, skeptical; the druggist who sold rat poison proved to be downright disagreeable.

"So he started to build the path himself. For he believed in his mousetrap."

Any grower who produces reasonably clean fruit has a good product, but there is increasing competition that calls for vigilance and newer, bigger ideas in improving quality, pack and consumer acceptance.

Thanks to the Maryland Fruit Grower.

Cider Gets New Wrap



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Gallon
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Orchard News

For Hauling Fruit Refrigerated versus Non- refrigerated Trucks

Last fall we placed recording thermometers in the centers of two refrigerated and two non-refrigerated trucks hauling apples from the Champlain Valley to Hudson Valley CA rooms. There was almost no temperature change in the centers of any of the loads. Apples which were precooled in a storage remained cool throughout the trip. When trucks are loaded to capacity there is little room for air distribution. Refrigerated trucks are not made to precool the fruit. About all they can do is hold existing temperature with the usual method of present loading. If tightly loaded refrigerated trucks are to have any value, the fruit should be precooled before loading.

By Smock and Blanpied in N. Y. Hort. Society Newsletter.

BADGER STATE APPLE CORPORATION ORGANIZED

The first apple Marketing Association in Door County has been organized and is known as the Badger State Apple Corporation. It was incorporated by the Fruit Grower's Cooperative; Reynolds Brothers, Inc., Martin Orchards, Inc.; Gordon Farms, Horseshow Bay Farms, Roen Orchards, Eames Orchards and S. S. Telfer Orchards, all of Door County.

It is estimated that the organization will market about 500,000 bu. of apples this year, with the top quality packed under the "Bucky Badger" brand.

Mr. R. V. Jacks of Sturgeon Bay will be manager of the corporation and his headquarters will be in Sturgeon Bay.

"How did the accident happen?" the officer asked the dazed man who was still sitting behind the wheel.

The driver was silent a moment. Then he jerked his thumb toward the back seat. "Wife fell asleep," he said.

REDUCE ORCHARD ACCIDENTS

How to reduce rates for Workmen's Compensation Insurance was an important part of the program of the Virginia Horticultural Society last January. Increase in orchard accidents played a large part in rate increases. The Society requested the Industrial Commission of Virginia to furnish a list of orchard accidents during the years 1953-1954 and 1955. Here is a summary of these statistics.

Falls:

From ladders, trees	40
By slipping, stumbling and foot caught	32
From automobiles and power vehicles	12
—	—
Total	84

Handling objects:

Objects dropped and crushing	23
Strains in handling objects	37

Striking against:

Nails, splinters, and sharp objects	7
Struck by swinging or moving objects	16
Vehicles and other objects	18
Contact causing infection from chemical dust	31
Injury by hand tools, glancing or slipping	21

"Thus, it can be seen that falls from ladders, trees and defective stairs is a serious matter and merits our best efforts to prevent. Our men seem to be all too careless in handling objects such as barrels of spray materials and other heavy objects. Parathion and other materials have spotlighted the need for caution in the handling of spray materials but workers become careless and must constantly be reminded of the necessity for careful handling of all spray materials."

All men who say they wear the pants at their home are advised to protect them by wearing an apron when they wash the dishes.

THE WISCONSIN APPLE BAKING CONTEST

Twelve County Fruit Growers Associations will take part in the **Wisconsin Apple Baking Contest** this year. It is sponsored by the County Fruit Growers Associations, The Wisconsin Apple Institute, the Extension Service and The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

The object is to increase interest in apples, to give information on the best varieties for baking and how to bake them.

Anyone 14 years of age or over may take part.

If you are a resident in one of these counties and wish to join, write to your County Home Agent for an application blank, rules and score card: Calumet, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Sheboygan, and Washington counties composing the Northern Region, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, and Waukesha, composing the Southern Region.

County contests are being arranged by
(Continued on Page 363)

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OR

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Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Miss Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Chris Olson, Berlin; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; F. J. Long, Clintonville; John Viets, Baraboo.

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Ft. Atkinson

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS

Members of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Berry Grower's Association present at the summer meeting at Sturgeon Bay met after the meeting to discuss the future of the organization. H. J. Rahmlow explained the present situation in regard to the finances of the Horticultural Society. Future prospects for publishing a special bulletin for berry growers was discussed.

Annual Meeting. The Board voted to hold the Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Grower's Association at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, on Wednesday, October 30. A full day of program on berry growing will be arranged. There will be a business meeting from 1:15 to 2:15 P.M. at which proposed changes of the Constitution and the future of the organization will be discussed. The reason for this will be found in other pages of this issue in which we discuss the reduction in the appropriation for the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

The Board voted that the President appoint a committee on reorganization and changing the constitution to provide for changes in activities. The following committee was appointed: Gerald Fieldhouse, Chairman; E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson; John Viets, Baraboo; and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville.

The Secretary announced that the members of the Board of Directors whose term expires are Harry Barlament, F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc, and G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville. It was voted that these members constitute the nominating committee for nomination of officers and members of the board.

Secretary-Treasurer, E. L. White announced cash on hand of \$222.85.

SUMMER MEETING WELL ATTENDED

The Annual Summer Meeting of the Wisconsin Berry Growers Association drew the largest attendance in some years. The day was ideal to listen to the program at the Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay, and to inspect the experimental crops on strawberries. Disease and insect control problems came in for considerable discussion. A new insect, the climbing cutworm, had damaged the fruit in some locations, and the use of chlordane or related insecticides before blooming was emphasized to kill ground insects.

One of the important projects carried on at the station is the virus indexing and virus free strawberry program. It has been very difficult to get virus free plants of some varieties. Dr. Frank Gilbert said many plants of the variety Beaver have been tested and only one was considered virus free. This is being propagated in the hope of producing more virus free plants.

Dr. Gilbert stated that Jersey Bell looks promising but needs good cultural conditions with plenty of water and fertilizer. The berries brought \$1.00 more per crate than other varieties last year. He emphasized what we have always maintained—never go over-board on a new variety you see growing elsewhere—it may not do as well on your soil; so test it by planting only a small number of plants the first year.

The use of Kelthane for mites and spider mite control was emphasized. We must adopt a program of spraying and must spray at least two times with insecticides and several times with fungicides each season.

Everyone was interested in the variety

trials and in the trials of the use of chemicals for weed control and control of runner production. The results of these tests are being tabulated and will be given at the fall meeting and in future bulletins.

TO CONTROL CYCLAMEN MITE ON STRAWBERRIES

A new spray material, Kelthane, has given good results against Cyclamen mite, which has become harmful on some strawberry varieties. It is used at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds of the 18½% wettable powder or 2 pints of 18½% emulsion concentrate in 100 gallons of water. However, it has been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for use only before fruit formation or after harvesting—not when there are berries on the plants. Kelthane is safer to handle than Endrin or DDT.

WHAT ARE NEMATODES?

It is the opinion of nematologists that nematodes were responsible for poor crops even in the time of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson who wrote that after the land had been farmed for a time it became too "poor" to grow good crops and they had to move on to new soil.

Many harmful nematodes are present in Wisconsin and as the land grows older the damage will increase in severity.

Nematodes Are Plant Parasites

Mr. Vernon Perry, nematologist, U.S. D.A. in Madison gives us the following:

Plant parasitic nematodes are microscopic animals that spend all or a portion of their life cycles in the soil. Most are eelworm shaped, but some of the most important swell to a lemon or pear shape in the adult stage. They are attracted to plant parts by secretions from the plants, moving through the water film of the soil. Some feed externally mostly on root tips. Others enter the roots as young larvae and complete their life cycle inside the roots feeding on the plant cell contents. Some of the forms such as the sugar beet nematode burst through the roots in later stages with the head remaining inside. The root

knot nematode secretes a material that causes the roots to enlarge and provide more food and space for the swollen body. Root lesion nematodes, potato root nematodes, and other forms move to new areas when secondary decay begins.

The plant nematodes cause damage in at least three ways. First, and probably most important, they secrete a substance from the esophagus that aids in digestion of their food. This substance has been shown to affect host tissue in several ways, causing the root knot galls, meeliness in potatoes, physiologic disturbances, etc. Mechanical injury accounts for some of the damage. The third type of damage is the providing of means of entry for other pathogenic organisms.

APPLE BAKING CONTEST (Continued from Page 361)

each County Committee. Regional contests will be held on 5 different television stations. The State contest will be held on the Breta Griem show over WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee, on October 4.

Liberal cash prizes are offered by the Wisconsin Apple Institute and county associations.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Red Raspberry Plants

Located on beautiful, cool Lake Superior. These plants are dormant IN the ground, from late October, thru early May. Order now and plant in the fall for best results.

E. J. BRYAN NURSERY
Washburn, Wisconsin

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Vegetable crops need continued care throughout the season to insure high yields and top quality at harvest time. There are a number of late season practices that can be of help in insuring success whether we are producing vegetables for home use or on a commercial scale. These practices include: weed control, insect control, disease control and with a few crops late season fertilization.

Don't neglect late season weed control:

By keeping gardens and vegetable fields free of weeds through the entire season many weed troubles can be minimized in future seasons. Particularly avoid letting weeds go to seed in and around vegetable gardens and fields. This practice can help reduce weed problems next year.

Late season insect pests:

Frequently certain insect pests of vegetable garden crops build up in population late in the growing season. Also certain kinds of insects don't appear until the late summer season. The **cabbage looper** and the **cabbage aphid** frequently behave in this way. These are two common late season pests to be on the lookout for.

Where DDT resistant **cabbage loopers** are found, the commercial grower might use **endrin** as an insecticide to do the killing job. This material should only be used, however, up to heading time. After this stage, where loopers are still a problem, such materials as **parathion**, **pyrethrins**, **methoxychlor**, or **malathion** can be used relatively close to harvest. The home gardener can use **malathion** dust.

For control of **cabbage lice** or **aphids**

on **cabbage**, **cauliflower**, and **broccoli**, the commercial grower can use **TEPP**, **Parathion**, or **Metacide**. **Malathion** will give fair to good control and is especially good for the home gardener to use for this purpose since it is a much less toxic material to handle.

Late season sweet corn can be protected against **corn ear worm** infestation by the proper and timely use of sprays or dusts.

Commercial growers should use an oil-fortified **DDT** emulsion spray. Apply in the ear zone when 25% of the ears are showing silk. A second application should be made three days later and a third application three days after the second.

For small plantings apply a 5 or 10% **DDT** dust to the silks of each ear as they begin to develop.

Late blight control in potatoes and tomatoes:

Prolonged periods of wet, cool, cloudy weather late in the growing season are very favorable to the development of late blight disease. Tomato and potato growers should be prepared to increase the frequency of dust or spray applications on these crops if necessary. Dusting or spraying as often as every 5 to 7 days is good insurance when severe late blight weather threatens. A number of materials can be used for late blight control. The "fixed" coppers such as **Copper A**, **COCS**, and so forth, and the carbamate materials such as **Dithane**, **Parzate**, **Thiodow**, **Orthocide**, or **Manzate** are commonly used. A general purpose spray or dust containing **zineb** or **copper** is also suitable. Thorough coverage

(Continued on Page 370)

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William E. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: John Plum and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchart, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; H. J. Rahmlow, ex-officio.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mr. Al Schmidt, Route 2
Two Rivers
Vice-Pres.-----Dr. S. F. Darling,
617 E. Alice St., Appleton
Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek,
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

While a few growers got their bulbs planted in April, many of us were 10 days to 2 weeks behind due to the cold spring weather and rains which left those with heavier soil waiting until the soil was tillable.

Early planters like Bill Hachmann of Two Rivers had spikes in bloom in early July. Bo-Peep and Stauette being the first. Ed Karman of Oneida reported that his Burma was spiking the first of July ahead of all others, believe it or not. There may be a shortage of bloom for early shows.

While growth has been fairly rapid, the nights have been very cold, dropping into the low fifties in the middle of July which, coupled with heavy night fogs, here along the Lake Michigan Shore, bring trouble with Botrytis and other fungus diseases. So use of sulfur or captan dust along with DDT may be necessary to combat any Botrytis or leaf spot and insects.

August should produce much activity, what with Leland Shaw's judging program and all the shows.

We hope to see many of you at the shows.

Al Schmidt, President
Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

**MARATHON COUNTY
GLADIOLUS SHOW
WISCONSIN VALLEY FAIR
Judging Pavilion, Fair Grounds,
Wausau, Wis.
August 17-18**

Show Chairman: Mr. Mark Splaine.
Supervisor of Judges: Mr. Archie Spatz.
Arrangements: Mrs. Ed Kramer.

TWIN CITY GLADIOLUS SHOW

Marinette County Fair Exhibition Bldg.
Wausaukee, Wisconsin
August 16-17-18, 1957
Judging will be Friday evening. Show
is held in connection with the County
Fair.

MANITOWOC COUNTY GLADIOLUS SHOW

Grace Congregational Church
25th and Washington Street
Two Rivers, Wisconsin
August 24-25, 1957

9th ANNUAL LATE SEASON SHOW NORTHERN ILLINOIS — SOUTHERN WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Elkhorn, Wisconsin
August 30—September 2

MANITOWOC COUNTY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING

The Manitowoc County Gladiolus Society met on May 26 at Lincoln Park. The program consisted of a course in judging to enable members to select better entries at coming Gladiolus Shows. It was conducted by Mr. Gil Thompson and assisted by Mr. Al Schmidt, Mr. John Bayless, and Mr. Joseph Rezek. A garden tour was planned for the July meeting with Mr. Gordon Gates as chairman.

Mr. Al Schmidt will be show manager for the show to be held at Grace Congregational Church, Two Rivers, on August 24-25.

How To Exhibit Gladiolus

By James Torrie, Madison

The season when gladiolus shows are held is now with us. Many people who grow a few gladiolus would like to exhibit their bloom but hesitate to do so. The reasons why are many. Probably the main reasons are that they are not sure what constitutes spike and feel they may not be welcome by the society staging the show. The best way to find out what is considered a good spike is to examine the blue ribbon winners at a gladiolus show and discuss the subject with exhibitors. All gladiolus societies welcome new exhibitors and members are only too glad to help newcomers.

To obtain good exhibition spikes, it is necessary to plant healthy corms of good varieties and follow good cultural procedures during the plant's growth.

What is a Good Spike

What are some of the more important characteristics of a good spike? The stem should be about 40% of the spike length, which for a large flowered gladiolus, is approximately 20 inches. Many people who exhibit a gladiolus for the first time either have the stem too long or too short.

The spike should be straight, florets well spaced, in good condition, and all facing in the same direction; the foliage free of disease and burn. Approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the florets should be open. The number of buds considered desirable depends upon the size of the florets. For large flowered varieties 18 or more buds is considered good while for the small flowered gladiolus 13 to 15 will suffice. Wilted florets should be removed before placing on the show table, most shows allow 1 or 2 such florets to be removed.

When To Cut Flowers

When should the spikes be cut and how should they be taken care of prior to the show? Your best spikes always seem to bloom a day or two too soon or just after the show. For the amateur there is little point in cutting spikes 4 or more days prior to the show.

Exhibitors who have refrigerated

rooms often exhibit spikes cut a week prior to the show. Spikes which open 3 days before the show may be stored in a cool darkened basement. If the basement is light and the light not evenly distributed, the spike will tend to grow towards the source of greatest light and may become crooked. When stored under average basement conditions, not all of the spikes cut 3 days early will hold up until show time. Your best spikes will be those cut 1 to 2 days prior to the show. Those cut 2 days before the show should be kept in the basement while those that start to bloom the day before the show may be left out in the garden providing it is not too hot. If the weather is hot and dry, cut and keep at room temperature if only 2 or 3 florets are open. If more florets are open, it's best to place them in the basement. Rarely will a spike which opens on the day of the show win a blue ribbon because too few florets will be open.

Spikes should be cut during the early morning with a sharp knife. The stem should be cut at an angle, in order to allow as much surface for water absorption as possible. Care should be taken to leave as many leaves on the plant as possible. The cut spikes are placed in containers containing plenty of cool water. When spikes are kept for several days, renew the water daily and remove $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the stem.

Dark flowered varieties: reds, purples, and rose are very susceptible to burning during extreme hot dry weather. If such weather occurs at show time many exhibitors cut their dark flowered varieties while they are still in the bud.

Transportation

How can I transport gladiolus to the show? If it will take an hour or less, then place a blanket in the trunk of the car and carefully lay the spikes on the blanket, taking care so that the open florets of different spikes are not on top of each other. Upon arriving at

the show, the spikes are immediately placed in a container of cool water. If the show is some distance away, transport the spikes in water. Deep containers are necessary. It is desirable to place chicken wire in the bottom of the container also stretched across the top. This is to keep the spikes from rubbing against each other.

At The Show

We are now at the show. First, contact the individual in charge of entries. He will explain how to make the entries and find someone to help you if help is needed. Gladiolus spikes are usually shown in milk bottles. Place your entries in the bottles so they will look their best. Paper wads made from old newspaper are very helpful in wedging a spike in place. Again I wish to stress that any amateur, especially when exhibiting for the first time, should feel free to ask for advice from more experienced exhibitors.

SCORE CARD FOR SEEDLING GLADIOLUS

	Total Points
1. Total Buds	6.....
2. Open Florets	8.....
3. Buds in Color	3.....
4. Size of Florets	4.....
5. Spacing	4.....
6. Facing	6.....
7. Substance and Texture	8.....
8. Form of Floret	4.....
9. Calyx and attachment	7.....
10. Floret Freshness	6.....
11. Beauty & Appeal	9.....
12. Color Harmony	4.....
13. Purity, Clarity & Depth	8.....
14. Distinctiveness of Color	4.....
15. Freshness-Cleanliness of Foliage	4.....
16. Refinement Balance of Flower Head	10.....
17. Straightness to tip-strength	5.....
Bonus (see below)	
Total Points	
Deduction for removed florets—3 points for 1st floret—5 points for 2nd.	

PENALTIES

1. ½ point if 1st 2 buds are short; 1 point if next 2 buds are short; 2 points for each bud over 4.

2. 2 points for each floret short.

7. Score for substance, lasting qualities and handling. Texture soft or thin, heavy or thick.

8. Uniformity—1 or 2 lip petals, etc.

11-15. Deduct for dullness, mudiness, flecks, bizarre colors, unevenness of tone, etc.

17. Overall symmetrical relation of buds to florets. Flowerhead in 300 class should be 20"; 400 class 22"; 500 class 24".

Bonus on Seedling Scores as Follows:

If flowerhead is—	Stem is—
50% in length	50%, Add 3%
55% in length	45%, Add 2%
60% in length	40%, Add 1%

Where stem length is 26" or over, add 3% regardless of how much flowerhead is over 26".

All scores at judges option except 1 and 2 which are mandatory.

Tentative minimum points for awards:

Commendation awards	80 points
Award of Merit	85 points

Item 4: Points for uniformity or gradual diminishing size of tip. No penalty for growing a 300 to 400 size, etc., but penalize for growing a 400 to a 300 size etc.

Item 12: Check for brown tips, mosaic, spotted foliage, scalded or brown bud sheaths.

tops.

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No matter how you look at it,

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Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

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used systems priced to sell fast.

From the Editor's Desk

COMING EVENTS

September 18-19 Annual Convention, Garden Club of Wisconsin, Baptist Colony Green Lake, Wis.

November 5-6, Annual Meeting, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Wisconsin State Horticulture Society Standard Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.

November 6-7, Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, Beaver Dam, Wis.

November 12-13, Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE APPROPRIATION

It seems like a dream, that after 52 years of state aid and active service, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society suddenly, in this year of 1957, finds itself without an appropriation from the state to continue a full time secretary and stenographer for the coming 2 years.

It started in the Governor's office. In his budget presented to the joint finance committee in January, the Governor omitted any aid for the Society. When our members heard this at meetings during February and March, they came to our aid beyond our expectations. Every affiliated organization voted unanimously at their annual meeting to request the members of the Legislature and especially members of the joint finance committee, to reinstate the appropriation. Within a short time afterwards, the finance committee by vote of 8 to 4 did reinstate the full amount of \$8,500.00 per year in the budget. For about 6 weeks, nothing more was said about it, when suddenly, just 2 days before the end of consideration of the budget, the finance committee by a vote 7 to 6 voted to omit the appropriation from the budget.

After this, two bills were introduced—to reinstate the appropriation—one in the Assembly by Mr. F. M. Jahnke of Markesan, and the other in the Senate

by Senator Hugh Jones of Wausau. These bills received support from our membership, again beyond our expectation. However, they seemed to have opposition somewhere in the State Capitol. The Assembly bill was killed. It became evident that a bill to appropriate the full amount would not pass or might be vetoed. Senator Jones was asked to amend his bill, No. 556S, to provide an appropriation of \$3,000.00 for the balance of this year, and \$1,000.00 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958. This had little opposition in either house of the Legislature and was passed.

What does it mean? It means that a full time secretary and stenographer can no longer be employed. It means the end of Wisconsin Horticulture as now published.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society voted to send the magazine to all members for the balance of 1957 and to any new members. Affiliated organizations have been instructed to retain any Horticultural Society dues until such time as final decisions about the future have been made.

As decisions are made, we will give you the information in coming issues of this magazine.

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING

Wis. Nurserymen's Association

Sturgeon Bay, Wis. August 26-27

Wisconsin Nurserymen are looking forward to an unusually interesting and pleasant meeting at the Evergreen Nursery, Sturgeon Bay, on Monday and Tuesday, August 26 and 27. The program will include trips through the Nursery, demonstration of new equipment, boat rides on Sturgeon Bay, "Fish Boil", etc.

The Pinney boys are going all out to show everyone a good time. All nurserymen will wish to attend.

Ernest Lefeber

Wauwatosa Garden Club members were saddened by the death of one of their Charter members on June 7th, when Mr. Ernest Lefeber passed away. In 1952 Mr. Lefeber received honorary recognition from the Garden Club of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for his devoted services to the Wauwatosa Garden Club over a period of many years.

HOW TO RIPEN CANTALOUPE

In an effort to increase sales of cantaloupes, Professor C. L. Fitch, of Iowa State College launched a drive to educate housewives on the proper conditioning of melons for peak flavor.

He wrote in the Market Growers Journal, "Our experience as a restaurant customer is that chefs buy a crate of cantaloupes, put them into the cooler, and serve them when cold, with no regard as to whether they are ready to eat."

In a survey at the Iowa State Fair, he found only two women, who in his opinion knew how to condition melons. One stated, "I buy as fragrant a cantaloupe as I can find, take it home and put it on top of the refrigerator. When it perfumes the whole room I put it inside the refrigerator and we eat it the next morning".

He found that the delicious part of the melon may be doubled and trebled in amount by conditioning. If ripe a cantaloupe is delightfully clear to the green rind.

He has prepared printed material, telling housewives how to select and condition a cantaloupe. "Keep it in a warm place in the kitchen as many days as you dare—then put it in the refrigerator over night and serve. The best of chefs and home cooks practice this final ripening.

He recommends that growers and shippers put an envelope of slips into every bushel or crate to tell customers how to condition the melons, which would double the sales within a few years.

"PEOPLE DON'T DO THESE THINGS"

In the bulletin of the Garden Writers Association of America was a "plea for practicality." The writer says, "Over and over again we come across gardening articles whose recommendations on materials and methods are not practical." Readers in large cities must be frustrated trying to find sources of "well rotted manure." Most important of all, "people just don't do these things: double digging; spade to the depth of 18 inches; always rake up clippings; punch holes 2 feet deep every 18 inches, etc."

START THE NEW LAWN NOW

August is a good time to start a new lawn or to repair the old one. In fact, some authorities say that now, not next spring, is the time to start working on it. Any time from August through September is ideal for sowing lawn seed.

At Purdue University, specialists tried sowing grass seed every month from March to November. They found that seeding in mid-August produced the best turf in the shortest time.

The best grass for Wisconsin is Kentucky bluegrass and its improved new strain Merion Kentucky bluegrass. During warm dry weather, after the seed is planted, the soil should be watered lightly several times per day, so the surface always looks damp. Then the grass may appear in from 7 to 10 days after sowing. These grasses make a good root system in the fall by the time frost comes.

The researchers found that weeds were not as much of a problem as when the grass was sown in the spring. Often times spring planted lawns are heavily infested with weeds which compete all season with the grasses.

Actually, by sowing the seeds now, we are following nature. The seeds of wild grasses mature in late June and July. They fall to the ground and will begin to grow in August and September if conditions are favorable.

Horse sense is that added sense a horse has that keeps him from betting on people.

PLASTIC FLOWERS AID BEE RESEARCH IN THE ARIZONA DESERT

Some of the dry, barren stretches of Arizona are "blooming" this spring and summer with plastic flowers developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture bee-culture specialists.

The artificial flowers were invented by Dr. A. W. Woodrow of USDA's Agricultural Research Service for use in bee-feeding experiments at the Southwestern Bee Culture Laboratory in Tucson. The scientists are setting out the flowers along with bee colonies in isolated and barren areas of Arizona.

Many studies have been made of caged bees, but USDA agriculturists point out that they do not provide conclusive information, because bees are "social" insects and cannot lead a normal life when caged. In such situations the bees are deprived of a queen, must partake of an enforced diet, and are restricted in their movement. Artificial flowers will permit the specialists to study bees in the wild, and at the same time control their diets since few other sources of nectar are available in the Arizona areas chosen for the experiments.

The "flowers" are lucite blocks with holes drilled in them. The sirup the bees will sip in lieu of nectar is placed in a flat, shallow dish or pan, and a perforated plastic block is placed in it. The holes in the block allow the bee to reach the sirup with her proboscis just as she would take nectar from a clover flower. Equipment attached to the artificial flower automatically records on graph paper the quantity of sirup gathered by the bees. The formula can be varied to determine the bees' food preferences.

Such information will be useful in solving pollination problems of some plants, including forage and fruit crops, in determining the best places to locate bee hives for both honey production and pollination, and in finding out how to protect bees from insecticides.

A wise husband always remembers his wife's birthday but forgets which one it is.—West Allis Star.

ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTION FOR 1958

A new floribunda rose, **GOLD CUP** has been chosen as the All-America Rose of 1958, according to information from the All-America Rose Selections Committees.

Gold Cup is a golden yellow floribunda with flowers 3 to 4 inches across on bushes about 2½ feet tall. It is the 8th rose bred by Eugene S. Boerner, Wisconsin born farm boy, to capture the National Crown of Rosedom. All but two of these have been floribundas.

Mr. Boerner has made the Floribunda so popular that it is pushing the hybrid teas for top honors. He is with Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. and feels the floribunda rose is an ideal one for home gardeners.

A second floribunda to win the rating is **Fusilier**, an orange-red floribunda.

A Hybrid tea to receive the All-America award is **White Knight**, the first white hybrid tea to win this rating.

All of these will be on sale next spring.

For a list of rose ratings and other information, write American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus, Ohio.

GROWING BETTER VEGETABLES (Continued from Page 364)

of all vines and leaves is very important.

Late Season Fertilization:

Late plantings of sweet corn can be side dressed with 100 to 300 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate at time of last cultivation. This practice results in larger ears and higher quality.

Late cabbage will often respond well to additional nitrogen when applied just as the heads are beginning to form. Here 100 to 200 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate per acre or its equivalent in other forms of nitrogen fertilizer can be applied.

Additional nitrogen can also often be effectively used on other late season leafy-type crops, too. Lettuce and spinach are good examples here.

City Dweller: "My grandfather had a farm; Dad had a garden and we've got a window box."

The Dahlia Page

By Dr. C. L. Fluke



As this is written, July 8, the dahlia garden is beginning to show life. The season appears favorable except for some very early budding on low growing plants. Some new introductions from Holland that were started early in the greenhouse to get some cuttings have already bloomed.

Pruning and Disbudding

This is the time of year for careful pruning and disbudding. When plants are about a foot high it is well to cut out the leader above the second set of leaves so as to produce four strong branches. Some growers even pinch out these after the first node to make six or eight branches per plant. This will increase flowering. If show blooms are desired only one bloom per stem should be allowed. Poms and miniatures are not often pruned or disbudded.

After buds begin to appear cultivation should be shallow and less frequent. By this time mulching with well-rotted manure, leaves, straw or similar material is of considerable value.

If you didn't fertilize at planting time, some fertilizer should be used when plants are about 12 inches tall, using one to two teaspoons of ammonium nitrate to each plant, repeating every three or four weeks until September. Some soils may require a complete fertilizer during the summer, especially if none was added before planting.

Insect Control

During the late summer insect control should not be neglected. Leafhoppers will continue to develop. DDT is still the most reliable material to use, about two rounded tablespoons per gallon of water.

Be sure to watch out for mites. Leaves become pale or brownish; webbing on the undersides of the leaves can also be noticed. The most readily available material is malathion but sometimes it fails

to give good control. Some of the newer miticides such as Genite EM923, Kelthane or Mitox give good control of red spider mite. Personally, I am depending upon Kelthane this year; a wettable powder which I am using at the rate of two rounded tablespoons per gallon of water.

Aphids started early and the first ones were killed off with malathion.

The most destructive ones of all are the tarnished plant bugs which attack the buds and blossoms. Of all the insecticides I have used to control them I have had the best success with a fine dust of dieldrin (50% powder) mixed with DDT, also a 50% powder. Only a very light puff of dust towards the bloom is necessary, but it has to be done frequently.

Adult spittle bugs have been noticed on dahlias this year. They nestle in the growing tips and probably will do considerable damage. Malathion should control them.

Some of you may be interested in the experimental block that is again on the University Farm. Systemic insecticides are being tried but to date no noticeable benefits or damage can be detected.

DID CHEMICAL WEED KILLERS INJURE YOUR GRASS? If so, it may be due to high temperatures. Scientists have found that the temperature of grass in full sun is often 10 to 20 degrees warmer than air temperature. High temperatures increase the action of the weed killers and therefore may injure the grass. It is best to spray when the sky is overcast or the temperature is on the cool side.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.----Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114--7th St., Wausau
Sec.-----Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.-----Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. Winnebago and Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian Emeritus--Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, Milwaukee. Parliamentarian--Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"Were the azaleas blooming?" is a question asked of many a southern winter vacationer upon his return home.

When you see such plants as azaleas or geraniums, give a thought to the botanists who roam the earth in search of plants. Give thanks for the introduction and distribution gardens of the world, who support these men and who grow and improve the plants they find. The geranium was found growing wild in South Africa almost 200 years ago, and the first azaleas were found in the Himalayas in 1847.

World economies, as known today, have been greatly influenced by these plant explorers. Kew Gardens in England were established by an act of King George III before the American Revolution. Botanists from all over the world have been trained at Kew. This horticultural incubator has been instrumental in distributing useful plants that yield millions of dollars worth of food, fiber and medicines in scores of countries.

Besides these plants of economic value, hundreds of plants have been found and spread over the world for their beauty alone. America was discovered not in a search for minerals or industry but in search of horticulture--the spices.

These hardy plant explorers have risked their lives and forfeited their comforts so that the people of all sections of the earth might have a better economy and enjoy more of the world's beauty! --Mrs. Harold Buerosse, President Garden Club of Wisconsin.

A rumor is about as hard to unspread as butter.--Owen Enterprise.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN HOLDS SUMMER MEETING

The Board of Directors of The Garden Club of Wisconsin met at The American Baptist Assembly, Green Lake, July 22, to plan for the Annual Convention and discuss changes made necessary by the reduction of the appropriation for the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

The treasurer, Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr., Ft. Atkinson, reported a balance of \$415.28 in the treasury.

Mrs. R. H. Sewell requested that she be relieved of her work as parliamentarian. The Board voted to accept her resignation but to confer upon her the position of Parliamentarian Emeritus. Mrs. A.J. Wiesendar of Berlin, was elected parliamentarian.

The Board considered possibilities of publishing a special garden club bulletin for members.

Would you like to be editor, assistant editor, or advertising manager for a new Garden Club bulletin to be issued by the Garden Club of Wisconsin? If so, contact your regional president or the State President, Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, 1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14, Wis.

Due to the decrease in the appropriation for the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Wisconsin Horticulture will not be issued after December, 1957.

Prof. O. B. Combs, Department of Horticulture, U.W., was present and discussed the possibility of help which his department might furnish to the Garden Club members in the future.

A committee on publications was appointed by the President, to consist of the President of each region.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

Green Thumb Garden Club-
Jefferson Co.

Fireman's Hall, Helenville, Wis.
(On Highway 18)

Sunday, September 8,
From 1:30 to 5:30 P.M.

All flower lovers are cordially invited
to attend this show.

MILWAUKEE REGION MEETING

The annual fall meeting of the Milwaukee Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin will be held at the Mitchell Park Pavilion, September 11th.

A business meeting at 10:00 a.m. will include a thorough discussion of the flower show scheduled for the October Show; and the election of Officers. Luncheon is planned for 12:00 Noon.

The afternoon program will feature four demonstrations, each pertaining to a phase of flower arranging, viz. "woodland scenes", "water arrangements", "Chinese paneling" and "arrangements using candles".

By Mrs. L. P. Jacobson, Pub. Chm.

WANTED—MORE MEMBERS TO ATTEND TREES FOR TOMORROW CAMP

The Trees for Tomorrow Camp is situated near Eagle River and the dates, August 25-28, have been reserved for the Garden Club of Wisconsin.

So far, we do not have registrations for our full quota. Several of the regions do not have any members who have registered. If at all possible, won't you try to attend the camp, have a wonderful time and learn about nature and our "Trees for Tomorrow" program?

Details of what to bring were published on page 346 of June Wisconsin Horticulture.

Register with Mrs. Olive A. Dooley, 7724 West Rogers St., West Allis 14, Wis.

One of the great mistakes is continually fearing you will make one.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin will be held at the Baptist Assembly, Green Lake, on September 18-19. On the 18th, there will be an interesting evening program of colored slides on the Rose Bowl Parade and a western trip by Mrs. R. P. Luckow of Milwaukee. Thursday will be the big day with outstanding speakers and featuring a demonstration on Japanese flower arrangement. Complete program in September issue.

Milwaukee Region Flower Show

Mitchell Park Pavilion, October 5-6

The theme chosen for the Milwaukee Flower show is "Song of Hiawatha".

Schedules for the show are available from Garden Club Presidents in the Milwaukee Region.



TREE SERVICE

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How to Earn A

Flower Judging Certificate

HOW TO EARN A JUNIOR JUDGING CERTIFICATE

1. Receiving passing grades on the following exams:

- a. Color in flower arranging and table setting.
- b. The principles of design as applied to flower arranging.
- c. Table setting.
- d. Compositions in screens and niches.

2. Attending three flower arranging demonstrations by accepted authorities and handing in an outline of the principles emphasized. (If the student takes an exam offered in connection with the demonstration, NO outline is necessary).

3. Winning at least 8 blue ribbons in any judged show having at least 75 entries, excluding horticultural exhibits.

- a. 2 for table settings.
- b. 1 for a composition in a niche.
- c. 5 for artistic arrangements or compositions.

4. Acting as a student judge in 3 shows.

5. Receiving passing grades on flower show procedure exams.

- a. Schedule making and staging.
- b. Duties of committees and exhibitors.
- c. General information every judge should know.

6. Final exam. (A supervised general test).

The Judging School Committee is hopeful of awarding several Junior Judging Certificates at the State Convention in September. Why not check your own qualifications? Blanks for recording blue ribbon winners and student judging activities are now available, as are examinations in each classification. The following books are suggested as good sources of information in preparing for these tests.—“Art of Color and Design”, by Maitland Graves.

“The New Flower Arrangement For Everyone”, by Dorothy Biddle.

“Table Setting For Everyone”, by Dorothy Biddle.

“Western Flower Arrangement”, by Carl Starker.

