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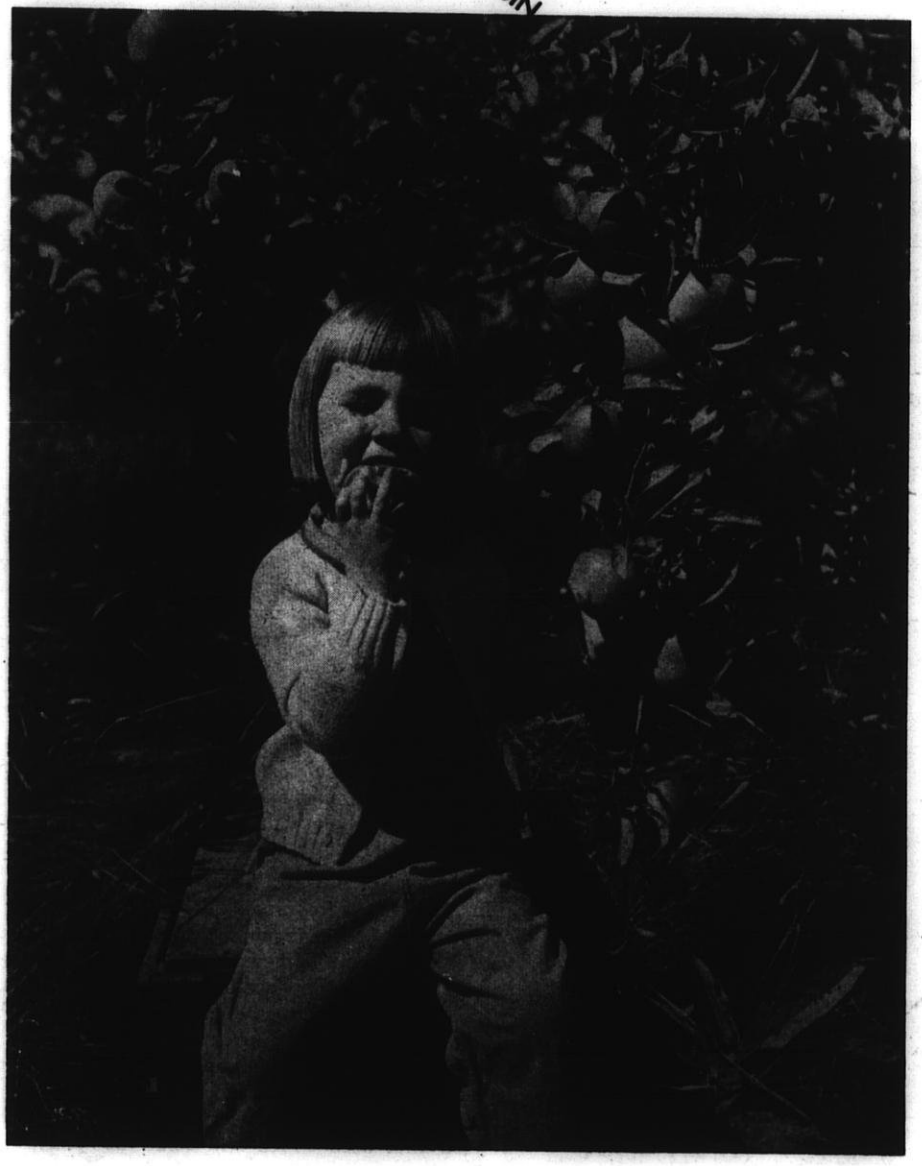
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Apple Eatin' Time — *September, 1950*



WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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H. J. Rahmlow, Editor
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How Apples Are Canned At New Holstein

Improved Methods Have Increased Consumption

By Gilbert Hipke

The use of apples in our daily diet has changed from apples in fresh to the processed form. Canned apples and apple sauce consumption has increased from ½ pound per person in 1909 to a little more than 2 lbs. per person in 1948. On a nationwide basis that is a very decided increase.

Experience by A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc. in New Holstein in apple processing, dates back to 1904 and several years following when we canned apples grown in this area. These apples were produced in the farm orchards which were generally larger than would be required for home use. The apples canned at that time were packed in a brine type of pack. The slices were in a brine solution of the type used in packing such items as pears and peaches.

Insects Ruin Crop In 1908

We now use a solid pack where very little water is added; only sufficient to expel all air in the can to permit complete sterilization and prevent spoilage. The first time we operated, in 1908 we were compelled to discontinue because of infestation of various diseases and insects, which were not controlled by any spray program. We were therefore unable to use the fruit and subsequently the orchards were ruined completely.

The variety most used at that time in packing was the Duchess of Oldenberg. Nursery salesmen who went through the area sold a large number of Duchess trees along with the Snow and Russett varieties.

Requirements for Canning

In 1948 we revived our apple canning operations and were required to put in a very complete line of new equipment to handle the pack. The qualifications necessary for apples to be proper for canning under the solid pack type are: they must be good sound apples, firm texture, minimum size of 2½", so that after peeling and coring it will yield a good firm slice which will stand up under the process and not break down to a soft mushy state. Varieties we have used are **Wealthy, McIntosh, McMahon, Snow** and **N. W. Greening.** We would classify these varieties as to adaptability and desirability for canning as follows: 1. N. W. Greening; 2. McIntosh; 3. Wealthy; 4. Snow; and 5. McMahon.

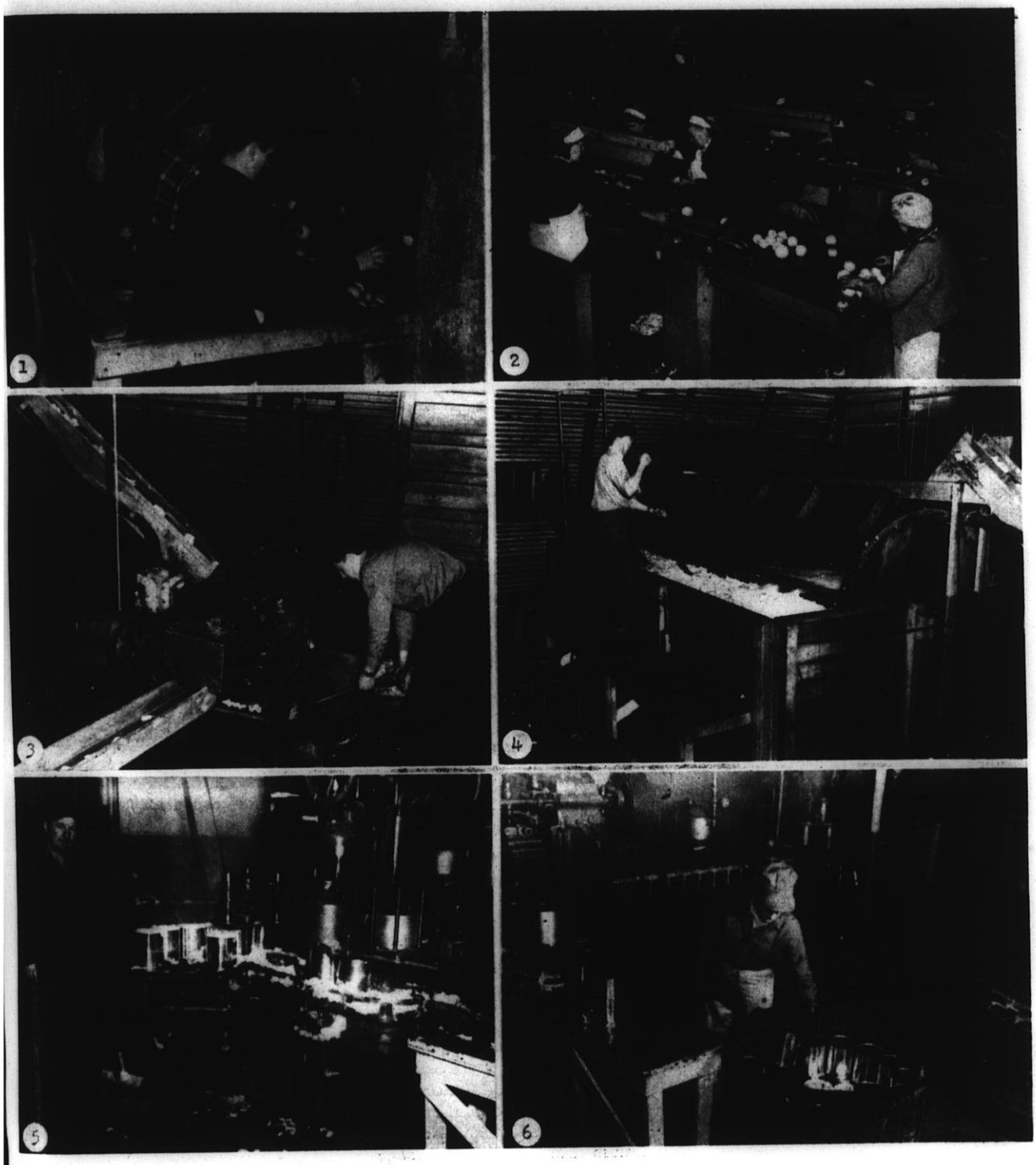
There are several other varieties that would be acceptable such as the Spy, although in our own orchards we have a very limited amount of these.

In order to compete with the other sections of the country in apple processing, it becomes very necessary that our product be of comparable quality. Our pack last season consisted largely of N.W. Greening with very few McIntosh and Wealthies and some Snow. The McIntosh, Wealthy and Snow have a tendency to break down under processing and do not permit of a weight in the can which will qualify in the Heavy Pack classification and therefore are ruled out by the buyer.

How Apples Are Canned

The factory process of packing solid pack apples is as follows: the apples are put through graders to properly size them so that they may be put in peelers adjusted for that particular size. In order to do a good job of peeling, the apples must be of uniform size and the peelers properly adjusted. After peeling and coring, the apples pass over a long inspection table where the blemishes and bruises are trimmed before they pass on into the apple slicer and seed celler. Here they are sectioned into 8 or 10 sections depending upon the size of the apple.

After going through the slicer the apple slices are flumed through a screen where all small pieces and chips are removed before passing on into a soaking tank where the slices are held in a 3% salt solution for a period long enough to expel all gases from the apple slice. After the soak the slices are thoroughly washed in fresh water and immediately conveyed into a blancher which is a long stainless steel hooded belt where the apple slices are indirectly subjected to steam for a period of five to eight minutes depending upon their particular condition. On leaving the blancher the slices are conveyed into the filler hopper where they are packed into the No. 10 tins by use of a plunger type



STEPS IN CANNING APPLES

Much Elaborate Equipment Required For Processing

The pictures on this page were supplied by A. T. Hipke & Sons, New Holstein and show the steps in canning apples.

Figure 1. Peelers and corers. Both operations are performed by these machines.

Figure 2. Trimming for bruises and defects. The end operation is slicing and the seed celler.

Figure 3. A flume carries slices into revolving screen to remove chips and seed cell particles. Conveyer on end elevates slices into salt brine soaking tank.

Figure 4. Soaking tank in four section. By making quarter turn, next section is ready to unload into conveyor to steamer. Empty section in position to be loaded and two sections are submerged in salt brine.

Figure 5. Gallon cans being filled; pass under drip line into automatic closing machine. They are then placed into crates, ready for retorts.

Figure 6. Closing machine operation—cans are passing under drip line into closing machine.

of filler which packs the solid slices without any brine into the can in order to get the necessary weight. The cans after being filled pass along on a belt under a long drip line of hot water which is permitted to seep down through the slices and fill up whatever spaces may remain to expel any air that may be held within the can.

After the cans have completed the run on the drip line, they pass into the sealer where the end is sealed by a closing machine and the cans passed on into a retort of boiling hot water for a period of 20 to 25 minutes. The length of the cook in hot water is determined by the center temperature of the can and not less than 190 degrees. The cans are then removed from the retort and placed in cold water for the purpose of bringing the temperature back down as completely and quickly as possible and stop the process which would normally continue inside of the can unless properly cooled. This also requires a very considerable amount of work as the solid mass of apples is very difficult to cool. After cooling, the cans are removed from the crates and packed into the warehouse to permit for further cooling and drying.

In our 1949 operations we used approximately 75 to 80 thousand bushels of apples and they were 95% U. S. No. 1. We are very happy to report that we had some very pleasant experiences in taking in apples from various growers throughout the state. Good care in handling apples is very valuable to all concerned.

It is necessary that the fruit be of good quality, of U. S. No. 1 canning classification.

Our plans for 1950 are to expand to whatever extent will be practical and we urge our growers in the area to be making their plans accordingly.

Greenings Preferred

The variety that we find most acceptable for our process and work is the N. W. Greening. The apples were delivered to the plant in field crates and the grower thereby saves other costs of packing except that of grading out the small apples, under 2½ inches. In handling 2¼" to 2½" apples there is a considerable loss; even in the case of a 2½" apple the loss by peeling and coring amounts to about 40%.

Learn from the mistakes of others —you don't live long enough to make them all yourself.—Ripon Weekly Press.

HOW DO YOU PICK AND DUMP YOUR APPLES

In both the state of Washington and in Maine research workers have been conducting studies on what happens to apples and why there are so many bruises. In an editorial on the subject entitled "Maine Learns, Too" Better Fruit magazine states that the first sentence of an article in a recently published Maine report states: "Care exercised in picking and dumping fruit into boxes was found to be of more importance than the container used."

"McIntosh apples picked and emptied into regular apple boxes showed 46 bruises per 100 apples, with 75% of the bruises ¼ inch in diameter; 21% ½ inch across; 3% ¾ inch wide, and the remainder an inch or more in diameter! Stem punctures and breaks ranged up to almost 12 per 100 apples with an average of 5.6.

"Although apples travel only a comparatively short distance from orchard to market in Maine, they show the results of rough handling, with an average of 578 bruises per 100 apples displayed on counters in 41 retail stores."

"CHERRY" IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The Fruit Growers Cooperative of Sturgeon Bay recently wrote the USGA for the translation of "cherry" in foreign languages. Here are a few of the words used as found in the May bulletin of the Co-op:

French	cerise
Italian	ciliegia
Spanish	cereza
Dutch	kers
Swedish	korsbar
Finnish	kirsikka
Latin	cerasus
Roumanian	cireasa
Czechoslovakian	tresne
German	kirsche
Danish	kirsebaer
Norwegian	kirsebaer
Bohemian	tresne
Polish	wisnia
Afrikaans	kers
English Transliteration	
Chinese	yin-tao
Greek	kerasi

Our cover picture shows that granddaughter Kay Ellen Rahmlow of Port Washington really enjoys Eatin' Apples. —Editor.

THE APPLE MARKET

"Apples, since the beginning of the world, have caused the downfall of man. They vary greatly in size, smoothness, and longevity. The man who comes nearest to guessing the grade is called an inspector—by the horticultural office, a crook—by the farmer, and a darned fool—by the buyer. The price of apples is determined in some mythical town in the East. It goes up when you have sold, and down when you have bought. A buyer working for a group of commission men in the East, made a field trip to study the market. He soon wired his associates to this effect: 'Some think it'll go up, some thing it'll go down. I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once.' Apples grow on trees, and contrary to some buyers' views, are not square but spherical in shape. They are fertilized, pruned, and sprayed—and if any crank can think of anything else to do to them, or any other way to spend money in raising them, he calls himself a specialist in Horticulture. Apples are raised chiefly to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. One of the most expensive apples to buy is called a Delicious. It's long and has five distinct knobs on its posterior. If these knobs are not there, the buyer rejects the whole car. Then it's put into storage and in the spring brings a dollar a box more than it did in the fall. You can and you can't, you will and you won't. You'll be damned if you buy and damned if you don't!"—Station News in Horticulture Topics, Michigan State College.

REDUCE BEAR DAMAGE

Beekeepers at the annual summer meeting at Eau Claire Lakes unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Conservation Commission to reduce bear damage to bees and farm animals by paying a bounty to hunters or by any other method advisable in order to protect beekeepers and farmers in Northern Wisconsin.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the number of bear is increasing rapidly in Northern Wisconsin, and there is nothing that can be done about it. They are becoming both harmful and dangerous.

The reason the average girl would rather have beauty than brains is that the average man can see better than he can think.

Small Apple Containers

Research Shows Containers Must Allow Full Inspection

A number of different style cartons and bags have been suggested and tried for prepackaging apples. It would, of course, simplify matters if we had some way of knowing which of these was most acceptable to consumers and would be apt to retail fruit most readily.

A year ago observations in retail stores made by U.S.D.A. men found that transparent bags seemed to move fruit more readily than either the mesh bags or open window cartons. These observations were made mostly in the Midwest.

Discussion with merchandisers in some of the markets and knowledge of packing problems at the shipping end permits some speculation as to the reason for the apparent preference for the film bag. It gives the fullest visibility and allows the housewife to purchase her apples very nearly the way she has always purchased them —by inspecting. The film makes each apple in the bag visible.

Film bags also help keep better quality apples on display. There are some retailers and produce clerks who occasionally become lax in keeping damaged and off-quality apples out of the packages that are on display. This is more apt to happen to covered packages.

Some of the merchandisers prefer the film bagged apples because they make better displays, allow the color of the fruit to attract the customers. With some types of closed packages this is not as possible.

A clear film also is a means of assuring better quality apples being offered to the consumer because when the packer has allowed his standards to slip it becomes readily apparent.

Must Prevent Bruises

While it is recognized that film bags were good movers of apples it should be remembered that cartons can do a much better job of preventing bruises while the fruit is being handled in transit and in terminal markets. With film bags much more care should be exercised in designing the size of bag, the shipping container, and in selecting the pattern of packing bagged apples into the master container, if they are to reach the consumer in as acceptable a condition as they would were they packed in some of the cartons that are available.

From Apple Research Digest by Washington State Apple Commission.

Never miss an opportunity to make others happy, even if you have to leave them alone to do it.

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Bushel
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Peck
½ Peck
Grape Baskets
Tomato Baskets
Ladders
Picking Bags
Paper Bags



Pfeiffer Bros. of Racine Get a Load of Baskets

APPLE BASKETS:
Bushel, ½ Bushel, Peck and ½ Peck

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr. Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot Tel. 4107
227 CUTLER ST. WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

Changing Styles In Apple Packs

FRUIT MUST REACH CONSUMER WITH LESS LOSS

By E. S. Hubbard, New York

Strange as it may seem, a close study of the packs and packages used for apples show them to have been selected or demanded by grower and distributor to suit ideals of simplicity, economy and weight of fruit per package rather than with the ideal of delivering the fruit to the retailer and the consumer in the most acceptable condition with the least loss in damaged apples.

Too often the grower who has wished to improve his pack and package has been bluntly told by his distributor that his improved pack can return him no more per pound of fruit than if packed in the customary bulged jumble or Western pack.

This has been largely due to the fact that the packer rarely saw his product in the retail store and, if he did find it there in damaged condition he blamed this on those through whose hands the package passed.

Likewise, the retailer and other distributors blamed the loss on the man who packed the fruit while, at the same time, advising and insisting that this pack and package was the only one they would buy.

At long last, economic conditions have compelled both Eastern and Western apple growers and handlers to get together, study the apple marketing problem from all angles and to revise their ideals and packs so as to provide the consumer with attractive apples and to avoid losses through damaged apples.

Reports from the West Coast show that dealers are recognizing the serious losses due to packing beautiful Delicious apples under pressure in bulged boxes. Rueben Benz has stated that little loss has been found when the tray or pocket type layers have been used. He anticipates a great increase in the use of this type of pack in spite of the smaller number of packages a car can hold. An important factor in the successful movement of the great Delicious crop of big apples was packing with less pressure or bulge in Western boxes and a shift to safer packages last season.

Better Pack For McIntosh

Here in the East experiments conducted by the A&P Company and the Apple Institute demonstrated clearly that McIntosh apples packed jumbled in Eastern boxes were so badly bruised that they netted a considerable loss. The same run of apples packed in layers between cardboard in quarter-inch sizes netted a fair profit and built up greatly increased consumer demand and movement. The difference in condition of the apples in consumer demand and in profit to the store was so outstanding that it is to be expected that good layer packs will be demanded the coming season by this organization and that growers who can supply desirable McIntosh in a good layer pack should find ready sale for them and at a reasonably higher price than for a jumble pack.

These experiments, which were carried on both in New York and New England, demonstrated a remarkable increase in the volume moved through the stores as compared with the jumble pack. This greater movement **can mean prosperity for McIntosh growers** as well as a profitable quantity product for the retailer.

This research also demonstrated that a suitable consumer unit in self service stores is outstanding in delivering the fruit in undamaged condition, in convenience for both retailer and consumer and in consistent profit for the retailer. It was shown, also, that the sale of good bulk apples, especially when layer packed, materially increased the volume of apples sold by the store. This is of great importance to apple growers as well as profitable to the retailer.

An especially significant fact shown by these experiments is that consumers will use many more sound, fresh, attractive apples than they have been using of those offered in the customary packs. In other words, it's time to take the next step forward in packaging our apples. —From New York & New England Apple Institute News Letter.

POISON IVY CONTROL

"Ammate" Still Best for Use in Orchards or Woodlots

Poison ivy is indeed a pest in many orchards and woodlots. "Ammate" seems the best material to use because it grows in shady places, and because hormones usually injure other plant materials.

A recent report by E. G. Christ, N. J. Experiment Station, in the New Jersey Horticultural Society News gives this experiment: Ammonium sulfamate has been used successfully in the control of poison ivy in apple orchards. Last year a cooperative test was established with the departments of Horticulture and Farm Crops using this material. One spray was applied beneath 30-year apple trees in June and practically all ivy was killed. The few scattered plants that remained will need one more spray to prevent their multiplying.

The material "Ammate (a du Pont product)" was used at the rate of one pound in one gallon of water. About two gallons of spray were needed to cover thoroughly the poison ivy beneath a tree with a 30-foot spread. The ivy foliage was sprayed thoroughly but there was little or no runoff. "Ammate" should be used with some caution because it will kill foliage and limbs of the apple tree. Where ivy is climbing the trunk of the tree, it should be cut down and not sprayed while on the tree. Two men are needed for the job. One is needed to hold up the low limbs of the tree while the other applies the spray.

Some growers have had success using "Ammate" at the rate of ¾ pound in one gallon. Lower concentration than this is not recommended. "Ammate" should be applied sometime during June and until mid-August. One application will kill most of the plants but a second spray may be necessary after about two weeks to kill some few plants that survive. Last year one spray seemed to kill practically every plant and the hot dry weather following the application increased the effectiveness of the spray.

Apple Institute News

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS

Some actions by the Board. Nominating committee appointed: William Connell, Menomonee; Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg and C. J. Telfer, Green Bay. Annual meeting will be held in conjunction with that of the Horticulture Society at Fond du Lac, November 14-5.

The Board voted to request the National Apple Institute to lower color requirements on **proposed grade standards for consumer-size packages of apples.** They should be the same as color requirements in effect on apples in larger containers such as bushel baskets. The Board asked that Prof. C. L. Kuehner give assistance to growers in grading and marketing apples in cooperation with the State Dept. of Agriculture.

If you are not certain about your status in regard to the **Federal Wage & Hour Law,** write the U. S. Dept. of Labor, 452 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee 2, Wis. for circular on the Fair Labor Standards Acts. If you employ children under 16—not your own, during school time, also ask for a copy of the Child Labor Bulletin. **For a copy of the Wisconsin Law** which applies where the Federal Law does not, write the Industrial Commission, Room 244, State Office Bldg. for circular on Wage Regulation.

Truck-side apple posters are still available at 75c each postpaid. Send sheck to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 Univ. Farm Place, Madison 6, Wis. for the number you want.

NEW BULLETIN ON LANDSCAPING AVAILABLE

Prof. Joseph F. Elfner is the author of a new bulletin, Special Circular No. 15, entitled "Landscape Your Grounds For Better Living." It may be obtained from the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

It's one of the best bulletins on the subject we have seen. It contains many pictures and drawings that will be helpful in planting the home grounds, both the new one-story type house and older homes.

The average man lives 30 years longer than he did in 1800. He has to in order to get his taxes paid.