“The Magic World of Flower Arranging,” by Myra J. Brooks.

HOW TO EARN A SENIOR JUDGING CERTIFICATE

1. Acting as a judge in three small shows.

2. Acting as an assistant judge in two large shows.

3. Attending at least three demonstrations on an advanced level of flower arranging, and handing in an outline of the principles and ideas stressed.

4. Winning at least 5 blue ribbons at Judging School Shows.

- 1 for a table setting.
- 1 for a composition in a niche.
- 3 for artistic arrangements or compositions.

5. Receiving passing grades on exams on judging perfection of bloom classes.

- a. the most common spring blossoms.
- b. the most common late summer blossoms.
- c. house plants.

6. A research project on the standards set up by the National Societies. (Rose, Dahlia, Gladiolus, etc.)

7. Serving on 2 major committees of flower shows.

For further information contact your State Judging School Chairman, Mrs. Victor H. Schmitt, 1717 S. 82 St., West Allis 14, Wisconsin.

“A COUNTRY GARDEN WALK”

By Random Lake Garden Club
Saturday and Sunday,
August 17-18 from 2 to 6 p.m.

(Sunday, from 2 to 8 p.m.)

Random Gardens: Summer Estate of Weber Family on Random Lake. All garden club members are invited.

How to Make Vertical

Arrangements Using *Gladiolus*

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Gladiolus may be arranged in a vertical line arrangement with ease. We are showing two pictures for comparison, one on the cover, and one on this page, to make clear the difference between a tall arrangement, and one suitable for an entry in a vertical line class.

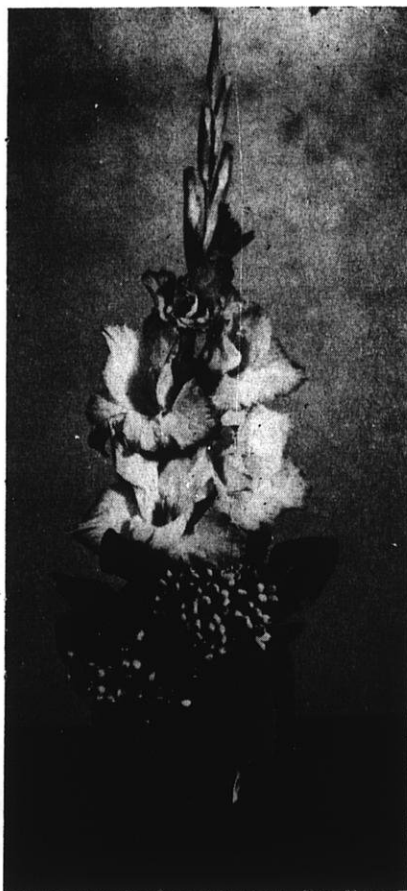
The small arrangement is a vertical arrangement, with a diminishing line and the lightest color at the top, blending into the green, red and black of the *viburnum* *lantana* seed cluster at the focal point. The container is dark and oval shaped. A base, if used, should be either a thick square or circle, not much larger in diameter than the container itself. A large rectangular base should be used with the narrow width from side to side, and the long part at the front, coming toward the spectator.

Keep all material close to the sides of the vase, so that all material in the finished arrangement is within the confines of a narrow upright rectangle. Some very interesting vertical arrangements in form and material may be seen in Gregory Conway's small book, "Flowers, Their Arrangement" pages 82 to 90.

Cover Illustration

The illustration of an upright arrangement of *gladiolus* on the cover is NOT a true vertical arrangement, but could become one by taking out all the upper three spikes, and leaving only the lightest cluster of *coleus* leaves at the focal point. The three largest leaves to the right should be removed. The base may be left as it is, for it comes within the confines of a narrow upright rectangle, drawn around the base and flower material.

Gladiolus are most effective as cut flowers, and therefore it is easiest to grow them in a row in the vegetable or cutting garden, giving them plenty of water and uncrowded conditions.



Victoria Kasperski in "Making Cut Flowers Last" suggests that they be cut about 2 P.M. when the flowers are slightly wilted. Or allow them to remain out of water half an hour if cut at other periods. Recut and split the stems, place in cold water overnight. Condition at average room temperature rather than a cool room to increase the life of the flower after it is brought into a warm room as an arrangement.

(Continued on Page 377)

The Gardeners Corner

LET'S EXHIBIT OUR FLOWERS

By Walter Knuth

The Wisconsin State Fair is not far away and I hope everyone will participate. It is a very enjoyable feeling to walk past our exhibits and see blue ribbons on them.

This year, too, we should try to support our Garden Club Flower Shows by filling the halls to capacity.

On June 25, our Garden Club had a flower arrangement speaker who introduced something new to us—a product called "Oasis". It is shaped like a brick and absorbs 100 times its weight of water and can be sliced into any size or shape. Upon absorbing water, it becomes so heavy that it need not be anchored in the container. The flowers are stuck into this holder and they stay in place very well. It is green in color and so blends with the leaves of the flowers. Water must be added to keep the block moist. When through using, it is simply rinsed and dried.

My flowers are now growing well and should be beautiful during State Fair time when I will be glad to have flower lovers visit us and see some of the new things coming next year.

I hope all of our Milwaukee Region members are planning to attend the big flower show at Mitchell Park on October 5-6 and are growing some flowers to exhibit there.

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society's chrysanthemum show will be held this year on September 24 in connection with our regular meeting and should be of interest to all who like to see early blooming mums.

Note: (Mr. Knuth has been appointed Horticultural Chairman of the flower show at Mitchell Park. Address for visiting his garden is 3444 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 16, Wis.)

Sign in front of an auto repair shop: "May we have the next dents?"

WANTED— EXHIBITORS FOR THE STATE FAIR

Do you grow the lovely dahlia-type zinnias, or are your tuberous begonias like pictures in a garden book; are all types of Marigolds of special interest to you; have you a planter containing a variety of plants? If your answer is "yes" we would like you to exhibit at the State Fair. The Flower Show schedule contains fascinating classes, all expressive of the theme, "Wisconsin Greets the West."

Flower arrangers will be intrigued with the classes such as "Western Treasures", "Colors of the Painted Desert", "Land of Sunshine", "Indian Lore". Table settings depicting hospitality, western style, and dinner and buffet tables with a "Western Contemporary" theme are listed in the schedule.

"Wisconsin Greets The West"

Round up the partners of your Garden Club—there's gold in them there niches! Send for your entry blank and Flower Show Schedule to the Wisconsin State Fair, Administration Building, West Allis 14, Wisconsin. Plan to enter the first Show on August 17th and the second show on August 21st.—By Mrs. L. P. Jacobson, Publicity Chm.

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY HAILS WISCONSIN

Nearly 500 amateur rose lovers attended the American Rose Society's Annual Spring Convention at Milwaukee June 20-22.

Mr. Arthur R. Boerner, President of the host Milwaukee Society accepted a gold and silver certificate for the rose varieties, Vogue and Garnette, on behalf of his brother, E.S. Boerner of Newark, N. Y., who originated Vogue, and Jackson and Perkins nursery who introduced Garnette in this country.

Milwaukee's Whitenall Park and numerous private rose gardens were in full glory to the delight of the visiting conventioners.

The American Rose Society elected as President John R. Patterson, Moline, Ill.

Anyone interested in the American Rose Society may receive information by addressing the American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus 14, Ohio. The organization publishes a magazine and a year book.

WHY CHRYSANTHEMUMS BLOOM IN THE AUTUMN

Garden Chrysanthemum's have always been regarded as autumn-blooming plants, yet today florists are offering them as cut flowers the year round. Scientists discovered a few years ago that the length of daylight influenced the time of blooming. There are 3 kinds of flowering plants—the short-day, long-day, and indeterminate. The short-day plants are those that flower after being exposed to about 11 hours or less of daylight. The long-day plants are those requiring 14 hours or more of light. Typical short-day plants are chrysanthemums, gardenia, Christmas begonia, and poinsettia.

It is found that chrysanthemums could be brought into bloom several weeks ahead of their normal flowering time by putting black cloth or boxes over the plants late in the afternoon and removing it in the morning. All of the light must be excluded. For chrysanthemum the day and night length favorable for bud formation in garden chrysanthemum is about August 15.

Temperature also has an effect. But formation is irregular if the temperature drops below 60 degrees F which is not likely during August and September.

DID YOUR TOMATOES FAIL TO SET FRUIT?

There were many complaints about tomato blossoms dropping off, even in July. It was due to an over abundance of rain and fertility which caused a "vegetative" growth of the tops, but produced no fruit. Spraying with hormones was not the answer either. Gardeners just had to wait until conditions improved and the nitrogen in the soil became less available. Don't give tomatoes, potatoes and many root crops

very much nitrogen but give them potash.

NATIONAL IRIS AWARDS

Each year the American Iris Society selects the outstanding iris variety by a vote of 526 judges. The Dykes Medal Award, the highest award offered, went in 1956 to the variety **First Violet** (by DeForest). The color is a sparkling manganese-violet with lovely blue highlights.

In the popularity poll, in which every member of the Society takes part, the following list of favorites received votes in the order listed. There are a total of 100 on the list and for more information write to the American Iris Society, Clifford Benson, Sec.; 2237 Tower Grove Boulevard, St. Louis 10, Missouri.

The following are the 25 top favorites: Truly Yours; Oka Kala; Happy Birthday; Mary Randall, Palomino; Argus Pheasant; Chivalry; Elmoehr; Blue Rhythm; New Snow; Lady Mohr; Pierre Menard; Pinnacle; Blue Shimmer; Desert Song; Sable Night; Minnie Colquitt; Snow Flurry; Blue Sapphire; Limelight; Amandine; Char Maize; Inca Chief; First Violet, Helen McGregor.

ARRANGEMENTS USING GLADIOLUS

(Continued from Page 375)

No-wilt Show Technique

Individual florets last only two days, and it will be necessary to remake your arrangement often. For a large flower show it is possible to make arrangements which remain in perfect condition with no wilted florets for two days, if all OPENED florets are taken off the spike the day BEFORE the show. Florets open on the day of the show can then be arranged, and will remain in good condition for two days, with additional florets opening on the second day.

Spikes not quite sufficiently matured to open naturally may be pushed by conditioning in warm water, changing the water every hour or so as it cools. Experiment with these more drastic methods before show time arrives, so that you can see the results, and judge your time and flowers more easily.

Answers to Your

THE GARDENING PAGE

Be careful when spraying with 2,4D.

When the lawn is unsightly with weeds such as dandelions and plantain, we like to spray them with 2,4D. It can be done successfully, but great caution must be used to protect nearby plants. Recently, we saw extensive damage to trees and plants more than 200 ft. from a field in which spraying had been done, although the workers said they sprayed only when the wind was in the opposite direction. It was pointed out that when spraying on a hot day, which is best for killing weeds, rising air currents may take tiny amounts of vapor of 2,4D and carry them for a considerable distance. In this case, leaves on willow and birch were killed, and on other plants the leaves and stems were twisted, which is characteristic. We have used 2,4D satisfactorily in a two gallon sprayer on a cool evening, holding the spray nozzle just a few inches from the plants and using a rather coarse spray.

ROSES—FERTILIZE AND SPRAY THEM. This has been an excellent year for roses, cool with plenty of moisture. A little fertilizer applied now, unless you have already done so, will help new growth and produce more flowers for the rest of the season. Keep the roses sprayed or dusted with sulphur or captan with an insecticide to control black spot and insects.

SWEET CORN—ARE THE LEAVES DARK GREEN? Sweet corn may be greatly benefited by the addition of nitrogen fertilizer when it is 3 to 4 ft. high if the leaves are light in color—somewhat yellowish. It may be a little late now, but for late planted sweet corn, you may still benefit by an application of fertilizer high in nitrogen.

THE LAWN: Again we warn gardeners—don't cut the grass too short, especially during hot weather. Leaving it 1½ to 2 in. high helps shade the tender grass roots from the sun. Remember that all plant growth is from food produced in the leaves. Without leaves, plants starve,

though for a short time grass can take reserve food from its roots to grow more top.

APPLE MAGGOT: Either spray for it or destroy all fruit. The apple maggot is the most serious insect pest of apples. Flies, which lay eggs, were seen in Dane County as early as July 1. They keep coming from the soil, where they wintered until September. Spray apple trees every 10 days with arsenate of lead and DDT—alternating. Unless you do this, the fruit should be destroyed because it is a source of infestation for other apple trees. It is almost impossible to control the maggot if there are neglected trees within ¼ of a mile. The flies feed on leaves of neglected trees, then lay eggs on the fruit of the sprayed trees.

IRIS: It's not too late to divide your iris. The clumps of rhizomes should be divided every 3 years. Cut away any diseased portion of the rhizomes. Leave as much soil on the roots below as possible. Don't plant them too close together—not closer than 2 ft. Keep dusting with sulphur or captan if you have iris leaf spot.

DAHLIAS: GIVE THEM FERTILIZER AND WATER. Dahlia plants benefit from liberal watering in case of dry weather and a little complete fertilizer high in potash will help produce larger plants and better flowers.

PINCH OR CUT BACK ANNUALS. Are your petunias and sweet alyssum becoming leggy? If so, cut them back. They will produce new branches if cut back to 3 or 4 inches, and give nicer bloom this fall. Many annuals such as zinnias, marigolds, ageratum etc. will benefit by pinching and become bushier plants.

PRUNE THE EVERGREENS. Are your Japanese yews and junipers becoming too tall, too broad, or do they need shaping up? If so, it can be done now. The new growth can be cut back to whatever length is desirable so the plants will be the most attractive. Even old growth can be trimmed to make

August Gardening Questions

them more ornamental. Don't let your evergreens grow too big for the location in which you have them around the home.

MULCHING THE GARDEN? We frequently read articles about the value of mulch for the flower garden, but in all our travels and garden visits, we have yet to find one that was mulched — either with lawn clippings, sawdust, hay, straw, or other materials. Why? Well, it isn't very ornamental! Lawn clippings should best be left on the lawn to mulch the grass roots. Sawdust is difficult to get in many places as are hay and straw, which are unsightly as well. Mulch sometimes becomes moldy if it rains a great deal. Consequently, the gardener is content to hoe the garden, and produce a "dust mulch", which is much more attractive and conserves moisture just about as well. So we're going to stop printing articles about the value of mulch, especially where we can water the garden.

CONTROL MITES ON EVERGREENS. If your spruce, cedar, juniper, and other evergreens have a dusty gray-green color where you find white wooly looking insects on the lower side of the branches of your Japanese yew, spray them now with malathion or one of the miticides for mites. Using a strong spray from the garden hose once each week on them will give limited control, and sometimes enough for those who do not have a sprayer.

DO YOUR PLUM TREE BRANCHES HAVE BLACK KNOTS? If so, this is a fungus disease known as black knot. It can only be controlled by removing the infected twigs and branches. Cut them back to about 6 in. below visible infection and burn them. Abandoned or neglected trees in the neighborhood will harbor the infections and should be removed.

GARDENING TIPS

APHIDS will continue to infest rose buds during August and September and won't permit the plant to produce flowers of good quality. A malathion dust or spray will destroy both aphids and other insects. We continue to find that the small hand duster of good quality is easiest for the amateur gardener to use.

YOUR LAWN may look brown and unattractive when the temperature goes up above 90. Don't worry. June grass or Kentucky bluegrass which is what we usually have in our lawn (not including crabgrass) does not resist hot weather. Even a good watering will not give you the results you expect—due to the heat. As soon as we get a thunder shower and some cooler weather the lawn recovers quickly. Don't mow the grass too short because it injures the root system.

IRIS CAN STILL BE PLANTED if you didn't get at it during July. You can also dig up your old clumps, divide them, discard injured rhizomes, and replant the healthiest portions of the clumps. Watch for holes left by Iris borers. Dust cut portion with sulfur.

NEW INSECT REPELLENT

A SUPERIOR NEW INSECT REPELLENT has been developed by the USDA and the first commercial production of the material was due this spring. It was developed in cooperation with the Department of the Army and can be safely applied to skin or clothing to protect from mosquitoes, chiggers, ticks, fleas and biting flies. It gives long-lasting protection. The material is an organic chemical, diethyl toluamide. It may be purchased commercially as "OFF"; "BUG BARRIER"; "VREPEL"; "WATKINS MOSQUITO REPELLANT" and possibly other trade names.—From Maryland Fruit Growers News Letter.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Rev. Urban DeCleen, Brussels; Norman Harper, Belleville.

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OBSERVATION OF WISCONSIN BEES

By John F. Long, Madison

I am happy to report that we have not had the outbreak of European foulbrood that was expected in Wisconsin this year. What was seen of European foulbrood has been found by inspectors and is largely in colonies developed from packages purchased this year. Supersedure has been very high in many packages and colonies. In most cases *Nosema* has been the cause of the trouble.

It has recently been brought to my attention that very few beekeepers know what a strong colony of bees look like. To illustrate, most beekeepers consider a colony covering or laying in 8 or 9 frames a strong colony of bees. Probably for this reason, our honey production has reached a point that bees are no longer profitable to many. What do I consider a strong colony of bees? Unless you have colonies with brood in more than 24 combs in May, you do not have strong colonies of bees in June.

From my observation not more than 5% of the bee locations in Wisconsin have fruit bloom honey flow. Not over 10% have early sources of pollen available for more than a week. In about 85% of the clover locations in Wisconsin bees do not have a supply of spring pollen sufficient to do more than stimulate brood rearing. Unless Wisconsin beekeepers start keeping bees from August 1 to June 1 in hives with the equivalent of 35 or more frames, their crops of honey are going to decline. Why? First, the orchard on every farm is only a memory. Second, roadsides or fence rows free of trees, brush, and weeds produce no spring pollen. Third, swamps and marsh devoid of willows, maple etc. produce no

spring pollen. Fourth, bees can not produce brood on dry sugar, sugar syrup, or honey alone.

AUGUST IN THE APIARY

Now is the time to extract your white honey before it becomes mixed with honey from fall flowers. It does not improve the quality of honey to leave it on the hive. Instead, if damp weather sets in, the honey in the supers, even though sealed, may absorb moisture resulting in fermentation either on the hive over a weak colony or later after the honey has been extracted and granulated.

PROVIDE FOR HONEY STORAGE IN BROOD CHAMBER. In mid-August it's time to close upper auger hole entrances, forcing the bees to enter on the bottom board. This has the effect that they will prepare for winter by storing honey in the brood chambers instead of in the supers. By entering on the bottom board, they are more inclined to rear brood in the lower brood chambers than if they can enter the auger hole entrance in the upper of three brood chambers.

HAVE HONEY SUPERS CLEANED UP by placing them on top of the inner cover (escape-hole open) after the honey flow is over. The bees do a good job of cleaning out the extracted combs and will protect them from the wax moth. In September and October when the weather becomes cool, they will do a good job of carrying down any surplus honey in the supers, if un-capped, down into the brood chamber for winter use. Don't worry about honey not being stored in the supers in case there should be a honey flow. The bees will carry the surplus through the escape hole.

Reports From Beekeepers

Never before have we seen such a beautiful bloom of white clover and both yellow and white sweet clover as we saw in the fields during June and July of this year. Is the honey crop in proportion to the amount of clover? In many cases, it is not, as pointed out by Mr. John Long in his article. Other reasons are given in the following reports from beekeepers in various parts of the state. (Reports sent as of July 1-7.)

From Newton Boggs, Viroqua: We received no honey during apple and dandelion bloom; weather was cloudy, cold, and wet. In early June, we had a heavy honey flow on warm days only. There was some swarming in late June.

We seldom get nectar from the first crop of alfalfa; sometimes a little from the second crop in August.

Prospects for a crop are as good as in 1955. The 1956 crop was poor.

From Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls: There was no honey flow from dandelion or apple bloom and no swarming early in the season. The clover flow during June was quite good. There was no honey flow from alfalfa perhaps due to competition from clover. Colonies gained about 9 pounds per day on good days.

The crop may be better than in either 1955 or 1956.

From Norman Harper, Belleville: We produce comb honey. Fruit and dandelions did not yield due to cold weather. The clover flow was about average and about 10 days late. Practically all colonies built some swarm cells.

First crop alfalfa does not yield nectar, sweet clover and other clovers are preferred by the bees. Our scale hive gained 6 to 8 pounds per day before July 4. High temperatures will improve the yield of honey. It is better this year than in 1956 but not equal to 1955 so far.

From Cornelius Meyer, Appleton: There was very little honey during the dandelion flow due to cold weather and no swarming. There is more clover than

in recent years but honey flow is only fair due to too much cloudy weather.

About one-third of our colonies started cells. The alfalfa crop bloomed well, but the bees preferred the other clovers. The season so far is somewhat behind 1955, but much ahead of 1956 which was a near failure.

From Leonard Otto, Forest Junction: Too much bad weather prevented bees from getting dandelion honey and we had to feed a little. There was no swarming. The weather was bad in June, so the bees could work only a few days on clover. There was very little swarming. Alfalfa was cut for hay and the bees could not work on it. This year is not as good as 1955 so far, but may be better than 1956. We may get a crop from second crop alfalfa if weather is favorable.

From Henry Schoefer, Osseo: We received nectar from dandelions and apple blossoms, but in two yards bees were poisoned—all the adult bees killed. They picked up spray poison on dandelions. The clover has been very good. There has been some swarming where we could not get the work done in time. The alfalfa yielded nectar on dry sandy soil. The honey flow is better than in the last two years—have had to extract to get empty supers.

From Earnest Schroeder, Marshfield: There was a honey flow from dandelion and apples which helped the colonies along. The clover flow during June was fair considering the cold weather. Swarming has not been bad. I'm operating 3 brood chambers and have reversed 2 or 3 times.

We had colonies fill 2 supers in one week. So far the flow is not as good as 1955. The honey is light in color and mild as honey clover honey should be.

From Mark Osborne, Beloit: Colonies did not produce enough honey to tide them over from dandelion and fruit bloom to clover bloom. Supersedure of queens and dwindling of colonies was prevalent this spring. Clover has been

blooming well, but nectar secretion has been erratic.

We started early on swarm control but about 20% of colonies did produce queen cells. There is very little alfalfa honey produced in this section this or any other year. Our best daily yield was 22 lbs., but this was unusual.

Crop appears better than 1956, but 1955 crop started a week earlier and was more consistent; still this year's crop may equal it, but it's too early to tell.

From Earl Silvernale, Patzau. (Douglas County): We had very little honey from dandelion or apple bloom due to cold, wet weather. Some feeding was necessary and there was some attempt at swarming. There was no clover flow until the first week in July. Swarming was prevalent unless the colonies were well managed.

Our best gain was on July 3 with a temperature of 90 degrees when 12 colonies averaged 10 pounds. Prospects are the best in 4 years.

BEE STINGS MAY SAVE BOYS LIFE

The above was a newspaper heading in May and the story is that a 14 year old Clearwater, Florida boy afflicted since babyhood with Hemophilia, a rare disease that causes bleeding easily and makes it hard to stop is being helped by bee stings.

About 3 months ago he started kidney bleeding, which was most serious. His

physician called on an ancient remedy he remembered reading about — bee stings. A beekeeper supplied the bees and 12 to 15 stings at a time were given at three week intervals.

Within one day after the first treatment, the kidney bleeding halted and now his blood coagulation time is down to normal.

79th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association
First Lutheran Church, Beaver Dam, Wis.
November 6-7, 1957

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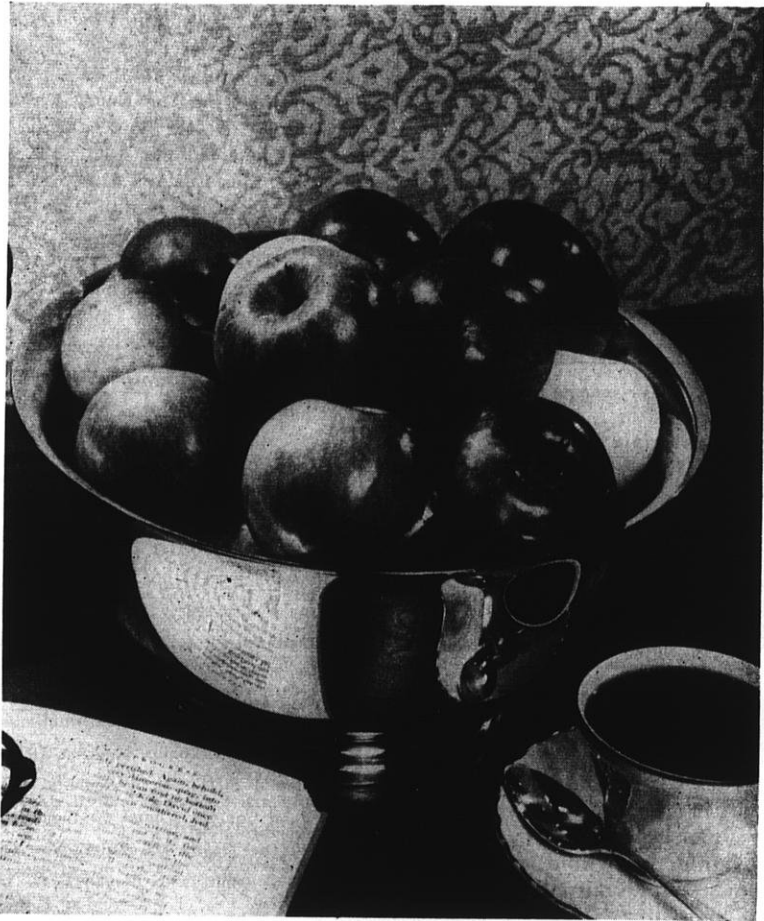
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WISCONSIN

Horticulture



September 1957

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Michigan Tests Of

Three Level Apple Picking

By H. P. Gaston and J. H. Levin
Michigan State University, Lansing, Mich.

Picking is the only step in the growing, handling and packing of tree fruits that has not been extensively mechanized. Because it is difficult and time-consuming labor, growers everywhere are interested in the development of techniques and machines that will make harvesting easier, faster and less costly. While we do not claim to have found the final answer here at Michigan State University, we have come up with an idea that is worthy of consideration. In effect, the picking operation is broken down into three steps. This procedure makes it possible for workers to become specialists and to use equipment designed for a particular job they are doing. The system has been named "the three-team method of picking."

The Three-Teamed Method

In this new method of picking, a ground crew consisting of three or four workers begins by picking all of the fruit that can be reached from the ground. The fruit is harvested in picking buckets and is then transferred to field crates or bulk boxes, as in the conventional method. Members of the ground-level crew do not carry ladders. As soon as they finish one tree, they move to the next one in the row and proceed again.

This ground crew is followed by a midsection crew of three or four pickers who work from seven-foot stepladders or from other equipment which enables them to pick fruit still in the tree below a height approximately 14 feet.

These workers are followed by a top crew of three or four pickers who use long ladders or other equipment with which they can reach all of the fruit that remains on the tree.

The number of workers in the various crews should be regulated in such a way that they move through the orchard at about the same rate. For example, in an

orchard where none of the fruit is more than 16 feet from the ground, a top crew of one or two men could probably handle all that is left by the mid-section crew.

Equipment For The Multi-Level Harvest

The conventional picking bucket is the only piece of equipment used by the men who work from the ground. In the mid-section crew, in addition to picking buckets the workers must be supplied with equipment which will enable them to reach the fruit in the middle of the tree. The seven-foot stepladders which well serve this purpose are available on most fruit farms already.

In an effort to increase the efficiency of the mid-section crew, various other pieces of equipment were tried. A lightweight platform that could be moved by the individual picker was developed. The experimental platform was four feet wide, eight feet long and six feet high. It had two wheels at one end and a handle at the other to facilitate moving. Such a platform can be constructed at a cost of \$15 or \$20 for materials. This piece of equipment can possibly prove useful in pruning as well as in picking.

Several growers have constructed other mechanical aids to assist them in picking the mid-section. One device was a wooden platform built in a tractor-mounted hayloader; it can be lifted into the trees by hydraulic cylinders. Another aid was a power-operated step-platform. Other platforms of various types have also been tried.

REACHING THE TOP

Top-section crew workers must be supplied with picking buckets and equipment which will enable them to reach the fruit in the very tops of the trees. Straight ladders of sufficient length serve this purpose and are found on most fruit farms. Attempts have also been made to develop machines that will hold

a worker in picking position in the upper part of a tree. These machines usually consist of hydraulically operated booms or hoists that can be controlled from the picking platform. We tried several machines of this type.

In harvesting the lower section, the ground crew picked at the average per-worker rate of 12.8 bushels per hour. This was 3.4 bushels more than the average rate attained by the same pickers working the entire tree in a conventional manner. The relatively high rate was probably due to the fact that the men were free to use both hands. They did not carry ladders, and they worked from the ground where their footing was secure.

When picking the mid-section, workers using seven-foot stepladders attained a rate of 9.8 bushels per man per hour. This was less than the rate achieved by the ground crew, but the decrease was due to the fact that the work was done from ladders which had to be carried, set up, climbed and descended frequently. This rate was, however, slightly higher than that attained when the conventional method was used.

When workers used 22-foot ladders in picking the tops, the rate of picking was seven bushels per man per hour. This was 5.8 bushels less than the rate at which the ground crew operated, 2.8 less than that of the mid-section crew, and 2.4 less than the rate attained by workers picking in the conventional manner. This relatively slow rate of harvest was due to the fact that the top pickers had to carry long ladders which were both heavy and difficult to set. They also spent considerable time going up and down the ladders. Furthermore, their footing was never very secure, and it was often necessary to hold onto the ladder with one hand while picking with the other.

The commercial booms and hoists which we tried enabled the workers to increase the rate at which the top of the tree was picked. The machines are expensive, however. At present prices their advantage in the increased rate at which apples are picked is more than

offset by overhead and maintenance costs.

The three-team system makes it possible to increase the average rate at which apples can be picked. Although the increase is relatively small—a bushel per worker per hour—it is significant when the number of units to be harvested is great. The system also makes it possible to lower the total per-bushel cost of picking. This reduction for our operation was 1.4 cents per bushel.

The use of the three-team system makes it possible to use specialized equipment for picking the tops of trees. The use of existing mechanical hoists increased the rate of picking from 9.4 to 10.7 bushels per man per hour. If machines could be developed that were both effective and inexpensive, the cost of picking could be materially reduced.

While they may not be able to use ladders to advantage on the upper levels, inexperienced pickers, women, and teenage boys can, if they are willing, pick from the ground with reasonable effectiveness. When the three-team system is used, workers of their kind can often be used very successfully in ground crews.

In the three-team method, all the fruit in the lower and middle sections is picked before ladders or other equipment are used in the tops. Less fruit is bruised and knocked off the tree by this procedure than with the conventional method.

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Selling At Roadside Stands

By F. E. Cole
Extension Marketing Specialist, Univ. of Massachusetts

There is just one reason why consumers are buying at roadside stands and farm sales rooms to the extent of an estimated \$20,000,000 annually. They are able to buy what they want for good eating.

Also, there is just one reason why producers sell through a roadside stand or farm sales room. Their net returns are increased by using this selling method with other selling methods.

The requirements are simple and few: (1) good products, (2) good business methods, (3) helpful sales people, (4) cleanliness, (5) shopping made easy, and (6) attractive surroundings.

Sales volume is a reliable guide to success. If the stand is conducted in a way to cause customers to tell their neighbors about products, the main requirements are being met and your business is gaining.

1. There may be some operators who do well because people like to hear them talk, but usually good usable products is what brings the customers to your stand. The products may not all be the most fancy, but they are sold and bought for what they are, and they fit the intended uses. Some better than average eating results from the purchases.
2. Good business methods are also essential. Prices are "on the market" for the quality and the package. Selections are made easy. Satisfaction is guaranteed and a satisfying policy for product return is in use.
3. Pleasant sales people are helpful in making desired selections. Services are given when services are requested. Change is quickly and accurately made. Help is given in getting produce to the car when help is desired.
4. The display areas, sales room, sales people and the area surrounding the sales room are clean. It is food you are selling. Confidence in the wholesomeness of your products is important.
5. It is easy to stop and buy. There is

a sign to give warning of your location. The entrance of your sales area is wide enough to make getting off the road easy and safe. A car can be parked on the level with enough space to get out and back into the car with packages. There is room enough to back out, turn around and get safely on to the road again. Adequate lighting makes judgment of quality easier. Plain pricing helps to make buying decisions.

6. The stand and its surroundings are attractive. It is a pleasant place to stop. It is a good contact with a pleasant country and a good farm. Customers get a "lift" from making purchases there. There is space to walk around just a bit as a relief from driving.

Not all successful stands have all these requirements, but no one knows how much more business they would do if they did have them. Some stands are noticeably short on one or more of the requirements, but there is a good chance that some others are excellent to make up at least in part for the obvious deficiencies.

Most of the sales promotion for the stand or sales room has already been mentioned. It starts with the sound planning of the outlet. Paid advertising has the main function of letting people know what you have for sale this week and letting new customers know where you are located. Word of mouth advertising—customer advertising—has prepared the way for the most part.

Roadside stands or farm sales rooms have a future. A sound foundation under the use of this outlet means greater returns over a period of years.—Thanks to —Virginia Fruit.

Conquering the World looks comparatively easy when viewed from a graduation platform. (Phillips Bee)

Orchard News and Views

WHAT MAKES APPLES TURN RED

Two U.S. Department of Agriculture research workers are finding some of the things that make apples turn red.

They are H. W. Siegleman and S. B. Hendricks. They found that the red pigment, anthocyanins, develops faster when exposed to red light. Also, that the pigment that absorbs the light appears to be related to Vitamin B2. (Maybe that's one reason we should encourage people to eat the skin of the apple.)

They placed different apples under fluorescent light for about 40 hours. Then they put them under 12 hours of light from various regions of the spectrum ranging from red to blue-violet. By this they found the effect of different wave lengths of light in forming anthocyanin. Next the apples were placed in a dark room for 24 hours. This allowed the red color to develop without interference from other rays of light.

Each variety turned red fastest when exposed to the red light of the spectrum.

The tests were with early-harvested fruit with green skins.

Varieties used were Jonathan, Rome Beauty, and Arkansas. They were held in storage at 32°F.

As the research continues, it may lead to interesting future developments. Perhaps ways will be found to improve apple quality after harvest.—(From Apple Research Digest)

CONSUMERS DON'T EAT ENOUGH APPLES

Michigan researchers have found the average purchase of apples is about 25 pounds per person. The 20% of the consumers who consume the most apples purchased 68 pounds per person compared with only 6 pounds per person for the 20% who make the smallest purchases.

The highest 20% purchased apples 3½ times as often as the low volume consumers. The low volume consumers pur-

chased apples only 5 times during the year.

Twenty per cent of the consumers purchased 47% of the apples! This makes the apple market look rather narrow. If everyone consumed this many apples, nearly 3 times the present number of apple trees would be needed.

THE VALUE OF APPLE TREES

A committee of the Illinois Horticulture Society recently made a study of the value of apple trees in cases when damage occurs from fire wind and other causes and for the appraisal of property.

The following values for apple trees in commercial orchards are suggested: \$3.00 per tree per year up to the 9th year; an increase in value of \$1.00 per tree per year from the 20th to the 25th year; a decrease of \$1.00 per tree per year from age 25 years and on.