HONOR ROLL

Fruit Growers Who Have Paid Membership in Wisconsin Apple Institute for 1950

Basse, William H., Waukesha; Bassett, A. K., Baraboo; Bolliger, O., Bayfield; Boyce, Dr. S. R., Gays Mills; Bremer, John C., Adell; Brunn, Arthur, Hales Corners; Brunn, Harry, Hales Corners;

Dvorak, H. A., Casco; Eames, Spencer, Egg Harbor; Frenz, Mrs. Pauline, Cedarburg; Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg; Goff Orchard, Sturgeon Bay; Goff, M. B., Chicago; Gygax, Frederick M., Waukesha;

Hagman, Mrs. Hermina, Bayfield; Halbig, Arthur, Sheboygan Falls; Hasslinger, Herbert, Nashotah; Hauser, Dawson, Bayfield; Hilgendorf, Louis H., Cedarburg; Hipke Orchards, New Holstein; Irish, L. B., Baraboo;

Kickapoo Development Corp., Gays Mills; Kittinger, Arthur, Caledonia; Krause, Frank and Sons, Fountain City; Larsen Co., Green Bay; McGilvra, Earl R., Baraboo; Mahr, Henry, Caledonia; Meyer, Alfred J. and Son, Milwaukee; Meyer, Arno, Waldo; Mietus, Dr. Joseph, Milwaukee; Mietus, Roland, Milwaukee; Morawetz, Joseph L., West Bend;

Nieman Bros. Orchards, Cedarburg; Nordin, E. F., Bayfield; Otting, B. J. and Son, Cedarburg; Pennebecker, M. B., Waupaca; Pfeiffer, Alois, Racine; Powers, W. C., Ellison Bay;

Rasmussen's Fruit Farm and Nursery, Oshkosh; Reynolds Bros., Inc., Sturgeon Bay; Roberts, Dr. R. H., Madison; Schubert, J. C., Gays Mills; Sprengel, Bayward, Waukesha; Steffen, Harold, Cedarburg;

Teach, Ellery, Gays Mills; Telfer, C. J., Green Bay; Ten Eyck, A. A. and S. E., Brodhead; Theys, Albert J., Luxemburg; Thompson and Marken, Kenosha; Wagner, Willard O., Cleveland; Wiechert, Oscar, Cedarburg; Wiepking, Martin H., Cedarburg; Wisconsin Orchards, Inc., Gays Mills;

Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association; Manitowoc County Fruit Growers Association; Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association; Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association; Racine County Fruit Growers Association; Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Association; Washington County Fruit Growers Association; Waukesha County Fruit Growers Association.

McGilvra, Earl, Baraboo; Grover Bros., Galesville, Kraus, Dr. E. E., Milwaukee; Guth Agatha K., Bancroft; Erickson, Carl E., Herbster; Fromm, John W., Cedarburg; Hall Enterprises, Casco.



Wisconsin Apple Institute's Board of Directors meets at Nieman's, Cedarburg. From left, front row: Earl McGilvra, Baraboo; Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; Alfred J. Meyer, Milwaukee; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; Arno Meyer, Waldo; Back row; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; C. J. Telfer, Green Bay; H. J. Shubert, Gays Mills; Martin Fromm, Cedarburg.

FRUIT SHOW
ANNUAL CONVENTION
WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC

November 14-15

Committee in charge: Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Madison, chairman, assisted by Earl Skaliskey, West Bend; Dick Hauser, Port Washington; and LeRoy Meyers, Hales Corners.

NEW APPLE VARIETIES
Plate of 5 Apples

Classes:

1. Milton
2. Macoun
3. Haralson
4. Secor
5. Fireside
6. Prairie Spy
7. Hume
8. Lobo
9. Beacon
10. Any other new variety

To be judged by the Danish or Merit System. All plates scoring "Excellent" to receive $1.00; "very good" 75c and "good" 50c.

STANDARD VARIETIES
Plate of 5 Apples

11. McIntosh
12. Cortland
13. Delicious—any red
14. Golden Delicious
15. N. W. Greening
16. Snow

Premiums on Classes 11, 12, and 13 are offered by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Co., J. Henry Smith representative, Waupaca.

Premiums on Classes 14, 15, and 16 are offered by Mr. Lester Tans, Mgr. Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op, Waukesha.

Premiums on each Class 11 to 16: 1st prize $2.50; 2nd prize $1.50; 3rd prize $1.00.

SEEDLING APPLE EXHIBIT
Five Apples Not Previously Shown
Prizes: 1st, $5.00; 2nd, $3.00; 3rd, $2.00; 4th, $1.00

Only seedlings of merit will be awarded prizes. Bring in person or mail to Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, to arrive Nov. 13th.

APPLE PACKING

Packed bushel basket of apples of any variety packed and faced with the cover in place. Apples must be of good quality. To be judged on packing only.

Prizes: 1st, $10.00; 2nd, $7.00; 3rd, $4.00; 4th, $3.00. Each additional entry, $2.00. Prizes for this class will be given by the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Prize winning bushels will be offered at auction at the annual banquet. Proceeds will be used for the apple advertising program of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Owners will be given the market value of the apples in addition to the premiums excepting for 1st and 2nd prize winners.

Judge—E. L. Peterson, Division of Markets, State Dept. of Agriculture.

HARDY CARPATHIAN ENGLISH WALNUT EXHIBIT

All growers who have produced any hardy Carpathian English walnut seeds are invited to exhibit them. Sample of three nuts or more from one tree. **Premiums: 1st prize—$2.00; 2nd prize—$1.50; 3rd prize—$1.00; 4th prize—75c; 5th prize—50c.**

IT'S THE APPLE MAGGOT

Question: I am sending under separate cover some apples which have brown streaks in them and the skin looks as if it has been pricked with a pin or stung. We have had this trouble for several years even though we sprayed a number of times in the spring. Most of the apples are unfit for use. What is the trouble? (Apples sent August 1st).

Answer: This is clearly the work of the apple maggot, sometimes called "railroad worm." The fly emerges from the soil in early July, feeds on the leaves for a week or so, then lays its eggs under the skin of the apple by puncturing it as you indicate. The eggs hatch and the little white larvae tunnel through the apple. The tunnels turn brown and finally decay sets in. Control consists of timely spraying with arsenate of lead about the **middle of July and again about the first of August,** the exact time depending upon the season and the part of the state in which you live.

A bulletin on the Apple Maggot may be obtained by writing the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Madison.



Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry And Vegetable Growers Ass'n

CONVENTION FOR JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS

New Orleans, December 10-14

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association will be held in the Jung Hotel, New Orleans from December 10-14, 1950.

This Annual Convention is arranged for all young people who are interested in the production and marketing of vegetable crops. Any Junior may attend the convention.

For information about the program, demonstrations and contests, write Prof. G. B. Snyder, French Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

EXHIBITORS AT THE BERRY & VEGETABLE GROWERS SUMMER MEETING

Irrigation and equipment manufacturers contributed to the success of the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Ass'n held at the Winnebago State Hospital Grounds, Oshkosh on July 18.

Figure 1. Harold Roberts, Black River Falls demonstrated Moulton Portable Irrigation System. Here he shows the "Quick-coupler" and lightweight aluminum pipes and a sprinkler unit.

Figure 2. C. I. Wilson, Sales Mgr. for the Ariens Co. of Brillion, Wis., is shown here with the Ariens Gardeneer. It has front mounted quick coupling powered tools.

Figure 3. C. L. Krueger of the Lake View Shop, Oshkosh, is area dealer for Milwaukee Equipment Co. tractors. He is shown here with a series of models of the M.-E. line.

Figure 4. The Bolens Huskies line from Port Washington was shown. The power-ho is shown here. Joseph Stadtmueller Implement Co. of Oshkosh was the local agent.

Figure 5. The Beaver riding tractor is made and distributed by Struensee Mfg. Co., Oshkosh. Here A. E. Struensee, Mgr., is surrounded by interested future gardeners, fascinated by the riding features.

Figure 6. The David Bradley line of garden tractors and tools was demonstated by W. C. Smith, Mgr. of the Oshkosh Sears Roebuck Farm Store.

NATIONAL VEGETABLE QUEEN FROM WISCONSIN

Miss Jean Hanson, pretty 18 year old girl, from Union Grove, Wisconsin, is the 1950 National Vegetable Queen. Miss Hanson graduated last June from Racine County Agricultural School. The report is that when she received the news that she had won this honor, she almost fell off the cabbage planter she was driving on her father's farm. The D. A. R. recently selected the new Vegetable Queen as the most outstanding agricultural girl in Wisconsin. She will reign over the Vegetable Growers Association of America Convention in Milwaukee, November 26-30.

HOW TO FERTILIZE PLANTS THROUGH THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Fertilizing berry and vegetable plants through the irrigation system is becoming popular. That is the opinion of many growers in Wisconsin. Questions have been asked as to how this can be done best and how the amount is regulated.

Actually the method is quite simple. An extra pipe with a valve is installed on the suction end of the pump so that the liquid fertilizer can be sucked up into the water as it enters the pump. The speed of taking up the fertilizer water is adjusted with the valve.



First compute the area of land to be covered by the spray as it is set up. Let us say that the system will cover one-fourth acre. You wish to apply 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. Dissolve 25 pounds of the nitrate in a tub or can of water, and stick in the hose or pipe which will suck it up.

It is well to apply some water to the plants before the fertilizer is added. Then open the valve and allow the pump to suck up the water containing the fertilizer at a rate so that it will all be applied at least ten or fifteen minutes before you stop irrigating that section. That will insure that any fertilizer on the leaves will be washed off in the last minutes of irrigation.

FALL-PLANTED STRAWBERRIES

Has anyone in Wisconsin had success planting strawberries in the fall. The New York Experiment Station reports that fall-planted strawberries outyielded those set in the spring. Prof. George Slate says it is due to the greater number of runner plants formed early in the season, and that most of the fruit is borne on these plants.

If fall-set strawberry plants could be successfully wintered in Wisconsin, there is no doubt but it might increase the yield of berries during the harvest year. Far too often strawberry plants are set too late in the spring so runner plants are not vigorous and strong enough to produce fruit buds in September and October—the months during which fruit bud formation occurs.

Some years ago we imported some new varieties of strawberries from the Canadian Experiment Station in the early fall. These were planted by a number of growers in different parts of the state. The test was a failure because of winter injury, very few plants being alive the next spring.

This danger together with the need for mulching and extra winter may prove fall-planting impractical.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Wisconsin State Horticulture Society
Wisconsin Apple Institute
Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Ass'n.
Women's Auxiliary - Horticultural Society
Hotel Retlaw, Fond du Lac
Tuesday-Wednesday, November 14-15.

DO YOU NEED A PEA SHELLER

Have you ever tried to shell peas by hand? It certainly is a tiresome job, where a large number of peas are grown in the garden. The bulletin on the construction of a hand or power operated pea sheller issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada, will be of special interest. Mr. Leslie, Superintendent of the Morden Experiment Station, states in his July 15 bulletin, "Any carpenter or a handy-man with a hammer and saw can construct a sheller in a short time. The pamphlet is illustrated and shows all measurements required, of drums, rotors, pulleys, etc.

The principle by which the pea sheller operates is quite simple. Inside of a rotating, 15-inch, wire-enclosed drum are a set of wooden beaters which revolve considerably faster than the drum. When in motion, the spinning beaters throw the pea pods forcefully and repeatedly against the inside of the wire drum. This breaks the pods and releases the peas which then fall through the wire perforations to collect in a drawer below. Where it is anticipated to shell large quantities of pods, such as a bushel or a tubful or two, the drawer can be replaced by a sloping floor. A large container is placed below the sloping floor to collect the falling peas.

Normally, various quantities of broken pods or other plant debris accompany the shelled peas. These may be difficult to separate. A satisfactory method is to roll the peas down an inclined and moistened shallow trough which is five to six feet long. An alternative method is to pour the shelled peas, with the debris, into a blanket draped at an angle so that the peas will roll down into a receptacle. With both methods the unwanted debris will stick to the board or blanket.

The type of pea sheller described in the Ottawa pamphlet has been given a thorough trial during the past three seasons at the Experimental Station, Morden, Man. It is considered one of the most efficient and effective tools made available to home and market gardeners in recent years. It is highly recommended especially for use in home canning or for freezing peas for storage.

Nurse (in insane asylum): There's a man outside who wants to know if we have lost an inmate.

Doctor: Why.

Nurse: He says some one has run off with his wife.—Better Crops.

WEED CONTROL

Promising New Herbicide For Strawberry Fields

Sodium 2,4 Dichlorophenoxy Ethyl Sulfate (Experimental Herbicide No. 1), manufactured by the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, was used for the first time in 1949 for strawberry weed control. This material is a seed toxicant which kills germinating seeds without apparent injury to many species of plants once they break through the ground. Since a chemical of this nature might be more or less ideal for strawberries, two pilot experiments were conducted in 1949. In the first test, applied in June on Sparkle plants, excellent weed control was obtained for six weeks. The second test consisting of 11 varieties was made in August and again the sprays gave excellent weed control. In both experiments, there was no retardation or visible injury to the strawberry plants, whereas 2,4-D during the same season gave rather severe injury.

This material is still in the experimental stage and no recommendations can be made at present.

From the New Jersey Horticultural Society Bulletin Report of work done at the New Jersey Experiment Station.

DRIED MILK HELPS PLANT GROWTH

Experiments Indicate Certain Plants Respond to Dried Milk as Fertilizer

The use of dried skim milk as a plant growth booster was discussed at recent florist's meetings and created a great deal of interest. Experiments at the Montana State College indicated excellent results have been obtained on certain plants. Easter lilies, snapdragons and roses responded well but poinsettia and carnations do not respond. The general effect is to increase root growth, stem length, strength, nitrogen and phosphorus content of the plant, and improve foliage color.

Pansies have been improved in seed flats with dried milk at the rate of ½ ounce per flat of soil, or 1 pound per 100 sq. ft. of bench. On rich soils growth is not improved greatly indicating that the dry skim milk provides fertilizer elements that give responses only in soils that lack these elements.

Some Facts About Peonies

By J. H. Phillips, Rosendale

An important truth and rather severe lesson was again brought home to Wisconsin peony growers last year. In all the years we have been with peonies we have never experienced a winter as severe on roots as '49-'50. There was little or no snow, alternate freezing and thawing, and everywhere a sheath of smooth ice. Coupled with this was a late fall season with little or no moisture in many sections.

Cover New Plantings

Every peony fan and grower should learn just how important it is to mulch and hill new plantings for winter just before frost gets in the ground. Hill them up like a potato hill first. This may be enough, but better still cover with leaves, stalks etc. if possible. Then in spring rake this top cover away until only a two inch cover remains over the crown of the plant.

We have some plants which have been in the same place for 30 years. These we felt were so well anchored that they could survive most anything, and they have until last winter. We had become careless and let them shift for themselves in winter for the past seven or eight years. About that many years back we had a heavy snow on the day we finished shipping our root orders for the year. That first snow stayed. More and more and more piled on. It stayed all winter. After the thaws came the ground opened up and spring was here without any fooling around. Of course everything was fine. The plants had all been snow covered as well or better than we could have covered them. After that season we more or less neglected the old well established plantings and catered more to the one, two and three year olds. Several of our fine old numbers were dead when spring arrived. Many others sent up only a few stems and will need several years to recover. Bear in mind that these are in a garden where the soil is cultivated at all times. None of the old plants I have seen growing in sod in several of the country cemeteries about Rosendale were hurt at all.

Now to prove the worth of winter hilling. I can tell you that on our young plants we had little or no loss at all. In fact it seemed they came through better than ever. The dirt had been well ridged over them and ditches made to carry away any standing water.

In the future you may be certain peonies at SISSON'S will all be ditched and covered. We find the best way to cover is with a one horse potato plow going between the rows with it. Afterward we give it all a check over with

(Continued on page 16)

STOP GAMBLING WITH CROPS

Irrigation Pays!



VITAL WATER WHEN NEEDED *with*

GORMAN-RUPP IRRIGATION PUMPS

You don't gamble with crops when a Gorman-Rupp Irrigation Pump is on the job. WATER WHEN YOU NEED IT -- pumps month after month entirely trouble-free, with little maintenance. There's a Gorman-Rupp Pump for every pumping job.

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The Complete Simplex Soil Test Outfit

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Only $36 complete.

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Designed for the smaller grower, it contains 100 tests for 5 elements plus tissue tests for Nitrates, Phosphorus and Potassium.

Only $16 complete.

The Junior Simplex Soil Test Outfit

Contains all the materials and solutions necessary to make 100 to 300 tests for each of 6 soil chemicals plus tissue tests for Nitrates, Phosphorus and Potassium.

Only $25 complete.

The Home Simplex Soil Tester

For the home gardener and lover of house plants. Makes 20 tests for each of 4 elements plus tissue tests.

Only $6.50 complete.

Full Directions and Color Charts Accompany Each Set.

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From the Editor's Desk

CONVENTIONS

Wisconsin Horticulture Society and Affiliated Organizations

OCTOBER 27-28. Annual meeting Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

NOVEMBER 8-9. Annual joint convention Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n. and Western Wisconsin Fruit Growers of the Wisconsin Horticulture Society, Hotel Winona, Winona, Minn.

NOVEMBER 14-15. Annual Convention Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac. In conjunction with:
Annual Convention Women's Auxiliary, Wisconsin Horticultural Society.
Annual meeting with Wisconsin Apple Institute.

NOVEMBER 15. Annual meeting Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association in conjunction with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society convention.

Other Meetings

SEPTEMBER 28-29. Annual Convention Minnesota Horticultural Society, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.

OCTOBER 5-6. Annual Convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at Racine.

OCTOBER 26-28. Congress of American Horticulture at East Lansing, Michigan.

NOVEMBER 26-29. The Vegetable Growers Association of America, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee. H. D. Brown, secretary, Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBITS

Annual Convention

Wisconsin State Horticulture Society
RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC

Tuesday, November 14

Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis, President of the Women's Auxiliary, of



Wisconsin State Horticulture Society announces that the Annual Convention of the Auxiliary will be held in conjunction with the Convention of the Wisconsin Horticulture Society on November 14. An excellent program is being prepared and will be published in the next issue.

Exhibits of apple cookery will be different this year. All Auxiliary members and women attending the Convention are invited to exhibit. Write the Wisconsin State Horticulture Society, 424 Univ. Farm Pl., Madison 6, Wis. for a copy of the new bulletin of Apple Recipes published by The Wisconsin Apple Institute. These recipes will be new and have been tested by Mr. Carson Gulley, University Chef. **Any recipe may be used.** This will give members an opportunity to observe the results of cooking with these recipes.

Premiums. Judging will be by the Merit System. All dishes scoring Excellent (93-100) will be awarded $1.00. All scoring Very Good (85-92) will be awarded 75c. All other entries 50c.

Note: All entries will be served at the tea at 4:00 P. M. Copies of the new Recipe Bulletin will be sent to all Auxiliary members as soon as it is ready, or will be sent on request to those wishing to take part.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE

Exhibits: Mrs. LeRoy Meyer, Hales Corners, and Mrs. John McIlquahan, Chippewa Falls.

Tea: Mrs. I. Lorentz, Milwaukee Mrs. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Mrs. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson.

Welcome: Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo; Mrs. John Viets, Fond du Lac.

Nomination: Mrs. R. L. Marken, Kenosha; Mrs. A. Pfeiffer, Racine; Mrs. P. Swartz, Sr., Waukesha.

Resolutions: Mrs. Wm. Connell, Menominee.

Banquet Table: Mrs. C. Kuehner, Madison.

Decorations and Arrangement: Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

GARDEN CLUB ADVISORY BOARD APPOINTED

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has appointed an Advisory Board of Garden Club members representing various sections of the state to advise the Committee on future policies and activities. The following are the members appointed to the Board.

Mrs. Herbert Gottschall, Lodi, of the Lodi Garden Club, for the South Central area. Mrs. T. O. Goeres, President of the Lodi Club is alternate.

Mr. M. A. Haller, Green Terrace Nursery, Rt. 1, Oshkosh, President Oshkosh Horticulture Society, for the Fox River Valley area.

Mrs. J. L. Larson, Iola, past President of the Iola Garden Club for the Waupaca County area.

Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson, President of the Fort Atkinson Garden Club and President of the Rock River Valley group.

Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee for the Milwaukee area. Mrs. Sewell is a past President of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

This Board will meet with the Executive Committee of the Society in the near future to make plans for activities of Garden Clubs affiliated with the State Horticulture Society. Watch for developments.

WE APPRECIATE THIS

Mrs. O. Isenberg of Baraboo, who has advertised her African Violets in this magazine during past months, writes on August 4th, "I have had more than 500 inquiries from my ad in Wisconsin Horticulture. People have dropped in from as far away as Wausau and other cities all summer."

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN HOLD SUMMER MEETING

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association held a very enjoyable summer meeting and picnic as guests of the McKay Nursery Co. at Waterloo on Saturday, August 12th.

A cafeteria dinner was served at noon in Firemen's Park dining rooms. Everything was informal and there was much visiting and good fellowship over refreshments served at the bar. At about 2:00 P.M., Mr. W. G. McKay called everyone out onto the lawn where Mr. Victor Heidmann of Waterloo demonstrated a power duster which really covered the trees and shrubbery in the vicinity with insect-killing dust.

A tour of the McKay nursery followed. It was a very enjoyable trip, viewing 500 acres of Nursery stock in excellent condition. Most impressive was a large planting of apple and pear trees in splendid condition; also large areas of beautiful evergreens and shrubbery. Returning from the tour, the officers of the McKay Nursery Co. announced that there were still several hams left over from the noon luncheon as well as potato salad and other food, so many of the guests had supper before returning to their homes. While there was no formal program, a great deal of information was exchanged by the members in private conversation, often times as valuable as listening to a talk.

We compliment the McKay Nursery Company on a splendid meeting.



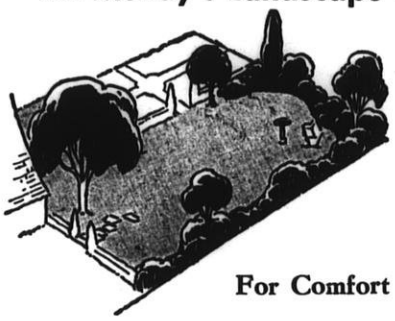
Officers and directors, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association at the annual summer picnic at Waterloo. From left, front row: Robert Gieringer, Milwaukee; W. G. McKay, Host; Tom Pinney, Sec., Sturgeon Bay; Edward Eschrich, Milwaukee. Back row: L. L. Kumlien, Pres., Janesville; J. F. Foster, Brown Deer; Howard Anderson, Vice Pres., Wisconsin Rapids; Max Singer, Milwaukee; C. L. Wachtel, Milwaukee.

MINNESOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

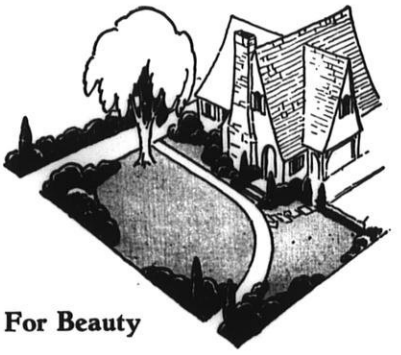
The Annual Convention of the Minnesota Horticulture Society will be held in St. Paul Hotel. St. Paul on Thursday and Friday, September 28-29. A number of western Wisconsin horticulturists usually attend this convention.

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For Comfort

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For Beauty

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MADISON GLADIOLUS SOCIETY HOLDS EXCELLENT SHOW

The Madison Gladiolus Society held the first show of the season in The First National Bank on July 30-31. It was a very good show considering the lateness of the season. Arrangements were better than ever and this show always has excellent arrangements.

Point winners in the Novice Section were Gerald Wilkie and Walter Vandervest. In the Open Class point winners were R. B. Russell and H. S. Hammond. Judges were Ed Lins, Gordon Shepeck and John Flad. The best Basket or Vase Arrangement was shown by Mrs. R. B. Russell with Mrs. A. Haugen of Stoughton second.

The State Seedling Show

Some excellent seedlings were shown at this first state seedling show and Ted Wood walked away with 8 blue (excellent) ribbons in the seedling division. The division champion was a beautiful purple seedling No. 18-48 by Ted Woods from Madison. Other winners were E. L. Nielsen, Gordon Shepeck, Melk Bros., Milwaukee and John Kleinhaug. Ted Woods also had the Division Champion in the three spike class No. 1-11-45 and his **18-48 was the Champion Seedling.**

In the **Recent Introduction Section, "Polynesie"** by Melk Bros., Milwaukee was Division Champion both in single spike and three spike classes and also Grand Champion. George Morris, Madison, had the Division Champion "Twinkles" in the 300-400 series. Blue Ribbons were won on Recent Introduction Vase Arrangements by W. T. Miller, Whitewater, on "Salmon's Glory," also Division Champion, and on "Rebound" by Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc. The Best Seedling Basket was "Sport of Rosa Van Lima" by Melk Bros.

THE CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

It was a great show—and that is everyone's opinion who saw it. It brought together many of the nation's leading growers. The quality of the blooms shown was outstanding. One grower from out of state said, "Nowhere has there ever been a gladiolus show with such outstanding arrangements."

To top it all, Mr. Roger B. Russell who worked so hard for the show's success has told us that enough money was taken in to practically assure the cost of the show, and to repay the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society the amount advanced. We must take off our hats to Mr. and Mrs. Roger Russell and the Committee members who staged this show.

This list of winners was sent in by Mr. Gordon Shepeck of Green Bay, Supervisor of Judges.

The Winners

Grand Champion—Noweta Rose by Mrs. Etta Freye—Belvue, Iowa.

Reserve Champion—Burma by P. S. Savelief—Box 63, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

2nd Day Champion—Spic & Span, Cosmopolitan Gardens, Milwaukee, Wis.

Most Beautiful Spike—Burma by P. S. Savelief, Box 63, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

American Home Achievement Award —Seedling S No. 1-11-45 by Ted Woods, Madison, Wis.

Best Three Spikes—Seedling 76-47 by Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minn.

Reserve Champ Three Spikes—Seedling No. 500 Gold by Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minnesota.

Largest Individual Floret in Good Condition—Dee Dee by P. F. Savelief, Box 63, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Smallest Individual Floret in Good Condition—Coral Bells, Summit Gard-

(Continued on page 16)

SOME LEADING EXHIBITORS AND PRIZE WINNERS

Central International Gladiolus Show

Figure 1. Court of Honor arrangement by Mrs. Oscar Rennebohm, Madison.

Figure 2. Dignitaries at the Show. Elmer Gove, Burlington, Vt.; J. Eldon Carter, Des Moines, Ia.; Bruce Collins, Utica, Mich.; Ray Moss, Waterloo, Ia.; H. M. Sherman, Larchmont, N. Y.; F. X. Graff, Freeport, Ill. Arrangement is Dr. Graff's Cynthia, light yellow.

Figure 3. Mrs. Willis Miller, Whitewater, Wis. Division Champion, Open Basket Division, using "Silver Wings." Also won 1st in Recent Introduction—Basket of "Texas" and 3rd in Open Vase Arrangement.

Figure 4. Gordon Shepeck, Golden Dawn Gardens, Green Bay, and his commercial display.

Figure 5. Left, Ted Woods, Madison, American Home Achievement winner named Anne Sherman in left hand. Right: Miss Madison "Excellent" seedling award. Right: Chas. Melk, Milwaukee with "Excellent" seedling.

Figure 6. Dave Puerner, Milwaukee with an unusual arrangement display.

Figure 7. Roger B. Russell, Madison, Show manager with beautiful display.

Figure 8. Miss Diane Krueger, Oconomowoc with the Reliance Gardens exhibit.

Figure 9. G. E. Beck, Extension Floriculturist and the educational display staged by the U. W. Department of Horticulture.

Figure 10. Mr. and Mrs. Harold James, Whitewater, and their non-competitive display.

Wis. Hort. Soc. Photos.



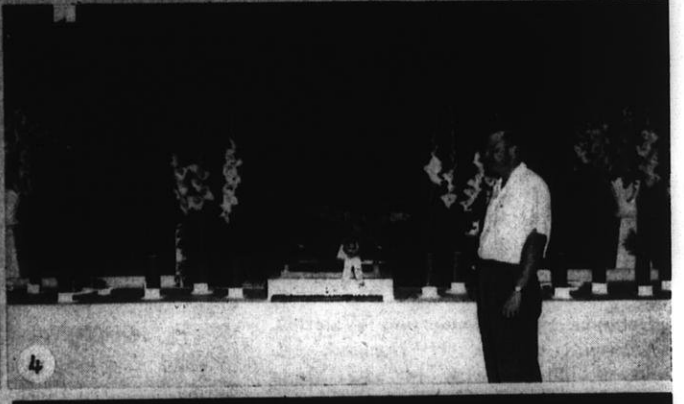
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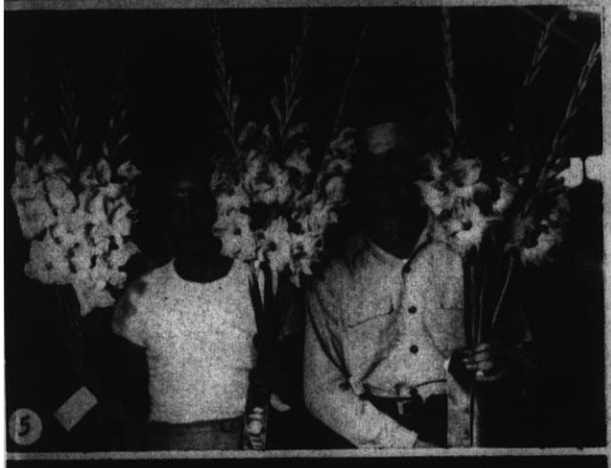
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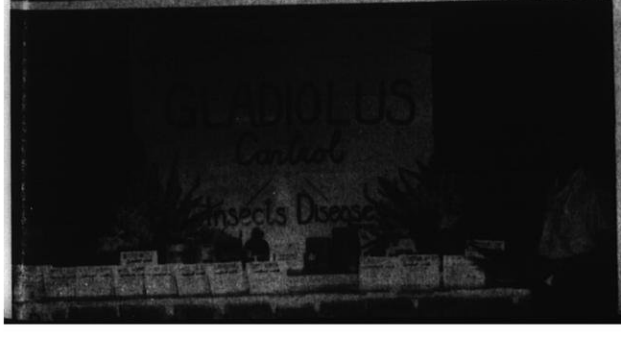
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10

ens, Villa Park, Illinois.

Glenn L. Pierce Medal for Best 100-200 spike in Section H—Aria by Dr. J. J. Jecmenek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Most Novel Glad—Novelty Queen by Nina Ward, Middletown, Indiana.

Most Open in Good Condition—Patrol by R. H. Postweiler, Route No. 1, Madison, Wis.

Most Ruffled Floret—Seedling 49-45 by Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minnesota.

Longest Flowerhead—Snowbank by M. M. Klein, Route No. 3, Madison, Wis.

Most Scented Variety—Perfume by Don Henderson, Waterloo, Iowa.

Entry From Greatest Distance—Seedling 48-20 by S. G. Nelson, Route No. 1, Linden, Washington.

Most Beautiful Miniature—Seedling 415, Summit Gardens, Villa Park, Ill.

Point Winners

Hobbyist—Don Henderson, Waterloo, Iowa, with 60 pts.; H. Durland, Mt. Prospect, Illinois with 48 pts.; Merle Doty, Chicago, Illinois with 31 pts.

Open Classes

C. J. & G. H. Melk, Milwaukee with 88 pts.; Glen Pierce, Villa Park, Illinois, with 85 pts.; Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minn., with 75 pts.; and Willis Miller, Whitewater, Wis., with 54 pts.

L. L. Olds Merchandise Certificates—5 awards. Don Henderson, Waterloo, Iowa; H. Durland, Mt. Prospect, Ill.; Merle Doty, Chicago 43, Ill.; A. W. Koepke, Delavan, Wis.; G. F. Wilke, Madison, Wis.

Glen Pierce Medal—Dr. J. J. Jecmenek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Elmer Gove Trophy—Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minn.

Olds Trophy — Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens, Milwaukee, Wis.

NAGC Gold Medal—Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minn.

NAGC Bronze Medal—Noweta Gardens, St. Charles, Minn.

TWIN CITIES GLADIOLUS CHAPTER HOLDS EXCELLENT SHOW

The Gladiolus Show held at the County Fair, Wausaukee by the Twin Cities Gladiolus Chapter on August 11-13 rated much favorable comment from several thousand visitors. Quality of the blooms was excellent.

Grand Champion spike of the show was Spic & Span grown by a Madison youth, R. H. Postweiler, who also won three other ribbons.

The show was too early for our late season and so the writer did not accept the State Trophy on a seedling award, it being the only one open. By Arnold Satorius, Sec.

Report Of
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN - NORTHERN ILLINOIS GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
Seedling - Recent Introduction Show
Jefferson, Wis. — August 6

Grand Champion Spike, BRIDAL ORCHID, shown by Reliance Gardens.

Best Seedling Spike, No. 46-168 (tall, ruffled rose sdlg. of Miss Wisconsin) shown by Melk Brothers, Milwaukee.

Best Seedling Basket, No. 46-136 (light pink, ruffled) shown by Melk Brothers.

A splendid display of **seedling blooms** resulted in awards of excellence to one or three spike entries shown by C. H. & G. J. Melk, Reliance Gardens, Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens, P. F. Savalief, John Kleinhanz, E. VanNess, R. Peterson, H. Schaar, John Flad, Etler Nielson and H. VanBuren. **Seedling baskets** which received awards of excellence were shown by Melk Brothers, H. Van Buren, and L. V. Shaw.

Blue ribbons were won by the following named varieties in single spike entries: White Goddess, Sun Dance, Gold Medal, Queen Mary, Spic and Span, Redova, American Beauty, Bridal Orchid, Little Bo Peep, Twinkles, Coronet, Wedgewood, and Abu Hassen. Three spike entries to win firsts were: White Challenge, Aureole, Spic and Span, Miss Chicago, Redova, Mauvie Rose, Parthiena, and Bo Peep.

The Society awarded **Cultural Certificates** as follows for outstanding spikes of older varieties: to P. F. Savelief on King Lear (the champion of this section), Burma, and Red Plush; to Willis Miller on Leading Lady, Pink Radiance, and Miss Wisconsin; and to John Brinkman on Trocadero.

Incidentally, the members and friends enjoyed a picnic dinner at a near-by park and plan to make the picnic-show combination an annual event. By L. C. Shaw, Milton.

FACTS ABOUT PEONIES

(Continued from page 11

the rake or hoe to completely fill in any open spots between the ridges where the tops of the plants are not fully covered. In early spring we cultivate as close to the crowns as we can on each side of the row. This leaves a high ridge which is easily leveled down with a common garden rake. Where you do not have too many plants this work can well be done by hand with a common gravel shovel, hoe and rake. If you do use some type of cover after hilling, be sure it is not with the tops of the peonies themselves. That might spread Botrytis or Leafblotch.

This spring was the latest our peonies ever bloomed—fully a week later than ever before. However with plenty of rain we had a very colorful bloom.

We have had the rains we need this season and we expect the eyes to develop early. So we hope to start shipping out our orders by Sept. 15th this year which will be somewhat early for us. Oct. 1st being the time we usually start.

Water In Warm Months

Peonies should be well watered throughout the normally hot months of July, August and September, which is the time the new eyes are forming. Too many of us have been rather lax in this matter of watering. It is just too easy to forget all about them after they are out of bloom. Check them as the summer progresses. Hoe and water them and it will pay in healthier plants and better blooms.—From Sissons Peonies, Rosendale, Wis.

PERENNIAL SEED GERMINATION TIME TABLE

If you grow perennials from seed, it is well to know the number of days it takes the seed to germinate. Here is a time table for some of the more common varieties:

Anchusa, 10 days; Campanulas, 5 days; Carnations, 5 days; Columbine, 5 days; Coreopsis, 5 days; Shasta daisies, 5 days; Delphiniums, 20 days; Dianthus, 5 days; Foxglove, 10 days; Hibiscus, 15 days; Hollyhocks, 5 days; Gaillardias, 20 days; Lupine, 8 days; Primula, 15 days; Pyrethrum, 20 days; Trollius, 50 days; Veronica, 15 days.

Garden Club News

Berlin—Home Garden Club. We held our annual picnic July 26th at the riverside home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmoll with fifty members and guests present. In August we held a Flower Show at the Wiesender's. Mrs. Borsack of Fond du Lac was the judge and talked on "Judging'. There was a sale of vases which had been donated to the club, in connection with the show. By Mrs. W. N. Crawford, Pres.

Colby—Blue Sky Garden Club. Took a trip to Withee, July 7, to visit the Hanson's garden which was a riot of color with Russel Lupines, Shasta daisies, Day lilies, Coral bells, Forget-me-nots, lilies and roses at their best. Some of our members attended the Rozellville Flower Show staged by the Homemakers Club with 42 exhibitors and 236 exhibits and over 400 visitors. Our annual Flower Show was held on August 27th. By Mrs. Emma Zillmer, Pres.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club held its annual picnic at the home of the Aschinger's outside the city limits. The annual garden tour was held early in August. Mr. E. L. White, tour chairman, took the group to the southern part of the Kettle Moraine area near Whitewater Lake where we enjoyed a picnic and saw a very worthwhile new State Park.

Our spring Flower Show was a "Tulip and Bulb Show" with spring flowering bulbs comprising the flower arrangements. There were some interesting table settings. It was held in the Display Room of the Wisconsin Gas & Electric Bldg. The show was very educational. Our programs this year have been very interesting. The theme has been "Homes with Better Gardens". By Mrs. R. E. Baker, Sec.

Jefferson Garden Club has had an exceptionally varied and instructive program this year. Early in the season we made a thorough study of organic fertilization. The topic was discussed at several meetings. Slides and films are popular with the club and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of the State Horticultural Society talked to us in March on a variety of gardening topics. We have also had programs



on birds. Mr. M. Ross of Fort Atkinson talked to us on "Our Water Level" and few realized the seriousness of this situation.

We are looking forward to a joint picnic with the Fort Atkinson and Green Thumb clubs in September. By Mrs. George Krause, Pres.

La Crosse Garden Club. Some of the interesting programs we have had are a lecture on "Iris" with slides by the National Iris Society. "Hybridizing Iris" by Mr. William Bringe who has some excellent seedlings. Sound motion pictures of Wisconsin State Parks. "Bulbs for Our Gardens in October" by Mr. Louis Mauger. In July following an afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. Eugene Murphy, 30 members braved rainy weather and went on a tour of 12 gardens of members. Much useful information was gained. In August we held our family picnic and on August 16 visited the West Salem Garden Club attending a lecture on "Making Corsages".

Project. The club plans to beautify the grounds at the Y.W.C.A. and has voted $50.00 to the project. It will be continued next year. Beds of peonies, iris and other flowers, window and porch boxes have already been prepared. By Miss Bertha Shuman, Pres.

Lincoln Manor Garden Club—Milwaukee held its annual "Men's Night Party" on August 15. All husbands joined us in a 6:00 p.m. buffet supper. On September 19th we will celebrate our tenth anniversary. We have sent out 57 invitations to members and judges we have had in the past 10 years. By Mrs. L. M. Sweeney, Pres.

Marinette Garden Club had a "Little Rose Show" in July, where members displayed the loveliest blooms from their gardens. Varieties like "Peace", "Fashion", "the 49'ers" and others were shown in table arrangements. There was a panel discussion on Rose Culture for beginners. In August we held a pot luck picnic with prizes for those who named the largest number of varieties of foliage in the park. By Mrs. N. S. Nelson, Pres.

Mauston Garden Club held a Round Table Discussion on gardening at the June meeting, a club picnic at Memorial Park in July and a Garden Tour and meeting to make final plans for our flower show in August. The Flower Show was held on August 18th. This is our club's first year. By Charles Remington, Pres.

New Holstein Garden Club has had a number of interesting meetings and programs during the past months.

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We are looking forward to staging a Flower Show at the Calumet County Fair over Labor Day. By Mrs. George Trier, Pres.

North Prairie Garden Study Club has continued its programs on garden vegetables. We will conclude with a display of vegetables and flowers grown by members and a talk on the "Garden Cleanup". A topic of interest was Wisconsin State Parks and Forests with information and pictures provided free by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison will be our guest speaker on October 10 at the M. E. Church Hall. We will hold a small African Violet and Other House Plants Show at that time. There will be a plant sale and all garden lovers are invited.

The Junior Garden Club displays will be judged in October and prizes awarded. November topics are "Flower Arrangements From Dried Materials"; "Feeding the Birds", and "Christmas Tree Traditions". In December we will close our year with a family Christmas party. Miss Cecelia Sherman will show slides of pictures taken throughout the year from the gardens of club members. By Mrs. S. Zamorski, Pres.

Omro Garden Club started an interesting new project—we put flower arrangements in the windows of downtown stores and post office. The chairman of this project was Mrs. R. B. Locke, and it proved very educational and stimulated interest in flowers and gardening. In connection with our annual strawberry festival we held a flower arragement demonstration with Miss Bessie Pease of Oshkosh as demonstrator. Miss Merle Rasmussen of Oshkosh had added much to our interest and knowledge of bulbs of various flowers this year. By Mrs. Jennie M. Leper, Pres.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society held an African Violet Show in May which has been reported and held a strawberry festival at the home of our Pres., Mr. Haller of the Green Terrace Nursery in June. A tour was conducted by Prof. C. L. Kuehner. A raspberry festival was held in July at Menominee Park and a harvest festival will be held on September 13 at the Peace Lutheran Church. Members will bring arrangements of fruit, flowers or vegetables which will be judged according to the merit system. By Miss Agnes Phillipson, Sec.

Rosholt Garden Club had a Flower Arrangement Workshop with Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca as the instructor at their August meeting. The club will have a flower display at the Annual Fair at Rosholt on September 2-4. By Mrs. Norma Rosholt, Sec.

Washington Island Garden Club planted the garden of a member who was in the hospital, Mrs. Clyde Koven On our field day, we found an abundance of polygala or "little orchid" which is a member of the Milkwort family. We erected artistic guide signs at main intersections to discourage individual signs. As an educational topic at each meeting this year we have stressed conservation. We have also made a study of our local evergreens. A Flower Show was held on August 17th in keeping with the Island centennial. Anna T. Whitney was chairman and the Judge and speaker was Emily Stoner Steubling of Pittsburgh, Pa. We have made cash donations to our local Community House. By Mrs. Claude Cornell, Pres.

Wausau Garden Club held a Flower Show on June 23rd at which the four garden clubs in Wausau cooperated. Mrs. Charles Braman of Waupaca judged exhibits. There were many outstanding peonies and iris shown. One of the clubs staged an outdoor planting and landscaping project in miniature. In August members enjoyed visiting the lovely tuberous rooted begonia display in the garden of the Plunkett's. By Mrs. Adele Ringle, Sec.

Whitewater Garden Club always enjoys particularly their May breakfast which due to lateness of the season this year was held in June. There have been inquiries from other clubs asking how we arrange our breakfasts. We serve about 9:00 A.M. and our menu this year was fruit juice, bacon and eggs, coffee cake, doughnuts and coffee—all for 30c. A visit to several gardens after the breakfast proved most interesting. By Mrs. Grace Armstrong, Sec.

Waukesha Town Garden Club held a tour of rose gardens in Waukesha this summer which was enjoyed by all the members as was a lecture on "Wisconsin Birds" given by S. Paul Jones. Several picnics were held. One at Hunter's Lake, summer home of Mrs. Van Alstine, and at Mrs. Peter Swartz'. Mr. Harry Beals of Chicago discussed "Dahlias" on August 30 and in September we will have a talk with slides on "Iris" by Louis Le Mieux. In October we will have a lecture on "Conservation" by a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By Miss Martha Schacke, Sec.

THE BEST LILACS

A List of Varieties as Recommended by One of Nation's Leading Authorities.

Opinions on the best varieties of lilacs of course will differ. However many gardeners will appreciate the opinion of an authority like Dr. Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum. Some years ago, he recommended one hundred best varieties which were published in the survey of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums. The list has been drastically reduced and published recently in one of the most useful books, namely "Shrubs and Vines for American Gardens." Here is the list recommended by Dr. Wyman:

White: Single, Vestale, Mont Blanc, Jan Van Tol, Marie Finon. Double, Edith Cavell, Ellen Willmott.

Violet: Single, De Miribel, Cavour. Double, Marechal Lannes, Violetta.

Blue and Bluish: Single, President Lincoln, Decaisne, Maurice Barres. Double, Olivier de Serres, Emile Gentil, Duc de Massa.

Lilac: Single, Marengo, Jacques Callot. Double, President Fallieres, Henri Martin, Victor Lemoine, Leon Gambetta.

Pink and Pinkish: Single, Lucie Baltet, Macrostachya. Double, Mme. Antoine Buchner, Katherine Havemeyer, Montaigne.

Magenta: Signle, Marechal Foch, Mme. F. Morel, Capitaine Baltet. Double, Paul Thirion, Paul Deschanel, Mrs. Edward Harding.

Purple (or deep purple): Single, Monge, Mrs. W. E. Marshall, Ludwig Spaeth.

IN THE GARDEN

Mulch Ever-Bearing Strawberries. This is important. You will get a much better crop if you can apply about two to three inches of some type of mulch including sawdust. Ever-bearing strawberries suffer from drought and heat in mid-summer. Mulches keep the soil cool and moist.

September Garden Guide

China Aster Leaves Turn Yellow. If this happens and the flowers fail to open, lay it to that serious trouble "virus" which almost destroyed the China Aster industry. The disease is transmitted by insects and the insects can be controlled by dusting often with 5% DDT dust. If any insects get through however and they carry the disease the plants may still be affected.

Do Potatoes Cross. A member writes he planted white and red potatoes in the same garden and now some of them are both red and white.

Plants do not cross by being planted close together, and that includes any plant you may wish to name. Crossing is accomplished only through seed which has been grown from flowers fertilized by another variety. What happened here is a natural change in color which is often seen called "mutation." Such varieties as "White Triumphs" have been produced in this way.

When Shall I Cut Off The Leaves Of My Peonies

Answer: Not until they begin to become dormant naturally. Cutting the leaves off before that time will destroy the food factory which is providing food for the root system to produce those large flowers for next year's bloom. Cut off the faded flowers but not the foliage, and do not take any more leaves than necessary when you do cut a bouquet.

Iris Are Easy To Grow. However, they do not thrive in wet soil or soils rich in organic matter, especially animal manure which is likely to favor a root rot while a loam soil will favor strong growth and large flowers. Fertilizers must be used sparingly. Full sunshine is important and good air drainage helps to control diseases such as leaf spot.

Plant Lilacs This Fall. That is the recommendation of Nurserymen. While they can be planted in spring, one gains a year by planting in fall. French hybrids come in wide varieties of color. Choose the colors you like or that harmonizes with your surroundings. French lilacs are occasionally seen in foundation plantings at the outside corners of the home. By keeping them well pruned they



will be ornamental in such locations until they become leggy when they should be replaced.

Set Strawberries in Fall is a title which may be seen in National Garden magazines again this year. However, under Wisconsin conditions **it is not advisable** to set the plants in the fall. There is too much danger of root and crown injury. There will be a loss of plants and the gain will not be much, if any. Raspberries are planted in the fall in Wisconsin and there is an increase in the amount of growth the plants make the next year. Very few growers in Wisconsin plant strawberries in the fall; experience has been all against it. Some years ago a number of new varieties of strawberrey plants were shipped to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in September by the Canadian Experiment Station at Ottawa. They were planted by good growers as soon as received. Very few of the plants survived the winter.

IT'S TIME TO PLANT

Iris, Oriental Poppies, and Peonies and to order your fall Holland Bulbs. Write for our fall colored catalog.

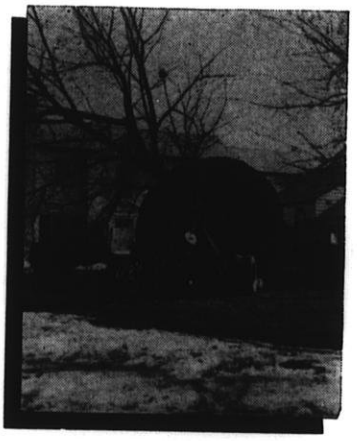
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How to Landscape The One Story House

Avoid Tall Growing Plants and Overplanting

By Geo. Ziegler,
Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.



Home grounds well planted. Picture taken in Port Washington, Wis. Prof. **Geo. Ziegler, Landscape Extension specialist, was asked to comment on it. He** says **its good. The brilliant petunias added brightness and color to make the grounds attractive to the passerby.** Wis. Hort. Soc. photos

In landscaping a one story house we must always guard against overplanting and using materials which become too large. The house in the picture is not over-planted and the shrubs used are in keeping as far as size is concerned.