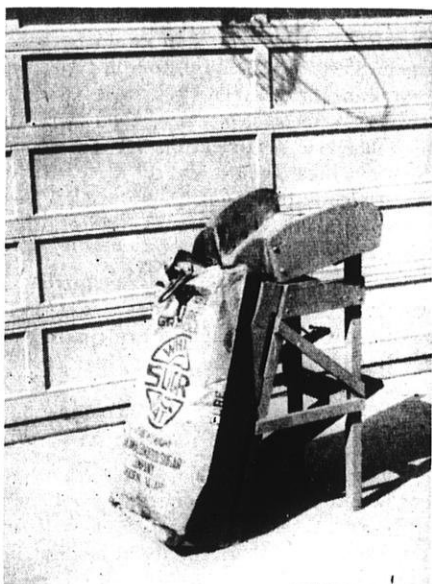
These values would not apply to trees that are dying or otherwise incapable of producing an average crop or of poor varieties.

OFFICIAL FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION TOLERANCES FOR APPLES AND PEARS

Pesticide	Tolerance (Parts Per million)
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m.
	of Combined lead
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Napthalene acetic acid	1 p.p.m.
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Orchard Notes

ARE ALL RED APPLES RIPE?

"If it has red on it, we can sell it!" is the cry often heard among apple growers. Someone else remarks, "With the advent of redder varieties, we need not be as much concerned about nitrogen levels in our fruit trees; they will color in spite of high nitrogen." Does this indicate that the foremost requirement in fruit quality is red color? If so, is this what the consumer really wants?

The comparative quality of immature green apples and ripe red apples is well known. But the trend to more red color has dominated flavor, texture, and aroma factors. This is illustrated by the tremendous interest in the planting of red sports. It is substantiated by the continuing preference of consumers for more highly colored fruit.

Long ago, Delicious growers in the Pacific Northwest tended to pick the fruit soon after it had colored and before it was really ripe. This was encouraged by the high prices received for early-marketed, red-colored Delicious. Soon the danger arose that the consuming public might associate red-colored Delicious with poor, unripe quality; eventually the demand for western grown Delicious might be lost. However, rigid control of proper picking time was introduced, and it has done much to prevent this. Now, a mature Washington Delicious apple means maturity in flesh characters as well as in skin color.

Today the East is going through somewhat the same cycle. It is experiencing a color revolution in fruits. More and more varieties are being planted which are "single", "double" and even "triple" red sports of the mother variety. Already with only limited production of these new color types, immature fruits can be found on the market. If early marketing of red types can be expected to continue, it should become of increasing concern to the fruit industry, especially when new plantings come into production.

To place a maturity control program

in operation in the East is considerably more difficult than in the relatively concentrated fruit regions of the West. Nevertheless, some system of control seems imperative. A plan could be based upon both the Washington control system and the eastern "trueness-to-name" nursery inspection service. This would be a voluntary certification of fruit maturity which would carry a certificate on the container that these apples were picked at an optimum stage of flesh maturity.

We know that eastern fruits excel in quality. Let's keep it that way! Let's make sure our red apples are really ripe. By L. D. Tukey in the Rural New Yorker. (condensed)

WHERE ARE THE SMALL APPLES?

Apple size is related to tree vigor according to Dr. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin. There is a direct relationship between the average length of terminal growth and the size of apples that a tree will produce. This relationship applies more or less regardless of variety. McIntosh will grow large apples on somewhat less terminal growth (Minimum about 5 inches) than is needed for the average variety. Delicious requires more terminal growth.

Now is a good time to study the terminal growth of your apple trees and where the small apples are located. Then you will be able to determine how to prune this coming winter. The following table will help:

Annual terminal growth (length in inches)	Size of fruit (diameter in inches)
¼	2
1	2¼
4	2½
10	2¾
18	3

The older generation thought nothing of getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning and the young generation doesn't think much of it either. (Markesan Herald)

WHERE DOES THE FIRE BLIGHT ORGANISM COME FROM?

Pear growers have had a serious infection of fire blight, also called "pear blight", in the state of Washington. In the magazine, "Better Fruit", we find this article:

Mystery Remains Unsolved

The hail storm of June 1 and the following showers are responsible for the spread of the present blight infection. Many pear growers didn't believe they had sufficient blight cankers in their orchard to start a flurry of fruit, leaf and twig infection that followed the hail and rain.

It is one of the mysteries of pear growing—where does the bacteria originate that carry into the wounds and abrasions caused by the wind, rain and hail? It will probably be an unsolved mystery for a long time to come.

FRUIT EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

Some very nice apples were shown by our members at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Exhibitors who won prizes were: Nieman Orchards, Cedarburg; Waldo Orchards, (Arno Meyer & Sons), Waldo; Frank Meyer, Milwaukee; Meyer Orchards, Milwaukee; Miss Lenore T. Zinn, Hubertus; Walter B. Schultz, Lake Mills; Henry Mahr, Milwaukee; Philip Dell, Waldo.

WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE SELLS APPLES AT STATE FAIR

A total of \$1,254.73 was taken in at the apple sales booth at the Wisconsin State Fair conducted by the Wisconsin Apple Institute this year. The State Fair received 5% of this amount.

After all expenses were paid, there was a net of \$590.00. A total of 134 bu. of apples were sold to customers buying 1 and 2 apples each mostly Melba and Early McIntosh. Over 1,000 copies of the apple recipe book were sold as well.

APPLE BAKING CONTEST ON TELEVISION

Apple baking will be televised by the Wisconsin Apple Institute this year. The object will be to popularize apple baking;

to give information on the best varieties and how to bake them properly.

County Baking Contests are being held during early September. The Regional Contests will be held as given below.

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Annual Meeting
Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable
Growers Association
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
Wednesday, October 30, 1957

INCREASE IN STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION BY CONTROLLING RUNNERS

E. L. Denisen, Iowa State College, reports as follows: Overcrowding of plants in strawberry plantings can be prevented with chemical sprays. In my experiments with these sprays, which I call "runner inhibitors", the number of strawberry plants per square foot has been greatly reduced. The result—a considerable increase in yield, especially early yield, and an increase in berry size.

Berry yields from maleic hydrazide sprayed rows were 30% higher than the matted rows for early yields and 15% higher for total yields. The hand thinned rows had a similar increase in early and total yields. There were **more early fruits** where maleic hydrazide or hand thinning was used.

Berry size was increased by 12% over the matted row for early yields and 18% for total yields as a result of runner inhibition with MH-40. Hand thinning likewise resulted in larger berries."

Growers of varieties such as Senator Dunlap which usually set too many runners, might seriously consider learning how to spray with maleic hydrazide next year. Reports will be given from the Peninsula Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay at the annual meeting.

The chief value of spraying with a chemical comes from spraying in August and early September. It is during

this period, September 1 until winter, that runner plants are formed which only act as weeds to strawberry beds. They are not productive the following spring, and yet they crowd other plants and compete for moisture, nutrients, and light.

STRAWBERRY LEAF SPOT SEVERE

Prof. Earl Wade of the Department of Plant Pathology states that there is considerable leaf spot on strawberry plants this fall. In fact it is so severe in many plantations that the plants have become weakened and there may be winter injury on these plants. Robinson and Sparkle were the least resistant and suffered most. Premier seemed somewhat resistant but in many fields, all varieties were badly infected.

Growers should dust or spray early next spring with a copper fungicide, ferbam, or zineb. Captan will not control leaf spot satisfactorily but is used to control mold on berries later in the season.

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September In The *Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



"U-PICK" STRAWBERRY OBSERVATION IN 1957

The "pick-yourself" method of harvesting and marketing strawberries increased in popularity in 1957. The acreage harvested by this method has increased steadily each year and in 1957 growers harvested an estimated 300 acres.

In 1957 growers that started selling at a price attractive to consumers had little difficulty obtaining enough customer pickers during the entire season. This would mean selling at about 25 cents per quart. When growers started the season at 35 cents per quart consumers turned to retail berries which were on the market at 39 cents per quart. For 1957 "cheap" retail berries appeared when our season was about one third over.

Pickers like narrow rows. Narrow rows also means cleaner picking. Narrow rows might also mean that rows could be closer together.

Adequate space for parking cars is a must. Early cut hay fields are excellent. Have a planned method of checking out the pickers.

Most pickers prefer a six quart carrier for field picking. Avoid allowing pickers to pick in single quart cups or in their own improvised containers.

Weeds

Weeds are a major problem in old plantings. They slow down pickers, reduce berry size and shorten the harvest season. The one best way to expect a customer-picker to take more than he expected to is to present an attractive, weed free planting of ripe strawberries.

New Varieties

Many customers are taking more interest in new varieties. Some are asking specifically for varieties recommended for freezing. Varieties preferred are: Wis. 537, Sparkle, and Catskill. These same varieties were also good producers in 1957.

POISON IVY SHOULD BE DESTROYED. The best spray contains Amino Triazole. Spray when the temperature is over 70 degrees. Never handle the leaves, stems, or roots of poison ivy with bare hands. Even smoke from dried parts may cause ivy poisoning.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Red Raspberry Plants

Located on beautiful, cool Lake Superior. These plants are dormant IN the ground, from late October, thru early May. Order now and plant in the fall for best results.

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MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



Storing Vegetables for Winter Use

Some home gardeners choose to store some of the crops from their gardens for winter use. A common problem, particularly in our present-day centrally heated homes, is how to keep stored produce from shriveling while in storage. Often the atmosphere in basement storage rooms becomes too dry for satisfactory keeping of certain crops. There are, however, several practical methods for handling this problem. (1) By keeping the air quite moist throughout the storage room. This can be done by an occasional sprinkling of the storage room floor. Several inches of sand on the storage room floor will help provide moisture for longer periods of time. Only those vegetables which require moist conditions may be successfully stored in a room of this type. Vegetables like onions, pumpkins and squash must be stored in some other location where the air is drier. (2) Vegetables which dry out or shrivel readily can be protected by wrapping with paper or putting them in closed containers. This allows them to be kept in a general storage room along with vegetables not requiring a moist atmosphere. (3) A third method for keeping some vegetables moist is simply to apply moisture directly to them from time to time during the storage period.

Fall Garden Clean-up

There are a number of advantages to cleaning up the garden area in the fall after the growing season is over. Among the most important things here are: a measure of control of certain insect and disease pests, help in weed control, and an earlier start and less work for the busy gardener next spring.

Unless there is serious danger of erosion, most garden soils should be plowed or spaded in the fall. Fall plowing helps to provide good physical condition in the soil and enables it to become dry and warm up earlier in the spring. This not only saves time during the spring rush but also helps get gardens planted on time.

Organic Matter for the Garden

Where available, barnyard manure is a good, cheap source of organic matter for the garden. Where manure is unavailable, compost prepared from lawn clippings, leaves, old hay or straw and similar materials is ideal for "conditioning" garden soils. These can be added at the time of fall plowing.

Also of some value in adding organic matter is the practice of fall seeding of winter rye or wheat. Where this practice is used it should be seeded by mid-September at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds to a thousand square feet. Where used, plan to work the rye into the soil in early spring before it becomes too tall and tough.

Fall Garden Fertilization

On heavier type soils such as silt and clay loams the addition of commercial fertilizer in the fall is a practical practice. Here a complete garden fertilizer such as a 3-12-12 or 5-20-20 can be broadcast and spaded down during the fall plowing operation. This saves time in spring for all that usually needs to be done is a light raking and leveling of the soil before planting those early vegetable crops. Fertilizer is usually added at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per hundred square feet of garden area.

2,4-D Injury on Vegetable Crops

This past season, as usual, we had numerous reports, calls and samples sent in of vegetable plants affected with 2,4-D weed killer. Injury on beans, cucumbers and tomatoes, all very susceptible to 2,4-D, were most commonly concerned. The common effects of this chemical are: distorted leaf shape, a thickening and puckering of the leaflets, and a general "mosaic-like appearance of the foliage.

In most cases injury is caused by drift of 2,4-D spray or vapor from nearby grain fields, lawns, fence rows, railroad or highway right-of-ways treated with 2,4-D or a related chemical for purposes of weed control. Also some gardeners used a sprayer for treating crops with insecticides and fungicides which was previously used for spraying 2,4-D. If not properly cleaned with ammonia solution or household detergent, the use of such sprayers can result in 2,4-D injured crops.

HOW TO SEAL LEAKING PONDS AND EARTH-WORK

By A. J. Wojta

There are three materials used to prevent water from seeping too rapidly through the soil: **bentonite**, a **thin plastic sheet**, or more recently a chemical called **ferrous poly phosphate**. Thin plastic sheets laid over the bottom of the pond and covered with a 2-3 inch layer of earth have been successfully used in the Eastern states. The ferrous poly phosphate is a new development.

Bentonite, sold under such trade names as Volclay, AKWA seal, is a lowcost mineral similar in appearance to ordinary ground clay. By swelling 12 to 15 times its dry size when wetted, it fills the air spaces in the soil and reduces the amount of water seeping through the ground.

The average cost of sealing an area is from 3-5 cents a square foot. Generally speaking, fine sandy soils require the least amount of Bentonite, while black dirt takes a medium amount. Soils high in clay content do not mix well with Bentonite and therefore require more material.

Bentonite can be applied in three ways: the mixed blanket, pure blanket and sprinkle methods. In the sprinkle method, the material is sprinkled over the pond at the rate of about one pound per square foot. Coarser material is used and the particles settle to the bottom and seal the surface. The other two methods require that the pond be drained. One pound of material per square foot is disced into the 3 or 4 inch layer of soil. The pure blanket application is the most efficient method, but requires considerable work as the clay is laid in a thin layer over the ground and carefully covered with 3 to 4 inches of soil.

Further information can be obtained by writing to A. J. Wojta, Soils Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

WHY DO RASPBERRIES WINTER KILL

Raspberry plants winter kill severely in many parts of Wisconsin, especially in the southern part of the state but winter well in the central and northern part of the state in certain favorable counties. When we consider the reason why, we can make many guesses—one of them being the soil. Several Wisconsin counties have a "raspberry soil". There does seem to be a connection between the soil type and ability to winter without injury.

However the soil may not be the only factor. Could it be a difference in the humidity, air drainage, and conditions which favor diseases such as cane blight and spur blight. We know that these diseases can so injure the leaves and canes that the plants are so weakened they suffer winter injury.

Look Now For Disease on Raspberries

All raspberry growers should examine the canes and petioles now for spur blight and cane blight which appear as dark brown or purplish areas. The bark may split in late summer. See how much disease you have and then prepare to spray for it next spring. It is becoming quite evident that a full spray program is absolutely necessary for success with raspberries.

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: John Plum and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchant, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; H. J. Rahmlow, ex-officio.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mr. Al Schmidt, Route 2
Two Rivers
Vice-Pres.-----Dr. S. F. Darling,
617 E. Alice St., Appleton
Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek,
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

At The Gladiolus Shows

WINNERS AT STATE SHOW

There were 650 entries representing 1000 spikes entered in the show which was held in the St. Mary's Gym at Appleton, August 10-11. Smaller number of entries this year than usual because of lateness in planting gladiolus due to wet spring.

The Winners

Grand champion single spike large: Traveler. Dr. J. H. Juers, Wausau; Grand champion single spike miniature: Little Sweetheart. Knudson Gladiolus Gardens, Madison; Champion arrangement, large. Cora Mielke, Seymour; Champion arrangement, miniature, Mrs. E. A. Nelson, Neenah; Champion recent introduction, large. Len Karnopp, Green Bay; Champion recent introduction, three spike. S. F. Darling, Appleton; Champion basket: Seedling. Melk Bros., Milwaukee; American Home Achievement Award: Seedling. Melk Bros., Milwaukee; Champion novice. Cora Mielke, Seymour; Champion commercial basket. Riverside Greenhouses, Appleton; Champion seedling single spike: On Wisconsin. John Flad, Madison; Champion seedling three spike: Seedling. John Flad, Madison.

BELOIT GLADIOLUS SHOW

AUGUST 4, 1957

The 8th annual Seedling Show sponsored by the So. Wis.—No. Ill. Gladiolus Society was held this year in Beloit on August 4, and was visited by many more people than had ever attended any of the Jefferson displays.

Under the management of Everett Van

Ness and Charles Fenske working with the Beloit Mens' Garden Club, the show was effectively staged and working conditions for the exhibitors were quite satisfactory.

A 3-spike entry of Bill Himmler's red seedling 51-50-1 (now christened **Winnebago Chief**) won the American Home Achievement Award, and a single spike of the same big glad became not only the champion seedling, but went on to outscore Rollis Peterson's excellent spike of **Violet Charm** to become the Grand Champion. Both entries of **Winnebago Chief** came from Herbert Vincent's side of the twins' garden.

Spic and Span, entered by Carl Miller, defeated all rivals in the 3-spike open field, but lost the championship to John Kleinhans' white seedling, most of the stock of which is owned by Peter Vandenburg of New Jersey who may introduce it next year.

Unfortunately there was a shortage of baskets and vases at the show, and arrangements will be made to correct that fault next year. The best entry in these classes was Shaw's seedling, locally known as **Skeezicks**.

A popular feature of the show was a demonstration-lecture on arranging glads by Mrs. Harriet Llewelyn of Delavan who showed her audience that glads are far more adaptable to attractive home arrangements than many had believed.

—By Leland C. Shaw.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER GLADIOLUS SHOW

The Marathon County Chapter Show at Wausau on August 17-18 was outstanding. It was held in connection with the Wisconsin Valley Fair at Wausau. About 1300 spikes were displayed. Dr. R. H. Juers took top honors in the spike section winning Grand Champion award and the 400-500 class Champion trophy with a spike of "Royal Stewart". Also the 2nd day Champion with "Violet Charm". Other champions were:

3 spike show champion—"Purple Supreme"—Rev. E. T. DeSelms, Mosinee; Grand Champion "200-100"—"Statuette"—Mrs. Jos Felton, Marshfield; Reserve Champion "5-400-300"—"Royal Stewart"—Mr. Kenneth Hoepfer, Wausau; Reserve Champion "200-100"—"Zig-Zag"—Carl Knoll, Appleton.

2nd Day Champion—"Violet Charm"—Dr. R. H. Juers, 2nd Day Champion—"Pint Size"—Mrs. E. A. Nelson, Menasha, Wis.

Show Sweepstakes — Ray Quady, Minocqua.

Champion Seedling—John Gates, Two Rivers, 81 points.

Best Recent Introduction—"Zig-Zag"—Carl Knoll, Appleton.

Largest floret—"King David"—Mark Splaine, Wausau, Wis.

Smallest floret—"White Satin"—E. A. Nelson, Menasha, Wis.

Most Ruffled—"Bo-Peep"—Dr. H. A. Kasten, Wausau, Wis.

Most Open—"Roxana"—Mark Splaine, Wausau.

Longest flowerhead—"Lief Erickson"—Mrs. Al Schmidt, Two Rivers.

There were 188 arrangements in the show. 126 of these were glad arrangements entered for competition and 62 were in a display by the 7 garden clubs of the city.

The champion artistic arrangement was won by Mr. Sid Wilson of Menasha, with an arrangement of his own hybridized glad "Burgundy" with green grapes and grape leaves.

THE STATE FAIR GLADIOLUS SHOW

The gladiolus exhibit at the State Fair is always very colorful and an important part of the wonderful exhibit of flowers in the flower building.

In the display of glads covering not less than 75 square feet, Nancy Ann Puerner of Milwaukee was first and Touhey Gardens second. Emery L. Kreuziger was third and Harold James of Whitewater fourth. These growers divided most of the prize money in the color classes among them. Touhey gardens won most of the prizes in the arrangement section of the show.

MADISON GLADIOLUS SHOW WINNERS

Knudson Glad Gardens of De Forest won the traveling trophy at the Madison Gladiolus Society's annual summer show held at Manchester's store on the square.

The Knudsons also won these prizes: grand champion three spike; high point winner in open section; high point winner in basket and vases.

Mrs. Adeline Lyster of De Forest won the tri-color ribbon for her floral arrangement.

Other winners were: Grand Champion single spike, John Flad, Madison; high point winner in novice section, Bud Conrad, Madison; in the amateur section, John Magnasco and J. G. Milward, Madison.

Second high point winner in open section; Peter Landwehr, Madison.

There were many excellent spikes at the show and of course, viewed by a large number of people because Manchester's is a busy store.

Little Tommy had always been afraid of dogs. One day, after a struggle to get him to pass a large dog which stood on the corner, his mother scolded him for his unnecessary fear.

"Well," was the reply, "you'd be afraid of dogs, too, if you were built as low down as I am."

When people ask you to listen to reason they expect you to listen to their version of it. (Phillips Bee)

From the Editor's Desk

COMING EVENTS

September 18-19 Annual Convention, Garden Club of Wisconsin, Baptist Colony Green Lake, Wis.

November 5-6, Annual Meeting, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Wisconsin State Horticulture Society Standard Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.

November 6-7, Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, Beaver Dam, Wis.

November 12-13, Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis.

SOME EARLY HISTORY of the

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

In 1853 the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association was organized at White-water. Mr. Hans Crocker, of Milwaukee was the first President. The first Fair of the Association was held in Milwaukee in October, 1854 with "over 100 varieties of fruits on the tables".

During the Civil War, there was no activity along this line but in 1865, during the meeting and exhibition of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society at Janesville on September 25-29, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was officially launched upon a career which has been successful to this date.

First Research in Horticulture

At the meeting of the Society in February, 1868, Dr. Paul Chadbourne, President of the University of Wisconsin, offered the Society a plot of ground on the University Farm of experiments in horticulture, notably, fruits and plant testing. He also suggested that the members of the Society give lectures on horticulture before the student body. The Society accepted the use of 5 acres of the Agricultural Farm on which were planted 108 apple trees, and other varieties of tree and small fruits. It is reported that the officers gave lectures before the students of the University.

Society Incorporated in 1871

In 1871 the Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill providing for the incorporation of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and directing that the State printer print the transactions of the Society. An appropriation was made to have the transactions printed.

In 1879 the Wisconsin Legislature appropriated the sum of \$600 for the aid of the Society in carrying out its functions. In 1885 on the recommendation of Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk, the appropriation to the Society by the Legislature was increased to \$2,000 per year.

During these years fruit testing was the important project of the Society and lead to the establishment of the fruit industry by eliminating varieties of poor quality and those lacking hardiness.

In 1886, President J. M. Smith of Green Bay stated that fruit testing was very expensive. Growers added much to the knowledge of the people but at heavy expense to themselves. He thereupon proposed the Experiment Station carry on the work for the benefit of all. In 1887 Mr. B. F. Adams, Madison, Secretary, conferred with the Professors in the Agriculture Department and the Board of Regents with reference to beginning experimental work in horticulture upon the University Farm.

In 1890 the Legislature passed an act providing for permanent quarters for the Society in the old State Capitol and Room 27 was set apart for the use of the Horticultural Society.

The New Era

At the annual meeting of the Society in Madison, February 6, 1889, President J. M. Smith made this statement: "We are hoping to inaugurate a new era in horticulture with the election of Professor E. S. Goff to the new chair of Horticulture at the University". From then on, success was built upon the experiences of the past. The Department

of Horticulture now began to take a leading role in the development of horticulture in the state.

Trial Orchards

A committee of the Horticultural Society in conjunction with Professors Henry and Goff, of the Experiment Station, laid plans to establish trial orchards. This work was gradually expanded. In 1897 the Legislature appropriated money to help this work, adding it to the \$1,500 appropriated to the Society by the Legislature in 1893. In 1904 the appropriation was increased to \$4,000 per year. This was increased in 1907 to \$8,000 per year with the election of Mr. Frederick Cranefield as full time Secretary.

The Wisconsin Horticulturists

In 1896 the Society published the "Wisconsin Horticulturist" with a Mr. A. J. Phillips as editor. It was published in standard book size March 1896 to 1903. Then in 1910 the Society established Wisconsin Horticulture under the editorship of Frederic Cranefield and it has continued to this day.

(To Be Continued)

WAR ON NEGLECTED APPLE TREES

The danger to our orchards from apple maggot injury is well known. That it is practically impossible to grow clean fruit even with a complete spray program if there are neglected trees in the neighborhood is not yet fully appreciated.

With this in mind, the past Legislature appropriated \$16,000.00 for war on neglected apple trees and the apple maggot.

The Wisconsin Civil Service Department has issued a call for examinations for "Orchard Inspector". He will serve on the staff of the Plant Industries Section of the State Department of Agriculture. His work will be to "plan and develop a survey of abandoned orchards. Check conditions, diseases and insect infestation. In the light of the comprehensive survey, recommend procedures and work with local growers on a program of removal of abandoned orchards".

The seriousness of the situation was well illustrated late in July when a commercial grower in Racine called and asked for help. He said he had sprayed

his orchard 16 times but his fruit is riddled by apple maggot because there is a completely neglected orchard close by. He said he pleaded with the owner to take care of the trees but was turned down.

ORCHARD TOUR AT VAN ELSSEN ORCHARD VERY SUCCESSFUL

The Orchard Tour and Machinery demonstration staged by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Apple Institute at the John Van Elsen Orchard, North of Little Chute, was one of the best ever held, according to everyone who expressed an opinion.

The Van Elsens' have a very fine packing shed and cold storage which holds about 5,000 bu. In the packing shed was room for exhibits of apple grading and packing machinery, baskets, cartons, etc., and also about 150 chairs and boxes to seat the crowd that attended.

The Machinery demonstration was excellent—chairs were carried out under the apple trees and everyone was seated while the demonstrators described the machines. This was followed by a demonstration in the orchard of each machine. These included large sprayers, brush cutters, culti-cutter, power pruning equipment, and a steel squirrel.

A vote of thanks was extended by those in attendance to the Van Elsens' for their hospitality and to the staff members of the departments of pathology, entomology and horticulture who took part in the program. A burst of applause greeted those who demonstrated the orchard machines at the conclusion of their presentation.

WHITE BIRCH TREES CAN BE SAVED

White birch trees often die from injury by the bronze birch borer. The adult beetle is about 1 inch long and lays eggs in birch bark only on which the sun is shining. We now hear that if there are other trees around which will shade the birch and its bark, the borer will not lay eggs on such trees. Also newly hatched borers may be killed by sprays of Malathion applied in late May and early June.

NEW BULLETIN ON USE OF GIBBERELLINS

The Gibberellins—the new chemical for crop production is a title of a bulletin put out by Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., Department of Horticulture. For anyone interested in the use of these chemicals, this bulletin will be valuable. It is well illustrated and describes the effect of the chemical on various plants.

The statement in the bulletin for the use of gibberellins for fruit setting of tomatoes may be of interest to some gardeners: "Gibberellins are remarkable fruit setting chemicals for tomatoes. In the absence of pollination, they are effective when sprayed on fruit clusters at concentrations ranging from 2 to 1,000 p.p.m."

"Use of gibberellins in greenhouses during winter months, and for field tomatoes in the spring and early summer, appears promising. They are effective over a wide range of concentrations, and they do not seem to harm the foliage or deform the fruit when used in low dosages. Fruits harvested from treated greenhouses plants were often seedless. No abnormalities in shape or color could be seen. Storage, market, and eating quality of such fruit, however, needs careful evaluation."

In preliminary experiments, gibberellins have induced fruit setting in cucumber and eggplant without pollination. The fruit setting possibilities of these substances should be tested with other vegetables and on tree and small fruits."

"Although the safety factor is large, overdoses of gibberellins may injure some crops. The growing tips of treated plants may die back or "top out". This had happened occasionally with lettuce and endive when very rapid seedstalk growth resulted."

"Much laboratory, greenhouse, and field testing is needed before the full power of the gibberellins will be realized."

Father: "My daughter is used to getting everything she wants. Can you give her that?"

Suitor: "Well, I can right now—she says all she wants is me".

NEW IDEAS FOR WATERING THE LAWN

"Water generously, if you can, but at least water some, even if it can be only a little". That is the advise of experts at the Scott's Lawn Research Laboratory.

Scotts publish a bulletin entitled **Lawn Care**. This bulletin states that it is best to start watering when the top ½" of soil begins to dry and you need put on only enough water to rewet this shallow layer. Millions of tiny feeder roots near the surface remain alive and healthy. It takes only a few minutes and so little water that even a well can spare it.

They point out further that people who delay watering until the soil dries deeply—a much **bewhiskered idea** from the past—tempt fate. They are likely to lose all the surface roots, see their grass go brown and tindery. Eventually they have to pour water on for hours to get all the soil rewet because the only living roots are deep down.

The old idea that little water was bad because it drew the deep roots upward no longer holds, according to these experiments. What is needed is to water a little frequently in order that the roots near the surface remain alive.

This magazine has consistently advised that it is necessary when renewing a lawn to water two to three times during each day to keep the surface of the soil looking wet all the time in order that the roots produced by the little seedlings will not dry out and die. By doing this, seeds sown in warm weather such as August and September should germinate and grass appear within about one week to 10 days.

TIPS

Cut cabbage from the garden as close as possible to the head. The stalk will then grow several nice small heads.

To pack carrots for winter, put them between layers of newspaper in a stone jar, cover with newspaper and a gunny sack. They stay crisp.

How To Store Dahlia Tubers

By E. L. Kriel, Madison

STORING DAHLIA TUBERS

By E. L. Kriel

With the closing of the final dahlia show sponsored by the Mid-West Dahlia Conference at the beautiful Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis September 28 and 29, we come to the end of another most successful dahlia year.

There are many ways to store tubers, all of which meet with some success. Where the ground is quite firm, some growers loosen the soil around the tubers and lift and store the entire clump, leaving the soil on the clump . . . others remove the soil and wrap the clump in newspapers, or pack the clump in leaves. Another method is the canning type of storage where the clumps are placed in air tight cans. When the tubers are stored in soil or sand, one must be careful that the medium is not too damp or wet as an excess of moisture may cause the tubers to decay; on the other hand, if the medium is too dry, some of the smaller roots may shrivel up and become worthless. When using sand the condition of the tubers should be carefully watched. My greatest objection to storing in sand is the weight problem. When large containers are used filled with tubers and sand it is almost impossible to carry or move them about. In the spring one must use extreme care in removing the sand so as not to break or injure the tuber necks.

Store In Vermiculite

For several years I have used a fine grade of vermiculite in storing tubers and I much prefer it to any material I have used in the past. It is very light in weight and a large can of stored tubers packed in vermiculite can be readily moved about and the tubers can be removed more easily next spring with less danger of breaking the tuber necks than when packed in other material.

The following procedure has been followed by many of the more successful dahlia growers for many years. A day or two after the first killing frost, the stocks should be cut off near the ground and the roots should remain in the ground

while the stem bleeds for perhaps a week.

In digging the clump it is better to have two spading forks rather than one, loosen all around the clump and then with the two forks on opposite sides of the clump, carefully lift it out, remove as much soil as possible being careful not to injure the necks of the tubers.

Wash Off The Soil

With a fine garden hose spray with limited pressure, wash off the remaining soil so that your clump is completely clean and free from soil. Allow the clump to dry, preferably in the shade for a few hours, then remove them to the basement or storage place and allow to dry for perhaps 12 to 24 hours. Before storing trim the clumps by removing all of the hair roots, small weak roots and the old root if it is still clinging to the clump, cut out any decayed or bruised spots or injury caused by insects. With a fine camels hair brush, paint all exposed parts made with the knife with powered sulphur to prevent infection.

With a thin layer of vermiculite on the bottom of the can or container, place a layer of tubers in such a way as not to have the tubers touch each other, then another layer of vermiculite and another layer of tubers until you have completed the job. Store in a cool place but be sure the temperature does not reach the freezing stage. When tubers have been properly stored and cared for, they generally come through the winter in excellent condition.

DAHLIA SHOW AT THE STATE FAIR

The dahlias create a beautiful picture in the flower building at the Wisconsin State Fair each year. Members of the Madison Dahlia Society won many of the championship ribbons this year. Mr. L. W. Amborn of Madison had the most perfect dahlia over 10 inches; also the most perfect formal and informal. Mr. P. W. McKenzie of Madison had the most perfect semi-cactus.

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
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Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114—7th St., Wausau
Sec.....Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
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GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

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8th ANNUAL CONVENTION—GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

The American Baptist Assembly, Green Lake, Wis.

September 18-19, 1957

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

AFTERNOON. Register at Administration Building (Assembly registration fee \$.50 per person). Afternoon program informal. Princeton Garden Club invites us to see an interesting factory in Princeton. Visit flower gardens, enjoy tour of grounds, and visit at Roger Williams Inn.

5:30 P.M.: Dinner at Roger Williams Inn.

8:00 P.M.: In Brayton-Case Hall A. Welcome and history of the Assembly by Rev. Grant Anderson, Assembly Secretary.

“African Adventures” by Mr. Gordon Holz, Brookfield. Movie taken by Mr. Holz while on business in Africa last year. (This is excellent, don't miss it.)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 A.M.: Assemble at Brayton-Case Hall A. Business meeting, report of special committee on the re-organization of the Garden Club of Wisconsin, and reports of committee chairmen.

10:30 A.M.: Western treasurers. The Rose Bowl Parade and a trip through western gardens, illustrated with colored slides, by Mrs. R. P. Luckow, Milwaukee.

11:45 A.M.: Adjourn for inspection of exhibits, conferences, etc.

12:15 P.M.: Luncheon at Roger Williams Inn.

1:30 P.M.: Meet in Pillsbury Hall. (Below dining room.) Registration \$1.00 for lecture. Presentation of honorary recognition certificates to an outstanding gardener in each of the four regions, Garden Club of Wisconsin.

The art of Japanese flower arrangement. A demonstration by Alex Alexander, The Flower Cart, Chicago. (This will be one of the most outstanding demonstrations ever presented in this state.)

Write to the Assembly for registration card at once if you can stay over night.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

**“The East bow'd low before the blast,
In patient, deep disdain.
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.**

—Matthew Arnold.

Open your eyes to the beauty around you! Most of the cultures and peoples of the earth have an appreciation of art, but the people of Japan have made an art of appreciation. The interior of the Japanese house is carefully measured in its elegance. A fine table, a picture, a floral arrangement, a couple of bright

cushions are the extent of decoration in a room.

There is a story about a man in Japan who grew beautiful chrysanthemums. One day the Emperor asked to see these remarkable flowers. When the man learned that the Emperor was coming, he went into his garden and cut down his treasured chrysanthemums, leaving only one, the most beautiful, to delight the eyes of his monarch. The point being that you can't appreciate something unless you allow your eye or your mind or your ear an undistracted concentration.

Think about this story when you see the Japanese form of flower arrangement. The voids around the flowers are given just as much study and thought as the placement of the flowers.

A Japanese artist will give you a fleeting indication of the mood or meaning he wishes to express. You by sharing or enlarging this mood translate a poem, flower arrangement, or dance into your own singular experience. You are not a spectator but an active participant.

You who read books, see pictures or hear music have an appreciation of creative ability. A sensitive and developed appreciation is just as hard to come by as the ability to create a work of art. This development changes a passive day to day living into a stimulating way of life.

—By Mrs. Harold Buerosse, Pres.



Mr. Alex Alexander, The Flower Cart, Chicago, will demonstrate basic Japanese design as applied to American Modern style at the Annual Convention, Garden Club of Wisconsin, at the Baptist Assembly, September 19.

This will be one of the most interesting programs ever presented by the Garden Club of Wisconsin. Invite your friends to attend.

Mr. Alexander has studied Japanese Flower Arrangements at the Misho Ryu School in Japan. He has demonstrated at the Illinois Garden Clubs' Symposium.

**FALL MEETING
BLACKHAWK REGION-GARDEN
CLUB OF WISCONSIN**

Legion Room, Municipal Bldg.

Ft. Atkinson

Monday Evening, October 14, 1957

6:30 p.m. Potluck supper.

7:20 p.m. Musical Selections.

"This is my Father's World", by Rev. Stanford Strosahl. Colored film and slides to illustrate the talk.

8:30 p.m. Business meeting. Announcements and election of officers.