The front door, of course, is the main feature of this house, and has been emphasized by the use of vines on the trellis detail and taller plantings at either side, making it attractive and interest provoking.

In time to come the shrubs around the corners of the central portion of the house will grow a little higher which is to the good, as that part of the house is the important section and should be played up. The two wings of the house are fine as they are. No emphasis has been placed upon them in the planting and there shouldn't be. They are not the important part in this house.



Side view showing effective wall treatment with climbing plants and flowers. The pink petunias added color and charm. Flowers in the front yard create beauty for those who pass by.

Flowers Brighten Planting

Flowers used, as they are here, can help brighten up the foundation planting. Here you see them on either side of the entrance and near the corners, that is clumping them at important spots in the foundation. I would **not scatter them sparcely** throughout the planting as this would prove monotonous and uncomplimentary to the house. The shrubs on either side of the front entrance walk at the public walk are all right in this instance as the lawn is big enough to handle this extra planting. This planting of course should be kept low.

Consider Winter Color

The flowers along the wall, both on the top and bottom look well of course in summer. It might be well to add something there for winter color too, for instance the use of a broad leaf evergreen vine such as Evergreen Bittersweet and any of Euonymus family of broad leaf evergreens.

Sometime in the future the addition of trees to enframe this house would be fine, using perhaps a birch clump on one side and a white ash or honey locust on the other. These trees should be planted so as not to obscure the central portion of the house. Off to the side by the wings would be better. A tree for background would help too, some tall growing variety to break the roof line.

All in all, this is a neatly done place.

Can Pansies Be Over-Wintered, after blooming this year. That question was recently asked by one of our members. MacLean Bros., flower growers of Madison, state that if the pansy plants are grown in a sunny location (because in shade they become leggy) and if the flowers are kept picked so that seed pods are not formed, the plants may go through the summer in good condition and continue to bloom. Then in fall they must be carefully protected with a covering such as a cold frame which is covered with straw or marsh hay. Under such conditions the pansies may continue to bloom the second year. Normally the pansy is considered an annual, the seeds being planted in the summer, plants carried through the winter under protection, blooming the next year. The home gardener growing only a few dozen plants may find.. it.. less.. troublesome.. and.. expensive to buy new plants in the spring.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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PREPARE THOSE COLONIES FOR WINTER

Keep the Dark Fall Honey in the Brood Chamber

During a season when the honey flow is good and beekeepers are very busy extracting, it is difficult to think about preparing colonies for winter, but it is nevertheless essential.

Discussing the problem with Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Central State Bee Laboratory, he emphasized several important points. For those who use the auger hole entrance, they should be closed from mid-summer to October. By leaving only the lower entrance the bees are more apt to use the lower brood chamber for brood rearing, thereby storing more honey in the upper brood chamber. One of our problems is that if the colony occupies the upper brood chamber in brood rearing, it is likely not to store very much honey there, which may result in starvation during winter or require heavy feeding.

With the present price of dark honey and comparative price of sugar, beekeepers will lose money by feeding sugar for winter stores.

Perhaps its a little late in this issue to make recommendations to help the situation. Nevertheless, in locations where there is a late goldenrod or fall flower honey flow, we can still protect colonies.

How to Prepare Colonies

Reverse brood chambers so that the brood nest is on the bottom. Place as many combs of honey and pollen in the upper brood chamber as possible. Close the auger hole entrances—this should have been done in August or late July. Remove all the honey supers unless you are in an area where there is a heavy fall flow.

Best Colonies May Have Lightest Brood Chamber

Have you noticed that often your strongest colonies or the best honey producers will have the lightest brood chamber in the fall. It is because they had large populations; were active and vigorous. The queen laid in most of the combs in the brood chamber and the bees stored the honey in the supers above. As a result, they may have less honey for winter than the poorer colonies, and may be the first to starve. Unless we are careful it is possible that our best colonies with the best queens may not survive the winter and in the spring we will have left only the poorest.

Preparation for Winter

In October our problem will be different—we must then see that all combs in the upper brood chamber are filled with honey or syrup with the exception of two or three in the center. These should have from ¼ to ⅓ of the lower part of each comb empty so that the bees will cluster on them during the winter. The brood chamber below the upper one should have at least four or five frames of honey. In other words the brood nest should not be permitted in the lowest of three brood chambers, because the bees may starve during the winter if they do not move upward.

ANNUAL CONVENTION
Wisconsin Beekeepers Association
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
Friday & Saturday, October 27-28

Excellent Program

Honey Exhibits. Meeting Women's Auxiliary. Exhibits of honey cookery. Auxiliary program. Annual Banquet and Square Dance.

Watch for program in our next issue.

SUMMER CONVENTION NEWS

Grading Law Improvements and Pollination Prove Interesting Topics

The two summer conventions of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n. at Devils Lake Park on July 25 and Eau Claire Lake Park on July 26 were well attended and the program excellent. There was hardly time enough to hear from all the out-of-state speakers who visited Wisconsin on the tour from Illinois to Minnesota.

The meeting opened with a report from growers on the honey crop. All sections reported very good prospects with the exception of a few where early summer drought had injured plants. Some parts of the state reported the best crop in years and the honey of wonderful quality.

The Color of Honey

Mr. John Long and William Waterman of the State Division of Bees and Honey opened the session on this question: "Shall we omit the color requirement on labels on glass containers of honey."

Discussion: Those in favor argued that anyone can see what the color of the honey is in a glass container; that color does not indicate the flavor or taste of the honey. In answer to the argument that we would be taking a step backward, it was suggested we take a step forward and require a statement of several principle floral sources which give flavor to honey and which some people either like or dislike. These might include buckwheat, basswood, clover and miscellaneous flowers.

At the Devils Lake meeting the vote was 3 to 1 in favor of eliminating the color statement on glass containers, while the Northwestern Beekeepers favored the proposal by a majority of only one vote.

Labels for 60-Pound Cans

The 2nd question was, "Shall we

omit the requirement that 60-pound cans be labeled when sold to processors, bakers and candy makers." A large majority at the Devils Lake meeting were in favor of omitting the label requirement on 60-pound cans when sold to processors. It was argued that the sale of honey to a processor is on contract and sample and that the buyer can designate the purchase by lot or number and mark cans accordingly. These questions will be discussed further at the Annual Convention.

Auction For Honey Institute

Mr. William Waterman proved an able auctioneer and raised $60 for the American Honey Institute by selling donations brought to the meeting. Walter T. Kelley of Paducah, Ky., bought 27 hybrid queens which were sold at from $1.00 to $2.00 each. Mr. H. C. Braithwaithe, Pres. of the Sauk Co. Bee Ass'n. donated honey and dispensers. The Marshfield Mfg. Co. donated sections. The G. B. Lewis Co. donated new type foundation and frames. The Dadants gave two books on Beekeeping.

Mrs. Harry Grace of the American Honey Institute opened the afternoon session by saying the Institute is an educational trade association governed by a Board of nine men, and that every producer should be a member. She is doing excellent work to increase the use of honey in industry. General Mills is now using 1½ million pounds of honey in a new food. "Honey gives smoothness to ice cream", she said. It is a quick energy food and contains 101 calories per tablespoonful.

The Value of Promotional Articles on Honey published by newspapers and magazines during the past year, if paid for on an advertising basis, would have been worth $750,000.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dadant of Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Illinois, were with us. Charles gave a short talk saying that the Illinois crop looks good. We enjoyed having them with us.

Mr. C. G. Langley, Red Wing, Minnesota, Past President of the Minnesota Beekeepers Ass'n. and on the Executive Committee of the National Federation stated that beekeepers need a voice that can be heard in National affairs—in Washington. The Federation has been active in getting help in pollination, price support and recognition of beekeeping. Recently 1½ million pounds of buckwheat honey was sold to Holland through Marshall plan aid at the instigation of the Federation. He said the present floor price of 9c for honey will tend to stabilize the market. There will be no more 6c per pound honey with price cutting all along the line. He feels the Institute and the Federation both have their place and should keep in their separate fields.

Good Containers Help Honey Sales

Mr. Roscoe W. Franks, Sales Mgr., Ohio Honey Co-op was with us and spoke on honey marketing. He said prices were strengthening and there is a better outlook for the honey market. He feels Co-ops can furnish leadership in the honey marketing field. Showing a new type of glass jar for honey, he emphasized that an ornamental type of container can help greatly in the sale of honey providing good honey is always placed in that container.

European Beekeeping Different

Mr. Walter T. Kelley of Paducah, Ky. gave a most interesting talk on the trip he and Mrs. Kelley took to Europe. He exhibited a number of tools and items of equipment used by European Beekeepers. There was a veil with a hole in front through which a pipe stem is inserted; a pipe for blowing smoke, so that both hands could be used for working. We wondered how much smoke could be produced in a smoker with a fuel chamber about the size of a teacup. Honey sells for as high as $1.00 per pound in Europe and beekeepers are ranked with professional men like doctors and lawyers and receive a diploma when they gain the rank of Master Beekeeper. Most laboring people in European countries ride bicycles but the larger beekeepers have automobiles. Wages being low in Europe for laboring classes, we wonder how many people could eat honey at $1.00 per lb.

Pollination

Dr. J. E. Eckert, Prof. of Beekeeping at Davis, California gave a most informative talk, one which all our beekeepers should have heard. He said that much foreign honey, especially from Mexico, is being imported, and that it should not sell for less than our own. There is a movement on in California to pass legislation assessing honey for honey promotion, marketing and research.

(To Be Continued in October)

SUMMER MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Speakers, Officers and Committee Members Who Made Summer Meeting Interesting and Successful

Figure 1. A luncheon committee at Eau Claire Lakes Park who again staged such a wonderful meal. From left: Mrs. Henry Schaeffer, Osseo; Mrs. William Feeney, Pres. of NW Auxiliary, Ladysmith; Mrs. Ivan Wisherd, Bruce; and Mrs. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith.

Figure 2. M. J. Deyell, Editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio; Dr. J. E. Eckert, Davis, California; Mrs. and Mr. Walter T. Kelley of Paducah, Ky., showing European Beekeeping equipment.

Figure 3. Officers and Committee at the Devils Lake meeting. Back row from left: Harold Braithwaite, Baraboo; William Judd, Stoughton; Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; and Mrs. Earl McGilvra, Baraboo. Front row from left: Mrs. George DeKoeyer, Baraboo; Mrs. Wm. Zastrow, Merrimac; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo; Mrs. H. Grace, Madison, and Mrs. Harold Knight, Dalton.

Figure 4. Back row: Newton Boggs, Pres. of SE district, Viroqua; E. Schroeder, Pres. Central district, Marshfield; C. G. Langley, National Federation officer, Red Wing, Minnesota; Roscoe W. Franks, Ohio Honey Co-op, Columbus, Ohio. Front row from left: Robert Knutson, State Pres., Ladysmith; William Waterman, Bee & Honey Section, Madison; Henry Schaefer, Osseo; Art W. Kehl, G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown; John Long, Chief Division Bees & Honey, Madison.—Wis. Hort. Soc. Photos.

HIVES AND EXTRACTOR

For Sale: 10 Frame Bee Hives and Honey Extractors. Oscar Hildebrandt, Omro, Wis. R. 1 Phone 9743.

HONEY WANTED

WANTED Wisconsin honey in all grades. Submit samples. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

He had just stolen a hurried kiss from a modest daughter of the beekeeper. She slapped him and said, "Don't you know any better than that?"

Hired hand: "Sure. But they take more time."



HONEY CONTAINERS

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1950 Container Prices

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1 lb. jars per carton 24	____98c	87c
2 lb. jars per carton 12	____66c	58c
5 lb. jars per carton 6	____	51c

TIN

5 lb. pails per carton 100	----------$9.48
10 lb. pails per carton 50	--------- 6.82
60 lb. square cans, bulk each	------ .53
60 lb. square cans per carton 24	--$12.50

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Order Now from the Finest and Largest Selection in Wisconsin. Over 2,000 Varieties to Select From.



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Wisconsin Horticulture

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

Apples For Juice

October, 1950



IN THIS ISSUE ..... *Six Annual Convention Programs*

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are $1.00 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

82nd Annual Convention
WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Fruit Growers Section
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Nov. 14-15

PROGRAM—TUESDAY, NOV. 14

8:00 - 10:00 A.M. Call to order by Pres. Gilbert Hipke. Reports: How Were Apple Scab and Insects Controlled in Your Section This Year. The chairman will call on one representative from each commercial growing section for a three minute report.

10:30 a.m. How to Grow Better Quality Fruit: The effect of certain chemicals on apple thinning. Report of 1950 experiments, by Dr. B. Esther Struckmeyer, Department of Horticulture, U. W. Discussion (10 minutes): How Chemical Blossom Thinning Looks to Us, by Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, Wm. Connell, Menomonie, and R. L. Marken, Kenosha.

11:10 a.m. Orchards Observation—Pollination Experience. Factors affecting fruit size, by Dr. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, U. W.

12:00 Noon. Meeting, Board of Directors, Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM
Joint Meeting With Woman's Auxiliary

1:30 p.m. Demonstration: Cooking and Baking With Apples. The best varieties for pie and other dishes, by Carson Gulley, Chef, Van Hise Hall, U. W. Demonstration and discussion will continue in Civic room for auxiliary members.

2:15 p.m. Nation Wide Trends in Apple Production and Marketing, by Minard Farley, Jr., Michigan Apple Commission, Lansing.

3:00 p.m. The 1951 spray program with special reference to red banded leaf roller, plum curculio, apple maggot and mites, by Dr. C. L. Fluke, Entomologist, U.W.

3:45 p.m. Results of Experiments in Door County on Codling Moth and Bud Moth control, by Don A. Dever, Economic Entomologist, U. W.

4:15 p.m. What do you wish to know? Select questions from list provided.

ANNUAL BANQUET

6:30 p.m. Ballroom, Retlaw Hotel. Presentation of honorary recognition certificates to two outstanding horticulturists.

Address by Nathan M. Pusey, Pres. Lawrence College, Appleton.

Entertainment features to be announced. Auction: Prize winning bushels of apples. Maximum bid, $10.00.

Square dance demonstration by the Dip and Dive Square Dance club of Brothertown. Everybody dance.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15

9:30 a.m. What questions would you like answered.

10:00 a.m. What the National and Regional Apple Institutes are doing for the Industry, by Minard Farley, Michigan.

10:30 a.m. Report of experiments in control of fruit diseases, by Dr. J. D. Moore, Department of Plant Pathology, U. W.

11:15 a.m. Our experience with refrigerated storage at the orchard, by Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers, Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

12:00 Noon. Joint Luncheon with Berry and Vegetable Growers. Speaker: Prof. O. B. Combs.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:30 p.m. Panel discussion: How Others Look at our Apples.

Retail Selling: The Retailer's Attitude in Selling Apples, by John Kross, Agric. Economics, U. W.

Inspector: Grading and Packing, by Elmer Peterson, Division of Markets, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, and Joseph Prather, Federal Supervisor, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. D. A.

Grower: Report of the National Apple Institute's meeting with National Retail organization, by H. J. Schubert, Gays Mills.

2:30 p.m. Business meeting, Wisconsin Apple Institute; election of officers.

There Is A Good Market For

Canned Hyslop Crab Apples

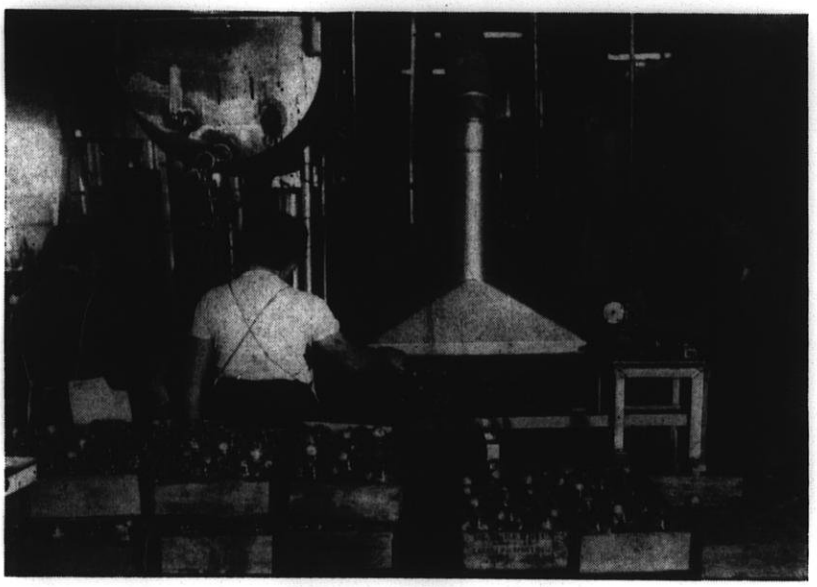
More than 2000 Bushel Were Canned At Sturgeon Bay Last Fall

In Sturgeon Bay, there is a very interesting plant, operated by M. W. Miller & Company, packers of a variety of fruits. Last fall the plant was busy canning Hyslop crab apples. About two thousand bushels were used. However, Mr. Miller said that the crop was small last year and he could easily have marketed 5000 bushels or more. The picture shows the plant in operation.

The Canning Process

Mr. Miller gives this information about the canning of Hyslop crabs. The apples must first be of good quality, having red color, of medium size, and proper stage of maturity. Immature or light colored apples cannot be used for canning. Bright red crab apples in a glass jar look very tempting on grocery store shelves.

"In the canning process we make a brine that is properly seasoned with proper sugar consistency to bring out the flavor and impregnate the brine into the fruit. The work of packing is done by hand and is the only known method by which a good job can be done to get the proper sized apples in the right size glass. The sizing of the fruit is very important; too large or too small cannot be used. However, there is a good market for these off-grade varieties for making crab apple jelly and the value to the grower is not a great deal different for either purpose. Therefore growing crab apples of this variety should be profitable to the grower."



Scene at the M. W. Miller plant. Bright Red Hyslops Look Tempting in a Glass Jar.

1950 NATIONAL APPLE WEEK OCTOBER 26—NOVEMBER 4

National Apple Week sponsored by the National Apple Week Association, Rochester, N.Y., is asking the apple industry from coast to coast to make the 1950 Week the best one since the project started back in 1905.

There will be National publicity in magazines, press, radio and television. Articles and photographic art will be featured in twenty widely-circulated magazines and will be sent to two thousand food-page editors.

LOOK NOW FOR MICE IN YOUR ORCHARD

Look for mice in your orchard during October. In Wisconsin, mice scatter in the spring of the year, breed in grain and hay fields during summer, and then in August and September begin to look for wintering places. The orchard is an ideal place for meadow mice to winter, and so during September and October there is an increase in activity.

Mr. G. C. Oderkirk, district agent for this section in Predator and Rodent Control writes, "The experience of orchardists during the past two years shows that it pays to look for mice at least once each month throughout the year. This means spending 15 minutes looking in the grass, under mulch and around the base of a few trees picked at random throughout the orchard."

"As far as individual orchards are concerned, it is dangerous to take advice from the written word. It is best to read the story in your own orchard as to mouse population."

Oats Still Best For Control

Mr. Oderkirk states, "Best chemical controls so far for field mice in the orchard are strychnine-treated steam-crushed oats and zinc phosphide rodenticide on apple cubes."

We asked Mr. Oderkirk's opinion as to the best method of placing the oats bait in the orchard and whether the method recommended in some publications of broadcasting the oats was likely to be effective. He replied that in tests he conducted, one of them in Door County, Wisconsin indicated that it is unwise to rely upon scattering oats for control. It's too risky. In the orchard in which it was tested, heavy losses occurred due to mice girdling the trees.

We still recommend **finding runways under the tree,** placing a teaspoonful or so of poisoned oats bait in the runway and covering it with a handful of grass. It should be done on the morning of a nice day when mice are likely to be out feeding. The mice will usually be killed the first day.

Habits of Mice

Mice build runways leading from their nests outward in the mulch under the trees. They keep these runways clean so that in case there is danger, they can run to cover very fast. They feed only short distances from these runways. That is why scattering oats with a seeder or broadcasting by hand is not very effective—the mice may not find the kernels if widely scattered. Since they are continuously using their runways, bait placed in the runways will be found and eaten. Be careful that the runway is fresh and being used. If mice are numerous, it is well to place a little bait under each tree. It's a big job but it is the safest way.

WHO DOES THE BRUISING

Proper Packaging Prevents Bruises

There is one way for us in the apple industry to prevent the bruises that occur in transit and in terminal market handling. This can be done by improved packaging, thereby minimizing the possibilities of bruises occurring at places where they might otherwise appear to be beyond our control.

Other Findings

Heavy Packs: The Bureau of Plant Industry research workers tallied bruising in light and heavy packed boxes. Heavy packed boxes resulted generally in more bruising by the time the apples were delivered to the retail store.

Pallets: In one warehouse in the terminal market where apples were received on pallets and then delivered to chain stores, it was found that the per cent of multi-bruised apples was about equal to handling without the pallets, showing that the benefits of having modern handling equipment at the unloading point was largely lost through rough handling before reaching the retail store.

Ripeness of Apples: It was amply demonstrated during the testing that the care of handling apples was much more important than the ripeness of the fruit, for in a number of cases riper fruit came through the handling process with less bruises than other lots of firmer apples similarly handled."

Our car has just returned from one of its frequent visits to the repair man. The garage mechanic would save a lot of trouble if he would use grease to match the upholstery.

Program

Minnesota and Western Wisconsin ANNUAL FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

Hotel Winona, Winona, Minn., November 8 and 9, 1950

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Mr. William A. Benitt, Presiding

9:30 a.m. Registration. Set up fruit exhibits.

10:00 a.m. The apple promotion program in Wisconsin by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

10:30 a.m. The 1951 apple spray program for insect control; special reference to Red Banded leaf roller control, by C. L. Fluke, U. W., Madison.

11:45 a.m. Election of directors, Minn. Fruit Growers Association.

12:00 Noon. Luncheon for officers and directors of Minnesota and Wisconsin organizations.

Afternoon Program, Mr. Gilbert J. Hipke, Presiding

1:45 p.m. The 1950 apple spray program for disease control by T. H. King, U. M. Discussion by growers.

3:00 p.m. The jumble faced pack for apples by Benjamin F. Dunn, Rochester, Minn.

3:30 p.m. New ideas for increasing sales at roadside stands. Speakers to be announced.

4:00 p.m. Question period—Special announcements.

4:30 p.m. Exhibitors' time—Visit their exhibits.

6:30 p.m. Banquet, Hotel Winona.

Colored Film: "New Jersey's King Apple."

Program To Be Announced

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Mr. Gilbert J. Hipke, Presiding

9:30 a.m. Pruning and thinning to improve the size and quality of apples, by Dr. R. H. Roberts.

10:15 a.m. Chemical thinning sprays and harvest sprays for 1951. A round table discussion of results in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Leader, Conrad L. Kuehner.

11:00 a.m. My experience with refrigerated storage at the orchard by Henry Helgeson, K. D. Co., Gays Mills, Wis.

Afternoon Program, Professor W. H. Alderman, Presiding

1:30 p.m. Panel discussion—How others look at our apples.

Consumer—Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, Minn. Agent in Consumer Marketing.

Retailer—Mr. Hugo Martin, President, Minneapolis Allied Grocers.

Wholesaler—Mr. James Meyers, Meyers Fruit Company, Minneapolis.

Grower—Mr. William A. Benitt, Hastings.

Inspector—Mr. T. L. Trantanella, Supervisor, Minn. State Dept. of Agriculture.

FRUIT SHOW

Growers are invited to bring samples of new or old varieties of apples, pears and other fruits for display. A prize of $10.00 is offered for best bushel basket of apples displayed. The best entries to be auctioned at the banquet, the grower to receive the first $5.00 with balance equally divided between grower and Meeting expense fund.

Meeting sponsored by the Minn. Fruit Growers Ass'n, and Wis. State Horticultural Society, Cooperating.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Our cover picture this month shows apples for juice at the Reynolds Bros. plant north of Sturgeon Bay.

Several million pounds are processed annually into the finest quality apple juice in the country. In the picture the float for transferring the apples to the press is shown between the two piles of apples. Full state inspection is given the fruit. All blemishes and decay must be removed.

REMOVE NEGLECTED APPLE TREES

National Apple Institute Passes Resolution Asking For Help At Annual Meeting.

WHEREAS Large numbers of neglected apple trees exist in many areas of the U.S., alternately loafing, and bearing poor fruit:

And WHEREAS many of our markets in years of abundance are further burdened with this uneconomic production:

And WHEREAS

a. These trees harbor pests and diseases that afflict nearby production,

b. Make impossible the proper use of land on which such trees stand,

c. Yet remain because uninterested owners are deterred by the high cost of removing them, and are not sufficiently aware of the expense of keeping them,

RESOLVED, that the National Apple Institute recommends that the U. S. Department of Agriculture give consideration to the problem, and that programs for apple tree removal of abandoned and sub-marginal again be included in the A.C.P. schedules in apple producing states.

New Sweet Cherry Tree Originates In Wisconsin

Starking Hardy Giant Comes From Cedarburg

In the front yard on the O. R. Meyers home, a sweet cherry seedling tree was discovered. The Meyers thought the tree looked promising and when it was one year old, removed it to the family orchard. It came into production at an early age, according to Mr. Paul Stark, Jr. of Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard at Louisana, Missouri, who writes about the tree as follows:

"This variety was patented and assigned to Stark Bros. Nurseries by Mrs. Meyers before her death several years ago. We have introduced it under the name of Starking Hardy Giant and will have trees available this Fall and Spring of 1951. The variety is listed in our latest color plate book. The tree came into production at an early age, for sweet cherries, and it has produced a crop practically every year. It has produced crops even after 30° below zero winter temperatures and is one of the heaviest producing of all cherry trees that I have ever observed here in the middle western part of the United States. In our experimental plantings it has out-performed every sweet cherry in size, color, quality and hardiness that we are now producing and seems to be an ideal running mate for our Stark Gold which cross pollinates it for extra heavy crops on both varieties.

"Although the original tree is quite some distance from any other sweet cherry tree, there is one tree of Gold within a mile of the Meyers Home in Cedarburg which is probably doing part of the pollination on this variety. Additional pollination may be coming from the sour cherry trees in this orchard."

Caution: the fact that this tree is hardy at Cedarburg does not mean it will prove hardy in all parts of the state. It should be tested.

Fruit Growers Supplies

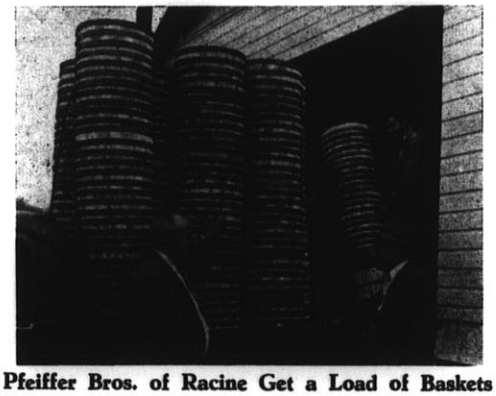
PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

Fruit Graders
Fruit Cleaners
Basket Turners
Basket Liners
Top Pads
Bottom Pads
Decorative Fringe

Harvesting Supplies

BASKETS
Bushel
½ Bushel
Peck
½ Peck
Grape Baskets
Tomato Baskets
Ladders
Picking Bags
Paper Bags

RODENT CONTROL
Poisoned Oats
Peter Rabbit Repellent



Pfeiffer Bros. of Racine Get a Load of Baskets

APPLE BASKETS:
Bushel, ½ Bushel, Peck and ½ Peck

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr. Near C. & N. W. Freight Depot Tel. 4107
227 CUTLER ST. WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

The Cold Storage for Fruit

Control Humidity, or Fruit Will Shrivel

"Managing the Fruit Cold Storage" is the title of an article by F. W. Southwick, in the Massachusetts Fruit Notes. His remarks are valuable for all who wish to store apples in cold storage.

Good cold storage management goes beyond the maintenance of suitable temperatures alone. One of the frequently neglected operations in commercial storages is the maintenance of a high relative humidity.

Humidity Important

Apples are about 85 per cent water and the intercellular spaces within the fruit may be assumed to be saturated with water vapor at any given temperature. Consequently, apples will lose moisture whenever the surrounding atmosphere has a relative humidity below 100 per cent. At any given temperature, the lower the relative humidity the faster the rate of moisture loss by the fruit.

When apples lose about 5 per cent of their weight as water vapor, visible shriveling is apt to occur. It would seem that the simplest thing to do to reduce losses would be to maintain a relative humidity of 100 per cent. However, it is difficult to do so at 32°F. Even if it were possible, it is undesirable since a saturated atmosphere is ideal for mold and fungus growth on boxes, walls, and fruit. A musty odor may develop and be absorbed by the fruit and readily tasted by the consumer. A relative humidity of 85 to 90 per cent is considered most desirable.

Chief Factors Which Tend To Lower Humidity

(1) Dry Boxes. It has been shown that a bone-dry field crate may absorb up to one pound of water in cold storage. When there are 10,000 dry boxes in a room they may absorb enough water to be equivalent in weight to 250 bushels of apples. Unless water is added to the room the moisture absorbed by the boxes will come largely from the apples. We have had a dry harvesting season. Many boxes were very dry when they went into storage. Don't hesitate to soak them down with a hose even after they are in storage. (2) Cold Coils. The lower the temperature of the refrigerant in the coils the greater the amount of water vapor which will condense on them as frost. When the fruit has been cooled to the desired point and outdoor temperatures are cooler, raise the refrigerant temperature if possible.

Suitable Relative Humidities

When the relative humidity is below 85 per cent there are several ways in which it can be raised. Some operators atomize water into the air by the use of commercial humidifiers or homemade outfits. When one considers the quantities of water which can be absorbed by dry boxes it is obvious that these units must deliver large quantities of water vapor to be effective.

The boxes and flowers may be wet down periodically with a hose. If one adds no water to the room until it is filled to capacity this method is probably not nearly as effective as it would be if it is done each day as the fruit is moving into the room because one just can't get the water quickly to all parts of the room once it is full.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SMALL CONTAINERS FOR APPLES

"Prepackaging of apples in 3 and 5 lb. pliofilm bags hit the apple industry like a cyclone last year." This statement was made by a member of the South eastern Chain Store Council at a recent meeting of apple growers in Virginia.

Other representatives of chain stores discussing the subject of prepackaging stated that the pliofilm package has found wide reception but felt that **the ultimate has not yet been developed. They expect a container with maximum visibility and labeled as to variety and best—use hints for the housewife** to find its way into the market soon.

QUALITY OF APPLES INFLUENCED BY NITROGEN FERTILIZERS

Tests at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, clearly show that nitrogen fertilizers not only markedly affect fruit color and size, but also influence the edible quality of the friut.

Twenty-six-year old Stayman Winesap and Baldwin apple trees were fertilized with varying amounts of nitrogen fertilizers, and the effects upon tree growth and fruitfulness were measured in terms of leaf content of nitrogen, leaf color, fruit size, fruit color and fruit quality. The differential nitrogen levels were obtained by applying 1½, 3, 4½, and 6 pounds of ammonium nitrate to each of six trees of the two varieties on April 26, 1948.

On July 22, leaf nitrogen and leaf color increased as the nitrogen supplied to the trees increased. This response was carried through to as late as September 15. Differences due to treatment were greatest, however, during the latter part of July.

Samples of fruit taken at harvest showed highest color where the smallest amount of nitrogen was applied and decreased as the nitrogen supply increased. Fruit size increased with increasing nitrogen up to the 4½-pound treatment and, thereafter, remained constant. Fruit quality, as measured by the relationship between the sugars and acids in the fruit at harvest, was highest at the 3 pound nitrogen level for both varieties.

On the basis of this single year's work in one orchard location, the so-called normal application of nitrogen fertilizer to apple trees resulted in the highest quality fruit of the largest size without serious sacrifice to either fruit color or yield.—From Ohio Farm Science and Practice.

NEW MEMBERS FOR WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE

Five new members have joined the Wisconsin Apple Institute since our September issue went to press. They are:

Oswald Baehman and Co., Thiensville, Route 1; Homestead Orchards, Walter D. Corrigan, Cedarburg, Route 2; Grand View Orchards, Ryland J. Stevens, Antigo Route 2; Dr. T. C. Proctor, Egg Harbor; William F. Connell, Menomonie, Route 1.

WHAT GROWERS HEARD

On Racine County Association's Orchard Tour

About 60 members of the Racine Co. Fruit Growers Ass'n. toured several orchards on September 15. The meeting was arranged by the officers cooperating with County Agent E. C. Leet and Hugo Klumb of Rochester. The principal speaker and guide was Prof. C. L. Kuehner.

First stop was at the Thompson and Marken Orchards, Kenosha Co. Here we saw an excellent set of Delicious apples in spite of poor weather at pollination time. Mr. R. L. Marken gave some very interesting comments on varieties and culture.

A Rhode Island Greening tree was seen, broken down from crotch decay. Mr. Marken remarked that while it is a better apple than the North Western it is not hardy in Wisconsin.

Thinning apples with parmone spray was discussed. It had been used at calyx time at twice the strength used for "apple set" in the fall—2 pints per 100 gallons. There is still a little doubt in growers minds as to the best time to apply the thinning spray on different varieties. It was pointed out that 1950 experiments when reported will give us more accurate information on this question. To improve fruit quality there are still two important factors—pruning to eliminate weak wood and branches that bear small apples or create too much shade, and thinning to eliminate small sizes, on which much more work must be done.

Mr. Marken said that the mature Delicious trees received five pounds of nitrogen fertilizer per tree. This is more than some other varieties were given. The fertilizer was applied early—before blossoming, to help increase fruit set. This orchard is on fertile soil and he said the amount of fertilizer required might not be the same as in orchards of different soil type. Growers must study the results of fertilizer application; Delicious and Wealthy require more nitrogen than McIntosh.

Planting Distances

The Thompson & Marken orchard has been planted with Wealthy as fillers between Delicious for pollination. By pruning the Wealthy's very heavily, they have been kept in bounds and do not crowd the Delicious and still bear small crops of well-colored fruit annually. Commenting on proper spacing, Mr. Marken said he would plant a new orchard with the permanent trees 40x40 feet apart and might use fillers of the same variety because it would be more desirable during the harvest season. For adequate pollination he would plant not more than three rows of one variety rather then inter-plant pollinizers.

Delicious On Hibernal Stock

We saw some very fine Delicious trees top-worked on Hibernal stock. Mr. Marken believes top-working on Hibernal a good practice—to provide a good framework and a hardy foundation stock. Several trees were seen topwooded on Virginia crab which were doing very poorly. At the time the trees were planted, it was not known that Virginia is not a compatible stock with Delicious.

The cover crop in this orchard consisted of June grass and weeds. In answer to a question. Mr. Marken emphasized that we should not plant clovers or alfalfa as a cover crop because they provide nitrogen too late in the season resulting in poorly colored fruit and the alfalfa roots penetrate the soil deeply, competing with tree roots for moisture during a dry season.

The second stop, after a very nice pot luck luncheon with coffee furnished by the Thompson's and Marken's, at Petrified Springs Park near Kenosha, (which by the way is a very beautiful park), was at the Ellsworth Oriole Springs Orchard in southern Kenosha Co. Here we saw a speed sprayer and a large grader in operation. On the orchard tour, pruning and thinning was further discussed so that everyone was convinced more of both must be done if we are to grow the high quality of fruit the market now demands. Certainly there is loss to the grower from a large percentage of small sized fruit. If we can learn to thin at low cost varieties like Wealthy and Golden Delicious so that the fruit will be of desirable market size and the trees will bear annually, much will have been accomplished.

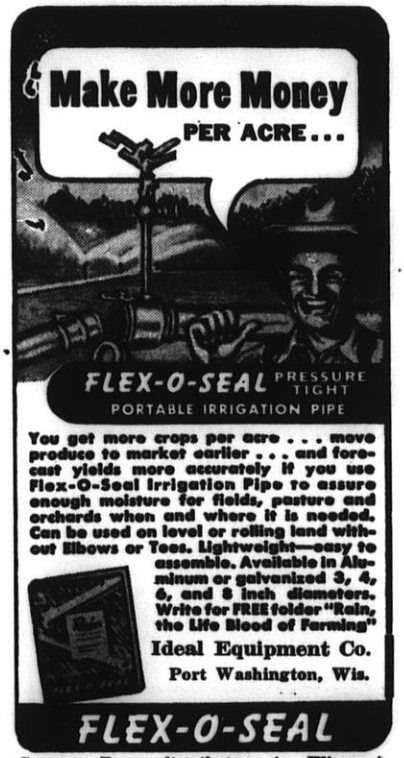
Orchard tours are very educational and all County Fruit Growers Ass'ns. should have a tour at least every two years. Much is learned by seeing how others grow good fruit.

Bill called in a plumber to fix an upstairs faucet and as he and his wife were coming downstairs they met the plumber coming up. Bill said: "Before I go downstairs I would like to acquaint you with the cause of the trouble."

The plumber politely removed his hat and murmured: "Please to meet you ma'am."

Just pretending to be rich keeps many people poor.

—Henry A. Courtney.



Gorman Rupp distributors in Wisconsin

reddish-colored when in the young or nymphal stages. However the older nymphs display gray-black developing wings. The adult wings cover the top of the body, giving the insect a dark appearance, except for some narrow-lined red markings. The underside of the insect is predominantly red, but also has dark markings, especially on the adult.

These are boxelder bugs, and we usually find their favorite host plant, the boxelder tree, nearby. True, the bugs are usually more abundant on the seed-producing trees, but the others will also harbor some. Ash trees, and occasionally others may support these bugs. There is scarcely ever noticeable damage to trees, therefore these insects are mainly pestiferous by their unsightly abundance.

During cool fall weather, boxelder bugs seek overwintering quarters in buildings. In early spring they come out of these hibernating places to lay eggs on the host plants.

Since these insects suck sap from trees, stomach poisons are of no value in their control. Some contact sprays applied directly to the insects are very effective.

The following suggestions are made in lieu of technical research data:

1. Spray infested trees with a mixture containing about 2 pounds of technical chlordan per 100 gallons of water. This mixture can be made by mixing ½ gallon of chlordan emulsifiable solution (containing 4 pounds of technical chlordan per gallon) with 100 gallons of water.

2. Use the same amount of chlordan with 10 gallons of water to spray on the outside of light-colored buildings where the bugs are present.

3. Use a 2 to 5% chlordan household spray on the outside of dark-colored buildings, and inside the home.

4. One pound of 25% lindane wettable powder per 10 gallons of water has been very effective when applied to infested tree trunks. It is not known whether this amount will damage foliage. This same concentration could be applied to the outside of light-colored buildings.

5. A quick knockdown fly spray serves to paralyze the bugs, then they may be swept up and destroyed.

6. Fortified sabadilla dust or spray is also effective.

7. Eliminate boxelder trees.

AUXILIARY PROGRAM

Annual Convention Wisconsin Horticultural Society

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac November 14-15

Tuesday, November 14

10:00 a.m. Call to order by President, Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis. Announcements.

10:15 a.m. "Where To Plant These Trees and Shrubs On Your Home Grounds." by Prof. George Ziegler, Department of Horticulture, U. W., Madison.

11:00 a.m. Arrangements For The Holiday Season—By Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

11:30 a.m. Business meeting.

Luncheon

12:00 Noon. Luncheon for Auxiliary members and guests.

Afternoon Program

1:45 p.m. "How To Use Wisconsin Apples." Cooking demonstration with joint session of Fruit Growers. Crystal Ballroom. By Mr. Carson Gulley, Chef University of Wisconsin Dining Rooms.

2:30 p.m. Adjourn to Civic Room, continue discussion with question and answer period by Mr. Carson Gulley.

3:00 p.m. The Apple Cookery Exhibits. Discussion of recipes and how the awards were made.

4:00 p.m. Tea for members and guests. Prize-winning samples of apple baking and cookery will be served at the tea.

COMMITTEES

Exhibits—Mrs. LeRoy Meyer, Hales Corners and Mrs. John McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls.

Tea—Mrs. Lorenz, Milwaukee; Mrs. D. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. G. Hipke, New Holstein; Mrs. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson.

Welcome—Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo; Mrs. John Viets, Fond du Lac.

Nomination—Mrs. Marken, Kenosha; Mrs. Grace Pfeiffer, Racine; Mrs. P. Swartz, Sr., Waukesha.

Resolutions—Mrs. Wm. Connell, Menomonie.

Banquet Table—Mrs. C. Kuehner, Madison.

Decorations and Arrangement—Mrs. D. Hauser, Bayfield; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

PREMIUM LIST

Woman's Auxiliary Exhibits

Apple dishes: Bring a pie or apple dessert made from the new Wisconsin Apple Institute recipe bulletin, "Wisconsin Apples—44 New Ways to Use Them."

Recipe must be shown—either copied or in marked copy of bulletin. If you have not received a copy of the bulletin, write Wisconsin Horticulture Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison 6, Wisconsin, for one.

Premiums: Judging will be by the Merit System. Awards: Excellent, $1.00; very good, $.75; good $.50.

Notice: **All entries will be served at the tea at 4 p.m.** Copies of new recipe bulletin by Wisconsin Apple Institute will be sent on request.

Woman's Auxiliary Officers: Mrs. Oscar Conrad, 4880 S. 108th St., West Allis, president; Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, vice president and Mrs. John McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls, secretary-treasurer.

HOW TO CONTROL BOXELDER BUGS

By E. H. Fisher, Dept of Econ. Entomology U. W.

Each early spring and fall many people complain of some red insects being abundant on outside walls and porches of homes, and in the houses. These insects, which are up to about one-half inch long, are predominantly

Berries and Vegetables

COVER STRAWBERRIES
Cover Them At The Right Time And With A Liberal Application Of Mulch

That many strawberry beds were not covered early enough nor heavy enough last year is the opinion of Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist and his staff of nursery inspectors. Mr. H. E. Halliday speaking at several of our meetings last spring and summer emphasized that he had seen severe cases of winter injury in fields he inspected because the cover had not been applied in time or it had blown off.

About three years out of five, winter covering will pay big dividends.

It should be applied just before the first heavy frost. In southern Wisconsin that comes somewhere between November 10-20. In northern Wisconsin somewhat earlier. It is best to watch the weather report. A temperature of from 15-20° F. with penetrating winds and when there is no snow, will so injure the crowns and roots of the plants that they will not produce profitably the next season.

As to the amount of covering—Mr. E. L. Chambers says he has seen fields in the Green Bay area so heavily covered some folks might think the plants would be smothered, but the growers get excellent results. To do the most good, the mulch must be applied heavy enough so that the frost cannot penetrate during that first freeze when the plants are not yet dormant.

Marsh hay is a better covering than straw because it usually does not have weed seeds, however, one must use what is available and most economical.

VEGETABLE GROWERS WILL STAGE BIG MEETING IN MILWAUKEE

Schroeder Hotel, November 26-30

The Vegetable Growers Association of America will stage a great meeting in Milwaukee this year. Vegetable growers will find it instructive and entertaining. As it will be held at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee it is an opportunity for Wisconsin growers to attend at a minimum of expense.

Berry and Vegetable Growers Meeting
WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASS'N

Conjunction—Annual Convention Wisconsin Horticultural Society

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Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
Wednesday, November 15

9:30 a.m. Call to order by Pres. Chas. Braman, Waupaca. What this season taught us. Announcements.

Observations on raspberry growing; pruning and fertilizers. By Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

10:30 a.m. "Small Fruit on the Eastern Seaboard." F. A. Gilbert, Horticulturist, Peninsular Branch Experiment Station, Sturgeon Bay.

11:15 a.m. Round-table on Strawberry and Raspberry Diseases and Insects. Conducted by Mr. Braman. Discussion leaders: E. L. Chambers and H. E. Halliday, State Entomologist's Office, Madison.

12:00 noon. Joint luncheon. Speaker, Prof. O. B. Combs, Chief Dept. of Hort., U. W. Annual business meeting—Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

1:30 p.m. "Chemical Weeding of Vegetables." L. G. Holm, Department of Horticulture, U. W., Madison.

2:15 p.m. "The Outlook for Vegetable Hybrids." W. H. Gabelman, Department of Horticulture, U. W., Madison.

2:45 p.m. "Results of Experiments on Use of New Materials for Vegetable Insect Control." R. K. Chapman, Department of Economic Entomology, U. W., Madison.

3:15 p.m. "How to Sell Your Vegetables." Report on Results of the Fruit and Vegetable Trailer Demonstration. John Kross, Department of Agricultural Economics, U. W., Madison.

Prevent Onions In Storage From Sprouting

Writing in the Market Growers Journal, J. W. Rose of Mich. State College reports on the use of Chemicals to control losses due to onions sprouting in storage. Maleic Hydrazide was the only material tested which gave satisfactory control. Mr. Rose states:

"The application of 2500 parts per million of maleic hydrazide in 75 gallons of water completely prevented all sprouting, even after 5 months of storage at 55° F. Five hundred parts per million of the maleic hydrazide gave a significant reduction in sprouting. No other material used had any significant effect in the inhibition of sprouting.

"To further check the inhibiting effect of maleic hydrazide on onions, lots of treated and untreated bulbs were planted in the college greenhouses. Untreated bulbs produced normal top growth. Maleic hydrazide treated bulbs produce no sprouts, even when planted under ideal growing conditions.

"Results similar to those described for onions have been obtained with carrots.

"Maleic hydrazide, as far as is known, is not yet generally available on the market, but it undoubtedly will be as the demand becomes established." Condensed.



Prof. and Mrs. C. L. Kuehner with George Doemel, Oshkosh, looking at the beautiful raspberries after the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Ass'n. The berries were unusually large; the plants vigorous and productive. Why doesn't this area have the winter injury so common in some other sections.

How To Grow Perfect Raspberries

Following the summer meeting of the Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association at Oshkosh on July 18, we called at the Berry farm of Mr. George Doemel, 236 Evans Street, Oshkosh, to see how he grew the beautiful raspberries he showed at the meeting. Prof. and Mrs. C. L. Kuehner also dropped in to see the patch and so they were in for a picture as shown here. The patch was one of the most vigorous and productive we have ever seen. Mr. Doemel said of the berries, "I don't have much trouble selling my berries; people come out here and get them almost as fast as I pick them. I sometimes have difficulty in saving some for friends and neighbors."

Mr. Doemel gives this information about his experience growing raspberries.

"We tried Latham raspberries but they didn't do too well on our soil. The variety we are now growing has no name as far as I know, and the Sodus Purple Cap raspberries seem to do very well here. We picked 812 quarts from our patch.

"We always set out plants in the spring, although fall planting might be all right. For fertilizer we use partly rotted barnyard manure, applied in the fall. We put on lots of it. Don't be afraid of putting on too much.

"We don't seem to have any winter injury here; I think it must be due to being so close to Lake Winnebago.

"We put on about 3 sprays to control pests on raspberries. First is a dormant spray, the 2nd is when the leaves have a nice start, and the 3rd when the foliage is quite well along and just before the flower buds get too large or open up. I usually consult the County Agent about the kind of spray material to use because there is always something new coming out. The varieties we have are very good for freezing.

VEGETABLE NEWS NOTES

The vegetable department at the New York State Fair receives $2,500.00 in prizes. Principle offerings are for collections of packaged vegetables exhibited by associations affiliated with the Vegetable Growers' Association of New York. This is a new idea and one that should be encouraged at all fairs—exhibiting vegetables as they are shown in stores to attract customers.

HYDRO—COOLING VEGETABLES STUDIED IN MINNESOTA

Hydro-cooling of vegetables, especially sweet corn, is receiving considerable study in Minnesota. Prof. J. D. Winter of the Department of Horticulture, U.M. declares that loss of quality in sweet corn from field to consumer can be reduced to the minimum by cooling with water and ice.

Better methods of preserving the sugar and moisture content of sweet corn from the time it is picked until it reaches the consumer is a necessity. Many consumers complain about the poor quality of sweet corn they purchase. If a better product is made available, consumption will be greatly increased.

NEW TYPE ONION HARVESTER

From Field To Bag In One Operation

A new type mechanical onion harvester which digs, lifts, tops and sacks at one and a half miles an hour has been developed at the California Agricultural Experiment Station.

Adaptable to either bed or flat planted onions the harvester moves through a field cutting the onion roots with a narrow blade. The onions are then lifted from the soil by their tops and elevated through the topping knives and dropped into a hopper. From the hopper they are again elevated and dropped in to a bag.

At maturity, onion tops normally break over at a point about one and a half or two inches above the bulbs. It is, therefore, necessary to mechanically lift the tops to feed them into the pick-up belts. This is accomplished by a pair of two-bladed, rotating, flexible rubber flippers which are driven at such a speed as to cause their tips to brush the ground every two inches along the row.