HARDY LILY BULBS

For Sale: Many species of hardy lilies and their fine new hybrids, pink and yellow trumpets, beautiful Aurelians, Turks caps of all colors, easy to grow, first size bulbs. Write for free listing and cultural information.

Lily Valley, Eugene Parfitt, 3526 Heather Crest, Madison, Wisconsin.

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**ANNUAL FALL MEETING
WINNEBAGOLAND REGION,
GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN**

City Hall, Kiel, Wisconsin

Wednesday, September 25, 1957

9:30-10:00 A.M.—Registration.

10:00 A.M.—Report from a delegate from each garden club on the subject, "My Favorite Garden Flower of 1957".

10:45 A.M.—How I grow T. R. Begonias and other flowers in my garden. Illustrated. By Mrs. Ray Luckow, Milwaukee.

11:30 A.M.—Business meeting and election of officers.

12:m—Luncheon at First Presbyterian Church.

1:30 P.M.—Flower arrangements for fall. A good color harmony in arrangements. Demonstration by Mrs. Victor Schmitt of Milwaukee.

**FALL FLOWER SHOW
MITCHELL PARK PAVILION
MILWAUKEE REGION
OCTOBER 5TH AND 6TH 1957**

"Song of Hiawatha" is the theme chosen for the Fall Flower Show which the Milwaukee Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin will hold at the Mitchell Park Pavilion on October 5th and 6th. Here, in the shadow of the former side of Solomon Juneau's log cabin with the quiet waters of the lagoon and the tall trees surrounding the Pavilion, a most appropriate background will serve to add to the charm of the exhibits.

Let the "Four Winds" or the Woodland Scenes of Hiawatha's childhood prompt you to enter an exhibit. Lighted niches are scheduled for this class. Or "and the maize is ripe and ready, let us gather in the harvest . . ." which calls for the use of corn in an interpretative arrangement under Section IV, "At the Doorway of the Wigwam". Panel decorations are also included, as are autumn corsages.

Section VIII includes miniatures; staging will be on a wigwam with lighted boxes. Tables include luncheon and din-

ner tables set for four, buffet tables set for six. Here one may interpret the wedding reception, Thanksgiving dinner, October luncheon, sports, hunting and fishing buffet, Halloween luncheon or buffet, and "Indian Lore", a table for children.

Classes covering Chrysanthemum, roses, dahlias, marigolds, zinnias, bells of Ireland, tuberous begonias, potted plants, African violets, are required for horticulture exhibits.

Obtain your schedule from your Club President. Read Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's lovely poem, "Song of Hiawatha" and be prepared to send in your entry at an early date.—By Mrs. L. P. Jacobson, Publicity Ch.

**GARDEN CLUB EXHIBITS
AT THE STATE FAIR**

"Garden Club exhibits at the State Fair were the best ever. Everyone has been very complimentary", writes Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, President. The theme was "Wisconsin Breeds the West". There were 46 exhibitors in 1957; 38 in 1956; and 20 in 1955. The clinic was successful and well attended.

Winners in niches at the first show were: 1st prize, West Milwaukee Garden Club, "Treasures from the Oregon Woods"; 2nd prize, Ikebona G. C. of Milwaukee, "Texas with Yellow Roses"; 3rd prize, Home Gardeners, West Allis, "Arizona"; 4th prize, Blue Mound, Wauwatosa, "Along the Arizona Trail"; West Allis, "Southwest Indians"; Princeton, "Southwest".

At the second show, first prize went to: Home Gardeners, West Allis, "California Missions"; 2nd to Green Gardeners, West Allis, "Las Vegas, Silver Dollar"; 3rd Gatewood G. C., Milwaukee, "Arizona"; 4th West Milwaukee, "Las Vegas"; 5th West Allis G. C., "Missions, beautiful hand carved monk".

On Dinner Table Arrangements blue ribbons with the award of excellent were received by Mrs. A. J. Dietrich, West Allis; Mrs. Anthony Serwin, Milwaukee; Mrs. Frank Ermenc, West Milwaukee; Mrs. Victor Schmitt, West Allis.

**8th ANNUAL MEETING
CENTRAL REGION-GARDEN
CLUB OF WISCONSIN
Congregational Church, New London
October 10, 1957**

9:30-10:00 A.M. Registration.

10:00 A.M. Meeting called to order by Pres. Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau. Greetings by New London Garden Club.

10:15 A.M. Your garden questions answered. Colored slides of garden flowers and flower arrangements by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

11:15 A.M. Exhibit of one arrangement by each garden club, suitable for fall or winter. Either flowers, fruits or vegetables. Each to be described by the arranger or committee. (5 minutes).

12:15 P.M. Luncheon at the church (\$1.25).

1:15 P.M. Business Meeting.

1:45 P.M. Ceramics. Demonstration of making figurines and flower containers from clay. By Mrs. John Hotmar, Princeton. Mrs. Hotmar uses clay from her own place and demonstrates how to make containers from clay to the finished product.

EDITOR WANTED

If you're interested in being editor, co-editor, or advertising manager of a garden club bulletin for the Garden Club of Wisconsin, advise the President, Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, 1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin.

If a committee can be found to take care of the work, it will not be difficult for any one person. It may be possible to publish only 8 or 10 issues per year.

**GARDEN CLUB
PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS**

The following programs are available from Miss Emma C. Schipper, 510 East Homer St., Milwaukee 7, Wis.

"Flower Arrangements to Remember" 100 beautifully colored 35 mm slides, with written commentary. Rental: \$10.00 plus postage and insurance.

Illustrated lecture "Flower Arrangements to Remember" 150 beautifully colored 35 mm slides. Price \$25.00 plus traveling expenses.



Members of the Board of Directors and Committee Chairman at Green Lake in July to plan convention and future of the garden club of Wisconsin. Seated from left: Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr., Ft. Atkinson, Treasurer; Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee, Pres.; Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, West Allis, Sec'y.; Prof. O. B. Combs, Dept. of Hort., Madison. Standing: Mrs. J. W. Dooley, West Allis, Conservation Chm.; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin, Program Chm.; Mrs. Ray Luckow, Milwaukee, Publicity Chm.; Mrs. Robert Roloff, West Allis, V. Pres., Milwaukee Region; Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca, Bird Chm. H. J. Rahmlow, Sec'y., took picture.

How To Judge Arrangements

An interesting article appeared in the magazine, *Tropical Homemaker and Gardener*, in March, entitled "Flower Show Arrangements" by Anita Stelle. At the suggestion of Mrs. L. G. Stewart, West Allis, we print here some of the interesting portions of this article.

It's in the Mind

How are artistic arrangements evaluated?

In an effort to produce good judges, the garden clubs of the country hold "flower show schools," where uniform standards are developed, and students trained in artistic appraisal. Point scoring is the method generally used today, under which "perfection" is represented by 100 per cent, and deductions made for imperfections.

Judges are customarily presented with specially prepared scales of points, predetermined by the requirements of the schools, varying according to the qualities stressed. For interpretive classes, the scale may be something like this:

Design	30%
Color	15
Relationship of materials	15
Interpretation of schedule	15
Distinction	15
Condition	10

100

It is no more possible to judge an arrangement by formula than it is to create one by formula. In either case, results are bound to be stereotyped, for flower arrangement is an art, not an exact science. So the most these schools can hope to do is to start the student on her way towards her role of judge. Experience is the real teacher. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, here as elsewhere. Take the matter of the 100 percent imaginary perfection against which all entries are judged. What is perfection in the mind of an inexperienced judge may be mediocrity in the eyes of one who has been privileged to see the work of really great floral artists.

By the way, watch for the judges' comments on the entry cards. They are most

instructive.

A good judge must possess certain psychological qualities, fairness, tolerance, and especially courage and humility. A timid judge is likely to cling to the safety of certain prescribed designs, much as an inexperienced exhibitor does. The well-seasoned judge, weary of encountering the same hackneyed thing over and over again, longs to see a fresh, spontaneous approach, but it will take courage to defend her beliefs. Also, with experience comes greater humility, and the judge's realization that she may be appraising the work of someone whose understanding of design and artistic symbolism surpasses her own.

There is no cause for alarm in the fact that at most flower shows there is considerable disagreement as to awards. In the evaluation of art, difference of opinion is fundamentally reasonable, completely normal, and stimulating.

THAT PESKY APPLE MAGGOT

If you have an apple tree in your back yard and have neighbors nearby who have apple trees which they do not spray and you can grow clean apples—apples without the brown streaks caused by the feeding of the apple maggot larvae, then we will appreciate hearing how you do it.

We have a nice Melba apple tree in our yard and it had about 2 bushel of fine apples. Our neighbor has two large McIntosh trees which are never sprayed and consequently never have usable apples either. We sprayed some but gave it up. Also we had a wren house in this tree and some young wrens were raised there just before the apples were harvested and we saw the parent wrens very busy bringing in insects to feed the young—often finding them on this apple tree.

Many of the apples looked very nice but not a single one did we find that had not been stung by the apple maggot fly. Sometimes the stings are hard to detect on the skin but the brown streaks inside are not.

The Hogarth S Curve In

Line Arrangements

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

Lovely arrangements in books or shows often feature an S curve used vertically or horizontally. Illustrated is an S curve used vertically, and if the outward jutting spray at the middle right were shortened, it would be a vertical arrangement as well, though very different from the heavier gladioli arrangement shown last month.

Material Used

This is a dried arrangement in a thirteen inch pale yellow container. The finished composition is almost thirty six inches tall.

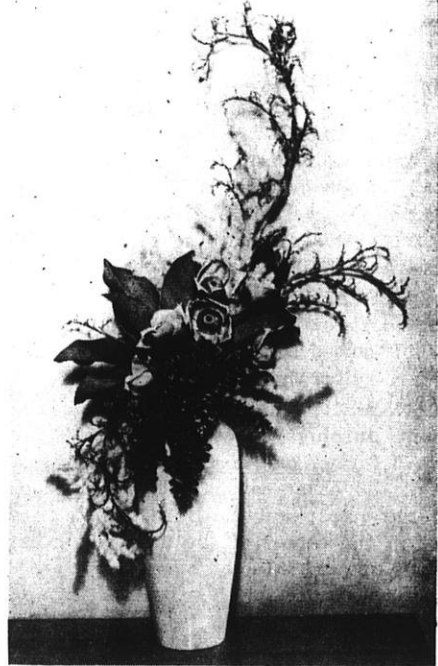
Three curly sprays of beige palm flowers (*Copernicia glabrescens* from Fairchild Gardens, Coconut Grove, Florida) have been backed with cream colored sprays of *Eryanthus* grass. The heavy leaves are a cluster of *Magnolia grandiflora* leaves dried to show the brown suede-like backs. (*Eryanthus* plumes and *Magnolia* leaves from the florist)

Seven "wooden roses" from Hawaii (morning glory family, *Ipomea tuberosa*, repeat the S curve, and the mouth of the container is covered by a heavy cluster of brown cones from a white pine tree.

Mechanics

Container is filled with chicken wire, a small block of styrofoam inserted into the neck and extending above the vase. This enables the downward sweeping stems to be pushed UP into the block. The curly palm used for the high line was fastened to a long stick so it could extend through the block and down into the chicken wire. This method of placement is so secure that the arrangement was moved in a car several times without change of line.

The beige and brown "wooden roses" come with short stems, and can be wired by laying a No. 20 wire along the existing stem and wrapping with brown parafilm (available from Dorothy Biddle



Service, Hawthorne, New York). The "roses" are brittle, but if packed away carefully in a box, and handled only by the wire stem, will last for many years. If you cannot locate them in your community, write to me. They can usually be bought for about \$3 a dozen.

Variations

A tall arrangement like the one shown could be made of fresh material, using bittersweet, bare hickory branches, *euonymus alatus*, or *cotoneaster multiflora* for the high line. The leaves could be geranium or funkia, and chrysanthemums or zinnias used instead of the "roses". For the cluster of cones, you might add more flowers, or berry clusters such as high bush cranberry.

Give dandelions an inch and they will take a yard. (Hartford Times-Press)

Here Are Answers To Your

SAVE THE GRAPES. If you have had trouble from birds picking grapes when they become mature or have had damage from insects or winds, tie a paper bag around the stem or fasten it with pins. Do this just before they become mature and you will have better grapes.

NEW IRIS COMING. More than 100 different kinds of iris were brought back to America recently from the Near East and Europe by Prof. L. F. Randolph of Cornell Univ. Hybridizers will develop new hybrids from these which should give gardeners many new kinds of iris.

QUESTION: My gladiolus spikes turned yellow suddenly when full grown. What caused this and what can we do? What causes the spikes to curve?

ANSWER: The most common cause of plants turning yellow is fusarium. There are 3 forms; one destroys the root system; the other causes rot on the sides of the bulbs; and the third form causes rot in the center of the bulb which extends upward into the stem and is probably the cause of these plants turning yellow. Plants should be destroyed, including the bulbs, because they cannot be cured. In the fall after digging, dry the bulbs and dust with spergon.

Exceedingly hot days will cause spikes to curve.

TOMATOES: My tomatoes have blossom end rot. What is the cause of this?

ANSWER: This is caused by dry soil. The roots are unable to furnish moisture through the long vines to the tomato and cells at the blossom end of the tomato collapse and die. If irrigation is possible, keep them well watered or mulch them heavily to conserve moisture.

RASPBERRIES: Are the old raspberry canes of any value in helping to protect the young canes during the winter or should they be removed early?

ANSWER: By all means remove old raspberry canes as soon as possible after picking. Do it now if you have not done it before. It permits better air ventilation, provides more sunlight to young canes,

thereby helping to promote fruit bed formation for next year. Old canes are likely to have diseases which may spread to young canes. Thin the young canes by cutting out the spindly ones and leaving only 6 to 8 canes per hill.

PEONIES: Can I divide my peonies in the fall or leave them until spring.

ANSWER: Peonies can well be transplanted or divided in September and October. Also buy your new plants now. You may divide an old clump by removing the soil from one side, cutting off a portion of the crown with a bud and root system and transplant it without disturbing the rest of the mother plant.

FERTILIZERS FOR GARDEN FLOWERS: Did some of your flowers—annuals or perennials grow too tall—have too much foliage and become top heavy this year? If so, there are probably two reasons, shade or too much nitrogen fertilizer. On heavy soils, many gardeners had difficulty this year. Pientiful moisture made nitrogen available and if more nitrogen was applied, the plants grew foliage at the expense of flowers. This was not true on sandy soils where nitrogen is usually lacking. Study the results you obtain from fertilizer and let it be a guide to future applications. It is not enough to know the chemistry of soil fertilizers but one must know plants and what they require as well as the nature of the soil and the amount of plant food it already contains.

The amateur gardener growing many kinds of flowers usually fails with some but has success with others. The specialist becomes proficient because he knows the requirements of a certain flower and has excellent results because of this knowledge.

CONTINUE MOWING THE LAWN until it freezes. A long growth of grass will become matted during the winter and difficult to get into shape in the spring.

WATER EVERGREENS if the soil turns very dry during September and October. The best way is to lay a "soil

September Gardening Questions

soaker" on the soil under the trees and let the water soak through slowly for several hours so it will go down deeply to where the roots are. Remember the heavy loss of evergreens seen in the spring of 1956 which was due to a very dry soil in the fall of 1955.

This recommendation is important for shallow rooted evergreens, the kinds that grow in moist areas which would include the Arborvitae.

PLANTING IN FALL

It's a good idea to plant hardy kinds of shrubs and evergreens in the fall. The latter should be planted as early as possible. Plants, including roses, which are somewhat tender, should not be planted until spring.

DO NOT PLANT ROSES THIS FALL.

If you have ordered some and they are coming, plan to bury all of them in a "grave" in the soil. Dig a hole large enough to hold the plants and cover them completely with about 3 or 4 inches of soil. In that way, they will be totally alive next spring. It is very difficult to over winter hybrid tea roses in Wisconsin if they are planted in the normal way.

PLAN TO COLLECT LEAVES this fall and place them on a compost pile. Throw shovels of soil over the leaves from time to time and water them. By keeping the pile moist, you will have some nice organic matter available in about one year.

PLANT BULBS EARLY. If you buy tulip and daffodil bulbs this month, plant them at once. They will begin to grow a root system which is necessary for best results. Do not let them lie around in a bag where they can dry out.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS should be lifted before a hard frost that will freeze to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ "—otherwise the bulbs may be injured. A light frost that just touches the foliage will not harm them. After digging, put the tubers in a sunny, airy place and allow them to ripen. Best storage temperature will be from 40 to 50 degrees F and they must be prevented from drying out.

MAKE CUTTINGS of garden plants such as Coleus, Fibrous Begonias, Geraniums, Ageratum, and other plants that you may wish to carry over winter. After rooting, they can be planted in pots and kept over as house plants.

LETS SHOW THE FLOWERS WE GROW

By Walter P. Knuth,
Horticultural Chairman

Another State Fair is over and it was quite successful. There were many specimen bloom and beautiful arrangements staged by garden club members.

I was disappointed in not seeing more garden club members exhibiting specimen bloom. More space is being given to arrangements for which the flowers may be purchased. I like to show what I can grow myself.

Perhaps at one of our Regional or State meetings, someone can make suggestions so that more points can be given if arrangements are made of flowers grown by the exhibitors. This would stimulate the interest in growing your own flowers.

It was nice to see that people did grow "Nearest to White" marigolds. Perhaps we can suggest a few more of this kind for next year. We are hoping for lots of entries at our Milwaukee Region Fall Flower Show and would like to urge all of you to give me support in the horticultural department.

In order to create interest in the horticultural section of the show, I would like to give to everyone entering a prize of some kind. Let's show everyone that we can both grow them and show them.

DID YOUR CLEMATIS FAIL TO BLOOM? If it did, it may be due to lack of light. The Clematis needs long hours of daylight, for the formation of flower buds. If there are trees or buildings which obstruct the light especially in the morning and late afternoon it may reduce the length of daylight enough so that flower buds will not be formed.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Rev. Urban DeCleen, Brussels; Norman Harper, Belleville.

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Our Bees In September

In most parts of Wisconsin the honey flow is over. Every effort should now be made to develop strong colonies for winter and see that they have plenty of stores, both pollen and honey, in the right location to maintain the winter cluster.

Dr. C. L. Farrar, of the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, recommends that a 2 story standard hive weigh 130 lbs. minimum. A 3 story standard should weigh 160 lbs.—still better, 175 to 190 lbs. The top brood chamber should contain 45 lbs. of pollen and honey. He recommends wintering in 3 brood chambers and the middle one to contain from 25 to 30 lbs. of honey and the lower from 20 to 30 lbs. of reserve stores for next spring.

UPPER AUGER HOLE ENTRANCE should be opened when brood rearing is over and the auger hole entrances in the front of the lower brood chambers closed. The bottom board entrance should be closed so it will **surely exclude mice**, but allow the bees to carry out litter.

One reason we recommend closing the upper entrance during August and September and compelling the bees to enter on the bottom board during this period is that they fill out the front of the combs in the upper brood chamber better with honey. If the upper entrance is left open the **front ends** are often empty which is not desirable for winter.

SUNLIGHT IS IMPORTANT during the winter months. It has been demonstrated that bees winter better and come out stronger in the spring if there is good air drainage and if they are in full sun-

shine during winter. In fact there is evidence that heavy shade is detrimental even in the summer time. Now might be a good time to plan changes if needed.

Heavy winds cause considerable drifting especially in the spring. This causes some colonies to be stronger than others. However drifting is not as serious as too much shade resulting in dampness and lack of flight during mild weather.

INSPECT ALL COLONIES in September and late October. Destroy those that are weak or have poor queens. Save the pollen and honey from such colonies for feeding package bees next spring.

DO YOU KNOW EFB? There is evidence that it is quite wide-spread. In the prevailing form it kills larvae when quite small. When from 25% and even 50% of larvae die from the disease the colony, of course, cannot build up. It is usually most serious in the spring and early summer months and sometimes disappears during mid-summer. Study carefully the appearance of healthy larvae so as to be able to recognize dead larvae. This disease may be the cause of many weak colonies. It can be cured by spraying with streptomycin, but first of all we must learn to recognize it.

If you have to feed sugar syrup for winter stores be sure to feed enough. **Starvation is the only cause of winter losses of normal, strong colonies in Wisconsin.**

In the old days a person who saved his money was known as a miser. But today he is called a wonder. (West Allis Star).

Reports From Beekeepers

79TH ANNUAL MEETING WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS Association

Beaver Dam; 1st Lutheran Church
Corner Center and Mackie St.
Headquarters: Hotel Rogers
November 6-7, 1957

Evening of first day, meeting Board of Managers at Hotel Rogers.

November 7—Selection of State Honey Queen. Each girl will demonstrate for about 15 minutes on use of honey in some manner. Counties having chosen Queens to date are: Dodge, Rock, Waushara, and Winnebago.

6:30 P.M. Banquet — Queen to be crowned. Also outstanding speaker.

Notice: All counties having Queens should be sure to send her name and address to Mr. Henry Piechowski, Redgranite, Chairman, for instructions. Girls may not wear white uniforms but may wear banners, crowns, and formals at banquet if desired, according to the committee.

On display—Hobby Show by the ladies.

Of Interest—The 1956 Honey Queen, Carol Lehman was married on August 24, 1957.

"HONEY CROP CONDITIONS AS OF AUGUST 14, 1957"

By John Long, Madison

The white honey crop will be better than last year, but will not be up to the 1956 honey production. Too many colonies of bees were without the proper supply of pollen during the month of May, to produce a honey crop in late June and early July.

To date, the conditions are as follows. The north and northwestern part of the state has a very poor white honey crop. Probably not over a 20 lb. average on the better colonies. Also below normal are Clark, Wood, Marathon and Portage counties. The Fox River Valley has a very good honey crop in the Green Bay area and also a very good honey crop at its source in Columbia and Green Lake Counties and parts of Fond du Lac Coun-

ty. Generally speaking, the yields of honey are higher this year in the lighter soils of the state.

In my estimation, our total honey production will not be as high as one can expect, due to the failure of many commercial operators to have their colonies up to proper strength by the middle of June this year.

Reports from all inspectors show some beekeepers getting as high as 250 lbs. from one colony and only an average of about 25-30 lbs. from the entire yard.

Hybrid stocks of bees are still causing us trouble due to the large amount of European Foulbrood and also are proving very troublesome to many beginners, due to the fact that they have proved very vicious in some cases.

HONEY QUEEN ACTIVITIES

Queen Carol has been very busy. She attended the Wisconsin Lion's Club Convention in May and rode in the parade. In the parade were Alice in Dairyland and three local princesses.

She appeared in the Appleton Centennial Parade in July and was sponsored by the Outagamie County Beekeepers Association where she received lots of radio and newspaper recognition. She attended the Waupaca Centennial and appeared in the parade with Janice Crane, the Dairy Princess.

Carol made a TV appearance WBAY-TV and WMBV-TV Green Bay, during the "Honey for breakfast" week. She honey glazed a ham on one show and made a complete honey breakfast on the other. She has made a few appearances before Women's Clubs, 4-H groups, and church groups where she explained our honey queen program and showed slides of the California trip.

She attended both of the beekeepers summer meetings in July. — By Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Redgranite.

HONEY MARKET NEWS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported on August 2 as follows: "For the

country as a whole plant and bee conditions are more favorable than at this season for several years. While several states anticipate a lighter total production than last year, several important areas show strong indications that the crop will be larger than for several years.

"Michigan and Wisconsin report the best yields in many years. Minnesota and Illinois report average to better than average crops. Indiana and Ohio have indications of below average crops."

The Chicago market states: demand fair; market slightly weaker. Midwest, 60-lb. per lb. white clover 16-16½ cents; Light Amber, 15-15½. This is on a delivered basis.

The Minneapolis market still quotes 6-5 lb. jars at \$6.10 but 60 lb. tins at .20 per pound. Our beekeepers would like to know where they can get .20 per lb. on a wholesale basis.

WISCONSIN RANKS SEVENTH IN NUMBER OF COLONIES OF BEES

California leads the Nation in number of colonies of bees with 559,000—almost twice as many as any other state according to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Service. Ohio is second with 301,000; Florida third with 263,000; Texas fourth with 260,000; Minnesota fifth with 248,000. Georgia has 217,000 and Wisconsin 194,000. New York

and Alabama rank eighth with 189,000 each.

It may be noted that the states with the largest number of colonies do not rank in the same order in honey production.

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1 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.45	1.20
½ lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.15	1.10
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60 lb. Square Can per carton of 16	11.50

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Teenagers are people who are hungry again before the dinner dishes are washed. (Milwaukee Sentinel)



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WISCONSIN *Horticulture*



Annual Convention Number

October, 1957

COMING EVENTS

November 5-6, Annual Meeting, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association—Wisconsin State Horticulture Society Standard Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.

November 6-7, Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, Beaver Dam, Wis.

November 12-13, Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis.

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Prof. O. B. Combs, Madison, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.	
Gerald Fieldhouse, Dodgeville, Pres. Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.	
John Gartman, Fond du Lac, Pres. Wisconsin Nurserymen's Assn.	
V. G. Howard, Milwaukee, Pres. Wis. Beekeepers Ass'n.	
Al Schmidt, Two Rivers, Pres. Wis. Gladiolus Society.	

Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are \$1.50 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

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Horticulture in Wisconsin

THREE PERIODS OF HORTICULTURAL HISTORY IN WISCONSIN

From "The History of 75 Years of Active Service" published by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in November, 1943, we find described three periods of Horticultural History.

Development of the Home Orchard

The first period began in the pioneer days when "early settlers brought in fruit trees or seeds to plant a home orchard, and continued through the testing of varieties in an effort to find kinds that would be hardy in this state."

During these days there were no experiment stations with scientists or research in horticulture. The testing of varieties was the work of earnest, devoted horticulturists who spent much of their time and money in the trial and error method of investigation.

The Second Period— The Commercial Orchard

In the late 1900's the horticultural picture changed. Commercial small fruit-growing had been developed and large orchards were being planted. Nevertheless the farm orchard did not pass out of the picture.

This period marks the beginning of the scientific investigation of the problems of horticulture by Experiment Stations. There was also an increase in the organization of horticultural clubs and societies. In 1920 the Society, under the Secretaryship of Frederic Cranefield, increased in membership to more than 2,000.

Development of Horticultural Organizations

The third period began in the late 1920's when the Executive Committee of the Society recommended a change in the program of work. This was due to the rapid expansion of horticultural organizations. It was a period of specialization.

"When H. J. Rahmlow became secretary of the Society in 1927, he soon realized that horticulture had entered a period of specialization. Where the early horticulturists had often been growers of all kinds of fruits and other horticultural crops, this was no longer true".

This is a period of development of flower organizations, garden clubs, small fruit growers, and tree fruit growers. While, before 1928, about 15 garden clubs had been affiliated with this Society, they had not had conventions devoted entirely to their field of endeavor. In 1928 the Society held a special summer meeting with those interested in gardening at Lake Geneva. This led to the organization of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at the meeting of the Horticultural Society in Milwaukee in December, 1928

This was followed by a rapid expansion in the number of garden clubs and by affiliation of other specialized state-wide organizations—the various county Fruit Growers Associations, the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, and the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, and the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

The Society then undertook a radical change by holding specialized programs at annual conventions of the Society with separate sessions for fruit growers and garden club members. The annual reports published up to this time were discontinued due to high cost with the rapid increase in membership. Wisconsin Horticulture was expanded.

The policy of the Society now became one of helping each branch of horticulture manage its own business affairs but the Society helping in its educational program.

Sign in a Colorado truck stop: "If our steak is too tough for you, get out; this is no place for weaklings".

Dollar bills are no longer germ carriers. Not even a germ can live on a dollar.

**89th Annual Convention
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Wisconsin Apple Institute**

RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC, NOVEMBER 12-13, 1957

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12

10:00 a.m. Call to order by President Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo. Announcements.

10:15 a.m. Observations on Apple Maggot Control, by Dr. C. L. Fluke. The 1958 Spray Schedule for Apple Insect Control, by Dr. Earl Oatman, Dept of Entomology, U.W.

11:15 a.m. Abandoned Apple Tree Removal; A Necessity for Effective Pest Control. By E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.

11:45 a.m. Opening of business meeting. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Nominations and election of officers and members of the board of directors.

12:00 m. Luncheon meeting of the Board of Directors. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Apple Institute—separate meetings.

1:45 p.m. The future of the apple industry in the mid-west, by Mr. Patterson Bain, Columbus, Missouri.

2:45 p.m. The 1958 Spray Schedule for Apple Disease Control, by Dr. J. D. Moore, Department of Plant Pathology, U.W.

3:30 p.m. Round table and grower discussion on future plans for apple promotion and marketing conducted by the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Mr. Leroy Meyer, President.

6:30 p.m. Banquet in the Ball Room at hotel. Presentation of Honorary Recognition Certificates.

Agriculture—present and future, illustrated by magic tricks, by Mr. Claude O. Ebling, The "Soo Line Farm Magic Philosopher," Minneapolis, Minn.

(You will really enjoy this one.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

9:30 a.m. Forum and round table on Orchard Practices: Our 1957 Spray Program; Our Pruning and Fertilizing Methods, conducted by Prof. George Klingbeil. Growers: Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Wm. Connell, Menomonie; Arno Meyer, Waldo; John McIlquham, Chippewa Falls.

10:30 a.m. Apple Production in Northeastern Wisconsin. By Dr. Frank Gilbert, Superintendent, Peninsula Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay.

11:30 a.m. Business meeting Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Revision of Constitution. Finish business meeting during noon luncheon. All growers and wives urged to attend.

Business meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute conducted by President, LeRoy Meyer, Milwaukee.

Orchard Observations by Dr. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, Madison.

Modern man is one who drives a mortgaged car over a bond-financed highway on credit-card gas.

Many a gal will yell when she sees a mause but thinks nothing of getting in a car with a wolf. (Wittenberg Enterprise)

Some folks never appreciate a favor until the time comes when they need another. (Colby Phonograph)

The reason they put "In God We Trust" on pennies is for the benefit of people who put them behind burned out fuses. (Sparta Herald)

FRUIT SHOW—ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis.

NOVEMBER 12-13, 1957

Committee: G. C. Klingbell, M. N. Dana, Madison

This year the fruit show will be held without monetary or merchandise prizes. Winners will be presented with attractive ribbons. It is hoped that growers will enter their prize plates and that competition will be keen even though money prizes have been omitted. First, second, and third place ribbons will be awarded plus a special ribbon for grand champion plate and reserve champion plate.

Plate of 5 Apples

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. McIntosh | 6. Fireside |
| 2. Cortland | 7. Northwestern Greening |
| 3. Red Delicious | 8. Wealthy |
| 4. Golden Delicious | 9. Haralson |
| 5. Jonathan | 10. Any other named variety |

The grand and reserve champion will be selected from the ten blue ribbon winners of the individual classes.

NEW TYPE OF INSECTICIDE GETS EXTENSIVE TESTING

A promising new experimental insecticide, to be sold under the trademark Sevin, is undergoing extensive tests by state and federal agricultural experiment stations across the country. The product, manufactured by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, introduces a radically-different type of chemistry to the insecticide field, Sevin is an aryl urethane.

In tests to date, Sevin has controlled codling moth, red-banded leaf roller, apple aphids, and plum corculio on apples.

A vacation consists of a number of 2's. 2 weeks that are 2 short and when they're over you're 2 tired to go back 2 work and 2 broke not 2.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

We have 4,000 used bushel basket covers complete with pads—used only once.

Yours for 2c each F.O.B.

SPECIAL

2 used Bean apple brushers and complete graders for each machine. Ideal for the small grower.

Special price F.O.B.

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for complete brusher and grader

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11th ANNUAL MEETING
Wis. State Horticultural Society—Minn. Fruit Growers' Assn.
Stoddard Hotel, LaCrosse, Wis.—November 5-6, 1957

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5

8:30 a.m. Registration, and sampling of new apples. Dr. O. C. Turnquist and Dr. A. W. Wilcox and Prof T. S. Weir in charge of sampling.

10:00 a.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo, President, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Observations on Apple Maggot Control. By Dr. C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Entomology, U.W. The 1958 Spray Schedule for Apple Insect Control. By Dr. Earl Oatman, Dept. of Entomology, U.W.

10:45 a.m. Our Minnesota Fruit Insect Control Program by T. T. Aamodt, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

11:15 a.m. Abandoned Apple Tree Removal; A Necessity for Effective Pest Control. By E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.

11:45 a.m. Adjournment. Visit exhibits. Business meeting—Minnesota Fruit Growers Association.

Afternoon Program

1:45 p.m. Call to order by Mr. George W. Nelson, President, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association.

The New Apple Marketing Organization in Door County. By Dr. Frank Gilbert, Sturgeon Bay.

2:15 p.m. Report on Apple Disease Control Research in 1957. By Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, U.W.

3:15 p.m. The Most Serious Fruit Growing Problems This Year and How We Solved Them. Five minute reports from growers conducted by Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, Vice-Pres. Growers: Wm. Connell, Menomonie; Robert Sacia, Galesville. From Minnesota: Louis R. Lautz, La Crosse; Arnold Ulrich, Rochester.

The Banquet

6:30 p.m. Annual banquet in Crystal Room. M. C. Alfred Francour, County Agent, LaCrosse.

Presentation of Bronze Medal of the Minnesota State Horticulture Society. By E. M. Hunt, Secretary.

Horticulture and Agriculture in Egypt as I Saw It. Illustrated with colored slides. By Mr. Louis Sassman, Dept. of Vocational Agriculture, Madison. (Mr. Sassman spent 2 years in Egypt.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6

9:30 a.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, Vice-President.

Promising New Apples and Other Fruits. Growers forum conducted by Dr. L. C. Snyder, Minnesota, and Prof. George Klingbeil, Wisconsin.

10:30 a.m. Apple Production in Northeastern Wisconsin by Dr. Frank Gilbert, Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay.

11:15 a.m. Does it pay to promote apples? What we learned at the National Apple Institute meeting. Forum conducted by Prof. J. D. Winter and Prof. E. T. Anderson.

1:30 p.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. R. B. Graves, Vice-President, Minnesota Fruit Growers Association.

Orchard Observations by R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, U.W.

Committees

Registration, publicity, and banquet: By A. J. Francour, County Agent, LaCrosse. Program: H. J. Rahmlow (Wis.); J. D. Winter (Minn.).

Exhibit, Named Apple Varieties: Prof. George Klingbeil (Wis.); Prof. T. S. Weir.

Commercial Exhibits: H. J. Rahmlow.

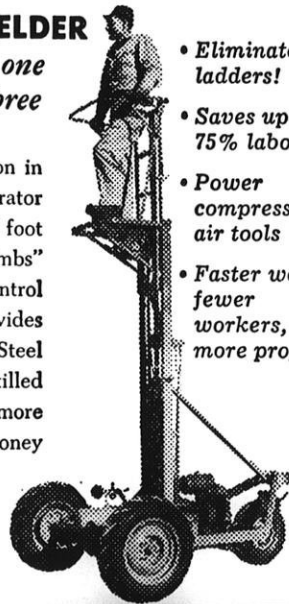
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There is practically no interruption in productive work time! The operator rides from tree to tree, works a 6 foot circle from a safe, solid cage, "climbs" or "descends" at a touch of the control lever. Built-in air compressor provides power for pneumatic tools. The Steel Squirrel is easily operated by unskilled labor. If you handle 10 acres or more the Steel Squirrel will make money for you.

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In The Orchard

APPLE DECLINE

An article written by B. Beverley Byrd, Vice President of the Byrd Apple Orchards in Virginia.

In the American Fruit Grower Magazine we read that apple consumption has declined one pound per capita per year since 1920.

Certainly an industry which loses 37 pounds per capita in 37 years is a very sick industry, if not a dying one.

During these years the citrus industry have increased their per capita consumption enormously. They are spending 3 to 4 times as much money to promote and merchandize their products.

This decline in the per capita consumption of apples has occurred during the days of the highest prosperity the United States has known.

In the Appalachian Apple Service bulletins we can read that the four states of Appalachia—Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania—have lost 77% of their apple trees since 1920, and today have only 23% of the 1920 census.

These remaining 23% are producing more apples than the 100%, thanks to the splendid work of the scientists who serve the industry.

If the per capita consumption had remained steady much of this 77% loss in trees could have been avoided.

We can read a relatively reliable statistic which says that 25% of the American people are eating the American apple crop and that this 25% come from an age bracket which corresponds with the period when the apple was still king of the fruits.

We can take little solace in the fact that there are 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 children being born in the United States each year; unless they and their mothers are being taught the virtue of the apple, they will go out of their cradles and eat candy, popcorn, and pop.

The orange industry have recognized this fact and they have waged a concerted campaign to induce Mrs. Housewife to believe that her child cannot

get through the rigors of the day unless he or she has a glass of orange juice or a fresh orange at breakfast.

We must all remember there are only so many dollars Mrs. Housewife can devote to her table and there are hundreds, almost thousands, of items on the grocer's shelf from which to choose. The progressive industry is the one which recognizes this fierce competition and then directs its product to the constant attention of Mrs. Housewife.

The apple is a most health-giving food. In the absence of a toothbrush it cleans the teeth and exercises the gums. It is excellent for the complexion—something of supreme interest to millions of women. There are many other virtues of the apple, but these three alone if pushed by a concerted and long-range campaign could restore some of the per capita loss.

ENDRIN GROUND SPRAYS FOR ORCHARD MOUSE CONTROL

In traveling throughout the fruit sections of Virginia last fall (1956) you could not help but notice a very marked change from the usual fall orchard practices. Spray rigs could be found in orchard after orchard during November and December. The use of endrin ground sprays to control orchard mice is rapidly replacing hand baiting methods in Virginia. While several thousands of acres of orchard land were sprayed last year several times this amount is being treated this year.

The results obtained through the use of ground sprays have been very good and all of those growers contacted are well satisfied with the control obtained through the use of this new and superior method. (condensed)

By Howard A. Rollins, Jr., Extension Fruit Specialist, in Virginia Fruit.

Father: "I've never had to lay a hand on one of my children . . . except in self defense".

Its Mouse Time

By William D. Fitzwater

Fall is here again and along with worrying about picking and selling your apples, you've got to consider the annual mouse crop. During the summer months, these animals have had plenty to eat but during winter they will turn to your trees if something isn't done to keep their numbers down. How to do this? One way is to break up the permanent sod cover in your orchard by use of cultivating machinery. However, while this discourages most of the mice there will be some hardy residents left or neighbors able to move into the orchard. Therefore, rarely can the orchardist rely on this method alone to remove his mouse problem. He must supplement it with poisoning in some form.

Most Effective Methods

In my opinion, trial baiting with zinc phosphide-treated apple and strychnine oats is still the most effective method for controlling mouse populations on the small orchard, where the owner and permanent employees can do the work. On larger orchards, we have found machines that build underground runways for the mouse's convenience offer a fast, satisfactory control measure. **Our experience in the east makes airplane seeding of poisoned cracked corn a very doubtful technic.** The use of endrin as a ground spray is in the same category. Some inconsistent results have been reported, considerable losses of other beneficial animals have been discovered, and the high initial expense of treating areas with heavy concentrations make the method hazardous. While some excellent results have been reported, we cannot recommend this technic even conditionally at present.

*Detailed construction plans can be obtained by writing U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Agricultural Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

Herbert E. Turner, who operates a 210-acre farm at Saginaw, Michigan, with 50 acres tree fruits and 125 acres of small fruits and vegetables, said he was pretty well satisfied with his year's work until he learned that some California grower produced thirty-five tons of tomatoes per acre and a fellow in Colorado raised 1100 bushels of pickling cukes per acre! Then he said he felt like the man who was homeward bound one night, dressed in a barrel, when he was accosted by a policeman with, "You must be a poker player". "No", he replied, "But I know some fellows who are"! Evidently, Mr. Turner felt that he still had plenty more to learn about the business of growing things.

Condensed from Michigan Horticultural Society Proceedings 1956.

BARRY-A NEW APPLE BY THE NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION

The New York Experiment Station has introduced a new apple "Barry". It is a cross between Cox's Orange Pippin and McIntosh.

This Pippin has been called the world's finest dessert apple, but when grown in this country, it seldom lives. It is very popular in England and so now the Barry may give us some of the light amber flesh and the wonderful flavor which is characteristic of Pippin.

Mouse Bait

25 lbs.—\$6.50

100 lbs.—\$24.95

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Gleanings

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S TRIBUTE TO APPLE PIE

Henry Ward Beecher was a great preacher as well as a great lover of good apples. This is his recipe for APPLE PIE:

"There is," says Beecher, "the one made without undercrust, in a deep plate, and the apples laid in, in full quarters; or the apples being stewed are beaten to a mush and seasoned and put between the double paste; or they are sliced thin and cooked entirely within the covers; or they are put without seasoning into their bed, and when baked the upper lid is raised, and the butter, nutmeg, cinnamon and sugar are added; the whole well mixed, and the crust returned as if nothing had happened."

"But oh, be careful of the paste! Let it not be like putty, nor rush to the other extreme and make it so flaky that one holds his breath while eating for fear of blowing it all away. Let it not be plain as bread, nor rich like cake. Aim at that glorious medium, in which it is tender, without being fugaciously flaky; short without being too short; a mild, rapid, brittle thing, that lies upon the tongue, so as to let the apple strike through and touch the papillae with a more effluent flavor. But this, like all high art, must be a thing of inspiration or instinct. A true cook will understand us, and we care not if others do not."

"Do not suppose that we limit the apple-pie to the kinds and methods enumerated. Its capacity in variation is endless, and every diversity discovers some new charm or flavor. It will accept almost every flavor of every spice."

"Nothing is so fatal to the rare and higher graces of apple-pie as inconsiderate, vulgar spicing. It is not meant to be a mere vehicle for the exhibition of these spices, in their own natures. It is a 'glorious unity in which sugar gives up its nature as sugar, and butter ceases

to be butter, and each flavor-some spice gladly evanishes from its own full nature, that all of them by a common death, may rise into the new life of apple-pie."

"Not that apple pie is not longer apple! It, too, is transformed, and the final pie, though born of apple, sugar, butter, nutmeg, cinnamon, lemon, is like none of these, but the compound ideal of them all, refined, purified, and by fire fixed in blissful perfection."—Reprint thanks to "Minn. Fruit Grower News Letter".

FERTILIZER FROM WOOD CHIPS

Potato yields were increased as much as 118 bushels per acre when they were fertilized with wood chip bedding and nitrogen fertilizer. Maximum increases came from 60 pounds of nitrogen and wood chips per acre. UNTREATED WOOD CHIPS OR CHIP BEDDING ALONE didn't increase yields. Straw bedding applied with nitrogen brought increases similar to wood chip bedding.

The experiments were done at the University of Minnesota.—(From Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer).

IF SOFT SCALD IS A PROBLEM

Storage temperatures must be modified in areas where soft scald is a problem states the bulletin, Apple Research Digest (Yakima, Wash.). The storage temperature should be 34 degrees for 6 to 8 weeks and then should be reduced to 31. This has been successful in controlling soft scald, but it does sacrifice storage life and calls for earlier marketing.

The biggest room in the world is the room for improvement. (Adams County Times)

Growing old isn't so terrible when you consider the alternative. (Adams County Times)



OFFICERS

Pres.....Gerald Fieldhouse,
Dodgeville
Vice Pres....Clarence Greiling, 900
S. Main Blvd., Green Bay
2nd Vice Pres....Chris Olson, Berlin
Sec. Treas....E. L. White, Box 147,
Ft. Atkinson

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Miss Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Chris Olson, Berlin; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; F. J. Long, Clintonville; John Viets, Baraboo.

ANNUAL MEETING

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers' Ass'n. Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, October 30, 1957

10:00 a.m. Call to order by President Gerald Fieldhouse. Announcements. Trends in virus free certification. Report of progress in strawberry and raspberry inspection. By H. E. Haliday, Department of Plant Industry, Madison.

11:00 a.m. Round table on favorite varieties, insect control, and marketing berries in 1957. Growers: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; Gerald Hipp, Janesville.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers.

12:00 m. Luncheon in the Sun Room. Continue business meeting. Plans for reorganization.

1:30 p.m. Report of 1957 strawberry experiments, variety tests, chemical weed and runner control. By Dr. Frank Gilbert, Superintendent, Peninsula Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay.

2:30 p.m. Observations on strawberry growing around the state. By Prof. George Klingbeil, Department of Horticulture, U.W.

3:15 p.m. Continue round table and grower reports.

THE 1957 STRAWBERRY SEASON

By G. A. Hipp, Janesville

We were sorry to miss the summer meeting and are looking forward to the November meeting at Fond du Lac.

This was one of our banner years but we did have our troubles, too, the most disturbing one being leaf spot which was more prevalent than we ever recall in spite of our spraying religiously every week or ten days until fruiting time. The varieties most seriously affected were Jerseybelle and Sparkle and to a minor degree the Catskill. We are still spraying with Captan and Ferbam. One of the payoffs of the leaf spot battle was that we experienced much less loss from fruit rot.

During a few extra warm days just before blossom time, we battled what could have been a serious infestation of leaf roller but got it under control quickly by using parathion.

The plants thrived with the early heavy

rainfall but so did the weeds in the new beds. Herbicides were not too effective for us this year.

The virus free Premier planting which last year did come up to expectations, was surprisingly productive this year but we still do not plan to set out any new plantings of this variety.

RASPBERRY CANE BORERS PLENTIFUL

In September about 20% of the canes in a Dane county raspberry planting were infested with raspberry cane borer and about 10% of the canes had swellings caused by larvae of the red-necked cane borer. Both of these insects are quite general in raspberry plantings in southwestern Wisconsin counties at this time, especially where treatments were not applied at the proper time earlier this season. As a result, yields of fruit will be reduced next season by the damage these insects are causing.

(From September 6, Insect Survey Bulletin, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture)

NITROGEN IN FALL

A finding by University of Wisconsin soils scientists casts doubt on the wisdom of fall application of ammonium fertilizers.

Low soil temperatures do not stop the change of ammonium nitrogen to nitrate nitrogen—the form which can leach out of the soil easily.

Some advocates of fall fertilization with ammonium fertilizers say that low temperatures put the brakes on activity of soil organisms. Without soil organisms acting upon it, the nitrogen applied in ammonium form would stay that way until spring. The ammonium form doesn't leach out.

In spring, according to this theory, the organisms start working again as the soil warms up to change the ammonium nitrogen into the nitrate form. This is the form plants can use, but it's also the form that will be carried out of the soil when water passes through.

Laboratory tests were conducted by L. M. Walsh, L. E. Engelbert and M. L. Jackson.

These laboratory findings show that the natural process of changing ammonium nitrogen to nitrate goes on, even when the soil temperatures are low.

Soil temperatures at the times recommended for fall fertilizing are usually quite a bit higher than the temperatures of these tests—especially when the sun heats the soil on a good day.

If water travels through the soil where the ammonium has been changed this way, it can carry the nitrates away with it, the researchers point out. This is extremely likely to happen early in the spring, before the crops are ready to use the nitrates.

Greenhouse and field trials generally bore out the conclusions from the laboratory tests, the researchers say. However, they want another year of field data.

Some years have been dry enough to

keep leaching from being very deep, and researchers in several states including Wisconsin thus have found satisfactory carry over of fall-applied nitrogen. But these new findings suggest that there's more risk of loss of fall-applied nitrogen than commonly believed, so the researchers are now recommending caution in use of fall applications.

A BEE FLEW BACK TO SAY THANK YOU

While bathing 200 yds. off coast, a bee on the sea climbed onto my arm and so I waded back to the shore—where dozens of people watched while the bee dried herself for 10 minutes and straightened her wings on my arm in the sun. Bee then flew off but soon it turned and flew straight back to me. The astonished crowd watched it circle very close round my head, three times, and then she flew away.—(By V. W. Venour, in "Sunday Express", England) — From the Bee World.

In court a man swears to tell the truth—every time he tries to do it some lawyer objects. (Colby Phonograph)

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Red Raspberry Plants

Located on beautiful, cool Lake Superior. These plants are dormant IN the ground, from late October, thru early May. Order now and plant in the fall for best results.

E. J. BRYAN NURSERY
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Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: John Plum and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchant, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepek, Green Bay; H. J. Rahmlow, ex-officio.

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Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek,
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

ANNUAL FALL MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27

Brick Restaurant Bldg., Manitowoc, Wis.
(118 No. 8th St.)

10:00 a.m. Meeting of the Board of Directors.

1:30 p.m. Annual business meeting and program.

Topic for business meeting, "After 57-What". Discussion of reorganization of the Society. Can we publish a special Gladiolus Bulletin. Changes in Constitution.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE —OBSERVATIONS

First, let us thank the gladiolus chapter members who put on such fine shows this summer. They did a marvelous job and gave us opportunities to exhibit our prize blooms.

It was a real pleasure to meet so many of you at the shows and see the outstanding spikes you had grown.

I don't believe there is a State that has as many shows of such high quality as Wisconsin, and that is evidenced too by the winnings at the Central International.

Now, however, we are confronted with what is probably the biggest problem since the State Society was organized: "What do we do after 1957"? There will be no more affiliation as we know it now, with the State Horticultural Society. There will be no monthly magazine with its "GLADIOLUS TIDINGS" section. What we do is going to be determined by you, the members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society at the fall meeting.

A committee of directors has been

asked to study and make recommendations on the problems confronting us and that is why the coming fall meeting is so important—the future is at stake; so won't you make it a **must** on your calendar schedule.

Let's not be gloomy but forge ahead to a bigger, better and progressive Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

Doubtless each of you was impressed by certain varieties displayed at the shows this summer and here are a few that caught my eye.

On Wisconsin, the 1958 ALL AMERICA by John Flad will be a good new one. Royal Stewart, which to us is the best of the All-American released to date was impressive with excellent spikes at Wausau and Two Rivers. Violet Charm seems like another Spic and Span with its reliable spikes. Pinnacle, its sister cross seems just as good. Lorelei, Mellow Tone, Vera, Golden Boy, Cherokee were good and in the miniatures Zig-Zag outscores them all. Necia and Mellow Fellow also make fine miniature spikes. This sets us wondering, are we fair to the larger size glad in scoring the miniatures under the present system which was primarily set up for the larger ones? Think about it.

Al Schmidt, President

(Continued on Next Page)

Two friends met after a long separation. "Is your married life a happy one?" asked the first man. "Yes," replied the other. "I married the woman of my dreams. She is as beautiful as the day I married her. Her hands are always white and soft. Her hair is never untidy, and her dresses are always the latest."

"So you don't regret it."

"No. But I am getting pretty tired of eating in restaurants."—Capper's Weekly.

MORE STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW WINNERS

In addition to the list of winners published in our September issue, Mrs. Joseph Rezek, State Society Secretary, Manitowoc, sends the following section champions.

Single spike open class, section champions, 100 and 200: "Little Sweetheart", also grand champion, by Knudson Gardens, Madison.

300: "Colonial Dame" section champion by Knudson Gardens. 400: "Traveler" by Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau; 500: "Coral Ace", by Archie Spatz, Wausau.

Open class 3 spike, 100 and 200: "Little Sweetheart", by Knudson Gardens; 300: "White Lace", by Knudson Gardens; 400: "Rosa", also grand champion, by John Flad; 500: "Mid-America", by Knudson Gardens.

Recent Introduction, Single Spike

100 and 200: "Green Thumb", also Division champion, by Mrs. E. A. Nelson; 400: "Tan Glow", by S. F. Darling; 500: "Solomon Queen", by S. F. Darling.

3 Spike, Recent Introduction Section Champions

300: "Ares" by Mrs. E. A. Nelson; 400: "Pink Diamond", by Cora Mielke; 500: "Lorelei", by S. F. Darling.

Seedling 3 spike, George Melk.

Sweepstake winner in artistic arrangements, Miss Cora Mielke, Seymour.

Trophy for best arrangement, Miss Cora Mielke; 2nd trophy, Mrs. E. A. Nelson.

High point winner of the show, Knudson Gardens with 160 points.

THE GLADIOLUS SHOW AT ELKHORN

The ninth annual gladiolus show sponsored by the Southern Wisconsin — Northern Illinois Society at Elkhorn, Wis., produced outstanding entries in all divisions, although the total number of entries was down somewhat because of the inability of several area growers to participate. We hope that they can be back with us in 1958.

Lorelei, shown by Mr. and Mrs Carl

Miller, won the Grand Championship over *Adorable* which was entered by Dr. Earl Hamilton. The Doctor got even, however, by winning both places in the three-spike division with *A. B. Coutts* and *Sparkling Eyes*.

Floyd Markham gave evidence that he will have to be reckoned with not only as a grower (He won a section rosette.) but also as an arranger. He took top honors in that division and claimed the coveted plaque for a year with a shadow box *Madonna* creation.

Alice Koepke's black vase of *Flat Lux* was easily the best in its division, and the best basket showed *New York* effectively arranged by Irene Van Ness of Shopiere Gardens.

Anton Koepke and Roland Peterson set up carefully designed commercial displays that would have appeared to advantage in any competition.

Thousands of fair-goers, as always, streamed through the aisles, even though they had to climb to the second floor of the Administration Building to see the show.

—By Leland C. Shaw, Milton

MANITOWOC COUNTY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY SHOW

With more than 1,000 spikes entered, the Manitowoc County Gladiolus Show held at Two Rivers was a big success. Entries included several from Michigan and Illinois and many cities of Wisconsin. Attendance was far above normal and all enjoyed the show. A pot luck supper was attended by 50 people.

The Winners

Grand champion, spike: *Tivoli* by John Bayless, Mishocot; Grand champion, 3 spike: *Violet Charm* by Mrs. Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Reserve champion: Seedling 562 by Summitt Gardens, Glenn Ellyn, Ill.; Champion miniature, spike: *Zig Zag* by Summitt Gardens, Glenn Ellyn, Ill.; Champion seedling, spike: 562 by Summitt Gardens, Glenn Ellyn, Ill.; Sweepstakes, Open Class by D. & H. Durland, Mt. Prospect, Ill.; Sweepstakes, Arrangements: Mrs. Rose Bayless, Mishocot; Champion, Recent Introduction: *Royal Stewart* by Gordon Sheheck, Green Bay.

REPORT ON CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL SHOW

By Theodore Woods, Madison

The Central International show was held in the Central Michigan College Field House at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. The spacious Field House was lavishly decorated with pine and fir trees. The bloom was in excellent condition but not quite as plentiful as one would expect for a Central International show. It was a poor year for timing plantings due to a wet spring.

Wisconsin was well represented by John Bayliss, Archie Spatz, Otto Kapschiski, the Schrimpt Brothers, who ran away with the show again, and Ted Woods. John Bayliss took the judges division, the American Home Achievement award and seedling sweepstakes was won by Ted Woods.

The banquet was well represented by the faculty of Central Michigan College; Miss Michigan of 1957; Gladiolus Queen, Miss Patti Pickens; the Mayor of Mt. Pleasant and representing Governor Williams of Michigan was Sanford A. Brown who presented the Governors Trophy to the Schrimpt Brothers for the Grand Champion single spike.

The American Home seedling was named after the Glad Show Queen (Queen Patti).

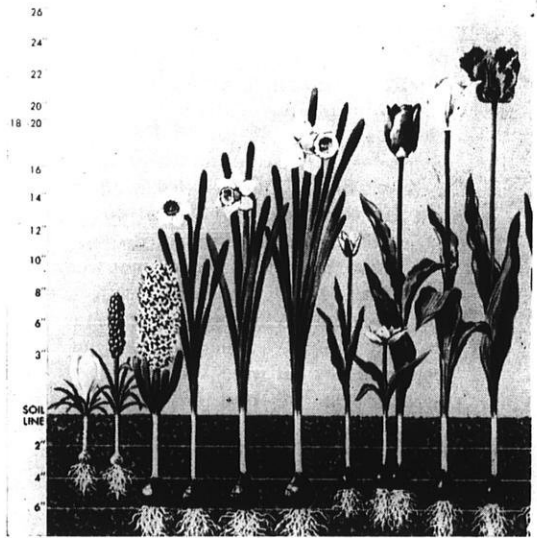


Dr. J. H. Juers of Wausau with two "armfuls of his beautiful glads". He had the grand champion single spike at the state show and took top honors in the spike section with a grand champion at the Marathon County show.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE INCREASING

Summer emergence of smaller European elm bark beetle continues under favorable conditions. This beetle is a vector of Dutch elm disease. Thus far this season 365 trees in seven counties and 46 communities have been diagnosed as having Dutch elm disease as of September 4, as compared to a total of 63 trees in six counties and 14 communities in 1956. Jefferson county is the only new county where Dutch elm disease has been found this year. All counties where Dutch elm disease has been identified are in southern Wisconsin. Sheboygan and Crawford counties are new counties added to the list where smaller European elm bark beetles have been found infesting native elm. Heavy beetle populations are reported in some trees at Madison.

(From September 6, Insect Survey Bulletin, Wis. Dept. of Agric.)



How to plant bulbs. (Left to right) Crocus, Grape Hyacinth, Hyacinth, Daffodils: Small-cup, Large-cup and Trumpet. Tulips: Tulipa Clusiana, Dasystemon, Fosteriana, Triumph, Parrot and Darwin.

When he returned home from his first day of kindergarten, Tommy's mother asked him what teacher had told him. "To stop," was his brief reply.

From the Editor's Desk

"IT WON'T BE LONG NOW"

Just 30 years ago—on November 4, 1927 the editor used those words "it won't be long now" in an editorial in the November, 1927 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

"We said this several times on our way down from Phillips to Madison on November 4 to take up the work as Secretary of this Society. It wasn't long either as we made the 230 miles in less than 8 hours—a compliment to our good roads. And we hope it won't be long now until we get acquainted with a large number of our members and readers; get acquainted with your problems and how the Society and this magazine can be of most service to you".

At that time we had just finished 8 years in the Extension Service as County Agent of Price County, 3 years as head of the Department of Agriculture of Northland College, Ashland, and 2 years of high school agriculture teaching. Now, we again say "it won't be long now" because in the same month of November, 1957, we'll edit the last issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

No one can feel more deeply about this than the writer. One cannot work day after day for 30 years on a project without learning to become very fond of it, and so we have become fond of Wisconsin Horticulture. We have put into it the best we had to give. However, without a state appropriation which is necessary to continue this office on a full time basis, it can no longer be published in its present form.

We sincerely hope that the affiliated societies and this society as well, can continue in some way to put out a pamphlet for the members that will take the place of this magazine. Horticulture in Wisconsin has a future. One of the best mediums for carrying on an educational program is by means of the printed word.

In our next issue, November, we will say good-bye.

H. J. Rahmlow

MINNESOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY HONORS WISCONSIN MAN

"Each year the Minnesota Horticultural Society selects for special recognition a few of the many persons whose devotion to horticulture and related arts has been outstanding. Upon recommendation of the awards committee and with the approval of the executive board the awards are presented at the annual convention.

Bronze Medals for "achievement in horticultural" were awarded this year to: Edgar C. Lehman, Fairbault; and Henry J. Rahmlow, Madison, Wisconsin".

From the Sept. issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist.

USDA DECLARES IT HAS NOT TESTED PRODUCT CALLED "GREEN PLASMA"

USDA reports its turf specialists have never tested the product called "Green Plasma", contrary to claims made in advertisements that appeared recently in newspapers in various parts of the United States. Promoters of the product have described it as sensational color-restorer for lawns, discovered by a German scientist, and tested by USDA. The product is further claimed to be "the very same type wonder treatment" used on the Capitol lawn in Washington, D. C. Scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service who test plant foods and fertilizers, and dyes sometimes used to color plants, point out they have not tested the advertised product and have no recommendations regarding its use. Advertisements claim that by sprinkling a small amount of the product on the lawn, the user will never have to worry about burnt-out lawn nor have to "spend time, energy and good money on 'fast-greening fertilizers and plant foods.'" USDA says its scientists will recommend **adequate water**, plus lime and proper fertilizers when needed, as essential in maintaining or improving quality of lawn.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY PROGRAM

Annual Convention—Wisconsin Horticultural Society

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis., November 12-13

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12

10:00 a.m. Meeting called by President, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo. Announcements.

10:15 a.m. Nature's Wonders. Wild flowers and birds: their nests and young. Illustrated with colored slides. By Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kruse, Loganville, Wis.

11:15 a.m. Question and answer period. Business meeting.

11:45 a.m. Election of officers Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

12:00 m. Luncheon.

1:30 p.m. How the exhibits were judged and prizes awarded.

2:00 p.m. How To Make Pottery and Flower Containers from Clay. By Mrs. John Hotmar, Princeton, Wis. (Mrs. Hotmar will demonstrate the entire process using clay found on her own place. Very interesting.)

3:30 p.m. Tea for members and guests. Men invited.

Premium List: Women's Auxiliary Exhibits

Apple Dish: Must be dessert made with apples to serve at the tea. Any suitable kind for serving easily. Recipe to be placed with the exhibit.

Premiums: Exhibits will be judged by the Merit System. Excellent \$1.50; Very Good \$1.00; Good \$.75.

Committees

Resolutions: Mrs. Marshall Hall, Casco; Mrs. William E. Thompson, R. 4, Box 662, Kenosha; Mrs. William Lewis, Richland Center.

Welcoming Committee: Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Mrs. Allyn Kaste, Galesville; Mrs. Arnold F. Nieman, Nieman Orchards, Cedarburg.

Exhibits: Mrs. John D. McIlquham, R. 5, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. George A. Gannon, R. 5, Chippewa Falls.

Afternoon Tea: Mrs. Willard Wagner, R. 1, Cleveland; Mrs. Rowland Nieman, R. 2, Cedarburg; Mrs. Alden Kalb, Cleveland; Mrs. Willard Nieman, R. 1, Cedarburg.

Placement Committee: Mrs. Fred Gyax, R. 2, Box 188, Waukesha; Mrs. Bay Sprengel, R. 3, Box 87, Waukesha; Mrs. George Schroeder, R. 1, Belgium; Mrs. James Hauser, Colby.

Nominations of Officers: Mrs. C. W. Clausen, Ripon; Mrs. Philip Dell, Waldo; Mrs. A. J. Weisender, Berlin.

Officers Women's Auxiliary: President, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo; Vice President, Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Bigelow Lourie, Gays Mills.

MAKE CUTTINGS OF HOUSE PLANTS

House plants that have been out of doors all summer and have not yet been frozen can either be cut back and potted up in new soil or cuttings can be made to provide fresh, young plants for the spring garden. Actually, it is easier and more plants can be carried over if 3 to 5 inch cuttings are made and rooted

in sand or vermiculite. Do not place the cuttings in direct sunlight until they are rooted and transplanted into soil either in pots or flats. If you have indoor plants now that are getting leggy and too large for wintering, make cuttings of them as well.

The Dahlia Page

MADISON DAHLIA SHOW Hardean Peterson,

President Badger State Dahlia Society

The Badger State Dahlia Society again held its 12th Annual Dahlia and Flower Show on September 1 and 2 in the Madison Community Center. Each year shows seem to be the best ever. This year was no exception. The public turned out in good numbers and spent much time in viewing the artistic arrangements, floral displays and exhibition blooms.

The arrangement schedule was well set up, making specific points in all arrangements. The grand champion was won by Mrs. Robert Powers. Sweepstakes in Advanced Amateur Class was taken by Miss A. Lepter, and most outstanding by Mrs. Roy Straus.

The Badger State Dahlia Society is extremely pleased with the number of exhibits in the arrangement section.

Most flower lovers are interested in the varieties which win special recognition. The following list covers all sections of exhibition blooms. Largest blue ribbon winner, "Edna D", 13¼x8¼, won by Peter W. Mackenzie; most nearly perfect formal, "First Lady", by J. Clare Moore, Jr., most nearly perfect informal, "Orange Majesty", won by Hardean Peterson; most nearly perfect semi-cactus, "Marilyn Dale", won by Peter W. MacKenzie; and most nearly perfect cactus, "Bunny", by Glen L. Pierce.

3 formals or informals, A size, "Kidd's Climax", by J. Clare Moore, Jr.

3 formals or informals, B size, "First Lady", by J. Clare Moore, Jr.; 3 cactus or semi-cactus, A Size, "Nelli Retzer" by Dr. Wm. Van Horn; 3 cactus or semi-cactus, B size, "Marika Rokk" by Dr. N. W. Acherman.

6 blooms, A size, each a different variety won by Richard Martin with "Pirates Treasures, Kidd's Climax, Lyneete Hawton, Jane Lausche, Ceramic Beauty, and Maragaret Duross".

6 blooms, B size, each a different variety won by Glen Pierce with "Fay

Patricia, Bunny Cis Baker, Daisy Ethel, Piquant and Lady Isway".

Section B. Growers who grow less than 75 hills, largest bloom, Hardean Peterson with "Mary Elizabeth" which also won most nearly perfect cactus or semi-cactus — A size. Most nearly perfect formal or informal won by Hardean Peterson with "Orange Majesty". Most nearly perfect cactus or semi-cactus—B size, won by Ed Boese with "Lemon Squash" and most nearly perfect formal or informal — B size won by Hardean Peterson with "Betty Blossom". Sweepstakes was won by Hardean Peterson with Lewis W. Amborn the runner-up.

Section C. Growers of more than 75 hills. Largest bloom won by Peter MacKenzie with "Edna D". Most nearly perfect cactus or semi-cactus—A size, won by Peter MacKenzie with "Marilyn Dale"; B size won by Earl Frusher with "Top Notch". Most nearly perfect formal or informal, A size won by Mac Frendenberg with "Mrs. Hester Pape" and B size by Dr. William Van Horn with "Windlassie". Sweepstakes was taken by Peter Mac Kenzie with Mrs. Henry Grotheer the runner-up.

Section D. Open to all Mid-West members. Largest bloom won by Richard Martin with "Big Ben". Most nearly perfect cactus or semi-cactus, A size by Glen Pierce with "Preas Pride", B size by Glen Pierce with "Bunny". Most nearly perfect formal or informal, A size won by Richard Martin with "Pirate Treasure" and B size also by Richard Martin with "Windlassie". George Merkel won sweepstakes with Glen Pierce the runner-up.

Section E. One bloom grown from seed in 1957 and two blooms grown from seed in 1956 were won by Herbert Hodow. The A.D.S. Seedling Sweepstakes was "Nita", originator Paul Hale, Brighton, Ill. and grown by Glen Pierce.

Section F. Miniature, etc. The winner of sweepstakes was E. J. Heggstead. Other winners in this class were George Currie, Richard Martin, and George Morris.

Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Winnebago Land Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian Emeritus—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, Milwaukee. Parliamentarian—Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

OFFICERS

Pres.....Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.....Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114—7th St., Wausau
Sec.....Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.....Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

A WONDERFUL CONVENTION

The 8th Annual Convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin at Green Lake on September 18-19, 1957 was one of the best we have ever held.

The meeting opened with a wonderful movie and lecture by Mr. Gordon Holz of Brookfield, Wis. on a trip through a large area of Africa. His movies took us to both the rural areas and the larger cities of Central Africa and were a revelation of the progress being made.

Reports by Committee Chairman indicated that much progress is being made by the Garden Club of Wisconsin. Winners of the yearbook awards will be listed in our next issue.

Mrs. R. P. Luckow of Milwaukee showed wonderful pictures of a trip through Western Gardens and the Rose Bowl Parade which she described.

In the afternoon Mrs. Victor Schmidt presented the certificates to junior and senior judges as given in this issue.

The lecture on the art of Japanese flower arrangement by Alex Alexander of the Flower Cart, Chicago was one of the best ever heard in this state. He made marvelous arrangements using both native material and flowers and foliage imported from Hawaii. The arrangements were not only beautiful but brought many exclamations of surprise and delight from the more than 200 members and guests in attendance. His description was very plain and created a desire for flower lovers to recreate some of his designs.

The officers of the State Organization were delighted when the treasurer, Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr. announced that a small balance was left in the treasury after all expenses were paid.

The Baptist Assembly at Green Lake was again an ideal location for the con-

vention with its beautiful grounds and flower gardens. The Garden Club of Wisconsin is on its way to bigger and better meetings for garden club members.

THANK YOU

May I thank the officers of the Garden Club of Wisconsin and all members who took part for the very beautiful certificate of recognition presented me at the annual convention and the gift that went with it. We plan to purchase plants and flowers and create a garden or planting which we will call "The Garden Club of Wisconsin Planting" in front of our home.

I understand that the beautiful certificate was designed and made by Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis. We appreciate it very much.

H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary

JUDGING CERTIFICATES GIVEN BY GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

Five junior judging certificates and 4 senior certificates were given by the Garden Club of Wisconsin at the Annual Convention at Green Lake. Examinations and all requirements were completed by the juniors the evening of the first day of the convention.

Mrs. Victor Schmitt, Chairman and her committee, Mrs. Peter Portman, Wausau, Mrs. A. D. Huebner, Berlin, and Mrs. Wilbur Strobusch, Jefferson deserve a great deal of credit for the progress made in judging certificates this year. The following were given junior judging certificates: Mrs. Vernon Rosholt, Rosholt; Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville; Mrs. Myron Erickson, Iola; Mrs. Arnold Dietrich, West Allis; Mrs. Matt Dahm, Clintonville.

The committee states that these mem-

bers are certified by the Garden Club of Wisconsin as having satisfactorily fulfilled the requirements of junior judges and henceforth may serve in that capacity at flower shows sponsored by member clubs.

The following were given senior judging certificates on the basis of their experience and studies. Mrs. Laurel Stewart, Milwaukee; Mrs. Val Suttinger, West Allis; Mrs. Roy Sewell, Milwaukee; and Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE

A beautifully illustrated new book just off the press, *Plants Of The Bible* by A. W. Anderson has been published by Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y. (Price \$6.00)

It is a book that will appeal both to Flower and Bible lovers and as a gift book.

There has been much difference of opinion about the true identity of the various flowers mentioned in the Bible, especially the "roses". And so the book becomes most interesting in assuming that various flowers referred to meant those that were common at that time and

were beloved by the people. Here are a few: Aaron's Rod—The Almond; "Apple"—the Apricot; "Bulrushes"—Paper Reed; Lily Among Thorns—*Lilium candidum*; Lily Of The Field—*Anemone coronaria*; Locust — Husks—*Cerantonia siliqua*; Rose Of Sharon—*Narcissus tazetta*; Rose of the Brook—*Nerium oleander*; Saffron — *Crocus sativus*; Sycamore—*Ficus Sycamor*; Vine—*Vitis Vinifera*.

Referring to the saying of Isaiah, '... the desert shall blossom as the rose' Mr. Anderson states that this has passed into common speech and is a good case in point. There is no clue that the reference is to one of the wild roses of Palestine. Other translations of the Bible have referred to the flower as lily, crocus and narcissus and modern opinion favors narcissus.

The common *Polyanthus Narcissus* is plentiful in Palestine and one of joys of springtime there.

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you"?

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck".

"Why? Didn't you tell her about your rich uncle"?

"I did. Geraldine's my aunt now".