Lack of uniform topping is a weakness of the harvester. This is due to the lack of uniformity of the onions in the row, so that each top is not held at the same distance above the bulb during the topping operation.

The performance of the machine reflects the condition of the field and crop at harvest time. It would appear that growing methods may profitably be altered to yield optimum harvesting conditions for the machine.

From American Cyanagrams

How To Sell Vegetables At The Roadside

Effective Roadside Displays Are Important To Attract Customers

Writing in the Market Growers' Journal for September. N. M. Eberly of Pennsylvania State College, makes these suggestions for attracting customers by making more effective roadside displays.

If people don't even notice your product they are not going to stop and buy. An acre of petunias along a road will attract more attention than a couple of plants. So, in setting up your display try to get a spread. If you don't have a lot to spread out, spread it thin and make it look like a lot. Products on the ground behind the stand or tucked away on the truck won't attract attention!

Color contrast also helps to get attention. The stripes on an old fashioned barber pole make people notice it more than if it were a solid color. When possible, use color contrast, but don't make it spotty. Keep the barber pole in mind. Arrange contrasting colors.

Price Tags Help

Price tags also help to attract attention. Everybody is interested in prices. People notice price tags and then look to see what their money will buy.

Sometimes paint and bunting are used to give color contrast. Such things have a place but can be overdone. While you do want to attract attention, you want people to say, "How nice!" not "How awful!"

People stop and look. You want them to buy. This means that the product should look good—good enough that people seeing it will say, "I'd like some of that."

Produce should look neat and clean. Maybe it will be necessary to wash some products. If they are bunched, have the bunches uniform and trim looking.

Sorting is necessary, too. People who want the best don't want it mixed with poor goods. Remember those who can't afford the best and sort out products that are usable but not fancy to sell at lower prices. In that way you will have something to offer those who can afford and want the best, and something for those who would like the best but cannot afford to buy it. Price and quality go together.

Show The Product

Show people what they want to see. Beans, tomatoes, or apples, may be displayed in baskets. If they are, make sure the items show. Too often the basket is about all that can be seen. Baskets are not of much interest to most people. **Display products—not containers.**

Have plenty of light. Things don't show up well in the dark. Make sure the light does not shine in your customers' eyes. **Put light on the product**—where it belongs.

Display is more than setting things out where people may see them. It requires thought and effort.

WHY LEAVE THE TOPS ON CARROTS

The freight bill for shipping the tops of carrots is something like 20% above what it would be if the tops were removed. So why leave the tops on carrots? It's an old question and the only answer is that the fresh tops are taken as a label of freshness and tenderness by the consumer.

Recently however, there has been a movement to pack them in other ways. An article in "The Packer" reports that a Texas grower is shipping 1800 boxes of carrots in polyethylene bags with success. The bag holds 1¼ pounds of carrots and thirty bags are packed in a bushel box. The carrots are topped, drum washed, rinsed and sorted. Only those of first class quality go into the small bags. The others are packed in 50 pound bags as bulk carrots. The little polyethylene bags which are now also being used for other products, can be washed and used by the housewife in her refrigerator.

A great deal of work is being done on consumer-size packages for both vegetables and fruits. It's in the making and it is well to keep up on the latest information about it lest your competitor gets your market.

CONTROL WEEDS IN THE STRAWBERRY PATCH

Growers report that 2,4-D can safely be used for weed control in the strawberry bed after the plants are well-grown and hardened which will be after the berries have been picked and the field is renovated. The chemical should not be used on newly-set fields at blossom time or during plant formation or runner-setting following the renovation of the old bed. In other words, do not use 2,4-D on actively growing plants or runners.

Reports indicate that geese are being used in strawberry fields at the rate of 3 to 5 per acre with success in weeding strawberry fields. They should be fed a small amount of corn for energy building and a watering trough should be handy with a good supply of fresh water. Young geese are best for weeding.

SWEET CORN is an important crop in many states. In New Jersey, more than 107 million ears of sweet corn will be harvested this year. This state leads the nation in acreage devoted to sweet corn for market.

It is more fun to plan the lives of other people than to let other people plan yours.

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From the Editor's Desk

GARDEN CLUB ADVISORY BOARD MEETS

Society's Executive Board And Board Decide on Important New Steps

The Executive Committee of the Society met with the Garden Club Advisory Board at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac on Friday, Sept. 8, during luncheon at 1:00 P. M. Present were, Pres. Gilbert Hipke, Vice-Pres. Arnold Nieman, committee member Mrs. Art Bassett, Jr. and Sec. H. J. Rahmlow. Advisory Board members present were: M. A. Haller, Mrs. J. L. Larson, Mrs. Harold Poyer and Mrs. R. H. Sewell.

The President asked each board member to report the opinions of Garden Club members in the region on the question of a regional type of garden club organization.

Following a full discussion on many angles of our work and the expression that the Horticultural Society had handled matters of policy during the past two years in a very satisfactory manner the **following motions were passed unanimously.**

1. That the society sponsor some type of ogranization of the Garden Clubs affiliated with the Society.

2. That a garden club Advisory Board to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors be formed. The board shall consist of one member elected by the clubs of each region organized or to be organized in the state. A region may consist of three or more clubs.

3. That the society sponsor a one day Garden Club meeting at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, on Sat., Oct. 21, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

4. That we hold a courtesy chrysanthemum show of named varieties with the following requirements: Exhibits may be made by commercial or amateur growers. Exhibitors be asked to bring their own containers. Advertising material will be permitted. That there be no judging and that we invite members to make courtesy arrangement.

5. That a registration fee of 50c be



charged at the meeting and that we arrange for a luncheon and banquet.

Discussion on the details of the program and appointment of committees followed.

Everyone was highly pleased with the friendly spirit and good-will manifested throughout the afternoon.

H. J. Rahmlow,
Secretary

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURE SOCIETY

Nominations for Board of Directors

The nominating committee appointed to nominate officers and members of the Board of Directors, Wisconsin Horticultural Society consisting of Mr. Earl Skaliskey, Chm., West Bend; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo, and Mr. E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson report the following nominations.

For President—Mr. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein.

For Vice President—Mr. Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg.

For Board member to succeed Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo—Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis; Mrs. McGilvra, Baraboo.

For Board member to succeed Mr. Emil Beyer, Malone—Mr. Harold J. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; Mrs. Joe Nebel, Oshkosh.

For Board member to succeed Mr. Earl Skaliskey, West Bend—Mr. John Kopp, West Bend; Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo and Mr. Joseph Morawetz, West Bend.

WANTED—CARPATHIAN ENGISH WALNUT SEEDS

Requests are being received at the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for seeds of Carpathian English Walnuts. Some have offered to pay 10c per nut for them. They wish to grow trees of varieties that have proven hardy in Wisconsin.

We will appreciate if anyone having trees that are hardy and on which nuts have matured this year will advise us if they are willing to sell the nuts for seed, and at what price. Address: Wisconsin State Horicultural Society, 424 University Farm Pl., Madison 6, Wis.

WE CONGRATULATE OHIO

In the last issue of the Garden Path, quarterly publication of the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, Prof. Victor H. Ries, the secretary, states "We now have 503 clubs with 15,126 members in 78 of the 88 counties." Many rural counties in Ohio have Garden Clubs. In addition there is the Garden Club of Ohio, affiliated with the National Council. Incidentally the cover page cut on the last issue of Garden Path was loaned them by Wisconsin Horticulture.

COMING EVENTS

October 21. Statewide Garden Club Meeting, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, See page 41.

October 27-28. State Beekeepers Convention, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac. See pages 47 and 48.

November 5. Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Meeting, Beaumont Hotel, Green Bay. See page 38.

November 8-9. Joint Meeting, Western Wisconsin and Minnesota Fruit Growers, Hotel Winona, Winona, Minnesota.

November 14-15. Wisconsin State Horticultural Society Annual Convention and Fruit Growers Program. See page 26, and Auxiliary program, page 32. In conjunction: Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers, (Page 33) and Wisconsin Apple Institute.

HEIRLOOM BEANS

What do we mean by Heirloom Beans? An interesting article by Prof. K. R. Hepler, vegetable specialist at New Hampshire College of Agriculture on the subject was published in Horiculture, Mass. These beans have been handed down in families from one generation to another. Most of them are not available in seed stores. Prof. Hepler has collected many kinds and with such names as: Jacob's Cattle; Trout; Coach Dog; Boston Beauty; Wild Goose; and Soldier. Hepler's story describes the characteristics of a number of them, notable not only for table quality but for their startling coloring. He has done some breeding, too, and has developed a member of the dwarf horticultural group with both red pods and red beans called Flash, also a pole bean of the same type named Brilliant.

CHRISTMAS FLOWER SHOW

The Garden Club of Illinois will present a Christmas Flower Show at the Palmer House, Exhibition Hall, Chicago on November 26-28. From 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

NEWS FROM AFAR

Men stage a garden display in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society on September 28-29. The work of staging the exhibiting was done by men only, and displays consisted of annuals, dahlias, vegetables and educational features.

North American Lily Society officers were elected at the recent annual convention and lily show held in Buffalo, New York: Warren L. Inscip, Hamburg, New York, President; Dr. Robert D. Rappleye, College Park, Md., Secretary; and Dr. Robert N. Stewart, East Riverdale, Md., Treasurer.

Dr Donald Wyman, horticulturist of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University has been presented with the first Norman Jay Colman Award at the 75th Anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen. Dr. Wyman is widely known as a horticulturist. The award is made for "horticultural progress through research." It is named after the first U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, appointed by President Cleveland in 1885.

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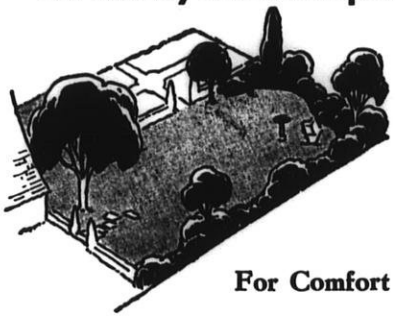
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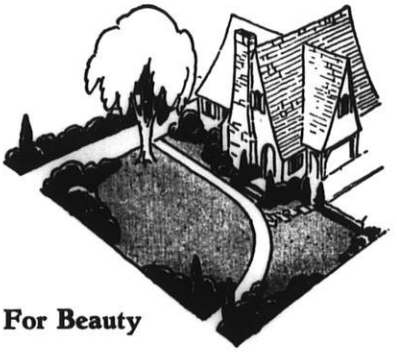
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SOUTHERN WISCONSIN SHOW OUTSTANDING

S. Wis.—N. Ill. Glad Society Show Brings out Quality Blooms

The report of the Southern Wisconsin-Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society show, held in connection with the county fair at Elkhorn, by Leland C. Shaw of Milton states that the show was excellent. New permanent display tables were installed by the Fair Association. Improved lighting greatly helped the appearance of the show. The crowd was large and interested. The quality of the blooms was of the best. Tremendous spikes of Sensation, Picardy, and Spic and Span were pushed down to third place ribbons in their color classes, so one can imagine the quality of the blooms that won over them, according to Mr. Shaw.

Grand Champion, Mighty Monarch, by P. F. Savelief; runner-up, Black Opal, by Mrs. Lloyd Pateman.

The best basket was shown by Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens of Milwaukee with Spic and Span.

Best vase, Melk Brothers, Milwaukee, with Golden Crown.

Awards for commercial exhibits were given Cosmopolitan Glad Gardens, D. L. Sleezer, Lake Geneva, and to Garden of the Gods Janesville.

Blue ribbons were given the following varieties and baskets or vases: Margaret Beaton, Lady Jane, Golden Arrow, Ethel Cave Cole, Kenwood, Spic and Span, Chamouny, Purple Supreme, Fluffy, Golden Crown, Picardy, Majuba, and Patrician.

The following varieties won in the single spike classes: Ocean Spray, Frank Warner, Creve Coeur, Margaret Fulton, Peggy Ann, Black Opal, Crinkles, Fairy, Vagabond Prince, Leading Lady, Sun Spot, Mighty Monarch, Oregon Rose, Elizabeth the Queen, Flying Fortress.

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday November 5
Beaumont Hotel Green Bay

10:00 A. M. Meeting Board of Directors.

1:30 P. M. Annual business meeting. Election of officers.

Colored pictures of varieties and arrangements taken by the Wisconsin Horticulture Society at Midwest Show in Madison will be shown. Comments on varieties by P. F. Savelief South Milwaukee.

What We Saw In the Glad Fields in 1950. By H. E. Halliday, Madison.

Additional program to be announced.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The nominating committee for nomination of Directors for the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society submits the following slate:

Dave Puerner, Milwaukee; Chas. Melk, Milwaukee; Leland Shaw, Milton; John Flad, Madison; Walter Axel, Sheboygan; Willis Miller, Whitewater, Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.; Harold Janes, Whitewater; Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau; Everett Van Ness, Clinton. By Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay, Chairman.

WINNERS AT MICHIGAN STATE SHOW

Winners of Sectional Championships at the Michigan State Gladiolus Show give an index to the varieties doing well in that state.

Champions in each of the various classes were:

One-spike section: Rosette; Summer Snow; Ivoree; Mid-America.

Three-spike section: Coral Bells; Taj Mahal; Auburn; Ivoree; White Challenge.

Recent introduction section: Summer Snow; Phantom Beauty; White Christmas.

The recent introductions which seemed to have commercial possibilities were as follows:

White: White Christmas, heavily ruffled and of good texture; White Goddess; White Challenge; and Florence Nightingale; **Cream:** Connie G., a beautifully fuffled creamy-yellow; **Yellow:** Robert Alan; **Buff:** Sunlight; **Salmon:** Liberation; **Orange:** Daisy Mae; **Light pink;** Phantom Beauty and Cotillion, a large pink with a creamy blotch; **Light rose:** Evangeline; **Violet:** Blue Lagoon. **Smoky:** Oklahoma and Indian Summer.

TRI-COUNTY SHOW WINNERS

The 1950 Tri-County Gladiolus Show of Calumet-Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties was held in the new Opera House, Manitowoc, August 19-20.

THE WINNERS

The point winners were: John Boyless, 126 points; Touhey Gardens, 119 points; Harvey Pierce, 44 points. Highest points on arrangements were won by Mrs. Jack Boyless with 10.

SHOW WINNERS

Grand champion single spike, John Boyless, Jambo Creek on "Sunspot." "Three spike" division champion was Harvey Pierce's "Leading Lady."

The amateur champion spike ribbon was won by Bill Banonse, Sheboygan on "Spic and Span."

Single spike champion seedlings; Walter Axel on 10-13. Also grand champion.

Champion of three spike seedling, Ted Woods on No. 2-46-2.

The Opera House is a beautiful building for the show. We wish to thank all those who helped make the show a success.

By Mrs. Mary Rezek, Secretary

COLORED SLIDES TAKEN AT GLADIOLUS SHOW AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society took a large number of colored slides at the Central International Gladiolus Show in the Field House at Madison. These are available free of charge to all members of organizations affiliated with the Society.

Your organization need pay only return postage. It is well to reserve the slides well in advance of your meeting. The pictures were taken with the name of the variety on a card in the picture itself, so that the variety may be easily identified.

THE WAUSAU GLADIOLUS SHOW

Hundreds of persons visited the 5th annual Glad Show of the Marathon Co. chapter held in the Y. M. C. A.. Aug 26 and 27.

Almost 1000 spikes were entered, with many beautiful arrangements, shadow boxes and corsages. The spikes were auctioned off at the close of the show.

Dr. R. H. Juers was General Chairman, assisted by Albert Scholtz. Archie Spatz was Supervisor of Judges, Val White, Supervisor of Divisions.

A gorgeous spike of "Red Charm" entered by Dr. R. H. Juers, won grand championship. Reserve champion, "Spic and Span," by John Perkins, Neillsville. Second day champion was John Perkins spike of "Charmony."

Show sweepstakes were won by Archie Spatz. John Perkins of Neillsville won amateur sweepstakes. The novice sweepstakes ribbon went to Ronald Streck, Wausau. Mrs. Nina Drumm, Wausau, received the artistic arrangement sweepstakes award, and John Janke, Wausau, the Champion Artistic arrangement trophy.

Special award rosettes were given the following: Best recent introduc tion—"Bold Face"—to Gerry Merchant, Marinette; Longest flowerhead —"Fuschia Queen"—to Mrs. Lloyd Prahl, Wausau; Largest floret in good condition—"Elizabeth the Queen"——John Perkins, Neillsville; Smallest floret in good condition—"Airy Fairy" —Val White, Wausau; Most florets open—"Phantom Beauty"—John Bayliss, Two Rivers, Michigan; Most ruffled bloom — "Susannah" — Albert Scholtz, Wausau. — By Mrs. Ed. Kramer, Pub. Chm.

A Back Lot Gardeners Hobby

Gladiolus--How We Grow Them

By Walter A. Kurtz, Chilton

Gladiolus are easy to grow—yet there is no garden flower that will respond to a little extra care and attention as will the gladiolus. They like full sun and the best place for them is in rows in the garden as they are not a landscape flower for the perennial or annual flower garden. Any garden soil good enough to grow vegetables is good soil for glads. They like a soil with a PH of between 5.5 and 6.5, a slightly acid soil.

As a back-lot gardener, my hobby is gladiolus and I will endeavor to tell you how gladiolus bulbs, pardon please, corms (but don't we all say bulbs) are planted, fertilized, sprayed and dug and stored by a plain dirt gardener.

Plow In Fall

My garden is usually plowed in the fall, as the soil is a heavy dark clay with little humus. This year it was plowed in the spring, as last fall after the glads were dug, the whole patch was sown with winter rye which was plowed under this spring to supply green manure and humus, with good results. If plowed too early in spring, the soil is lumpy and dries out hard as bricks and is very hard to work or plant. It takes a good rain to soften it up and if it rains too much, we have to wait for the ground to dry out and then work it up again. After the lumps are broken up the soil works up very nicely for the rest of the season.

The bulbs are dug in fall by hand, the tops cut off immediately, close to the bulb, dried and put in boxes; and if any thrips are seen, dusted with 5% DDT dust, or some napthalene flakes sprinkled in the bottom of the boxes and left in until cleaning the bulbs, about 6 weeks to 2 months. Personally I like the naphthalene method better than the 5% DDT dust as the bulbs are easier handled, no DDT dust to bother you. When the bulbs are dry enough, they are stored in the basement. Boy Oh Boy, did I say stored. They are packed and piled into every inch of room, stacked to the ceiling; and then comes the job that keeps us busy and out of mischief until the end of January—cleaning, dusting, marking the trays and record cards and storing the trays properly marked in the cold storage room. It seems one is just thru packing them away when its time to get ready for planting

To be continued.



At the Wausau Show, Members of the Marathon County Chapter, Wis. Glad Soc., looking at some of the gorgeous blooms shown. From left to right, front row: Mrs. Lloyd Prahl, Secy.; Mrs. Archie Spatz; Mrs. Elmer Sorges; Dr. R. H. Juers, Show Chm.; Edward Howland. Top row: Mrs. Ed. Howland; Albert Scholz, Treas.; Archie Spatz, Chm. of Judges. Picture courtesy Wausau Record Herald.

Why Chrysanthemum Bloom In Autumn

Both Temperature and Hours of Darkness are Vital Factors

An article by Gustav A. Mehlquist of the Missouri Botanical Gardens in the bulletin of the Gardens published in October, 1949 gives results of some very interesting experiments to determine various factors which cause chrysanthemum to bloom or not to bloom. We give here some of the conclusions reached in the article.

A plant which cannot form buds until the days are sufficiently short should respond to an artificial lengthening of the day by blooming later. This was found to be true provided a given variety was not delayed too long. However, when it was attempted to delay flowering until the Winter months, the plants often failed to produce buds as if some factor appeared in early winter to prevent the bud formation. This factor was found to be one of temperature. Prof. K. Post, of Cornell, showed that bud-formation was irregular if the night temperature dropped below 60° F. Temperatures below 60° at night are not likely during August or September (the natural time for bud formation) or earlier (if the buds are formed during artificially shortened days), but they often occur in the Autumn or early Winter when, through artificial lengthening of the day, the process of bud formation is delayed.

On the basis of this information one would expect a given variety of chrysanthemum to flower sooner in the South than in the North, as the days in the South are shorter during the Summer.

Prof. Post has shown that varieties of the greenhouse chrysanthemums do not begin to form buds until the days have shortened to 14.5 hours or the night length becomes 9.5 hours. Since at Ithaca, New York, this comes about August 25, and at Miami, Florida, about July 20, the same variety of chrysanthemum would be expected to flower about a month earlier in Miami than in Ithaca. Actually, according to Prof. Post, it flowers about a month later in Miami than in Ithaca.

This apparent contradiction led to further experiments through which Prof. Post was led to the conclusion that although buds begin to form when the days shorten to 14.5 hours, they cannot develop properly until the **days** have **shortened an additional hour.**

Further experiments have shown that it is not so much the day-length that matters as the night-length. In other words, the flower buds begin forming when the night reaches a length of 9½ hours, **but they are unable to develop into flowers until the night is 10½ hours long or more.** This night length refers to actual darkness, not merely the period between sunset and sunrise, for in the temperate zones the length of the twilight period is appreciable.

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Garden Club News

YOU ARE INVITED

The Garden Club meeting at Fond du Lac on October 21 was planned by the Garden Club Advisory Committee and Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society as a gathering of "dirt gardeners"—to enjoy meeting each other and listening to a helpful program. There will be some discussion of future plans, but neither "business nor politics" will be allowed to interfere with plans for a pleasant meeting.

Read the recommendations made by the Board on page 36.

We suggest as a slogan for this meeting: Let Gardening help bring us greater happiness.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURE SOCIETY FALL FESTIVAL

On September 13, the fall festival of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held with 125 persons in attendance. All members entered whole-heartely into the plans for the occasion.

Four shadow box arrangements were placed on one table, that entered by Miss Agnes Phillipson receiving a blue award, and second by Miss Anna Christensen. There were many beautiful bouquets and vegetable displays, as well as canned fruit and pickles, and approximately 20 members entered into the millinery exhibit.

First prize, a lovely chrysanthemum plant donated by Mr. Gartman of Fond du Lac, for the most artistic display was won by Mrs. Reuben Altmann. The hat was trimmed with a looping of Kentucky Wonder beans around the flat brim, and small green and red cherry tomatoes around the crown. Another hat was made out of a large sunflower, the seeded side shaped to form a turban, with a bouquet of rudbeckia toward the brim. This was trimmed by Miss Anna Christensen and won an award. One hat was made out of red cabbage leaves, another had a bird's nest fastened to small twigs—the nest formed out of burs.

Four pictures were shown, the first, "Do You Remember", depicted old time songs which were sung by all present. The second was a film on growing fruits that go into the making of fruit cocktail. The third was a time lapse picture depicting the life of a flower and the fourth a short comedy.

After the pictures, the fruits and vegetables were offered at auction for the benefit of our treasury and there was a great deal of fun in the bidding.

By Agnes Phillipson, Sec.

STATEWIDE GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Sponsored by the

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Sat., Oct. 21, 1950

9:30 a.m. Registration.

10:00 a.m. Call to order and "Welcome" by President Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein. Response by Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee.

10:30 a.m. How I Grow Them: (15 minute discussion)

African Violets, by Mrs. O. Isenberg, Baraboo.

Chrysanthemums, by Mr. J. C. Gartman, Gartmans Gardens, Fond du Lac.

Peonies, by J. H. Phillips, Sissons Peonies, Rosendale.

Perennials, To be announced.

11:30 a.m. Question and answer period on gardening.

LUNCHEON

Program to be announced.

Topic: "What are our plans for the future," by members of the Garden Club Advisory Board.

1:45 p.m. How to make arrangements for the coming holiday season, by Mrs. L. G. Stewart, Milwaukee.

3:30 p.m. Anyone can grow house plants. Some requirements for success, by G. E. Beck, Floriculture Ext., Specialist, Department of Horticulture, U. W.

Question period.

4:30 to 6:00 p.m. Visit chrysanthemum show.

COMMITTEES

Luncheon: Miss Agnes Phillipson, Oshkosh; Mrs. Maurice Smith, R. 1, Lake Mills; Mrs. Charles Braman, Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt.

Registration: Tickets: Mrs. E. L. White, Ft. Atkinson; Mrs. Wm. Slater, Ft. Atkinson; Badges: Mrs. J. W. Dooley, West Allis; Mrs. R. Meyers, West Allis; Mrs. Robert La Philliph, Wauwatosa.