Certificates of honorary recognition were presented at the Annual Convention to: From left, Mrs. A. J. Wiesdender, Berlin; Mrs. Geo. Kohlhoff, Sullivan; Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Iola; and Mr. Henry Konrad, Wauwatosa. Assisting in the presentation were, second row from left, Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee, State President; Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, Kiel; Mrs. John Kiesling, Ft. Atkinson; Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau; and Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, West Allis.

CERTIFICATES OF HONORARY RECOGNITION
PRESENTED TO

Outstanding Gardeners

Each year the Garden Club of Wisconsin presents at its Annual Convention beautiful certificates of recognition to outstanding gardeners. These gardeners and members are selected, one from each region of the state organization, by the Board of Directors of the region. This year the following were given awards.

MRS. E. A. LUTZ, IOLA

Mrs. E. A. Lutz of Iola was chosen for honorary recognition by the officers of the Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin, for outstanding service to garden clubs in her area; for promotion of conservation; and as a successful gardener.

Mrs. Lutz was a charter member of the Clara Larson Garden Club which was organized in 1936. She served as the first secretary and was the second President of the club. She also served as secretary of the Central Region. At present, she is Conservation Chairman of the Central Region.

Mrs. Lutz has been program chairman of the Clara Larson Garden Club for 10 years and helped stage many of the club's flower shows. She has always been an exhibitor and has many blue ribbons to her credit.

Both Mrs. Lutz and her husband are very interested in birds and their beautiful garden on their farm home has many bird feeders and houses which attract birds throughout the year. She is Bird Chairman of her club. She has written articles on gardening which have been published in horticultural and agricultural magazines.

Mrs. Lutz has also contributed to the Iola Historical Society and has written an article on each Swiss family that immigrated to Scandanavia, Iola, and vicinity.

The Lutz's have planted many trees on their farm. In 1921 Mrs. Lutz brought home evergreen seeds from Switzerland, where she visited relatives, which have produced huge trees that differ from

native evergreens. In 1924 they planted a large number of evergreen seedlings. She has sponsored many conservation and wild life programs and has given talks on the subject at P.T.A. meetings. Mrs. Lutz is an authority on indoor gardening. She and her husband have a bountiful vegetable garden and well cared for orchard.

By Mrs. Mabel Erickson, Iola

MRS. GEORGE KOHLHOFF, SULLIVAN

The Blackhawk Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin, selects Mrs. George Kohlhoff, Route 1, Sullivan, Wis., to receive the certificate of recognition for outstanding service to Garden Clubs and a successful gardener.



TREE SERVICE

- SPRAYING
- SURGERY
- PRUNING
- FERTILIZING
- REMOVALS - BRACING
- ORCHARDING
- EVERGREEN CARE
- LARGE and SMALL TREE PLANTING
- MIST SPRAYING FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL
- WEED CONTROL

Complete Insurance Coverage

Protective Methods
Against
Dutch Elm Disease

WACHTEL

TREE SCIENCE & SERVICE CO.
611 Maywood Ave.
Wauwatosa 13, Wis.

• Specialists in Planting and Care of Trees •

Mrs. Kohlhoff joined the Green Thumb Garden Club of Jefferson County in 1948. She served as President of the Club in 1951-52.

Mrs. Kohlhoff's garden is a very large one and always very colorful with the bloom of many varieties of flowers from spring until late fall. Mrs. Kohlhoff grows a large collection of flowers for dried material and has received many compliments on her lovely arrangements from these flowers. She has judged many flower shows in her community and has gained a license to operate a nursery.

Mrs. Kohlhoff has done a great deal to help others in horticultural accomplishments and is always willing to give of her knowledge of gardening. She has exhibited flowers and flower arrangements at flower shows and has won many blue ribbons.

MRS. A. J. WIESENDER

Years were passing by in Berlin with each of us gardening in our own way when finally on April 6, 1940 through efforts of Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, fourteen of us met at her home and organized "The Berlin Home Garden Club".

The club started under the able leadership of Mrs. C. A. DeVoe. She was followed by Mrs. Wiesender who held office for two years, 1942-44.

Looking over the records of the club's activities we find that Mrs. Wiesender has opened her home and lake cottage to numerous meetings and activities of our club. She has served on the program committee, assisted with the publicity of local events and contributed articles to the State Horticultural Society.

In actual gardening her landscaping and flower borders are an outstanding exhibit of her knowledge of plants and her taste in arranging them. She has spent considerable time in photographing gardens of the club members as well as her own and developed an illustrated talk with colored slides on "Flower Arrangement in Our Gardens" that created a demand for her appearance at many club meetings in the state.

Mrs. Wiesender was elected state president of "The Garden Club of Wisconsin" in 1956 and served one year. The activi-

ties and interest developed throughout the state is an example of the efforts and leadership of which she is capable.

This past year she has served as the state program chairman and has recently been appointed parliamentarian to follow Mrs. Roy H. Sewell.

HENRY KONRAD

Mr. Henry Konrad joined the Wauwatosa Garden Club in 1931 or 26 years ago when the Club was only one year old. He and his late wife always took part in all of the activities of the Club.

No State Fair or Garden Club flower shows were ever complete without Henry's aid and he was always most pleasant about it and more than willing to help on the mechanical end of all projects. We always looked to him for the hauling, mixing, and obtaining plants and materials. We came to depend upon his aid so much that he earned for himself the nickname of "Our good man Friday".

Mr. Konrad served as Wauwatosa Garden Club President for three terms.

Our Christmas parties for several years have featured a pine tree brought by Mr. Konrad from the North Woods.

State and Regional Conventions always found the Konrads present: in later years Henry attended alone even though there weren't many men present.

When the Konrad children and our own were small, they joined the Junior Garden Club and many Junior shows were held, some in the Konrad gardens which are always beautiful and in good order. This last year Henry built a small greenhouse where he pursues his hobby of growing plants.

Henry has been in charge of the Historical Damon House in Wauwatosa for several years, responsible for the planting of the lovely bulbs and flowers on the grounds and in making the gardens a show place in Wauwatosa. He has been a member of the Men's Garden Club of Milwaukee, affiliated with the National Men's Garden Club.

We salute you, Henry Konrad, and want to thank you for the many favors you have done and hope your hobbies, gardening and fishing, will fulfill all your dreams of retirement.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
MAKE AN

Arrangement with Fruits

By Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison

This luxuriant arrangement of evergreens, berries and fruit can be used during the Thanksgiving or Christmas season, when we usually strive for a feeling of lavishness.

Size is Spectacular

The 22 inch red disc which forms a part of the background is set upon a carved wooden base $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Container is a slightly flaring brass planter, with an oval "needlepoint-in-a-cup" holding water for the branches. A thick, narrow piece of styrofoam is wedged from back to front in the container, between the branches. Fruit has wired sticks which hold it securely in the styrofoam. Finished arrangement is 3 feet tall, and 4 feet wide.

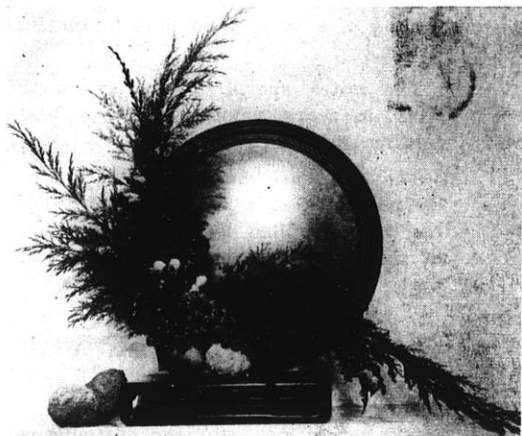
Material Used

The evergreens are a rather feathery bluish Juniper glauca, var. Hetzi in the background, and a heavier, deep colored Meyer's Juniper, liberally frosted with blue, which follows the same lines. Tall dark red sprays of "bubblehuck" with brighter red berries continue down to the fruit, and out again low on the right. There are a few short sprays of Ilex verticillata, hardy holly, radiating out from the center.

The heavy fruit cluster contains two bunches of dark red Bing cherries, 4 orange kumquats, red grapes, red crabapple, purple plums and a red cheeked peach hanging below the heavy cluster of purple grapes. Three chartreuse osage oranges, with their characteristic wrinkled exterior, add sharp contrast. Two are placed on the buffet top at the left, and one on the base, just below the grapes.

Where to Find

Osage orange is used as hedges for fields in southern Illinois and Indiana and states farther south. It may sometime be found in florist shops, but is usually brought back as a curiosity by fall va-



cationers. It tends to turn brown rather quickly, but if kept cool may be had in good condition through Christmas. Can be dried, and gilded.

"Bubblehuck" is a coined name for natural sprays of huckleberry which have been preserved and dyed dark red. Small bright red balls of styrofoam are cemented to the sprays for berries. Stocked by florists during fall season.

The fruit may be either fresh or artificial. In this case, the fruit was of such high quality that it's artificiality was seldom detected. Most of it was brought in Chicago at Kroch Brentano's.

Evergreens

Juniper glauca, var. Hetzi is similar in habit to Pfitzer's juniper, but has more graceful sprays, and a lovely blue color. Like Pfitzers, it will spread about 10 feet, and is 4 to 5 feet tall. Meyer's Juniper tends to be more upright, but the darker color overlaid with blue, is very arresting.

In the very near future, men will eat baked beans and say, "Ah, dear, these are just like mother used to open".

Here Are Answers To Your

MAPLE LEAF GALL

Maple leaves are often infected with small galls, sometimes called maple bladder galls. These are caused by the feeding of a very small mite in the leaf tissue.

The mites spend the winter on the bark—in scars, wounds, etc and begin feeding early in the spring.

The galls are unsightly but actually do not harm the tree. However, they can be controlled by a dormant spray of malathion just before the leaf buds open in the spring.

IT'S BULB PLANTING TIME AGAIN!

Fall bulb planting time is here again!

Now is the time to get busy and start in the tulips, hyacinths and daffodils you wished you had last spring when you saw that luscious garden down the road.

If you're planting tulips, never put them in single file, like soldiers. Blocks or clumps of four or five are ideal because they provide solid, bright color. Don't be too conservative when you plant them. Tulips need a little room to grow, and spacing the bulbs about six inches apart is ideal.

Hyacinths are not only good in formal settings, but are useful for rock gardens. Several differently colored clumps of six or eight of these bulbs will tantalize the eye next spring.

With Short-cup, Medium Trumpet, Poetaz and a host of other daffodils, these favorites of many an American gardener come in almost as many varieties as tulips, and are among the most versatile in the entire garden.

Daffodils can be left in the ground to multiply year after year. A dozen or so planted now will blossom into fifty or a hundred in just a short time. All of the daffodils, with the exception of the Short-cups are planted six inches deep and six apart. The Short-cups look best when they are spaced five inches apart.

WINTERING ROSES IN COLD CLIMATES

Our best method for bringing tender roses through the winter just past was covering the pruned bushes with a can that once contained frozen eggs. I would guess they hold about 3 gallons. We got these cans from our favorite bakery. The bottom of the can was removed; the can slipped over the rose bush after the stems were cut back to about 8 inches long. The can then was filled with shavings secured from a sash and door establishment. Soil was mounded up around these cans to a height of about 6 inches. This soil helped hold these cans in place and — I am sure — contributed some insulation value. On some of the cans, I replaced the lid, and punched a few holes in the upper side of the can for ventilation. On other cans, I just mounded the shavings in the can. I could see no difference in these two methods. All roses protected by these frozen egg cans, filled with shavings came through 100% and began to grow as soon as uncovered. Roses protected in a variety of other ways did not do so good.

By Harry A. Graves in Dakota Horticulture.

ALUMINUM DECIDES HYDRANGEA COLOR

The indoor or greenhouse type of hydrangea may be either blue or pink when in bloom. Scientists discovered that the plants pick up aluminum from the soil and deposit it in the flower along with a coloring matter.

Strongly acid soil will produce blue hydrangea while mildly acid soil will produce red ones. Acidity makes the aluminum naturally present in the soil more available to the hydrangea. The aluminum also intensifies the yellows which are always present in the blossoms regardless of flower color. If the aluminum makes the yellow strong enough and the

October Gardening Questions

yellow then combines with one of the other colors, the result may be one of the off-colors, a magenta or mauve. The ratio of yellow to blue determines whether the flower will be clear or one of the off-shades.

If you want to keep a blue hydrangea blue, don't get any lime around the roots. Lime will neutralize the acid soil. If you want to keep pink ones pink, use lime.

MOUND SOIL AROUND YOUR ROSES IN OCTOBER

In many parts of Wisconsin, roses will still be blooming in October but frost is near at hand and they must soon be protected for the cold of winter. Remember that roses winterkill in Wisconsin at temperatures of 0 or below and a mound of soil must be placed around the canes to protect them from the cold. The higher the mound of soil can be made, the more of the stem will be alive next spring and the better the quality of the roses because of it. The time to mound up the soil is just as late as possible before the ground freezes. Often this is while they are still in bloom.

In addition to a mound of soil, a covering of marsh hay or straw should be added sometime in November, after the ground has frozen. At that time also, prune the canes back to about 6 to 8 inches above the mound of soil.

The editor has had roses that were thus protected survive the winters well over a period of more than 20 years.

DO NOT BUY ROSES IN THE FALL. But if you have ordered some, then when they arrive this fall, bury them in a little grave — large enough and deep enough so that when covered they will be 3 to 4 inches below the soil. Open the package to give ventilation and don't leave them there too long in the spring or they may get moldy.

SAVE THE LEAVES. This fall when we cover our roses we will uncover a pile of leaves placed there a year ago.

This will give us several bushels of nice organic matter which we use to mound around the roses—a gallon or so around each plant. Then in spring this leaf mold is dug into the soil around the roses. There just isn't anything better.

As you pile up the leaves, add a shovel full or two of garden soil over them. It provides bacteria to help decay the leaves. Then also water them, as it helps the process of decay and compresses the pile. Next summer water frequently and the leaves will decompose in one year of time.

MOW THE LAWN IN OCTOBER. If the grass is allowed to grow 4 to 5 inches tall this fall, you may have difficulty next spring in mowing it and the possibility of tearing it out. So keep it mowed to about 2 or 3 inches in length; it will winter well that way.

VERMICULITE FOR WINTERING BULBS. Many gardeners report success in covering tuberous rooted begonia bulbs with vermiculite, sprinkling when it gets dry. Keep at a temperature of about 40 to 50 degrees F.

Dahlia tubers should be stored at lower temperatures than begonias. 35 to 40 degrees should be satisfactory. Read the article on how to store dahlia tubers on page 403 of September issue of this magazine.

A GARDEN IN YOUR BASEMENT

You can establish an indoor garden in the basement or spare room with fluorescent lights. Amount of light needed varies for different kinds of plants. African violets do especially well with fluorescent lights because the amount of light can be controlled. If you do not have success with African violets and they do not bloom continuously, it is probably because there is not enough light.

There's an old saying: "Taste makes waist".

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Rev. Urban DeCleen, Brussels; Norman Harper, Belleville.

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79TH ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Beaver Dam; 1st Lutheran Church
Headquarters: Hotel Rogers
November 6-7, 1957
Wednesday, November 6

President's Message by Vern Howard, Milwaukee. Committee reports, crop reports, inspection service report by John Long.

Fair displays by Mr. S. S. Mathisen, County Agent, Milwaukee.

"The Hobbyist Beekeeper". Mr. Alan Root, Mgr., A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

"The Terramycin Goblins" by Dr. T. A. Gochbauer, University of Minnesota.

6:30 p.m. Meeting of Board of Managers in Hotel Rogers.

Thursday, November 7

Honey Production by Mrs. Harriet Grace, Director American Honey Institute.

100 Years of Wisconsin Beekeeping and the State Beekeepers Association by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

"What I have learned about wintering bees" by Rev. DeCleen, Brussels, Wis.

1:30 p.m. Business meeting. High lights of the convention.

6:30 p.m. Annual banquet. Master of ceremonies, Mr. Alan Root.

Coronation of Honey Queen. Guest speaker will be Mr. D. N. McDowell, Director Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

A contented wife is one who can't think of a better man she could have married. (Sharon Reporter)

Some babies are born to rule. The rest are boys. (Bruce Newsletter)

OCTOBER WITH THE BEES

It's time to insure your bees for winter. That means to check them to see that each colony has sufficient honey in the right location so it will not starve.

Many colonies in Wisconsin starve each winter because the cluster is too small. Small clusters cannot move onto stores in cold weather when the honey within the cluster has been consumed. A large cluster may use stores rapidly in January and February when brood rearing begins and then starve in February and March. Those are the best colonies and will make the largest honey crop next year. Be sure they have lots of honey in the right place—where the cluster can cover honey all winter long.

Results this past year again indicate that beekeepers who left plenty of honey and pollen for large clusters last winter, had rapid spring buildup and large populations in June and July. Those colonies produced good crops. Others that did not have enough honey or pollen dwindled in population and then built up on the clover honey flow, producing only small yields for the beekeeper.

An upper entrance, a 1 inch or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch auger hole just below the upper hand hold is valuable. The lower entrances often clog with dead bees and so that flight is difficult.

The upper auger hole entrance not only serves as a flight entrance but also for the escape of moisture-laden air. Winter flights on sunny days are valuable because, if the bees can fly, those infected with nosema will be lost and not infect healthy bees. See that each colony has sunshine in winter and good air drainage.

**Women's Auxiliary Meeting — Wisconsin Beekeepers Association
1st Lutheran Church, Corner Center and Mackie St.
BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN, NOVEMBER 6-7, 1957**

Wednesday, November 6

10:00 A.M. Call to order by President, Mrs. Henry Piechowski.

10:30 A.M. Speaker.

11:00 A.M. Business meeting and election of officers.

1:00 P.M. A tour of the Wis. State Prison at Waupun for all who are interested.

November 7, 1957

9:00 A.M. Demonstration by Honey Queen contestants. Winner to be announced at banquet.

Hobby Show. To be displayed on November 6 and 7. Judging will take place November 7. No limit on number of hobbies you bring. Three prizes will be offered.

HONEY COOKERY CONTEST

Class 1. Honey Angel Food Cake

Class 2. Honey Nut Brownies

Class 3. Honey Apple Cup Cakes

Prizes. Judging will be done by the merit system. A rating of excellent will receive \$1.50; very good, \$1.00; good, \$.75.

Recipes To Be Used

HONEY ANGEL FOOD: 1 teaspoon cream tartar; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; 1 cup egg whites; $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 cup cake flour; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated lemon rind.

Add cream tartar and salt to the egg whites in bowl. Beat the whites with a wire whip until they are stiff. They should move only slightly when bowl is tipped. Fold one-half the sugar slowly into the egg whites, 2 tablespoons at a time. Sift the remaining sugar with flour and add later. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey must be warmed so that it will be thin and will pour in a fine stream over the egg whites as the egg whites are folded in after the honey is added. Fold in flour and sugar mixture, sifting $\frac{1}{4}$ cup over the whites at a time. Add grated lemon rind. Pour mixture into angel food pan and bake at temperature of 300°F. for 50 minutes. Those that have Old Favorite Honey Recipes can find this on page 14.

HONEY NUT BROWNIES: $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening; 2 sq. chocolate; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey; 1 teaspoon vanilla; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour (sifted with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder); $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt and 1 cup chopped nuts.

Melt shortening and chocolate together. Add honey, vanilla, sugar and beaten eggs. Sift flour, baking powder and salt, also nuts. Add this to first mixture. Bake in a shallow pan which has been lined with well greased waxed paper in a slow oven, 300°F. for 45 minutes. Old Favorite Recipe Book, page 31.

HONEY APPLE CUP CAKES: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar; $\frac{3}{4}$ cup honey; 2 eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup apple sauce or 1 cup raw apple grated; 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and 1 cup chopped nuts.

Cream shortening, sugar and honey. Add beaten eggs and apple. Add baking powder, salt, flour and nuts, stirring only enough to moisten flour. Bake in muffin tins 20 to 25 minutes.

Committee Members

Honey Baking Committee: Mrs. Louis Moser, Lowell; Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Hustisford.

Hostess Committee: Mrs. Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Mrs. Felix Elsinger, Knowles.

Nominating Committee: Mrs. A. J. Schultz, Ripon; Mrs. Carl Brickbauer, Cascade.

Auditing Committee: Mrs. Joe Mills, Ripon; Mrs. Cornelius Meyer, Appleton; Mrs. H. W. Knight, Dalton.

Decorating Committee: Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville.

Resolution Committee: Mrs. Ivan Whiting, Roscoe, Ill.; Mrs. H. A. Schaefer.

WE REGRET

Only One More Magazine

In 1933 the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association at its annual convention again for a second time voted to affiliate with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and have Wisconsin Beekeeping as a part of Wisconsin Horticulture. The first issue in this form was published in January, 1934 and has continued until this time.

In February, 1922 the Beekeepers Association had begun issuing a supplement to Wisconsin Horticulture called Wisconsin Beekeeping. This was continued until December, 1923. Mr. H. L. McMurray was hired in 1919 as the first Extension Specialist in beekeeping for Wisconsin.

In January, 1924 the Association decided to publish Wisconsin Beekeeping as a separate magazine. This was continued until 1933.

The last Legislature failed to appropriate enough funds to continue the work of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society as in the past. It has been decided to publish the regular issue for 1957—up until November (we have not had a December issue for some years). Therefore, next month we will have to say goodby.

From 1933 to 1957 is a period of 24 years during which time this editor has written articles and edited this portion of the magazine in each issue of Wisconsin Horticulture. It is a long time and it has been interesting. We have enjoyed the friendship of many beekeepers around the state; enjoyed speaking at many state, district, and county meetings. We have prepared motion picture films and many colored slides on beekeeping during those years. Incidentally, at the same time we learned a great deal about beekeeping from managing our own 150 to 200 colonies and to the very wonderful association with the staff of the Central State Bee Culture Laboratory for whom we have great re-

spect and also appreciation for the wonderful work they are doing. Beekeepers should not fail to take advantage of the information being gained by this laboratory devoted to research in improved methods of honey production in the northern states.

NEW DATA ON BEE BEHAVIOR

The following information is taken from an article reported in the "Bee World". The work was done at the Beekeeping Institute, Moscow, U. S. S. R.

"The author marked emerging bees, and these bees were watched continuously. She states that her studies and observations do not confirm Rosch's theory that the bees undertake a succession of duties according to their age. Tables give detailed results for two bees, including their daily activities between the ages of 5 and 28 days.

Before beginning field work, the same bee looked after the queen, and the brood, built combs, fed other bees, and was fed by them. The tables show a great variation in the sequence of these duties; they also show that the bees may return to a task done at an earlier age, and some duties may be missed altogether by an individual bee. The start of field work did not appear to depend on age.

The development of the appropriate glands was not a reliable indication of the activity of a bee; for instance the wax glands attain their full size about the 12th day of the bee's life, yet bees 3 days old could secrete wax.

The author concludes that the work in the hive is determined by the colony's needs. The more need there is for a certain kind of work, the stronger is the stimulus to do it, and the greater the number of bees which react to this stimulus."

(From Virginia Beekeeping News)

Some Early History

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association was first organized in 1885. However, the Northeast Wisconsin Beekeepers Association was organized at Appleton, on April 11, 1878, and a brief account of its proceedings is of interest. The first officers were: President, A. H. Hart, Appleton; Vice President, R. Bishop, Sherwood; Secretary, Mrs. Frances Dunham, DePere; Treasurer, J. L. Kittell, Menasha.

The following reports were given at the first meeting:

"Mr. Bishop produced from 58 colonies, in the spring, 9,000 lbs. of honey; 4,300 box, 3,000 extracted. Wintered in house.

"Mr. Potter, of Calumet Co., obtained 350 lbs. from one hive; 260 lbs. comb, 90 lbs. extracted. Bees not allowed to swarm. He wintered in house, with wire-cloth over the entrance. Counted 30 dead bees, in the spring, from 1 hive.

The Second Annual Convention

The second meeting of the Association was held May 27-28, 1879, in Philip Laun's house, Hartford, Wisconsin.

At this meeting it was suggested changing the Northeastern Association to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, but no action was taken on the question.

Wintering Problems Discussed

One of the principal topics at the early conventions was on the question of how and where to winter bees. In 1879 a Mr. Guenther reported he wintered 600 colonies and lost 8. In 1880 he wintered 700 and lost 11. He used wool and cotton quilts over the frames. However, in his talk on the question he said that the most important thing was **strict attention to fall management**. If the bees were not raising brood in September, he fed them 9 lbs. of honey, and thereby produced three frames of brood. **Spring dwindling was due to poor fall management**. He used a **one inch auger hole** above the entrance so that the bees could get air even if the lower entrance became clogged. He averaged from 220

to 250 pounds of extracted honey per colony.

There was much discussion on cellar versus outdoor wintering. Chaff hives on summer stands were favored by some, while many others favored cellar wintering. Upward ventilation for the hives was also discussed.

Heavy Winter Losses; History Repeats Itself

On May 4th, 1880, the convention was held at Waupun, and A. A. Winslow, New Holstein, was elected president.

At the convention in 1881, held October 11, at Pewaukee, the principal topic of discussion was, "What caused the great loss last winter?" Those reporting stated that starvation was the principal cause, many adding that this was strange because they had fed them as well as usual in fall. It is interesting to note that exactly the same topic was discussed, and the same conditions prevailed during the past year, 1942-43.

Large Crops Produced

Some of the reports of 65 years ago showed that large crops were obtained by beekeepers. This is interesting because the honey extractor had only been invented about 12 years before and movable frame hives had not been known for very many years longer. At the Pewaukee convention S. E. Gernon reported that 30 colonies and 6 nuclei produced 3,400 combs of honey, 800 pounds of extracted honey, and an increase was made to 68 colonies.

In 1879 a Mr. Hodgson reported that he had built a bee house with wall 18 inches thick, filled with shavings. He considered the house a failure because he lost 25 out of 100 colonies. Poor fall preparation of the colonies was given as the cause, however, which is much the same as is being said today.

First Meeting Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association—1885

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association was organized in the State Capitol, Madison, February 6, 1885. The

first officers were: President, C. A. Hatch, Richland Center; First Vice-President, George Grimm, Jefferson; Secretary, Dr. J. W. Vance, Madison.

For many years to come the organization was to meet the first week in February in the State Capitol, Madison. There was often a very good attendance. In 1890, for example, we find that 100 were present, and speakers included such prominent men as A. I. Root of Medina, Ohio, and Dr. C. C. Miller of Marengo, Illinois.

At the 1886 convention the number of colonies reported by the census for Wisconsin was 51,917, and the honey crop was set at 1,432,700 pounds.

Italian Queens Imported in Early Days

In the June, 1868, issue of American Bee Journal, we find a full page advertisement by Adam Grimm of Jefferson, Wis., containing the following statements: "Due to great losses, will sell only after June 1, 1868, 10 imported queens of \$30.00 each." He offered Italian queens of his own raising at \$12.00 each after June 20, 1868. He stated there were no other bees within 3 miles of his yard and so assumed they must be pure. We know today that drones travel much farther than that.

Mr. Grimm also offered queens imported "from Prof. Mano's Apiary" at \$10.00 in July.

Mr. Grimm is reported to have had more than 1,000 colonies in those early days.

THE HONEY CROP

Notes from the September 6 Honey Market Newsletter by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (condensed). "Honey yields have been very irregular. In California yields are less than last year. Yields in Colorado variable. Crop in Utah has been spotted. In Iowa over-all crop less than last year. In some of the East Central and North Central states, yields are not up to what was expected earlier".

Wisconsin: From all indications, the flow will be about equal to last year. Western Wisconsin had favorable yields although the crop will not be as large as expected earlier. A fall flow is not ex-

pected. Some colonies are bringing in pollen but very little honey has been stored in the brood chambers for winter feed.

The Market. The Chicago market quotes mid-west 60 lb. cans of white clover at 15 to 15½c per lb. delivered. The bulletin states: the honey market was considered unsettled. Mid-western prices range from 12½ to 14c per lb. for white table honey.

Exports of Honey

A recent U.S.D.A. report states that 18,240,111 lbs. of honey were exported in 1956. West Germany received the largest amounts, 7,701,897 lbs.; Canada purchased 3½ million lbs.; The Netherlands, 2½ million lbs.; Belgium and Luxemburg, just under 2 million lbs.; Switzerland, almost 1 million lbs.; France, just over ½ million lbs.; Italy, ¼ million lbs.

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2 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 12	1.00	.90
1 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.45	1.20
½ lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.15	1.10
2½ lb. Square Jars for chunk honey, carton of 12	1.31	
Sample mailing bottle—18c each	\$1.75 per doz.	

FIVE GALLON OR SIXTY POUND CAN

	Price
60 lb. Square Cans in bulk, each ..	\$.68
60 lb. Square Cans per carton of 24	17.25
60 lb. Square Can per carton of 16	11.50

Prices subject to change without notice

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ELECTRONIC SWARM PREDICTION

E. F. Woods, and E. F. Birch, England, record the presence in the hive of a "warble" in the band 230-290 c.p.s.; it can be detected by an instrument (Apidictor) consisting of microphone, amplifier and meter (or headphones). This warble is present in the following circumstances: impending swarming, impending supercedure, drone breeding, queen failure, or congestion leading to reduced laying. It is claimed that these conditions can be detected with almost complete certainty by using the Apidictor.

Failures in predicting swarming have occurred, the warble note having been absent immediately before the swarm was due to emerge. A tentative suggestion is made that the warble occurs in the absence of some substance produced by the queen; this substance may be provided by the immature queens in the queen cells, resulting in the cessation of warbling.



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November, 1957

ANNUAL MEETING

Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association
Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
December 4-5-6, 1957

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee on December 4-5-6 with a short course beginning at noon on the first day.

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	Used ladders
	Used Cider Press

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Our Apple Baking Contest

"How to Bake Apples" was the topic on many television shows during September and early October during the Wisconsin Apple Institute's Apple Baking Contest.

Twelve County Fruit Grower's Associations had appointed committees to conduct county contests. Some of these resulted in considerable local publicity when names and pictures of contestants were featured in newspapers and their recipes printed.

The twelve counties holding contest were divided into two regions, the Northeastern and Southeastern Regions. The Northern Regional Contest was held at Green Bay on the Helen Day program, WBAY-TV on September 18 as a television Cooking School. The winners were: First Prize, Miss Janice Zimmerman of

Manitowoc County; Second Prize, Mrs. Henry Renn, of Calumet County; Third Prize, Mrs. Allen Yahr of Washington County. Other contestants were Mrs. Albert Conjurske of Door County; Mrs. Arno Voss of Sheboygan County; Miss Darlene Jeske of Outagamie County.

Southern Regional Contest

The Southern Regional Contest was held over three Madison television stations:—on the Luella Mortenson show over WKOW (channel 27); on the Carson Gulley show, "What's Cooking"?, WMTV-TV (33); and on the Bill Groves Farm show on WISC-TV (3).

The winners in the Southern Regional Contests were: First Prize, Mrs. Delbert Klussendorf of Waukesha County; Second Prize, Mrs. Harold Pipkorn of Ozaukee County; Third Prize, Mrs. Wal-



The finals in the Wisconsin Apple Baking Contest held on WTMJ-TV on October 4. From left: Mrs. Delbert Klussendorf, Route 2, Box 132F, Waukesha, the winner. Mr. LeRoy Meyer, President Wisconsin Apple Institute. Mrs. Breta Griem, Director of show "What's New in the Kitchen?" Miss Janice Zimmerman, Cleveland, Manitowoc County, who won second place.

ter Spangenberg of Racine County. Other contestants were Miss Carol Cikanek of Rock County; Mrs. Richard Semrad of Milwaukee County; Miss Laura Beane of Jefferson County.

The State Contest

The final of the State Contest between the winners of the two regions was held on the Breta Griem show on WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee on Friday, October 4.

State Winners

The State winners were: First Prize, Mrs. Delbert Klussendorf of Waukesha County; Second Prize, Miss Janice Zimmerman of Manitowoc County.

On each of the television shows the varieties of apples used were featured. The contestants discussed apple varieties and their uses; the varieties in season at this time and practically all of them mentioned that they preferred — and their families preferred, products made of **mature** apples in season. They all preferred the leading varieties of Wisconsin apples for cooking. Several stated that all Wisconsin apples, with the possible exception of Delicious, are good for pies, sauces, baked apples, etc. when they are mature and at their best quality.

One can hardly appreciate the value of television shows to the industry. However, we get some idea when it is stated that certain of the larger stations have a potential listening audience of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million homemakers.

DO CONSUMERS LIKE GREEN APPLES?

The three judges who judged the finals in the State Apple Baking Contest over the Breta Griem show, WTMJ-TV on October 4 were unanimous in scoring the baked apples made by Mrs. Delbert Klussendorf of Waukesha County who won first place, much higher than the apple of Miss Janice Zimmerman of Manitowoc County. Since the score for the finished product was 66% of the total, naturally Mrs. Klussendorf won. The judges commented upon this after the award was made and asked why one tasted so much better than the other. On inquiry, we found that Mrs. Klussendorf had used a mature McIntosh which would be of good quality produced

in Waukesha County while Janice Zimmerman had used a Cortland produced in Manitowoc County which was not mature.

Thereby we learn a lesson: you can't make a good product out of green apples. We might well ask the question: is the drop in consumption of apples of something like 20 pounds per person in the United States since the 1920's due to competition of other fruits and to some extent because we so often sell consumers immature apples which they don't like after they buy them. Taste tests in many places have indicated that only one person out of 25 said they liked a product, whether it is sauce, pie, or baked apples, made out of immature apples. About 23 out of 25 like best a product made of the same kind of apples they like to eat—with the exception of Delicious.

We find that consumers do not know when apples mature. Charts don't help because they don't read them. A program of education should be carried on each fall urging people to ask for ripe apples. The fact that they will try to buy Delicious in early September doesn't mean they are going to like to eat them after they get them—they won't. How many times have you seen a fruit grower pick an apple, cut out a slice and taste it, and if it is green, throw it away? How can we expect the consumer to do differently?

THE VALUE OF APPLE TREES

In the September issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, page 390, we published a schedule for evaluating apple trees in cases when damage occurs from fire, etc. We find an important statement was omitted in that no value was given from the 9th to the 20th year.

The correct statement as made by a committee of the Illinois Horticultural Society is as follows.

"In the case of apple trees the value is set at \$3.00 per year up to the age of 9 years and an increase of \$1.00 per year from 9-20 years. No increase in value from 20-25 years and then a decrease in value of \$1.00 per year from age 25 on."

PRIZE WINNING BAKED APPLE RECIPE

Mrs. Delbert Klussendorf of Waukesha won the state championship in the Appie Baking Contest sponsored by the Wisconsin Apple Institute. She won first in the demonstration in the Southern Regional Contest over a Madison television station and again in the finals over WTMJ-TV.

Here is the recipe she used with mature McIntosh apples.

- 4 medium sized apples
- 1 c. water
- ½ c. sugar
- 10 - 12 light carmel candies
- 2 - 3 T. heavy cream
cocoanut or chopped nuts

Prepare syrup by heating sugar and water until sugar is thoroughly dissolved.

Wash apples, remove blossom end and core. Do not core all way through. Score apple by making a cut through the skin all the way around the apple about one-third of the way from top. (This permits steam to escape, at the same time helps the apple to keep its shape).

Place the apples in a baking pan or dish and pour the hot syrup in the cavity of the apple; the remainder in the bottom of pan. Place cover on dish slightly ajar so apple will keep better color. Bake at 350 degrees F for 20 minutes.

Remove apples from oven and pour syrup out of the cavities of the apples. Fill the cavity with caramel filling made by heating caramel candies and cream over hot water until soft. Sprinkle cocoanut or chopped nuts over caramel sauce in apple, leaving the syrup in bottom of pan. Return to oven **uncovered** and continue baking at 350 degrees for about 40 minutes or until done.

OUR OLDEST LIVING PRESIDENT

We salute in this, our last issue, the oldest living President of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Mr. N. A. Rasmussen, Rasmussen's Nursery and Fruit Farm, Oshkosh.

Mr. Rasmussen was born in Denmark in 1874 and came direct to Oshkosh in 1880. He is a charter member of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society, life member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, was

president of the Society for five consecutive years, being elected in 1915. He was a member of the committee on trial orchards and demonstrations from 1912-1920, the most active committee of the Society during that time.

Mr. Rasmussen did outstanding work as a Farmers' Institute speaker for many years. He served as Superintendent of Horticulture at the State Fair for 15 years and was Superintendent of Horticulture at the Winnebago County Fair from the time of its organization until 1933.

The honorary recognition certificate of the Society was awarded to Mr. Rasmussen in 1938 as a prominent nurseryman and fruit grower of Oshkosh and for services to horticulture throughout the state.

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Early Fruit Growing

One of the problems of early Wisconsin fruit growers was to find varieties that could survive the most severe winter. Periodically many varieties which had been planted at considerable expense were killed by a disastrous winter. We read in the history of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society that severe winters occurred in 1856-57; 1872-73 and again in 1884-85. Severe winters led to the introduction of Russian varieties which were very hardy but of poor quality. They lost favor in the 1880's when better quality varieties were introduced. Commenting upon the winter killing of fruit varieties in 1886, Professor Wm. Trelease, for several years secretary of the Horticultural Society and first Professor of Botany and Horticulture at the University said: "From the wrecks of old orchards will be saved a small percentage of truly hardy varieties. With these as a basis, new orchards must be constructed. Let our fruit list be cut down to a statement of what we know to be hardy and then reconstructed on new experience".

The First Trial Orchards in 1890

At the summer convention of the Society in 1890, Prof. E. S. Goff, Chairman of the Dept. of Horticulture at the University stated he had met with the officers of the Horticultural Society and it had been decided to establish three trial stations and to act in conjunction with the Experiment Station in Madison. One of these was located on the farm of A. L. Hatch of Ithaca; one with M. A. Thayer of Sparta; and the third with Mr. F. A. Harden of Weyauwega.

That fruit testing stations were needed can be seen by the names of the varieties planted at the three "trial orchards" as they were later called.

Apples: Arabian, Baraboo, Barloff, Bell Pippin, Berlin, Borsdorf, Crocker, Duchess, Duchess No. 2, Fameuse, Forest, Glass Green, Gold Drop, Hartshorn, Hebbelwhite, Hoadley, Jenney, Johnson's Seedling, Kesha, Lewis, Lewis Blush, Long Arcade, Longfield, Manning's Blush,

Manning's Red, Mary and 28 others. Of these only Northwestern Greening, Patten's Greening, Transparent, Whitney, Windsor Chief and Wolf River are known today.

Here are the strawberry varieties listed—have you ever heard of them? Crawford, Edgar Queen, Eureka, Great Pacific, Shuster's Gem, Thompson's Nos. 1 to 26, Tippecanoe, Viola and Yale. Pears: Besseminka, Idaho, Sapouganke.

Topworking

At the annual convention in 1891 Mr. A. J. Phillips, an officer of the Society, recommended top working. He said: "I have learned that topworking trees, done above the crotches, on a good, hardy stock will outlast the same varieties on their own stocks by at least 25 per cent. The Virginia crab is the best and most vigorous stalk I have tried.

Increased Interest in Horticulture

Increased interest in horticulture was noted in 1893. Mr. B. S. Hoxie of Evansville, then secretary of the Society, said in his annual report: "It is very gratifying for your secretary to be able to report greatly increased interest in horticulture for our state. Four or five years ago horticulture hardly dared to ask a place in the program of the Farmers' Institutes. Now at almost every Institute the subject is up for favorable discussion, and at many an entire session is devoted to this branch of agriculture".

Spraying Experiments

The first convention paper on spraying was given at a meeting at Baraboo in June, 1892 by Prof. E. S. Goff who remarked: "When we commenced spraying early in the season we were successful; when late, we were not so successful. We tried two new mixtures—at least they were new to us. We found the Bordeaux mixture better than hyposulphite of soda".

Mixture Used For Scab

Mr. A. L. Hatch of Ithaca then outlined the method in which the spraying

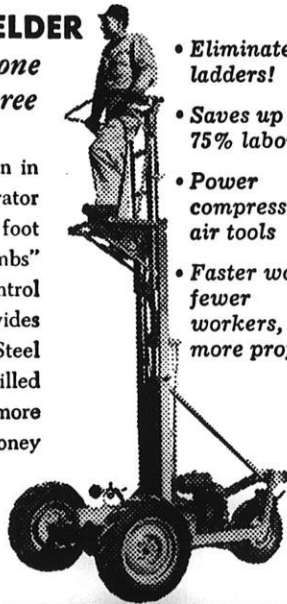
PRUNE (or PICK) 20 FOOT TREES WITHOUT LADDERS

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experiments were carried on in his orchard. We give his remarks in part: "I have this year (1892) sprayed my orchard of twenty-five acres twice. The apparatus used is a barrel laid down sideways. I use a No. 2 tripod pump with an automatic stirrer attached to the handle of the pump, so that every stroke of the pump stirs the mixture. This year I have used Bordeaux mixture as a basis and put five gallons of water to five pounds of blue vitriol. I put in Paris green of which the amount most satisfactory was six ounces to a barrel. In using London purple or Paris green the lime you put in will prevent injury to foliage which would otherwise result. It is very essential to keep this mixture constantly stirring. The second spraying I did after the petals had fallen. Of course this summer has been the worst for fungus we have ever had. It takes one gallon of mixture to spray a tree of from twelve to fourteen feet in diameter that will bear ten to twelve bushels of apples. You can buy blue vitriol for five cents per pound by the barrel; in less quantities for eight cents.

"Professor Goff has not told you half of what he has done. We are just on the threshold of the possibilities of spraying, and I expect the time will come when every farmer will have his own spraying apparatus. Insects are becoming more numerous all the time and we shall need to spray more".

Dwarf Apple Trees in 1897

At the meeting of the Society in February, 1897, held in Madison, Mr. S. H. Marshall of Madison presented a paper on "What I Have Learned of the Dwarf Apple".

In this paper Mr. Marshall reports visiting the nursery on the experiment station farm at Madison in 1896 with Prof. E. S. Goff. He found six dwarf apple trees, not over five feet high, planted four years previously, each tree bearing from half a peck to half a bushel of very nice looking apples.

"The Paradise apple which furnished the stock upon which the smallest of the dwarf apples are grown, seems to be the only stock successfully used in this country".

For a while there was great interest in dwarf apple trees and a bulletin was issued in 1897 by the New York Experiment Station on the use of English root stocks notably Malling IX for fully dwarfing effect. A little later though we find a report at one of the conventions which reads as follows: Mr. A. G. Tuttle stated that the growing of the dwarf apple on Paradise stock was tried 40 years ago here. The first hard winter that came along killed every dwarf tree that grew in this state and the trial was never repeated.

The Trial Orchard Work

From 1897 until 1913 the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society established additional trial and demonstration orchards at regular intervals. Many facts were learned from these stations which could be applied to the part of the state in which the trial orchard was located.

Orchards were established as follows: Wausau, Marathon county, 10 acres in 1897; Poplar, Douglas county, 7 acres in 1904; Maple, Douglas county, 3 acres in 1906; Manitowoc, Manitowoc county, 6 acres in 1907; Gays Mills, Crawford county, 8 acres (1A Grapes) in 1907; Whitehall, Trempealeau county, 5 acres in 1908; Lake Geneva, Walworth county, 8 acres in 1908; Sparta, Monroe county, 1 acre (Grape Section) in 1908; Pewaukee, Waukesha county, 3 acres in 1912; Baraboo, Sauk county, 3 acres in 1912; Holcombe, Chippewa county, 3 acres in 1913.

The spare tire around your waist is the most expensive one you can buy. (Cuba City News-Herald)

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News Items

NEW APPLE NAMED CONNELL RED

On October 4th a new Wisconsin apple was named—the **Connell Red**, a beautiful high quality apple originated at the Connell Orchards, Menomonie, Wis. In the ceremony of naming the apple, the following took part: Professor W. H. Alderman, former Chief Dept. of Horticulture, University of Minnesota; Professor, Leon Snyder, present Chief; Professor O. B. Combs, Chairman Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin; Professor George Klingbeil and William F. Connell.

Connell Red is a hardy variety, having withstood temperatures of 40 below zero at Menomonie. Trees have been produced in volume by a number of nurseries in the country and will be distributed by Connell, Schneider, Connell, Inc., Box 89, Menomonie, Wis.

Among the good qualities of the apple is long storage life—it keeps 30 to 75 days longer than Delicious and may be stored for April, May and June markets. It retains its delightful flavor and does not become mealy or breakdown. The variety bears the patent No. 1602.

HOW APPLES WERE MARKETED IN THE EARLY DAYS

Just 64 years ago, in 1893, the annual report of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society contained a paper entitled "Wisconsin Apples and How to Market Them" by A. L. Hatch of Ithaca given June 29, 1892 at Baraboo during the summer convention:

"Those who do not have wagons with springs may market by putting straw in the bottom of the wagon box, then raising the box and putting a bundle of hay or straw under the box; this will do away with a large part of the jar. Sort as they are picked, put them into barrels; face up the barrel with fine apples; shake the apples down well every time you put in a half bushel. If you have good, careful pickers and superintend the work yourself, it will be very rare that wormy or defective apples will go in. Ap-

ples properly picked and packed are half sold.

"It is better for the grower to sell direct to those who use them; that is, direct to consumers; in that way you would ship on orders. If we ship into Chicago we are dealing mostly with men who handle the fruit".

CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES

As Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and as Editor of Wisconsin Horticulture for the past 30 years, Mr. Henry J. Rahmlow has rendered an outstanding service to the people of Wisconsin. We in the Department of Horticulture join his many friends throughout the state in extending congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. Rahmlow's retirement marks the end of a long and successful career in the service of Wisconsin horticulture. These contributions have influenced and will continue to influence for many years the lives of citizens throughout the state.

We extend to both Mr. and Mrs. Rahmlow our very best wishes for good health and happiness in the years ahead.

O. B. Combs; Professor and Chairman
Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Wis.

JAMES LIVINGSTONE

James Livingstone of Brown Deer for many years Superintendent of the Holton and Hunkel Nursery in that village passed away at the age of 85 on September 16, 1957.

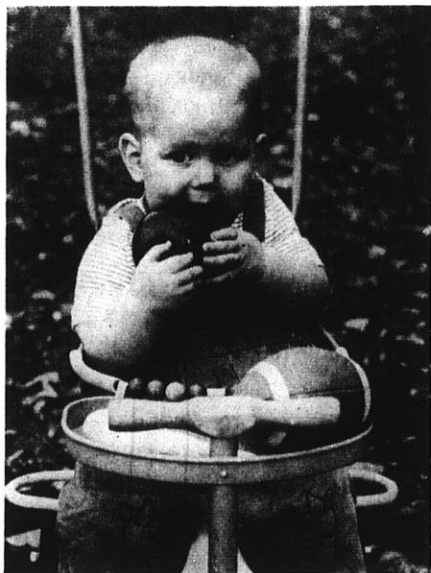
Mr. Livingstone is a past President and Board Member of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. He received the honorary recognition of the Society in November of 1935 for contributions to horticulture in this state.

Mr. Livingstone had a vast knowledge of horticulture and experiences in many fields. To know Mr. Livingstone was to like him. He was always ready to give others information about growing plants successfully.

Our Honor Roll

LIST OF MEMBERS HAVING RECEIVED HONORARY RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE

- 1929 *H. H. Harrie, Warrens
John F. Hauser, Bayfield
*Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville
- 1930 *Louis G. Kellogg, Ripon
*E. S. Sullivan, Alma Center
*William Knight, Bayfield
- 1931 *Frederick Cranefield
Wm. P. Longland, Lake Geneva
C. B. Whitnall, Milwaukee
- 1932 *Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson, Lake Geneva
*Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis
- 1933 *Huron H. Smith, Milwaukee
- 1934 *H. C. Christensen, Oshkosh
*Axel Johnson, Lake Geneva
*W. J. Moyle, Union Grove
- 1935 James Livingstone, Milwaukee
- 1936 *Mrs. E. L. Roloff, Madison
*A. W. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay
- 1937 *D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay
J. G. Moore, Madison
- 1968 N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh
- 1939 *Walter J. Kohler, Kohler
- 1940 William G. McKay, Madison
*Peter C. Swartz, Waukesha
- 1941 Arthur K. Bassett, Baraboo
*William A. Toole, Baraboo
- 1942 Ray H. Roberts, Madison
Arthur J. Schultz, Ripon
- 1943 J. Earl Leverich, Sparta
Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee
- 1944 C. J. Telfer, Green Bay
S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay
- 1945 Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls
*Conrad Kuehner, Madison
- 1946 W. H. Alderman, St. Paul, Minn.
*Geo. H. Scheer, Sheboygan
- 1947 Charles D. Rosa, Gays Mills
Joseph C. Schubert, Gays Mills
- 1948 Charles L. Fluke, Madison
George W. Keitt, Madison
- 1949 Anna Joachim Rasmussen, Oshkosh
Norma Matthaeus St. Clair, Pewaukee
- 1950 *Karl S. Reynolds
- Donald W. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay
- 1951 Henry J. Rahmlow, Madison
Ernest L. Chambers, Madison
- 1952 Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee
Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc
- 1953 Mr. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein
Mr. E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson
Mr. J. F. Swartz, Kenosha
- 1954 Mr. Fred Sacia, Galesville
Prof. J. D. Winter, St. Paul, Minn.
- 1955 Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo
William F. Connell, Menomonie
- 1956 Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg
R. L. Marken, Kenosha
- 1957 S. S. Mathisen, Milwaukee
Hugo G. Klumb, Racine
Leland C. Shaw, Milton
*Deceased



START 'EM YOUNG

Little Steven Haltvick tried his best to eat a large Cortland apple at the Horticulture Department picnic in one of Madison's parks on October 13. Steven is the son of Ernest Haltvick, assistant Superintendent of the Peninsula Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay.

Berries and Vegetables

OFFICERS

Pres.....Gerald Fieldhouse,
Dodgeville
Vice Pres....Clarence Greiling, 900
S. Main Blvd., Green Bay
2nd Vice Pres....Chris Olson, Berlin
Sec. Treas....E. L. White, Box 147,
Ft. Atkinson

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

DIRECTORS: Harry Barlament, Green Bay; G. E. Fieldhouse, Dodgeville; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mrs. Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Miss Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Chris Olson, Berlin; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; F. J. Long, Clintonville; John Viets, Baraboo.

Berry Growers Meet

The annual fall meeting of the Wisconsin Berry Growers Association at Fond du Lac on October 30 was one of the best ever, with an attendance of about 50.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President Chris Olson, Berlin; 1st Vice-Pres. Clarence Greiling, Green Bay; 2nd Vice-Pres. Floyd Burchell, De Pere; Secretary-Treasurer E. A. White, Ft. Atkinson.

New directors for three years are: Floyd Burchell, De Pere; Fred Gygax, Waukesha; and Philip Erickson, Baileys Harbor.

It was voted to accept the invitation of William Rogan, County Agent in Waukesha to hold the spring meeting in late February in Waukesha in connection with an extension strawberry meeting.

The summer meeting will be held at De Pere and Green Bay with Floyd Burchell, Harry Barlament and Clarence Greiling as hosts. The date selected was Tuesday, June 17.

Dr. Frank Gilbert of the Experiment Station at Sturgeon Bay reported that highest yielding varieties in 1957 were: Wisconsin 537; Sharon; Pocohontas; and Catskill.

Growers reported considerable leaf spot in 1957 and stated that Captan was not satisfactory for control. It will be necessary to try other materials such as fixed copper in sprays or dusts.

Many growers are using the "pick your own" method for marketing and are quite pleased with it.

A complete spray program for insect and disease control of strawberries is becoming recognized as essential for good production.

Excellent talks were given by H. E.

Haliday and George Kilngbell of Madison; growers Harry Barlament, Green Bay; Gerald Hipp, Janesville; Gerald Fieldhouse, Dodgeville and others.

According to Dr. F. A. Gilbert the most productive strawberry varieties at the Peninsula Branch Station in 1957 were Wisconsin 537, Catskill, Pocohontas, Midland, Sparkle and Robinson.

STRAWBERRY GROWING EXPERIENCES

By Freda Schroeder, Loyal, Wis.

I have found that Humus is most important in growing strawberries. Also it is important to "make friends with your land". We carried on a spraying schedule as outlined in a spring issue of Wisconsin Horticulture and had excellent results—no leaf spot or insect injury. Our yield exceeded anything we have had for 10 years.

In 1954 I planted Sudan grass and soy beans for organic matter. The grass grew about 3 ft. high. We plowed it under, then planted cabbage and found that it must have had a toxic effect because the cabbage plants turned brown.

I planted strawberry variety "D" received from Dr. R. H. Roberts and find that it is excellent and should be given a trial by every strawberry grower. It is a beautiful sight at flowering time, and I counted from 13 to 23 berries on each stem. I sent some of this variety to Chicago and "D" was more than outstanding; flavor excellent.

I still like the Early June raspberry. The yield was terrific this year. I received the variety from Professor J. G. Moore of the Department of Horticulture some years ago. I find it is more resistant to anthracnose than the other varieties that I have.

November in The *Berry Patch*

With George Klingbeil



The past few years the pages of Wisconsin Horticulture have been used by me to get information on the subject of fruit production to its readers. It is with regret that I will lose the opportunity to use this magazine, at least in its present form, for this service. Certainly your desire to get information about fruit production and answers to your questions will not cease with this issue. A good source of information is your county agricultural agent usually located in the county court house building, or send your inquiries directly to me at the Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin. Another source of information is the state radio network which presents weekly programs on horticultural subjects. Both the Noonday Farm Program and the Homemakers Program have such programs. For a program schedule write WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The county agents have a large selection of agricultural bulletins that are available free.

For Berry Growers

Berry Growers will be interested to know that both the Kemnetz Nursery, Cumberland, Wisconsin and Gilbert Brooks, Plainfield, Wisconsin, the two growers of foundation stock for the Wisconsin strawberry plant improvement program, fumigated 2½ acres each for nematode control.

This means that substantially virus free plants will be grown in nematode free soil until they reach nurserymen. Fumigation was done under supervision of Vernon Perry, U.S.D.A. Nematologist and G. C. Klingbeil, Horticulture.

As to berry size, Jerseybelle was the largest fruited variety, followed by Robinson, Red Star, Catskill, Wisconsin 214 and Thomas. Jerseybelle maintained its size well for the first four pickings as did Robinson. Red Star, Catskill and Thomas held size well for three pickings. Sparkle tapered off slowly as the season progressed. These tests along with many others will be continued for several years.

TO THE EDITOR

Your printed heart now goes to rest
With this the final issue
From all your friends along the way
These words "Indeed we'll miss you."

By Mrs. Frank Ermenc, Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Red Raspberry Plants

Located on beautiful, cool Lake Superior. These plants are dormant **IN the ground, from late October, thru early May.** Order now and plant in the fall for best results.

E. J. BRYAN NURSERY
Washburn, Wisconsin

MOULTON IRRIGATION COMPANY

Represented by

H. D. Roberts

Black River Falls, Wis.

Growing Better Vegetables

By John Schoenemann



WISCONSIN LEADS IN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Many folks growing vegetables in home gardens or market gardens in Wisconsin may be surprised to learn of the very important role our state plays in vegetable production. For instance, we are the leading state in the nation in acreage of vegetables grown for processing. In the last five years Wisconsin grew an average of over 285,000 acres. This is slightly more than 16% of the total acreage of processing vegetable crops grown in the nation.

The trend in acreage of canning crops in Wisconsin has been upward for over 40 years. Annual farm value of Wisconsin's canning crops has averaged over 27 million dollars for the period 1952 to 1956.

Peas and sweet corn account for over 80 percent of Wisconsin's canning crops acreage and 69 percent of the canning crop farm value. Around 125,000 acres of peas and 100,000 acres of sweet corn are contracted in Wisconsin annually.

Other important vegetable crops grown for processing in Wisconsin include cucumbers, cabbage, snap beans, lima beans, red beets, carrots and potatoes.

Canning crop acreage is concentrated in South Central and Eastern Wisconsin. The ten leading counties in order of acreage are Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Dane, Washington, Green Lake, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Outagamie, and Jefferson Counties.

We are important too in supplying fresh vegetables for the dinner table. Here potatoes, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, head lettuce and celery are of most importance commercially.

Head lettuce and celery are rather new in this line-up of fresh vegetables for commercial sale. These are grown on muck land in the central part of the state. Two vacuum cooling plants are being operated in this area to help insure high quality and low-cost efficient marketing.

Another interesting new crop which is produced by muckland vegetable growers is mint. Both peppermint and spearmint oils are processed by mint growers in southern Wisconsin. This is a highly specialized crop which has moved into Wisconsin chiefly because of available low-cost, disease-free organic soils in the state.

It is likely that with our potential of suitable soils and climate in the state, we will achieve an even more important place in the production of both fresh and processed vegetables for the nation's markets.

TO OUR SECRETARIES

The secretary is a person, usually female, whom the boss often tells everybody, but her, he couldn't do without.

A secretary must know how to translate the boss' rambling dictation into statements which are crisp, grammatically correct and straightforward, so that he is pretty proud of himself when he reads what he thinks he dictated.

An office boy starts at the bottom and works up.

A secretary starts as a secretary and works.

The woman's work that's never done is most likely that which she asked her husband to do. (Lafayette County News).

Gladiolus Tidings

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DIRECTORS: Fox River Valley Chapter: Dr. S. F. Darling and William R. Durdell, Appleton. Madison: John Flad and Theodore Woods, Madison. Manitowoc: Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Wm. Hachmann, Two Rivers. Marathon County: John Plum and Gordon Melang, Wausau. Sheboygan: Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel, Sheboygan. Twin City: Jerry Merchar, Marinette; Arthur Kottke, Oconto. At Large: Walter Bell, Appleton; Ralph Burdick, Edgerton; H. A. Kasten, Wausau; Al Schmidt, Two Rivers; Leland Shaw, Milton and Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay; H. J. Rahmlow, ex-officio.

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mr. Al Schmidt, Route 7
Two Rivers
Vice-Pres.-----Dr. S. F. Darling,
617 E. Alice St., Appleton
Secretary -----Mrs. Joseph Rezek,
Route 2, Manitowoc
Treasurer -----Mr. Walter Bell,
713 S. Mason St., Appleton

SOME HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was organized by a small group of gladiolus fans in Madison in 1930. The first officers were Robert C. Leitsch of Columbus, President; W. A. Sisson of Rosendale, Vice-Pres.; George C. Morris of Madison, Secretary; Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, Treasurer.

The first annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show was held in the Loraine Hotel, Madison, August 15-17, 1930. "The entire ballroom of the Hotel was filled with beautiful glads", according to the September, 1930 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

The Society has held a successful show every year since that time. In 1931 the Society affiliated with the American Gladiolus Society which later passed out of existence. It then affiliated with the New England Gladiolus Society and still later, with the North American Gladiolus Council.

When Thrips Came

In the early 1930's there were practically no insects which seriously troubled the gladiolus, but about 1935 gladiolus thrips made their appearance and for a while it was feared they would ruin the industry. However, scientists soon developed insecticide which controlled them.

By 1934 there were more shows featuring gladiolus than any other one flower in the United States. With the development of the gladiolus industry in Florida, blooms were available in the florist shops almost every month of the year.

Affiliation with the Horticultural Society

In 1931 the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society affiliated with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. The secretary of the

Horticultural Society became the corresponding secretary of the Gladiolus Society. Wisconsin Horticulture was adopted as the official magazine. The Secretary of the Horticultural Society also acted as manager of State Gladiolus Shows for more than 15 years.

Where Shows Were Held

Following the first show in Madison, shows were held in 1931 at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac; 1932 at Kohler, Wis.; 1933 at Fort Atkinson; 1934 at Municipal Bldg., Hartford; 1935 in the Field House, Madison; 1936 YMCA, Kenosha; 1937 Eagles' Club, Oshkosh; 1938 Eagles' Auditorium, Sheboygan; 1939 Ripon College Gymnasium, Ripon; 1940 High School Gymnasium, Columbus; 1941 Armory, Manitowoc; 1942 Horticultural Hall, Lake Geneva; 1943 Municipal Auditorium, Sheboygan; 1944 State Fair, Milwaukee; 1945 Recreational Hall, Kohler; 1946 Wausau; 1947 Marinette Armory, Marinette; 1948 Kohler; 1949 Beloit; 1950 (Central International) Field House, Madison; 1951 Hamilton Community Hall, Two Rivers; 1952 Wisconsin State Fair, West Allis; 1953 Two Rivers; 1954 Marathon County Park, Wausau; 1955 Lourde's Gymnasium, Marinette; 1956 (Central International) Field House, Madison; 1957 St. Mary's School Gymnasium, Appleton.

ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

With a good attendance the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society transacted a full day of business at Manitowoc on October 27. The following are the actions taken by the Board of Directors and the members.

The Treasurer's report indicated a balance of \$464.34. Income from the bulb auction was \$159.35. The committee in

charge of the state show at Appleton reported a small deficit, one-third of which was voted to be paid by the State Society. The Society voted to again affiliate with the North-American Gladiolus Council but not the N.E.G.S. A motion was passed that Article III, Section I of the constitution be changed to eliminate the affiliation with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society due to the inability of the Society to continue to offer services to gladiolus growers.

It was voted to accept the offer of the Marathon County Chapter to publish the first two issues of a Gladiolus Society bulletin to be called "Wisconsin Gladiolus Tidings." The bulletin will be mimeographed and the Gladiolus Society will pay the cost.

It was voted to accept the Marathon County Chapter's offer to have the 1958 State Gladiolus Show at Wausau in connection with the County Fair on August 16-17.

The spring meeting of the Society will be held in Sheboygan the second Sunday in April, the 13th.

Each Chapter was requested to appoint someone to send news items for "Gladiolus Tidings" to J. C. Plumb, Jr., 2610 Summer St., Wausau, Wis. Deadline for the January issue is December 15.

DIRECTORS AT LARGE elected: Archie Spatz, Schofield; Gil Thompson, Manitowoc; and Carl Knoll, Appleton.

Mr. Jerry Merchart, Marinette, was appointed custodian of gladiolus show supplies including ribbons, trophies, etc.

It was voted to discontinue special awards at the state show for such classes as largest floret, show sweepstakes, most ruffled flower, most points, etc.

A beautiful plaque was presented to Otto Kapschitzke, Jr., Sheboygan, in memory of his father, Otto Kapschitzke, Sr., as the outstanding gladiolus personage and distinguished services for over a period of many years in advancing gladiolus culture and the Society.

A trophy was also voted Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, for services to the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society covering a period of many years.

Officers Elected

Officers for 1958 were elected as follows: President, Dr. S. F. Darling, Appleton; Vice-Pres., Archie Spatz, Schofield; Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Rezek, Manitowoc; Treasurer, Walter Bell, 713 S. Mason St., Appleton. Mr. Bell requested that all dues be sent directly to him from now on. The Bulb Auction Committee appointed for the spring meeting: Chairman, Walter Axel, Route 3, Sheboygan. Send all bulbs to Otto Kapschitzke, Jr., 1710 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan.

Mr. Archie Spatz was appointed delegate to the N.A.G.C. convention in Chicago in January.

THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION

Lest there be some misunderstanding about the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society let us say that nothing has happened that would cause the Society to cease to exist. The Society was created by an act of the Legislature. Chapter 94.01 of the Wisconsin statutes states as follows: "The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society is a body corporate by that name with the general powers and privileges of a cooperation. It shall be the duty of the Society to aid in the formation and maintenance of county and local Horticultural Societies; to promote the horticultural interests of the state by holding meetings for discussion thereof; by the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and trees adapted to the soil and climate of this state, the harvesting, packing, storing and marketing of fruits and vegetables, and in other ways to advance the fruit and tree growing interests thereof." The law further defines the executive committee and the duties of the officers.

None of this has been changed. Chapter 94.01 still stands and for the present fiscal year the society was given the sum of \$4,000.00 and for the next fiscal year the sum of \$1,000.00.

The change is that the Society will not have the appropriation of \$8,500.00 next year to enable employment of a full time Secretary and office help. It

From the Editor's Desk

OUR LAST ISSUE OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

With this, the November issue, we complete exactly 30 years of editing Wisconsin Horticulture. Also it must be the last in its present form.

The Editor retires in January. We wish to thank all of you most sincerely for the gifts and good wishes we have received.

H. J. Rahmlow

THE SECRETARY HAS A BUSY YEAR

What does the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society do? The following, from the annual report to the Board of Directors gives some idea of what was done in 1957. Of course, there is a great deal of correspondence with members and records to be kept which keeps a full time stenographer very busy.

There were 3 issues of Wisconsin Horticulture with 40 pages and 7 issues with 32 pages.

The Wisconsin Apple Institute gave the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society the sum of \$1000.00 so the Secretary could carry on the apple promotion project for the Institute during the fall months.

The Secretary attended and spoke at the following meetings during the year. Fruit Growers meetings 19; Beekeepers meetings 12; Apple Institute meetings 5; Garden Club meetings 37; Berry Growers meetings 3; Gladiolus Society meetings 3; Legislative hearings 2 with many hours of conferences with legislators; Radio talks 17 (gardening and fruit); television shows 17 (largely on apple promotion); Apple Institute Meetings 5.

That makes a total of 117 appearances of various kinds.



The Rahmlow family in 1957. Front row: Lucile; grandson Greg Vitercik and the Secretary. Standing from left: Grandson, Billy Van Cleaf; son-in-law, John Vitercik and daughter Marjorie; daughter-in-law Betty and John Rahmlow; granddaughter, Kay Ellen Rahmlow. Son-in-law and son John are both in the advertising field in Milwaukee.

THE 1957 HONOR ROLL

The Society Presents Certificates of Recognition At Its Annual Convention To Three Men Who Have Rendered Distinguished Service To Horticulture.

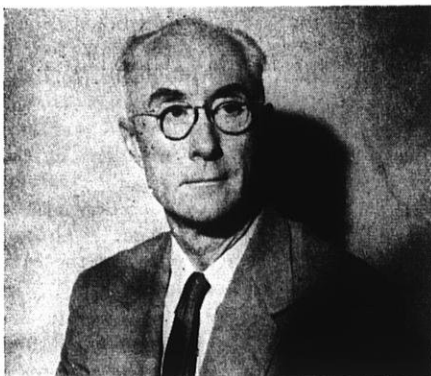
MR. SIDNEY S. MATHISEN

Sidney S. Mathisen was born in Southwestern Minnesota in 1894. After graduating from high school in three years, he went to Iowa State College and also had 15 months of work for Uncle Sam, spending nine months in France. After the armistice, he was billeted in Normandy near orchards and brought back scion wood of apples to try on the home farm where they had six acres of orchard, largely apples and small fruit. During 1921-22, he helped local fruit growers spray their orchards and handled the lime sulphur himself, hauling and unloading alone a 600 lb. barrel of lime sulphur from his Model T Ford car.

While serving as County Agent of Sheboygan County beginning in 1923, he regularly held pruning demonstrations and organized spray rings, helped farmers set out orchards, especially the one at Rocky Knoll Sanitarium in Sheboygan County. He continued the work of helping fruit growers, including organizing spray rings in Eau Claire County where he was County Agent for several years.

Mr. Mathisen came to Milwaukee County as County Agent in 1943 and has worked regularly with the fruit growers, both in orchards and with small fruits; has held many pruning demonstrations and showed many individuals how it should be done. He has been active in helping the work of the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association. He has served on the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Other offices he has held were Post Commander of the American Legion; President of the Sheboygan Falls Advancement Association; President of Plymouth Kiwanis Club; Secretary of the



Leland C. Shaw



Sidney S. Mathisen



Hugo G. Klumb

Sheboygan County Fair and its President for 5 years; Secretary of the Junior Fair at Eau Claire and the Milwaukee County Winter Fair. Has served his fourth year as Crops Superintendent for the Wisconsin State Fair and has charge of the Fruit Exhibit for the past two years. He was elected President of the Wisconsin Extension Worker's Association and Chairman and Secretary of the Older Wisconsin County Agent's Group; was Secretary for five years of the Milwaukee Farmer's Association.

Members of the Mathisen family are strong believers in fruits and vegetables in the diet, their favorite being applesauce and apple pie.

MR. LELAND C. SHAW

Professor Leland C. Shaw was born in Milton, Wisconsin in 1897. After spending some years in New Jersey, he returned to attend Milton College and after graduating and spending five years teaching in West Virginia and Indiana, accepted an appointment to the faculty of Milton College where he is still teaching. He did graduate work at the University of Wisconsin and traveled and studied in England. While Professor Shaw had raised gladiolus many years ago, he became really interested in them when he saw a fine spike of Bagdad back in 1931. He became so intrigued with its beauty that he has found himself increasingly involved ever since. He has for some years been hybridizing and growing new seedlings and one, Linda B, selected from many thousands of his seedlings reached the market.

Professor Shaw has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society for many years and was President for two years. He has been chairman of many committees of the Society, manager of several gladiolus auctions, including the large one held in connection with the New England Gladiolus Society Convention held in Milwaukee. The proceeds of these auctions always went to defray expenses of gladiolus shows.

Professor Shaw was the first President of the Southern Wisconsin-Northern

Illinois Gladiolus Society; director and editor since 1952 of their quarterly publication. He was the chairman of the executive committee in charge of the Central International Gladiolus Show at Madison in 1956.

Professor Shaw has been judging gladiolus shows since the State Show held in Lake Geneva in 1942 and has judged gladiolus exhibits at the Wisconsin State Fair for a number of years. He was a member of the 5 man committee on Accrediting Judges set up by the North American Gladiolus Council.

The honorary certificate of recognition was awarded to Professor Shaw for outstanding services of the gladiolus industry, as an officer and committee member of the Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society, and for his interest in the development and improvement of gladiolus.

MR. HUGO G. KLUMB

Mr. Hugo G. Klumb was brought up on a farm in Washington County, Wisconsin, graduating from Kewaskum High School and taught a country school near there. He entered Oshkosh Normal School, then the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1908, graduating in 1912 with a major in horticulture. His thesis was on cross pollination of apples, under Professor J. G. Moore. He became Agriculture Instructor at the Sleepy Eye, Minnesota High School and then managed the fruit farm of Dr. J. S. Reeve at Ephraim in Door County, Wisconsin.

In 1915 he taught agriculture at the Agricultural High School at Beach, North Dakota and in 1918 in the high school in Pine River, Minnesota. In 1920 he came to the Racine County Agricultural School at Rochester where he taught until 1954 when he retired. During this time, he started an orchard of about 200 apple trees.

Mr. Klumb's work in Racine County was outstanding. He not only supervised agricultural projects for the students but started 4-H Club work. In this work, he saw many neglected orchards and began to organize his students to prune and spray them. Each year he conducted an

(Continued on Page 473)

The Dahlia Page

By Dr. C. L. Fluke

With the last issue of Wisconsin Horticulture we wish to report the results that members of the Badger State Dahlia Society had at some of the other shows.