Hostess Committee: Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh; Mrs. W. Strothbusch, Jefferson.

Advisory Board: Mrs. Herbert Gottschall; Lodi; Mr. M. A. Haller, Oshkosh; Mrs. J. L. Larson, Iola; Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson; Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee.

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At the Rosholt Fair Flower Show. From left to right: Mrs. Vernon L. Rosholt; Mrs. Ingwald Anderson, Supt. Flower section; Mrs. Art Doede; Mrs. Carl Rosholt; Mrs. Norman Rosholt, Committee members; Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt Garden Club Pres. The show was excellent. The Committee has new ideas for making the show even more successful in the future.

FLOWERS AT YOUR COUNTY FAIR

Did your County Fair have a flower show this year? Many fairs did, and it has been a pleasure to observe the improvement in this department. All we need now is further recognition on the part of fair officials that the flower show will create greater interest in the fair.

Garden clubs deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts to improve the quality of the exhibits and increasing the interest in exhibiting. The editor judged flower shows at a number of fairs this year. At all of them, adequate space was lacking. The flowers were crowded into a small area where an impressive showing was impossible. At all of them, also, the interest on the part of fair visitors was keen.

One of the features at several shows was a class for garden clubs calling for a specified number of arrangements, such as seven, on a table. At the Baraboo Fair, three garden clubs entered this competition. Requirements for the seven arrangements were: (1) centerpiece dinner table for six; (2) flowers in low oblong containers; (3) arrangement of dried materials; (4) flowers in tall vases; (5) flowers in low bowl; (6) Fall color harmony of flowers fruits or vegetables; (7) mixed annuals.

At the Rosholt Fair the class of African Violets brought out some beautiful entries. Tuberous and fibrous rooted begonias were in evidence this year and made a beautiful showing. Some of the finest plants of tuberous rooted begonias we have ever seen anywhere were shown at fairs.

WAUSAU GARDEN CLUBS EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIR

"Garden Clubs' Displays at Fair Admired by Enthusiastic Crowds" is the heading of an article in the Wausau Record Herald during the Fair, August 9-13.

The General Chairman of the Show, Mrs. Karl Quade of the Good Earth Garden Club writes, "For the past five years the garden clubs of Wausau have joined forces to try to promote interest in better flower arrangements by having a booth at the Fair. No prizes were sought and the displays are not judged; it is merely an educational display for the public. Each club makes its own arrangements and table setting on the day alloted them at the fair. They are cleared away each evening and special arrangements are made as a new group takes over the next morning." Co-chairman was Mrs. J. H. Phillips of Wausau Federated G. C., and the club chairmen were: Mrs. W. J. Evjue, Home Garden Club; Mrs. Joseph Held, Valley Garden Club; Mrs. Ralph Bauer, Wausau Federated Garden Club and Mrs. George Lane, Good Earth Garden Club.

This is a step in the right direction and Wausau Garden Clubs are to be congratulated for a very splendid educational project.

This Man, Who Grows 38,000 Bushes, Names The . . .

BEST ROSES FOR AMATEURS

By Harry L. Erdman, Director, Hershey (Pa.) Rose Gardens

The hybrid tea, or so-called everblooming roses, will, of course, make up the major portion of your garden. For the best in these varieties make your selection from the list of top-rated roses given here in color groups that will make it easier for your selection.

RED: Crimson Glory, Charlotte Armstrong, Etoile de Hollande, Christopher Stone, Poinsettia, Grande Duchesse Charlotte, Rubaiyat, Red Radiance, New Yorker, Nocturne, Texas Centennial, Fire Chief, Margaret McGredy, Mirandy, Charles K. Douglas, Ami Quinard and National Flower Guild.

PINK: Dainty Bess (single 5 petals,) Picture, Good News, Radiance, Show Girl, Pink Princess, Mme. Cochet-Cochet, Mrs. Charles Bell, The Doctor, Editor McFarland, Pink Satin, Katherine T. Marshall, Edith Nellie Perkins, President Macia and Killarney Queen.

YELLOW: Eclipse, Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont, Soeur Therese, Golden Dawn, Joanna Hill, Lowell Thomas, Hill Top and Butterscotch.

WHITE: Pedralbes, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, McGredy's Ivory, Snowbird, Mme. Jules Bouche and White Briarcliff.

BLENDS OR TWO TONE: Peace, Mme. Henri Guillot, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Comtesse Vandal, President Herbert Hoover, Saturnia, Girona, Betty Uprichard, Condesa de Sastago, Duquesa de Penaranda, Angels Mateu, Forty-niner and California.

Your selection of varieties to suit your color preference from the above will give you a garden of roses, among which have been many winners at rose shows in the past, and some of these will more than likely be winners at many shows in the future.—From HORTICULTURE (Mass.)

N. Y. Mum Show

The Sixth Annual Chrysanthemum Display and Program at the New York Botanical Garden, in co-operation with the National Chrysanthemum Society, will be held at the Garden on October 27, 28 and 29, 1950.

October Garden Guide

Peonies can still be transplanted or divided and planted. Plant them only in a sunny location, preferably where the soil can be cultivated and is well drained. Don't plant them too deep—two inches of covering over the crown is enough. However for the first winter make a mound of about six inches of soil over the new planting for winter protection. This must be removed in the spring.

Save your leaves. Rake them up and make a pile of them in an out of the way corner. Preferably, dig a small pit and throw some of the soil over the leaves when you have a foot or so of them piled up. The soil furnishes bacteria to help decompose the leaves more rapidly and also compresses and keeps them from blowing away.

Begonia Bulbs must not be allowed to freeze before being dug. Even a light frost can chill the bulbs causing decay during the winter. Caladium plants and bulbs are very sensitive to cold and must be brought in before frost.

Lilacs Can Be Planted In Fall. Nurserymen claim best results with fall planting—in fact you gain a year over spring planting.

Tulip And Daffodil Bulbs must, of course, be planted now—the earlier the better. It is essential that they make some root growth before real cold weather sets in to be at their best next spring. However, do not dig up your old bulbs now. They will have formed a root system for next year's growth. If dug up, the roots will be injured or partly destroyed resulting in poor bloom next year and weakening the plants.

GROW CARNATIONS TALLER THAN A PERSON

The Florist's Review in it's August 17 issue carries a story about flower growing in Europe. The author saw carnations in a greenhouse near London and describes them as follows: "Carnations usually are grown for three years; they were up over one's head and show no evidence of disease. The young plants never go outdoors. Their carnation soils are carefully composed for many months with the ingredients consisting of manure, carbon soot, sand, brick earth and loam."



TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES THAT ATTRACT BIRDS

That is the title of a stencil-circular by G. Wm. Longenecker, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W. which every bird lover should study. Prof. Longenecker writes, "Many birds are colorful, have cheery songs and have interesting habits. Thus they bring color, music and action into the home grounds. They help to keep insect pests under control." The list of plants given is compiled primarily for Wisconsin homeowners who want to have attractive plantings which will encourage birds to use their home grounds area.

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IT'S TIME TO PLANT

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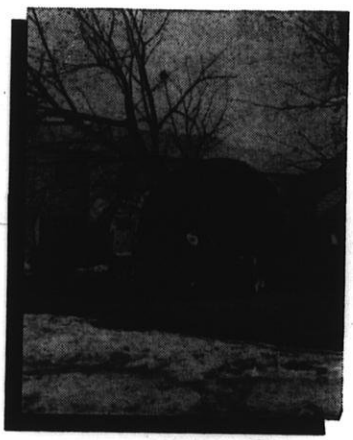
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T. R. BEGONIAS BECOME DORMANT IN FALL

If your tuberous rooted begonia leaves appear ragged looking in fall, with dead spots and tips, even turning completely yellow, don't be too worried about it—it is not a disease. Bulbs which were planted in February and March will begin to mature in August and September. Food from the leaves is translocated to the bulbs, and so the leaves turn brown. It is a good sign, because the bulbs will be in better condition to survive the winter if they were planted early and mature early in the fall.

Of course, too much sunlight during mid-day and dry soil will also affect the leaves. As a rule, the shadier the location, the larger the leaves will be. Indoors, lack of ventilation, too hot and dry air will cause the leaves to drop.

FALL OR SPRING PLANTING

Many shrubs, trees and evergreens can be planted successfully in the fall in Wisconsin, but be cautious, lest you lose by planting tender varieties that will winter kill.

Do not plant roses in the fall. If you do get in a shipment of hybrid teas, dig a large hole and bury them. Loosen the covering, so that it will not be air tight. In the spring, be sure and dig up the plants as soon as the frost is out of the ground or they will become moldy.

Evergreens

All varieties of evergreens that are hardy in this climate can be planted in the fall as well as in the spring. Plant them before October 15th and be sure they are balled and burlaped and there is plenty of moisture in the soil.

Deciduous Trees

The elm, maple, mountain ash, and locust can be planted in fall as well as in the spring. However, do not plant soft maple, nut trees, oak, poplar, thorn or willow in the fall. There is likely to be too much loss and spring planting is much safer.

Shrubs

The very hardy kinds of shrubs may be planted in the fall, but the more tender kinds should be planted only in the spring. Your nurseryman, especially if he guarantees a replacement will know which varieties can be safely planted now.

French lilacs should be planted in the fall—you gain a year in growth if they're planted now.

Rugosa roses or its hybrids may be planted in the fall as well as in the spring.

MOCKINGBIRD FLOWER

U. S. Breeders Glamorize Once Homely Begonia

Life magazine in its issue of September 15, published six pages of pictures of tuberous rooted begonias, and the following interesting history of the plant.

"When Charles Plumier, the French botanist, came upon a strange new flower in the West Indies about 1690, he named it for Santo Domingo's Governor Michel Be'gon and took home a specimen. The begonia was interesting botanically, but it was not very striking: its blooms were small, nondescript and dwarfed by the plant's jagged leaves. European horticulturists improved on the tuberous begonia's looks, but after 200 years it was still a rather plain-looking flower. About 1920, however, U. S. flower growers became interested in Plumier's plant and began cross-breeding on a big scale. In 30 years they have transformed the begonia as no other flower has ever been changed in so short a time. The little wildflower has been turned into one of the most spectacular. Hundreds of new varieties have been created, some in bright solid colors, some speckled, some with frills and beards. Their lush blossoms are often a foot in diameter."

Most folks like to pay as they go, and how much they pay usually depends upon with whom they go.—De Pere Journal.

HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY MEETS

The Hemerocallis Society, at its 19[illegible] Annual Meeting at Cleveland, Ohi[illegible] elected the following new officers: president, Mrs. Merrill Ross, Mir[illegible]burn, Iowa; first vice-president, Phili[illegible] G. Corliss, M. D., Somerton, Arizona; second vice-president, J. W. Hous[illegible] Little Rock, Arkansas; third vice president, F. E. Rice, Bartlesville, Oklahoma; sec-treas., Mrs. Pearl Sherwood, Atlantic, Iowa.

The following awards were voted: The Bertrand Farr Award for Hemerocallis Breeding to Dr. A. B. Stout; and the Helen Fischer Award for Distinguished Service to The Hemerocallis Society to Mrs. Helen Field Fischer.

Invitations to hold the Annual Meeting at Little Rock in 1951, in Boston in 1952 and in Chicago in 1953 were accepted. — From HORTICULTURE (Mass.)

My Peony Plants do not have Strong Sturdy Stems but are spindly and the flowers are small. What is the trouble.

Answer: You probably do not have good growing conditions—competing roots of trees and shrubs may rob the soil of moisture and plant food. Poor, light soils should be watered and given organic matter. Weeds or grass prevent good devolpment of the plants. Peonies do best in full sun and in cultivated soil.

Modern parents divide their time between worrying over how their children will turn out and when they will turn in.

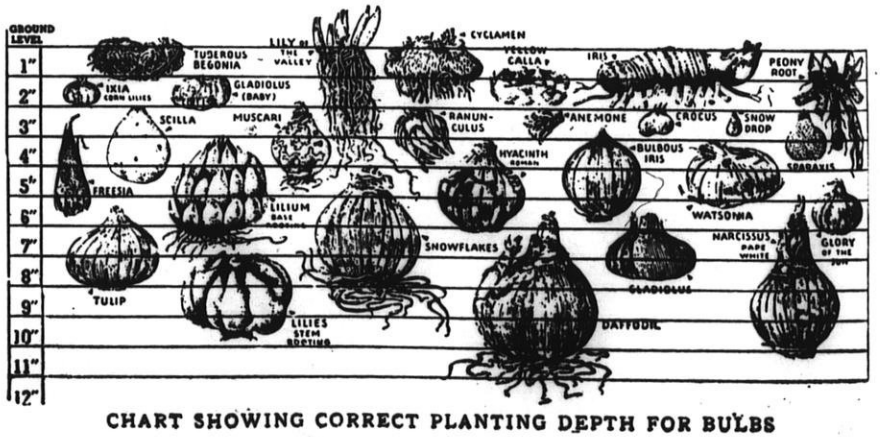


CHART SHOWING CORRECT PLANTING DEPTH FOR BULBS

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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PREVENT WINTER LOSS NOW

Winter Loss of Normal Colonies Due Largely to Starvation. Now Is The Time To Prevent It.

Remember the heavy winter losses last winter due to starvation. Now is the time to think about it and avoid headaches next spring.

If every beekeeper checks through colonies in late February and feeds those that do not have honey within the winter clusters, most of our heavy winter losses could be prevented; however, it's still better to do a good job now.

The Winter Brood Nest

The picture on this page again shows how the winter brood nest should look in October or November. We have printed it a number of times. It cannot be printed too often. Those who do not have winter losses need not study it, but those who tell about 20, 30 or 40% losses should take it to heart.

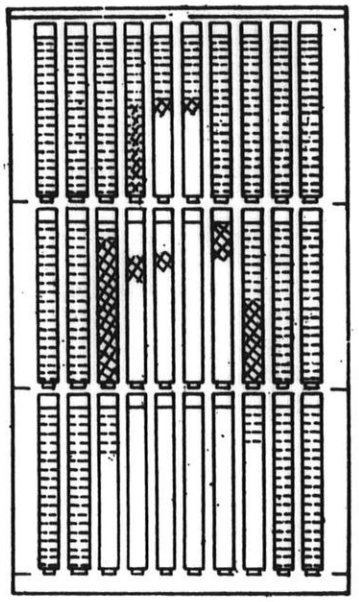
All the frames in the upper brood chamber should be filled with honey excepting two in the center. These should have empty cells for clustering. By mid-October, brood rearing has stopped in most colonies. Then is the time to inspect to see how much honey there actually is present; also to see that the winter cluster will form in the center of the three brood chambers and extend into the upper ones.

Remember that the strongest and most productive colonies are the ones that are likely to be short of winter stores, and the first to starve by March or April. A colony headed by a good queen will need the amount of honey shown in the illustration. Strong colonies store honey in supers above the brood nest; weak colonies fill the brood chambers with honey first.

Note The Pollen

The frames in the picture marked with cross lines xx indicate where the pollen should be for best results. The straight lines indicate honey; frames without lines are empty for clustering of bees. In the upper brood chamber pollen is shown in the center comb, so bees in the winter cluster may consume both pollen and honey, enabling them to continue brood rearing in February and March. All colonies will start rearing brood in January regardless of whether there is this amount of pollen present or not, but they will almost cease rearing brood when pollen is exhausted.

A good slogan for Wisconsin Beekeepers: "Insulate your colonies with honey for good wintering." We sometimes wonder how much good a sheet of tar-paper does around the outside of the brood chamber when the bees are insulated with three and four frames of honey on each side in addition to the lumber of the hive and a good cover.



Check your brood nest. Be sure the combs in the top brood chamber are filled with honey with the exception of 2 or 3 in the center, as shown. Check the amount of pollen present. From circular No. 702; Productive Management of Honey Bee Colonies in the Northern States. U. S. D. A.

SUMMER CONVENTION NOTES

Continued from September

An assessment will pay the full share of 10% of the budget of the Honey Institute and Federation. Pollination is an important beekeeping operation in California because there is a great deal of seed produced, especially alfalfa and Ladino clover. Large populations, as high as four colonies of bees per acre in legume fields produce a large increase in seed production. For alfalfa, bees are moved in when the plants are in full bloom so the bees won't go to competing plants. Yields of Ladino seed as high as 600 lbs. per acre have been secured when three colonies per acre were used. However, the bees were unable to produce enough nectar for winter use and had to be fed. Therefore the seed producer must share with the beekeeper in the benefit of increased seed production. Intricate and detailed contracts are being made for this purpose. Many of the poisons used to control insects are fatal to bees said Dr. Eckert, and if used on legumes, the bees must be taken out during that time.

Increase In Alfalfa Seed Production

He said that Ranger alfalfa normally produces about 200 lbs. of seed per acre on the average. One producer, by moving in two colonies per acre plus benefit from additional bees in the cotton fields near by, received as high as 700 lbs. of seed per acre. Contracts between the seed producer and the beekeeper are written on the basis of a certain amount such as $3.50 per colony as a base plus a certain percentage of the seed obtained

in excess of normal seed production without bees.

"Bees must learn to work alfalfa," said Dr. Eckert. If they remain in the alfalfa field for a long period of time, especially before blossoming, they are likely to find other blooming plants and if they prefer them, will leave the alfalfa. Moved into the fields during full bloom, they will work on the alfalfa blossoms. He stated that only about two per cent of the honey-gathering bees will trip the alfalfa blossoms but from 10 to 35% of the bees will be pollen gatherers and will trip the blossoms they visit. Therefore the need for lots of bees.

Bees for Comb Honey Production

Mr. M. J. Deyell, Editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture from Medina, Ohio, with the A. I. Root Company has been a frequent visitor of our conventions and we are always glad to have him with us. He brought us greetings from Mr. E. R. Root, who was one of our favorite speakers for many years, and whom we miss at these summer meetings.

Mr. Deyell said the nation needs more comb honey. It sells well, there is a shortage and it can be produced at a profit. He outlined a method of production by using two brood chambers—so necessary at the beginning of the season to produce a large strong colony which is the only kind that will produce good comb honey.

Mr. Deyell also stated bees greatly increase the yield of clover seed. In an Ohio experiment, a field to which bees were brought yielded twice as much seed per acre as did a field without bees. The A. I. Root Co. has arranged to furnish growers with 500 colonies of bees for legume pollination and he feels we are entering a new era in beekeeping—the use of bees for pollination in addition to honey production. In Ohio, he said, there is only one colony for each 85 acres of land, while Wisconsin has only one colony for each 145 acres.

HEAVIER TIN PLATING ON 60 LB. CANS NEEDED

A resolution requesting can companies to use a heavier tin plating on 60 lb. cans for honey was unanimously adopted at the Eau Claire Lakes meeting by the beekeepers in attendance, and it was pointed out that the present tin plating is so thin that cans quickly rust and cannot be used again for honey. At the present price for cans, it is important that they be made so they can be used over again. Minnesota has recently passed a regulation that tin cans cannot be used for honey if they have a speck of rust on either the inside or the outside.

72nd Annual Convention
WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
October 27-28

PROGRAM—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

9:30 a.m. Registration. Set up exhibits.

10:00 a.m. Call to order by President Robert Knutson, Ladysmith. Honey crop and colony condition report by beekeepers.

10:15 a.m. New uses for honey. Can Beekeepers help sell the honey crop? By Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

11:00 a.m. Latest news about government price support and national trends in the industry. By Henry Schaefer, Osseo.

11:30 a.m. Round table and discussion. "Honey prices and marketing."

12:00 Noon. Luncheon. No plans. Business meeting Board of Managers. Board consists of state officers, district presidents and county association delegates.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:45 p.m. Breeding better bees. How It Is Done. A movie on artificial insemination by Dr. William Roberts, Madison.

2:30 p.m. Observation on Honey Handling Equipment in Commercial Plants in 4 States, by C. D. Owen, Division of Farm Electrification, U. S. D. A., Madison.

3:15 p.m. Influence of stock on production. Testing, selection and breeding can improve our honey bee stock, by Floyd Moeller, Apiculturist, U. S. D. A., Madison.

THE BANQUET

6:30 p.m. Honorary recognition services.

Let's **Sell** the Stuff We Produce, by Don Wilkinson, Division of Markets, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

How Extension Serves Farm Folks, by Mr. Ben Rusy, Dist. Ext. Leader, Madison.

Colored movie: The American Honey Institute at Work, by Mrs. Harriet Grace, American Honey Institute, Madison. Demonstration by Ripon Square Dance Club. Everyone dance. Entertainment: William Waterman, Madison, in charge.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m. Disease Control in Wisconsin and Work of the Bee and Honey Section, by John Long, Department of Agriculture, Madison.

10:30 a.m. Honey house sanitation. What shall we do about it? What is a good label for honey jars? By William Waterman, Madison.

11:15 a.m. Question forum continued.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:15 p.m. Annual business meeting and election of officers. Report of actions by Board of Managers.

HONEY EXHIBIT—ANNUAL CONVENTION

All beekeepers attending the convention are urged to bring honey for the exhibit. Each jar must be labeled.

Class 1. Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Fancy White honey.

Class 2. Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Golden honey.

Class 3. Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin Dark honey.

Class 4. Three sections of Wisconsin Fancy White Comb honey.

Premiums on each class: 1st prize, $1.50; 2nd prize, $1.00; 3rd prize, $.75. Two jars from each exhibit receiving prizes will be served at the annual banquet.

SCORE CARD

Quality of honey—40; Sales appeal in jars—30; Sales appeal of label—30.

Woman's Auxiliary Meeting
WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
October 27-28

PROGRAM—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

10:00 a.m. Call to order by the president, Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam. Topic by members: New Uses for Honey. How our family uses honey and foods they like made of honey.

10:45 a.m. Flowers We Can Grow Around Our Home. Landscaping Our Grounds, illustrated with colored slides, by Prof. George Ziegler, Department of Horticulture, U. W., Madison.

11:30 a.m. Annual business meeting, Woman's Auxiliary. What kind of program would you like for next year. Election of officers.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:45 p.m. How to Use the Materials We Have for Arrangements and Decorations for the coming Holiday Season. By Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

2:30 p.m. What About Your Honey House. How the ladies can help. By Wm. Waterman, Madison.

3:00 p.m. How the Exhibits Were Judged. Timely hints for less work in preparing meals. By Mrs. Charlotte Busslaff, Fond du Lac. Question and answer period.

4:00 p.m. A tea for auxiliary members and guests. All prize winning bread and cookies will be served. Tea will be furnished by Wisconsin Beekeeper's Ass'n.

Committee: Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend; Mrs. Carl Brickbauer, Cascade; Mrs. Wm. Mercier, Janesville; Mrs. Louis Moser, Lowell.

BANQUET

6:30 p.m. See beekeeper's program for details. Attend square dance Banquet decorations committee: Mrs. Harold Knight, Dalton; Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Mrs. Joe Elsinger, Knowles; Mrs. Herbert Reim, Watertown.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28

Attend beekeeper's program, shopping or visiting.

Auxiliary officers are: Pres. Mrs. E. Grebel, Beaver Dam; Vice President; Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend; Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. John Pagel, Medford.

PREMIUM LIST
WOMAN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBIT

Class 1. Honey, Fruit and Nut Bread, 1 loaf. Prizes: 1st prize $2.00; 2nd prize $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.00. Every other entry $.50.

Class 2. Honey cake, any kind, not less than 50% honey. 1st prize, $2.00; 2nd prize, $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.00. Every other entry $.75.

Class 3. One dozen honey cookies not less than 50% honey. Prizes: 1st prize, $1.50; 2nd prize, $1.00; 3rd prize $.75. Every other entry $.50. Cookies and nut breads will be served at the tea at 4 p.m. on October 27th.

Attach Recipe to entry.

Exhibit Committee: Mrs. Art Schultz, Ripon; Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville; Mrs. Ray Gibbons, LaValle.

HONEY WANTED

WANTED—Wisconsin honey in all grades. Submit samples. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wis.

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For Sale: 8 Frame Hives and Supers. Write to Oscar Hildebrandt, 97 Hight St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

HONEY CONTAINERS

We now have a good supply of 60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also the 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 1 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

To insure prompt service, order your Association labels now for your new honey crop.