At Milwaukee three of our members reached the honor table:

Judge Currie had the largest in the show, a "Big Ben" that measured 12½ by 9 inches. In Section D, Max Freudenberg's "Powder Puff" was the largest. Louis Amborn captured the most perfect B size dahlia in section C with his "Clarian Lauray".

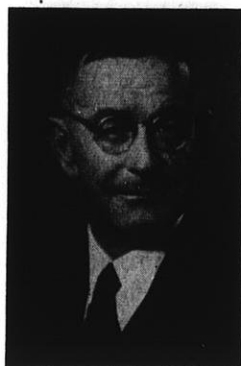
At Rock Island the Madison group really did itself proud. Louis Amborn had the best informal in the show with his "Pirate Treasure." He also had the best semi-cactus for his section with "Rika Ballin" and took sweepstakes in the section. Congratulations, Louis!

Earl Frusher came through with the largest most perfect formal in the show with his Lynette Hawton: 12¾ by 8¾ inches. He also had the five best cactus dahlias. In section "C" Max Freudenberg had a winner in "Patricia Spollen"—a most perfect semi-cactus in his section. P. W. MacKenzie in section "E" had the most perfect formal. These last two also had sweepstakes in sections "D" and "E" respectively.

All from Madison who entered the Tri-city Show placed on the head table! That is really a remarkable accomplishment.

At Chicago, Everett Lader had the most perfect "A" size in his section with "Blue Okonagon." Judge Currie placed with his "Clarian Royalty" and "Heart of Gold," also the largest in his section with Autumn Blaze." The largest in the show was a "Ned Seymour" grown by Ben Makowski from Milwaukee.

Earl Frusher was our delegate to St. Louis for the Mid Western Show September 28 and 29 and gave a very good re-



port to the Madison members at their last meeting.

Tarnished Plant Bug

I would like to report on tarnished plant bug control. I think that some form of benzene hexachloride is the best to use on the blossoms to stop there bad actors. Lindane is the form I used this summer, at full strength as a light dusting, directed to the bloom. Care must be used when applying to dark colored foliage to avoid getting on too much. DDT may be added to the mixture for leaf hopper control.

The systemic studies still indicate that they should not be attempted until more information is secured. Of the several tried this summer Thimet (3911) continued to show the most promise. It is best used as an emulsion concentrate. The granules do not appear to be effective enough.

GARDENER'S LULLABY

The frost is nipping and taking its toll—
Robbing all plant life of its soul;
Falling leaves seem to sing a dirge—
Gardens turn to a barren scourge;
The splashes of color are long since
gone—
With them, went the birds and their song;
The icy North wind will howl and blow—
Covering the land with crystal snow;
God's flowers and plants are covered up
tight—
Like sleepy children tucked in for the
night.

Gertrude Schaub
Chilton, Wisconsin

Garden Club News

OFFICERS

Pres.-----Mrs. H. B. Buerosse,
1131 S. 47th St., Milwaukee 14
Vice Pres.---Mrs. C. H. Brimmer,
3114--7th St., Wausau
Sec.-----Mrs. Fred Wrobbel,
8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14
Treas.-----Mrs. John Kiesling Sr.
Route 1, Ft. Atkinson

GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Blackhawk Region: Mrs. John Kiesling Sr., Mrs. Art. Gruennert, Helenville. Central Region: Mrs. C. H. Brimmer; Mrs. C. H. Braman, Waupaca. Milwaukee Region: Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 14; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse. Winnebago Region: Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, 909 4th St., Kiel; Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton. Parliamentarian Emeritus—Mrs. Roy H. Sewell, Milwaukee. Parliamentarian—Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Exec. Sec. Ex-officio.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

"The whole earth is at rest and is quiet."—Isaiah 14:7.

There's a danger in always living in a world where "you can't hear yourself think." Only in tranquility can mankind produce thoughts wise and sane enough to deal with our problems of today. We can find this core of tranquility by tapping the wells of silence, wherever possible, and storing up then the waters of peace. Whenever we can we should tune in on quiet.

Donald Culross Peattie says, "These be three quiet things, nay four: rain on the roof, wind in the grass, water lapping the shore, fire purring upon the hearth."

Such gentle sounds of quietude have become so rare as to be wondrous. Yet silence, natural silence, is a part of the world as God made it. The wide peace before civilization must not have been empty. There must have been the music of nature—insect strumming, bird song, the rustle of leaves and in the winter the creak of cold branches and the muffled thud of a load of slipping snow.

Now in the quiet of winter let us examine what it means to be a garden club member. To me it means—lasting friendships and many satisfactions. There is joy in working together. As we work together we realize that "she who gives the most, receives the most." We borrow freely from each other and build upon our experiences. Tomorrow's progress rests in the hands of those who serve today. Through our activities, our meetings and our shows, we are known to our communities. These are our letters of introduction to the general public.

To each member of the State Board and to each committee chairman, I express my heartfelt thanks for your un-

selfish cooperation. Through your combined efforts, we have completed a very successful year and can look forward to even better years to come. To all members of the Garden Club of Wisconsin, I wish to say "thank you" for giving this position to me. It has been an honor and privilege to serve you.

"Turn an ear to the small sounds which create beauty and peace and thoughtfulness. Heed less the racket of the world than its sweet undertones."

Mrs. Harold Buerosse, President,
Garden Club of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE BOARD, GARDEN CLUB OF WISCONSIN MEETS

The new Executive Board of the Garden Club of Wisconsin for 1958 met on October 21 and transacted some very important business.

Officers elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, Kiel; Vice-Pres., Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr., Ft. Atkinson; Secretary, Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, Milwaukee; Treasurer, Mrs. Erwin Herbert, Manawa.

Committees Appointed

Publicity—Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee.

Conservation—Mrs. J. W. Dooley, West Allis.

Horticulture—Mrs. E. A. Lutz, Iola.

Membership — Mrs. Royal Kolfanda, Chilton.

Yearbook—Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville.

Program — Mrs. L. G. Stewart, West Allis.

Birds — Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca.

Judging Schools—Mrs. Victor Schmidt, West Allis.

(Continued on Page 472)

A Short History of The

Garden Club of Wisconsin

On October 1, 1950, a garden club meeting sponsored by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was held at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac. The purpose of the meeting was to find out if the more than forty garden clubs then affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society were interested in forming a state wide Garden Club organization. An interesting program was presented and the meeting was quite successful.

A Garden Club Advisory Committee had been appointed by the officers of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and most active on this committee were Miss Bessie Pease of Oshkosh; the late Mrs. J. L. Larson of Iola; Mrs. Harold Poyer of Ft. Atkinson and Mrs. R. H. Sewell of Milwaukee.

On October 4, Region I (later named Blackhawk Region), Wisconsin Garden Club was organized at Ft. Atkinson and Mrs. Harold Poyer elected President.

On October 16, 1950 the Central Wisconsin Garden Club Association was organized at Iola, Wis. Mrs. Marlin Steinbach of Clintonville was elected President. The name was later changed to the Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin.

In May of 1951 the Central Region held a meeting at Amherst with an attendance of 117 members which proved a most enjoyable event.

In April of 1951 the Milwaukee Region was officially organized with a meeting called by Mrs. R. H. Sewell of Milwaukee. Eight garden clubs attended and the vote to organize the region was unanimous.

In August, 1951 the Garden Clubs attended a fine meeting at Waterloo, Wisconsin with the McKay Nursery Co. as host. At this meeting, 75 garden club members studied plant materials.

Annual Conventions

On October 10 and 11, 1951 the Milwaukee Region sponsored the 2nd Annual Meeting and a Flower Show of Garden

Club of Wisconsin at the YMCA, Milwaukee. It was an excellent program. There was a wonderful flower show with Mrs. Chester Thomas of Milwaukee as manager, held in connection with the convention.

The third annual convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin was held at Oshkosh, Wis. September 19, 1952 with an attendance of over 100.

The fourth convention of the Garden Club of Wisconsin was held at Ft. Atkinson on September 17, 1953.

The fifth convention was held at St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Wausau on October 8, 1954.

The sixth convention was held at the Baptist Colony, Green Lake on September 14-15, 1955.



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The seventh convention at the Baptist Colony, Sept. 11-12, 1956.

The eighth at the Baptist Colony, Sept. 18-19, 1957. The attendance at the 8th convention was well over 200 members.

The Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin held its 1st annual meeting on October 22, 1952 and elected Mrs. Charles Braman of Waupaca as President.

The Winnebago Land Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin was organized in 1952 with Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh as President.

Officers

The following are the Presidents who have served the Garden Club of Wisconsin: 1953-54 Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee; 1955 Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson; 1956 Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin; 1957 Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee.

Blackhawk Region Presidents: 1950-1951 Mrs. Harold Poyer of Ft. Atkinson; 1952 Mrs. Roy Schmidt, Jefferson; 1953 Mrs. S. S. Moore, Jefferson; 1954 Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson; 1955 Mrs. Allen Ley, Rome; 1956 Mrs. Ed Streich, Jefferson; 1957 Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr., Ft. Atkinson.

Central Region Presidents: 1951-52 Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville; 1953 Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca; 1954-55 Mrs. George Willett, Iola; 1956-57 Mrs. Charles Brimmer, Wausau.

Milwaukee Region Presidents: 1952 Mrs. Robert La Phillip, Milwaukee; 1953 Mrs. S. Swensen, West Allis; 1954 Mrs. Charles Bierman, Wauwatosa; 1955 Mrs. Ray Luckow, Milwaukee; 1956 Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee; 1957 Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, West Allis.

Winnebago Land Region Presidents: 1952 Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh; 1953 Mrs. M. A. Haller, Oshkosh; 1954 Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, Oshkosh; 1955 Mrs. John Miller, Berlin; 1956 Mrs. Carl Peik, Chilton; 1957 Mrs. Eugene Thieleke, Kiel.

If you think you have trouble supporting your wife, try not supporting her.
(Milton and Milton Junction Courier)

YEAR BOOK REPORT By Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Year Book Chm.

Twenty four year books were submitted by member clubs of the Garden Club of Wisconsin in the Year Book Contest. Many of the books had especially good features, some of which are as follows:

A Club calendar, included in the West Allis year book, was a list of meetings and events occurring during the year on one page. The details of the regular meetings were on their respective pages but one could see at a glance what was coming up during the year without paging through the book.

The year book of the Home Garden Club of Berlin was especially easy to read as was the Wauwatosa book.

Particularly lovely with original covers were the books submitted by the Gatewood Garden Club of West Allis, the Amherst Club, the West Milwaukee Garden Club and the Green Thumb Club of Jefferson County.

A neat little book with very neat typing came from the Princeton Garden Club.

Many of the books included blank pages for notes and memos and many of the clubs also included lovely little bits of poetry in the books,

The 1957 year books and their scores were as follows: Home Garden, Berlin 100; Antigo Federated 100; Green Thumb, Jefferson Co. 100; Gatewood, West Allis 99; Amherst 99. Wausau Federated 99; Wolf River, New London 98; West Allis 98; Home Gardeners, West Allis 97; Maple Hill, Wausau 97; Clara Larson Club, Iola 95; Green Gardeners, West Allis 95; Oshkosh Horticulture Society 93; Fort Atkinson 93; West Milwaukee 88; Clintonville 85; Wauwatosa 85; North Prairie Garden Study Club 82; Hillcrest 80; Ogdensburg 80; Random Lake 79; Princeton 77; Kiel 71; Lincoln Manor 62.

The lower scoring books had usually failed to include a supplementary list of reading material or possibly didn't mention an authoritative speaker, or a Garden Tour. All of the books were nicely done.

(Continued on Page 474)

Christmas In A Pastel Mood

Mrs. G. L. Lincoln, Madison, Wis.

Quilty materials, carefully packed and stored, may be used in many different ways in the years to come. The spray of pastel balls which forms the focal point of the illustration this month is such an item, for it has appeared in many settings for over ten years.

The Illustration

The sprays of turquoise blue ostrich feathers follow the curve of the white matt glaze madonna. Added at intervals with the feathers for a change of form and color are clusters of silver beads. The pastel spray of pink, turquoise, green, gold and silver balls was added as a unit at the focal point. Clusters of pink skeletonized leaves and two gold plated pine cones have been bound into the spray of balls. A rectangular block of white styrofoam serves as base, and mechanical holder.

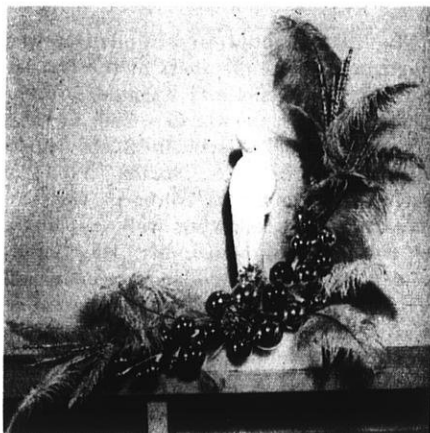
Mechanics

The feathers were not wired separately, but rather taped in at intervals to a heavy, stem-like thread covered wire. Three No. 20 wires may be taped together if you do not have heavier wire. Tape the top inch or so of the wire with white parafilm, add a feather, and tape down a couple of inches on the wire, twirling the wire with your left hand, and holding the white parafilm taut at a 45 degree downward angle in your right hand.

Add the silver bead clusters at intervals as desired, and keep turning the angle of the feathers, so that they swirl around the wire. Make two sprays, for upper right and lower left, and tape two individual feathers to tooth picks or wire for lower right area. Wire spray of balls to a skewer or stem, and insert as a unit in the styrofoam.

Refurbishing

The sprays of balls usually come bound with silver paper, which has a tendency to come unwound. Each ball, though already wired, is reinforced with a No. 20 wire, and parafilmed in white.



Smaller or larger sizes may be added to the spray at this time. Two identical ends are made, and fastened together in the center, in this case with a cluster of two pine cones and one large ball. Pink skeletonized leaves are taped in a cluster of three or five, and then taped to the spray.

Where to Find

The ostrich feathers are items used by florists for wedding bouquets. If your florist does not stock them, perhaps he will order them for you if you take the whole package of 24. The madonna is stocked, along with another straighter model, by Dorothy Biddle, Hawthorn, N. Y., who also sells other items for flower arranging, including parafilm and wire.

Storing

The feathers should be taken apart, and stored flat. Sprays of balls should have tissue paper (kleenex may stick) tucked between the balls so that they do not scratch each other. Store in a dry place, in an individual box capable of not being crushed.

Add at least one new decorative item to your collection each year, and **MANY, MANY MERRY CHRISTMASSES TO YOU ALL.**

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS

(Continued from Page 468)

Parliamentarian—Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin.

Slides — Mrs. Arthur Gruenert, Helenville.

The Board voted to establish a new magazine for the members of the Garden Club of Wisconsin and adopted a name "Gardening, By the Garden Club of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society." Mrs. Norman Wood of Berlin was chosen as editor of the new magazine. The following were appointed as the editorial board. Mr. Ray Breitweiser, Ft. Atkinson; also chosen as advertising manager; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee; Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau.

A committee to revise the constitution was appointed to consist of Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee; Mrs. A. J. Wiesender, Berlin, Chairman; Mrs. H. B. Buerosse, Milwaukee.

The next meeting of the Board will be held at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac on Monday, April 21.

The next convention may again be held at Green Lake because most board members felt it was an ideal place.

Dues for 1958 will remain the same, \$1:15, and will all be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Erwin Herbert, 1127 Depot St., Manawa, Wis. Blanks for sending in membership will be sent to the 1958 secretaries of all garden clubs.

WINNEBAGOLAND REGION

ELECTS OFFICERS

The program at the Winnebago Land Region meeting which was held at Kiel on September 25 was excellent. The illustrated talk by Mrs. Ray Luckow of Milwaukee and demonstration on flower arrangement by Mrs. Victor Schmitt of West Allis were enjoyed by everyone.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Mildred Mosolf, Princeton; Vice-president, Mrs. Herman Wittlief, Ripon; Secretary, Mrs. Royal Klofanda, Chilton; Treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Thieleke, Kiel; State Board—Mrs. E. M. Thieleke, Kiel.

MILWAUKEE REGION

ELECTS OFFICERS

The fall meeting of the Milwaukee Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin served as a workshop for the "Song of Hiawatha Flower Show." After discussing the schedule there were demonstrations of arranging in niches, demonstrations of the process of making transparent simulated Japanese Rice Paper, examples of woodland scenes, birds in flight, reverence, etc.

The Song of Hiawatha Flower Show on October 5-6 was just beautiful. In spite of competition with the World Series games, there was a very nice attendance. The atmosphere of a waterfall and stream built right in the middle of the show was wonderful.

Officers Elected

State Board—Mrs. Fred Wrobbel, 8441 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 19, Wis.

President—Mrs. Robert Roloff, 1966 S. 76th St., West Allis 19, Wis.

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Victor Schmitt, 1717 S. 82nd St., West Allis 14, Wis.

Secretary—Mrs. John Johnson, 8727 W. Harrison, West Allis 19, Wis.

Treasurer—Mrs. N. J. Stratton, 337 N. 62nd St., Milwaukee 14, Wis.

THE BLACKHAWK REGIONAL MEETING

The Blackhawk Regional Meeting at Ft. Atkinson on October 14 was a most pleasant event, opening with a potluck supper. The Rev. Stanford Strosahl gave a marvelous illustrated lecture, showing 300 colored slides of outdoor scenes in all parts of the United States. H. J. Rahmlow outlined briefly the history of horticulture and the Horticultural Society in Wisconsin. He was presented with a citation by the President and a gift from the Region for which he expressed deep appreciation.

At the business meeting the following were elected: President Mrs. Arthur Gruennert, Helenville; Vice-Pres. Mrs. Wilbur Strobush, Jefferson; Secretary Mrs. Gilbert Schlagenhauf, Helenville; Treasurer Mrs. Otto Yahn, Ft. Atkinson; Member of Executive Board Mrs. John Kiesling, Sr., Ft. Atkinson.

CENTRAL REGION HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

The Central Region, Garden Club of Wisconsin held a most interesting meeting at New London on October 10. Each garden club was represented with a flower arrangement and the one making the arrangement told how it was made and discussed the plant material. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, was given a certificate of award and a gift for his services over the years by both the Central Region and the Wausau Garden Club, for which he expressed deep appreciation.

The demonstration of making containers and figurines from clay by Mrs. John Hotmar of Princeton was appreciated by everyone.

Officers were elected for the coming years as follows:

President — Mrs. Ervin Herbert, Manawa, Wis.

Vice-Pres. — Mrs. Walter Schoenrock, New London, Wis.

Secretary — Mrs. Chris Rasmussen, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Treasurer—Mrs. R. I. Anderson, Iola, Wis.

State Board — Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca, Wis.

MILWAUKEE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

There was a capacity attendance at the Annual Chrysanthemum Show at the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society meeting on September 24. The show featured early blooming varieties of mums.

There were 4 tables 20 ft. long just covered with specimen bloom and which was a great sight to behold.

Everyone was asked to judge the various classes and state which variety they considered the best of each color. The following varieties received first, second and third ratings in each color class.

White—Frost; Mt. Hood; Ostosa.

Red—Fred Stone; Fred Stone; Royalist.

Yellow—Mandy; Delight; Bantam Yellow.

Bronze—Hawaii; Orange Pomp, Burning Bronze.

Pink—Helen Bogue; Adorable; Helen Bogue.

Purple — Purple Stu; Violet; Purple Robe.

The program also included movies and door prizes which were enjoyed by everyone.

By Walter P. Knuth, President

HONORARY RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page 466)

adult evening class, one of them in orchard management. This was followed by the organization of 19 spray rings in Racine County with the help of the late Professor C. L. Kuehner.

During this time he also helped organize the Racine County Fruit Growers Association of which he is now President.

Professor Klumb also taught a course in beekeeping for all County Agricultural Schools, students coming from all over the county.

During World War II, he was appointed Farm Labor Assistant and cooperated with the schools of the city of Racine to secure help for truck farmers. He also enrolled a large number of students to go cherry picking in Door County. During the war he was chosen to supervise the defense courses in the county.

Mr. Klumb was an organizer of the Racine County Fair. The spray ring exhibits often consisted of as many as 100 trays of apples. He held the position of Superintendent of Horticulture until his retirement.

Mr. Klumb has been Vice-President and President of the Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agriculture Instructors and also its 20 year club.

On his retirement the Racine County Fruit Growers Association honored Mr. Klumb for his services to horticulture in the county.

This year he was Chairman of the committee of the Racine County Apple Baking Contest. He has judged horticulture exhibits at many fairs and shows. Now that he is retired, he has actively engaged in growing apples and producing honey from a number of colonies of bees.

Gardening Questions

Q: Is it advisable to grow dwarf fruit trees in our back yard?

ANSWER: Yes, if you are prepared to take care of them by proper spraying. If not, they will infect neighboring trees with insect and disease pests. Dwarf trees can be grown successfully in most parts of Wisconsin where apples do well.

Q: What is the best variety of fruit to grow in the city back yard garden?

ANSWER: We would recommend one or two pear trees and in parts of the state where they are hardy, the blue European plums, Stanley and Mount Royal. These varieties do quite well with only a minimum of spraying and are excellent for both eating and sauce or canning. They are prolific bearers and do not need special varieties for cross pollination.

In city gardens there are few pear trees in the neighborhood, we have seen excellent pears produced without any spraying at all. However, the more trees of any variety in a small area, the more insects and diseases will thrive.

Q: I would like to develop a hobby of growing mushrooms. Is this practical for a city gardener?

ANSWER: Not unless you are willing to work in a dark place and handle the mixture necessary to grow them consisting of horse manure, straw and soil. The manure is now difficult to obtain.

Growing mushrooms is a highly specialized industry and requires great care and knowledge of details.

Q: Why do strawberries have more flavor in some sections of the country than in others?

ANSWER: Strawberry flavor develops when the day time temperature is about 50 degrees with sunshine for at least a week during fruit ripening. In areas where day time temperatures are often low, as in the north or at high altitudes and where there is plenty of moisture, strawberry growing is most successful.

Q: Are weeds always detrimental?

ANSWER: On the farm of Wilbur

Renk, Sun Prairie, it is reported that weeds are not considered detrimental to corn because they help shade the soil from the hot summer sunshine.

Mr. Renk has asserted that we have not yet begun to fight the battle of efficient farming and hopes someday to produce 300 bu. corn per acre. It will require a good balance between soil, organic matter, commercial fertilizer and water. Furthermore, we must know the requirement of each crop and provide the things necessary for best growth.

YEARBOOK REPORT

(Continued from Page 470)

Schedule For Scoring 1957 Yearbooks

1. Contents of Year Book—75 points

A. Course of study, including topics relating to gardening, such as nature, conservation, roadside or civic beautification. 25 points

B. A named, authoritative speaker. 25 points

C. A garden tour. 15 points

D. A supplementary list of material related to program topics to be compiled by program chairman 10 points

2. Special Activities of the Club—15 points

A. A listed club project (at least one). 5 points

B. Participation in a flower show. 5 points

C. Workshops for flower arrangement, landscape, plant exchanges, films or slides. 5 points

3. Form—10 points

A. Convenient sized book (originality, neatness of design). 2 points

B. Name of club and date on front cover 3 points

C. First Page: Date of organization, affiliations, names of all officers. 2 points

D. Membership list: Name, address and telephone numbers. 3 points

Ever notice how different some people are to converse with because they keep trying to say something too? (Juneau Independent)

Wisconsin Beekeeping



Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN: Newton Boggs, Viroqua; Joseph Dieser, Superior; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; Len. Otto, Forest Junction; E. Schroeder, Marshfield; Don Williams, Beloit. **Exec. Committee Members:** Rev. Urban DeCleen, Brussels; Norman Harper, Belleville.

OFFICERS

President -----V. G. Howard,
Milwaukee
1st Vice President -----Henry
Piechowski, Red Granite
2nd Vice President -----Newton
Boggs, Viroqua
Rec. Sec.-Treas. -----Mrs. Louise
Brueggeman, R. 1, Box 39,
Menomonee Falls
Corres. Sec. -----Allan Vosburg,
Ft. Atkinson

BETTER BEEKEEPING

In early October we talked to a beekeeper who had 30 colonies in 1957 and received 150-60 lb. cans of honey from them—besides leaving an ample supply for winter. A number of these were two queen colonies.

So it can be done in a good season and in a favorable location. It can only be done, however, if we use the best methods of beekeeping and here is what is necessary.

1. Start in the fall—September at the latest, to manage colonies so they will store an ample supply of both honey and pollen for winter and continue brood rearing at a maximum rate so as to have a large winter cluster. This can be done by using two or three brood chambers.

2. Winter in a sunny location with an auger hole entrance in the upper brood chamber so bees can fly whenever possible. Good air drainage is important too, which means a high, dry location.

3. Check all colonies in February to see if they have ample stores in the right place—so both pollen and honey can be covered by the winter cluster. This will prevent starvation of which we have so much in this state.

4. Inspect bees carefully in March to see if there is any pollen present. If not, feed soy bean flour mixed with pollen if possible. Always keep plenty of honey in the hive.

5. Learn to know nosema and feed fumidil to all package bees to prevent the disease from spreading and infecting the queen.

6. Check all queens and when one is failing, replace it — you will only lose money from a poor queen just as dairymen lose by feeding a poor cow.

7. Learn to use a quick and effective method of swarm control. Using three brood chambers and reversing them is the fastest and most effective if done correctly.

8. Learn to know European foul brood. It is far more prevalent throughout the state than most beekeepers realize. When colonies are even lightly infected they will never build up and produce a crop. Furthermore it can be controlled by feeding streptomycin.

9. Do not learn your beekeeping methods from a beekeeper who does not obtain good crops or has not kept up with the latest in beekeeping development and research.

10. By stream-lining your beekeeping management, you will be able to keep more colonies than you thought possible, especially as a side line, thereby increasing your income.

11. Keep in touch with the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison and learn as much from them as possible. They do have the "know-how" of beekeeping in the northern states.

And now, to all beekeeper members—good-by and lots of good luck.

H. J. Rahmlow

TO MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

By Arthur J. Schultz, Ripon

During my term as President of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association in 1936, the beekeepers were affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Being a part of the Society gave us a section in Wisconsin Horticulture in which we could express our opinions and

receive information. It also brought together fruit growers and other branches of the Society with the beekeepers which was a mutual benefit to all.

We also received the services of the Secretary who helped us in many ways, editing the magazine, arranging meetings, giving talks on beekeeping as well as other interesting subjects, all of which he gave freely and without charge to our Association.

Now the Legislature has failed to provide funds for the operation of the Society which means beekeepers will lose the services and the magazine which has been in existence for so many years.

I hope the Secretary may find opportunity to use his knowledge of beekeeping to help the beginner as well as the commercial producer. I have seen a beginner with one colony develop it into a business of thousands of colonies and I have great faith in the honey business. There is still a great future for the beginner with bees if he will work.

LETTERS FROM OUR PAST PRESIDENTS

It is with deep regret that I find the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society will cease to function after this year as in the past.

It has always been a pleasure to work with the Secretary. As editor of Wisconsin Horticulture his articles and comments on beekeeping have always been of great help to the industry.

After looking back over my years as President and as a director of the Horticultural Society, I feel my time was not spent in vain.

Signed, Walter Diehnelt,
Menomonie Falls
Past President

WISCONSIN RANKS FOURTH IN HONEY PRODUCTION

According to the US Crop Reporting Service Wisconsin ranked fourth in the nation in honey production this year with a crop estimated at 14,938,000 lbs.

Minnesota was first with 20 million lbs. Florida second with 19 million lbs., California third with 18 million lbs. Other leading states were Iowa with 12 million

lbs., New York 11 million, and Texas 11 million.

The Wisconsin crop was reported with an average of 77 lbs. per colony this year compared with 41 lbs. per colony in 1956.

OUR BEES IN NOVEMBER

By John F. Long

"Bees are mostly at a above average strength with 2 to 3 frames of brood where the beekeepers left plenty of honey. In other yards where beekeepers took nearly all of the honey off the hive, with the intention of feeding sugar syrup later on, I find no brood, or very little. Where they have brood, often the brood is dried up or dead."

The above is a summary of colony conditions sent in by Inspector Wentz of Sheboygan Falls, dated September 28. This applies to most of the state. It is typical of conditions of the Wisconsin bee population as winter approaches. In the above will be seen an explanation of the condition of the various yards next spring. What will those conditions be? Some excellent colonies, many weak and far, far too many dead.

We would like to see beekeepers, when trying to winter bees here in Wisconsin, provide only three things. First, 6-8 pounds of young bees (that is, bees that have not had to ripen sugar syrup or raise young bees, or do any work). (2) 90 pounds or more of stores (8 to 10 pounds of pollen; the rest, good ripened honey on dark combs). (3) Hives in a sheltered location, southern exposure, with plenty of top ventilation.

If you are a Wisconsin beekeeper who had colonies in this condition on October 1, you need not worry about winter loss; no worry about packing or wrapping; you may lose a few colonies but by feeding pollen supplement, next March you will be able to restore any winter loss you may have, by divisions, about May 1.

An absent-minded husband is one who opens the car door for his wife when there's nobody to see him do it. (Woodville Leader)

History of The Bee and Honey Program

By John F. Long

In 1915 the bee inspection work was transferred to this department and made a part of Insect and Plant Disease Control. Since that time the major purpose of the program has been to control communicable diseases of bees. Some of the highlights of the development of the program are shown in the following:

1870—American foulbrood introduction in Wisconsin (Jefferson Co.)

1919—Permits required for moving bees or used bee supplies.

1919—State Beekeepers Association requested information on production, help in marketing, and establishment of standards for grading honey.

1921—County Boards authorized to appropriate funds for control of plant and animal diseases.

1921—Fond du Lac County Board appropriated \$300 for control of bee diseases.

1922—Honey grading and packing standards adopted.

1933—Property tax replaced by occupational tax.

1940—Entire state made cleanup territory.

1941—Bee and Honey Section transferred out of Plant Industry Division.

1942—Nosema disease first mentioned.

1947—Indemnity Law passed.

1949—Bee and Honey Section transferred to Plant Industry Division.

1951—Total honey production (Wisconsin) 14 million pounds.

Present Program.

A. Grading of Honey

At the present time this work is primarily educational. The chief inspector has assisted those producers and packers requesting help in grading. In addition, some grading has been checked by the department at the retail level.

B. Bee Disease Control

1. Inspection and Education

Among the many services performed by this section, the assistance given in eradication and control of bee diseases

ranks as No. 1. The eradication of disease is primarily at the local level while control activities cover the state as a whole. Most of this inspection work is handled by 35 parttime field inspectors supervised by the apiary inspection supervisor.

Information is given to the beekeeper which will help him control diseases in his own yard by prompt recognition of its presence and the use of proper beekeeping practices. In addition, this control program includes the inspection of bees shipped into Wisconsin and the issuing of permits for the sale or movement of bees and bee equipment within the state.

In recent years sulfa drugs have been used by some beekeepers. In general this development hinders the control work due to the fact that disease is merely suppressed by the drug. Wisconsin's present program does not include sulfa treatment of diseased colonies.

2. Three Major Diseases

Today Wisconsin beekeepers are confronted by three bee diseases, namely American foulbrood, European foulbrood, and nosema. The first two are blood diseases while nosema is a disease of adult bees.

European foulbrood has been increasing the past five years. Imported stock, believed resistant to American foulbrood, has been found very susceptible to European foulbrood.

Occasionally weed and insect sprays are considered to be the cause of bee losses in some yards. Investigations frequently show that disease is the major menace so far as the beekeeper is concerned.

C. Indemnity

Beekeepers now receive a \$3.00 compensation for every colony destroyed by an inspector or under his supervision, providing the occupational tax has been paid and the owner has complied with other regulations.

D. Appropriations

During this year 51 counties have appropriated approximately \$13,650 to be used for disease eradication work in those counties. The state appropriation which is used for both disease eradication and honey grading amounts to \$33,265 for the present year. Control work is concentrated in counties making appropriations. Work in other areas is taken care of as money and time permit.

Colonies Inspected And AFB Colonies Destroyed Since 1915

Year	No. of Cols. Insp.	No. of AFB dest.
1955	33,604	860
1950	39,232	1,342
1945	42,307	1,014
1940	40,942	1,059
1935	26,541	1,302
1930	39,118	1,741
1925	39,035	1,724
1920	17,967	861
1916 & '15	14,503	24
TOTALS	293,249	9,927

FROM OUR BEE CULTURE LABORATORY

The Wisconsin Beekeeping section of the Wisconsin Horticulture Magazine (and Wisconsin Beekeeping as a separate journal) has been a valuable guide to the beekeepers of Wisconsin for 35 years. We of the North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory regret to see the magazine discontinued and extend our appreciation for its many years of service. Wisconsin Beekeeping has been able to present much information on productive management and other beekeeping problems at more timely intervals than is often possible through other channels. Because Wisconsin beekeepers are not served by an extension specialist, the beekeepers may miss Wisconsin Horticulture even more acutely than other affiliated organizations.

Wisconsin Horticulture has been unique among state supported publications in that it has promoted the latest developments from research in horticulture, plant pathology, entomology, and beekeeping. These are areas providing many common

interests to all its readers. Its editor, through close association with the research departments at the University and the people of Wisconsin, has been able to provide timely information both wanted and needed. He has been especially successful in making this publication both informative and interesting to its readers. He has done his job well. The discontinuance of the Wisconsin Horticulture will be a real loss to many Wisconsin families.

By C. L. Farrar and F. E. Moeller

After careful study the birds and bees have decided it would be pretty foolish to tell their young ones about people. (Juneau Independent).

Keeping up with the Joneses isn't nearly as dangerous as trying to pass them on a hill. (Sharon Reporter)

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5 lb.—Per Carton of 50—17c each	\$ 8.15
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GLASS JARS

	Queen-line	Economy
5 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 6		\$.79
4 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 6	\$.79	
2 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 12	1.00	.90
1 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.45	1.20
1/2 lb. Jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.15	1.10
2 1/2 lb. Square Jars for chunk honey, carton of 12		1.31
Sample mailing bottle—18c each	\$1.75 per doz.	

FIVE GALLON OR SIXTY POUND CAN

	Price
60 lb. Square Cans in bulk, each	..\$.68
60 lb. Square Cans per carton of 24	17.25
60 lb. Square Can per carton of 16	11.50

Prices subject to change without notice

AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY

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Honey Containers

60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

Complete line of bee supplies.
(also used equipment).

We are always in the market for Honey.

We will buy your beeswax or trade for supplies.

Write for complete price list.

Honey Acres

Menomonee Falls, Wis.

HONEY CROP CONDITIONS AND THE MARKET

The U. S. Department of Agriculture report for October 2 states that in Wisconsin bees have gathered very little fall honey. In a few sections colonies were making a little more than a living from aster and golden rod. The crop was below earlier expectations as the fall flow was practically a failure. Colonies are in good condition but some will need feeding.

Demand for honey from packers for large lots of extracted honey was generally light. The market was unchanged ranging from 12 to 13½c for the better mid-western clover honey. Beeswax in the mid-west ranged from around 56c per lb.

In Chicago mid-western white clover honey in 60 lb. cans was quoted at 15-15½c per lb. delivered. In Minneapolis six 5 lb. jars were \$6.25 delivered and 60 lb. tins of white honey 20c per lb. (?)



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KEWASKUM—A. H. Seefeldt
LA CROSSE—John A. Salzer Seed Co.
MANITOWOC—A. A. Revenal Hdwe.,
1912 S. 23rd St.

MT. HOREB—Ranum's Bee Farm, R. 3
OSHKOSH—H. E. Greenwood, 1620 Delaware
WEST ALLIS—Staples Seed & Feed Co.,
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