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES

Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

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C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

1950 Container Prices

GLASS

	Queen line	Utility line
½ lb. jars per carton 24	96c	75c
1 lb. jars per carton 24	98c	87c
2 lb. jars per carton 12	66c	58c
5 lb. jars per carton 6		51c

TIN

5 lb. pails per carton 100	$9.48
10 lb. pails per carton 50	6.82
60 lb. square cans, bulk each	.53
60 lb. square cans per carton 24	$12.50

Discounts

5% on $50.00 orders—10% on $100.00

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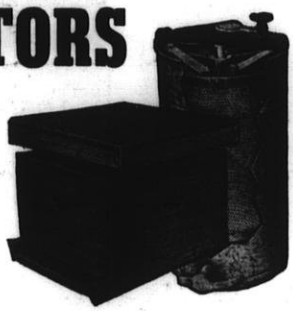
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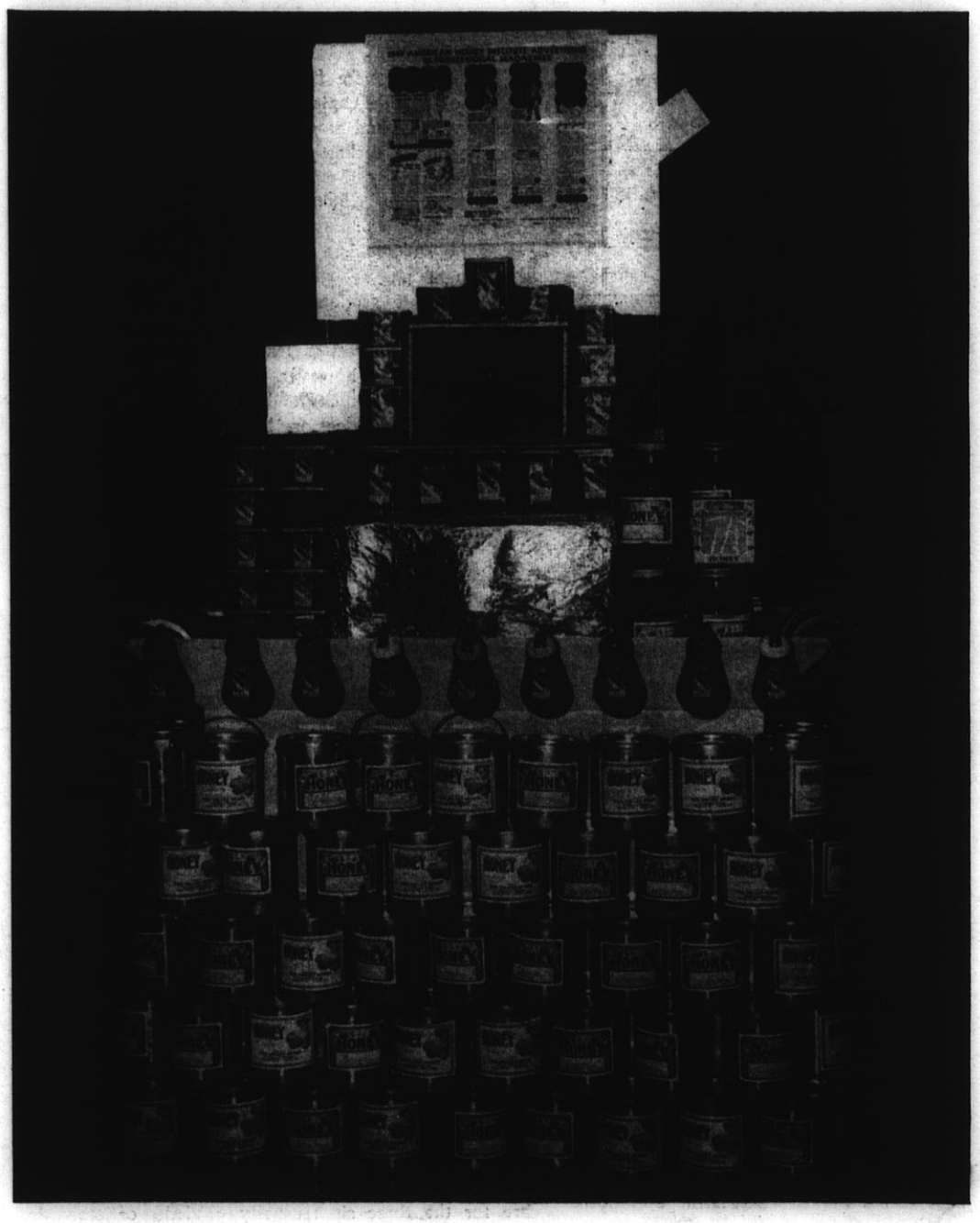
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MADISON

Have Some Honey *November, 1950*



WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Science and Experience Helped Create Successful

Kickapoo Orchards

A Day With Orchard Operators

A visit with fruit growers at Gays Mills orchards is an interesting experience. Here we find men who have been in the business for many years. They have had their ups and downs; they have been eager to learn from the experience of others and especially from the scientists who have carried on research in the area.

The orchards were first planted with the aid of outside capital. As the years went by, individual stockholders bought up some of the orchards. Some are still being operated by the Kickapoo Development Company which is an operating company for a number of orchards owned by stockholders in various parts of the country.

In 1949 this section of about 1000 acres of fruit trees overlooking the city of Gays Mills, harvest was a very large crop. The prices however, were low, and profits very small. The 1950 crop is disappointing, but prices are better. Since there is only a small local market from farmers and city folks who drive for some distance to get their winter supply of apples, most of the fruit must be shipped to distant markets and at wholesale prices. The growers have learned that to survive in this business requires close attention to detail and the use of every economy.

Sunrise Orchards

Our first stop on a pleasant day in September was at the first orchard after leaving the village of Gays Mills—Sunrise Orchards, owned by Dr. S. R. Boyce and managed by Ellery Teach. The orchard is comprised of 60 acres of Dudleys, Wealthies, McIntosh, Cortland, Greening and Delicious. In a picture, Figure 1, shows Mr. Teach turning a basket of McIntosh which have been packed by the two women packers shown in the foreground. In the height of the season, as many as twelve packers are employed and they can pack from 800 to 1200 bushels per day. A grader was not being used, because, as Mr. Teach explained, he feels that he can eliminate bruises and also operate on the piece-work basis, certain amount per bushel packed. McIntosh were being packed 2½ inches and up as he does not care for the three sizes usually graded when the grader is used. A canvas table used by some of the other operators was standing on the porch of the packing shed, and we asked Mr. Teach why he wasn't using it. He said that his experienced packers can pack apples faster, taking them directly from the field crates and placing them into the packing form than if they were first dumped on to the canvas table.

A most serious problem this year at the Sunrise Orchard was the curculio. They had a few apple maggots this year, the first since 1935; no trouble from codling moths, and the red banded leaf roller was controlled with arsenate of lead and rhothane.

Visit With James Kegel

James Kegel operates about 90 acres of orchards, 20 acres of which are in

SCENES IN KICKAPOO ORCHARDS,

Figure 1. Ellery Teach, Mgr. Sunrise Orchards (Dr. S. R. Boyce) shown turning a bushel basket. Two packers are transferring apples from field crates to packing forms.

Figure 2. James Kegel was unloading some nice McIntosh just brought in from the Orchard.

Figure 3. The packing shed, refrigerator plant and storage of the Kickapoo Development Corp. showing one of the two semi-trailers hauling apples.

Figure 4. The grader in operation at the Kickapoo Development Corp. plant.

Figure 5. Bernard Morse, Sales Mgr. of the Company showing their Friday pack and standard bushel pack.

Figure 6. Mr. J. C. Schubert and son, Harold Schubert at the canvas sorting table during the packing of McIntosh.

Figure 7. Mr. James Fleming,, Mgr. Wisconsin Orchard Co. pointing at the union of Red Delicious grafted on McIntosh stock. These trees were nicely shaped and bore a heavy load of Red Delicious.

Figure 8. Mr. Bigelow Lourie, owner of Rosa Orchards, looking at the pack of McIntosh in his storage room.

Photos by Wis. Hort. Society



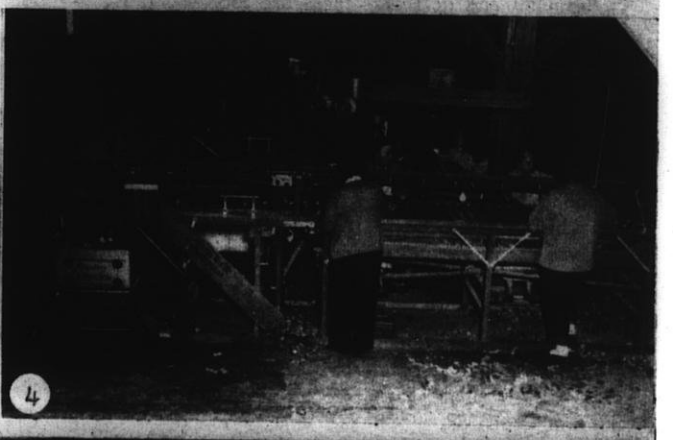
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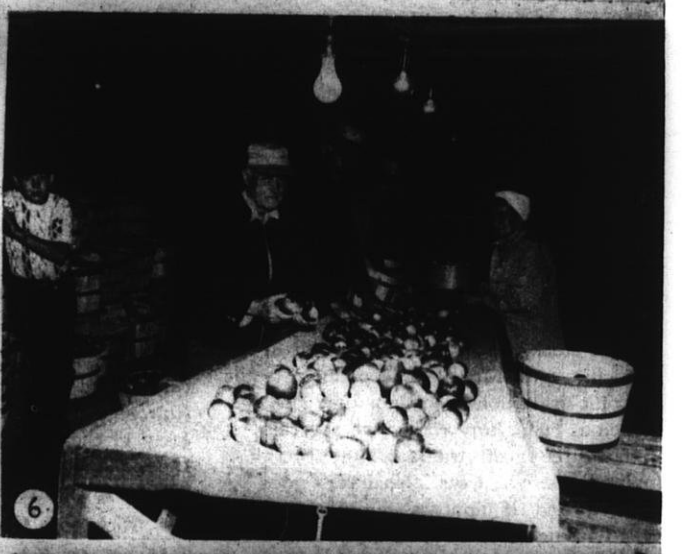
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young trees. Special varieties are McIntosh, Dudley, Wealthy, McMahon, Wolf River and Salomes. The Wealthies are being cut down, as well as McMahon, Wolf Rivers and Salomes. In place of them he is planting Red Delicious, "Micky" McIntosh of which he now has five trees he thinks look very promising. The fruit is very dark red. He will plant some Golden Delicious but he doesn't like Cortland, of which he has 100 trees. But the fruit gets too large on his land and he thinks there are too many poor ones on the market and that it is likely to go down due to overplanting. He has Red Delicious on hibernal stock which are excellent.

His most serious trouble this year was from curculio, for which he used arsenate of lead and BHC. He saw adult curculio before the petal-fall and again as late as the Wealthy apple picking season, or a period of about five weeks.

The picture (Fig. 2) shows Mr. Kegel taking field crates from the truck and also the packing operation. He was packing very much the same as at the Sunrise Orchards.

Wisconsin Orchard Company

Mr. James Fleming (Fig. 7) is manager of the Wisconsin Orchard Company, Inc. operating about 100 acres plus another 50 acres owned by the Frank Fruit Co. of Madison.

Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W. is one of the stockholders of the company and is especially interested in observing the development of Red Delicious top-worked on McIntosh stock. Such a tree is shown in the picture with Mr. Fleming pointing to the point of union—showing that the Delicious were top-worked at several feet from the main trunk on the McIntosh branches. The trees looked very good indeed and it appears the McIntosh is promising as foundation stock. The trees were bearing very well and the color and size was excellent this year. Grading and packing was being done by hand, although a cutler grader is used at the height of the season. Mr. Fleming remarked that in grading by hand, they can always add another unit when the apples come in fast. Main varieties in the orchard are McIntosh, Snow, Red Delicious, N.W. Greening, and a few Wealthy which are being cut out to allow for additional Red Delicious planting. Mr. Fleming also remarked that scab was difficult to control this year, due to weather conditions—high winds and frequent rains. Curculio was the most difficult insect to control and there were two broods of red-banded leaf roller.

Kickapoo Development Company Orchards

Mr. Henry Helgeson is superintendent and Mr. Bernard Morse is sales manager of the Kickapoo Development Company, which operates 7 tracts of from 400 to 500 acres of bearing orchard. Shown in the picture is their packing shed which has a cold storage plant in the basement with three units. The first unit holds 5,000 bushels, the second 6,000 bushels, the third, 8,000 bushels of apples—a total of 20,000 bushels.

Early in September, the beaming grader, brusher and wiper was in operation. When fruit is coming in during the rush season, 25 people are employed in the packing plant and 2,000 bushels per day are graded and packed.

Grading is in three sizes, and this year for the first time, the Friday pack is being tested. The picture shows Sales Manager Bernard Morse with the two types of pack, baskets and the Friday pack. He thinks that the cardboard carton with trays will meet with ready acceptance on the retail market and deliver the apples in a much better condition than in a standard pack. Whether or not it will be profitable remains to be seen.

Main varieties are Wealthies, Dudleys, McIntosh, Snow, Greening, Salomes, Cortland and Ben Davis. Scab was the worst trouble this year. Lime sulphur was used throughout the season with a mild sulphur during the hot weather of July. There were some codling moths to contend with.

The company has two semi-trailer trucks and delivers much of its own fruit. Wealthy and Dudley are sold early in the season in North and South Dakota and Iowa. The later apples sell largely to Chicago and Milwaukee.

Kickapoo Orchard Company

Mr. J. C. Schubert is president and general manager, G. Schubert is vice president and Harold J. Schubert is secretary-treasurer of the Kickapoo Orchard Company. There are 135 acres in fruit on a 160 acre farm, Main varieties are McIntosh, Wealthy, Dudley, Cortland and Delicious.

Mr. J. C. Schubert remarks that he will not plant any more Delicious and is eliminating Snows and McMahon. He will plant instead Cortland and McIntosh on those tracts. He is interested in new varieties and thinks that one of the coming kinds is number 368 (Winter Wealthy) from the Minnesota fruit breeding farms, which he thinks is better than Wealthy. For the roadside trade he has had good sales of early red varieties. Two that originated there are the Kickapoo Sweet and Melissa Sweet. He also likes the Prairie Spy.

Rosa Orchards

Mr. Bigelow Lourie has purchased the Rosa Orchards. It consists of a 135 acre tract with 80 acres in fruit. Main varieties are McIntosh, Wealthy, Greening with some Wolf River, which are being cut down. McMahons were cut out last spring. The number of Wealthies will be reduced.

He also has a young orchard of Red Delicious, McIntosh, Cortland and Jonathan with some Minnesota varieties including Haralson. In making replacements he will plant only on terraces, due to the hilly nature of the land.

HOW FRUIT JUICE CONCENTRATE IS MADE

Everyone knows that orange juice concentrate has practically saved the citrus industry, economically. More than 10 million gallons of concentrate were consumed on this continent in 1949. If apple juice could find as ready a market, what might it not mean for the apple industry.

The following description of the process from the weekly notes of the Morden, Manitoba, Experiment Station gives the information very concisely and interestingly.

"The fruit is first scrubbed, inspected, and surface sterilized. The juice is extracted by inserting a tube and squeezing the fruit. Four-fifths of the juice is filtered and concentrated under high vacuum at 60°F. The remaining 20% of juice is screened to remove seeds and coarse pulp, then deaerated, cooled and added to the concentrate to contribute the required pulp and flavoring. The mixture is frozen to a slush, sealed in tins under vacuum and frozen at 30°F. The entire process is mechanical with the exception of the fruit inspection and requires less than two hours from the fruit to the frozen product. The heat extraction from the juice in cooling and freezing is used to effect the concentration.

The application has already spread to concentrates of grape, prune, grapefruit and apple juices, and even coffee."

BLIGHT-RESISTING UNDERSTOCK OFFERS NEW HOPE FOR RAISING PEARS

The Ohio Experiment Station suggests a new method for growing pears, which may enable us to overcome "fire blight".

A blight-resistant understock (trunk and scaffold branches) is used, the variety being "OLD HOME". From 8 to 12 lateral branches are budded or grafted to Bartlett or other pear varieties at a distance of from one to two feet from the trunk.

This topworking then forms a blight resistant framework, greatly reducing, if not preventing, loss of the trees from girdling (by the blight), even though the susceptibility of the variety topworked is not decreased. If blight infects one or more of the 8-12 lateral branches the infections spread only to the graft or bud union. Infected limbs are cut off leaving balance of the tree to continue to grow. At the Ohio Station during the past 13 years only 2 pears on "OLD HOME" have been lost as compared with over 100 on other understocks or on their own trunks. All standard

BEGIN $22,000 PROJECT TO CUT APPLE COSTS

The marketing facilities and research branch of the PMA in Washington, D. C., has earmarked $22,000 for a federal research project intended to reduce apple handling and packing costs, Earl W. Carlsen, research director for the Washington State Apple Commission has learned.

The long range purpose of the project is to reduce warehouse handling costs, and damage and spoilage losses wherever possible.

Mr. Carlsen and the federal research personnel drew up the project during the last summer on a four-year basis of study with the initial phase this season. They first will survey facilities and practices now commonly in use in Washington. From this survey 15 representative warehouses will be chosen for detailed season-long study.

Efforts will be made to improve handling procedures as the study progresses, but it is expected the biggest improvements and cost reductions will occur in the second, third and fourth years as changes in equipment and handling will be tested.—From **The Packer.**

WHO CAUSES THE BRUISES

Many bruises are caused in loading operations as well as in transit. The bureau of Plant industry has carried on research during the past year to find the answer to the bruising question. They found that there were an average of about 60 slight or severe bruises which developed on every 100 apples during carloading operations at shipping point. During the transit period, 36 additional bruises per 100 apples developed.

In the bulletin, "Apple Research Digest," by the Washington State Apple Commission, we find this account of the project.

Bruises Occur At The Other End

After the boxes were unloaded at destination and handled through wholesale and retail outlets, it was learned that more damage occurred to the apples here than in either of the other two stages. The handlers at the other end caused 67 bruises per 100 apples. Development of severe bruises was most noticeable. Terminal market handling multi-bruised 16.9% of the apples compared with 9.1% in transit and 11.3% in carloading.

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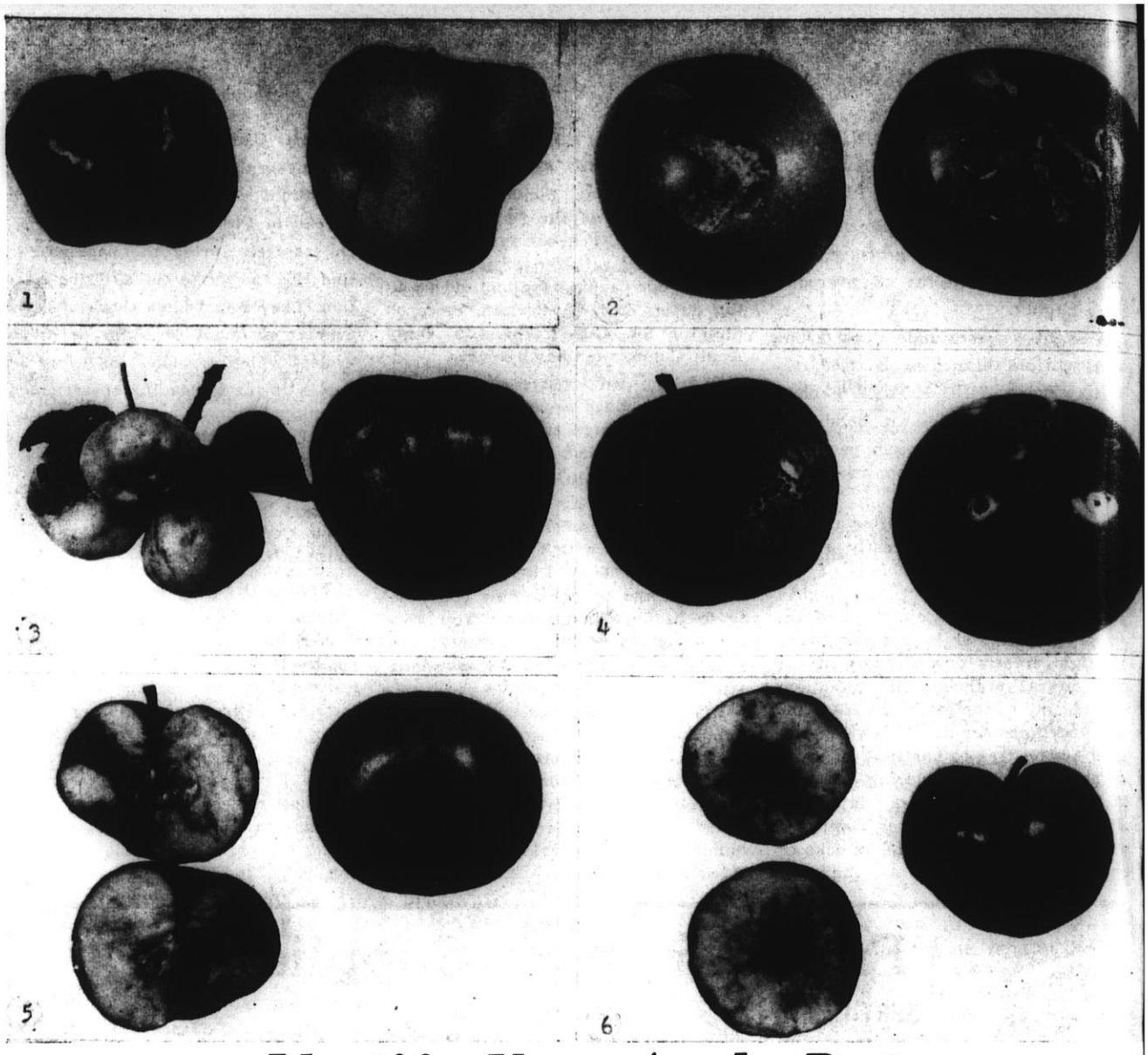
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Save This Page For Future Identification
Control Is Either Too Expensive Or Impossible Unless We Can Recognize The Pest And Learn Its Control

Can you identify the pest which causes all the trouble with your apples by the appearance of the injury? So many samples are sent in each fall by growers all over the state to both the Department of Horticulture and the Society asking "what causes this trouble with my apples" that we publish here pictures of the principal troubles occurring this past season. File this page in your scrapbook for future use.

FIGURE 1. **The work of the plum curculio.** According to Dr. C. L. Fluke of the Department of Economic Entomology, it is often mistaken for the apple curculio which is not as serious in this state. Methods of control are different so be sure you know which one causes your trouble. Plum curculio was the No. 1 insect of the 1950 season.

FIGURE 2. **Injury by the red banded leaf roller.** Note that the insect worked late in the season and ruined apples on which it fed.

FIGURE 3. **Left,** the work of the rosy apple aphid. It is not the same as the earlier grain aphid which leaves the trees after 2 or 3 broods and go to the small grains in the field.

Right, hail injury. This may be confused with insect injury, so look carefully.

FIGURE 4. **Early and late scab.** The early scab ruins the apple completely. Late scab causes the spotting which reduces the market value.

FIGURE 5. **Codling Moth.** Easily distinguished from apple maggot because of the size of the hole in which it entered and the size of the cavity.

FIGURE 6. **Apple Maggot.** (sometimes called railroad worm). Note the little egglaying spots in the skin of the apple on the right and the dark lines indicating tunneling under the skin In the cut apple on the left, the tunneling of the insect is easily seen Tunnels turn brown from bacteria decay a short time after they are made by the little tiny white larvae —Photos by Wis. Hort. Society.

Control Apple Pests

By C. L. Kuehner

These pest pictures show better than words, some of the more common blemishes prevalent in nearly every orchard. Most of these pests are particularly destructive in the unsprayed orchard as well as in the orchard which is sprayed by convenience rather than by correct timing of spray applications as based upon the behavior of the pests.

Plum curculio (1), apple maggot (6), and codling moth (5) damage is most pronounced in orchards which are in the off year when many of the trees are without a crop and some trees have only a scattering of fruit. With fewer fruits, but the same number of insects as in the previous year, these insects have to be content to "live collectively" within the fruit, thereby causing much injury, deformity and loss. Actually as normal humans we "spray less" when the return in sight is light. Some have even skipped important sprays on certain trees because of a fear that the "spray-dollar" might be wasted on these trees. It's well to remember that the "spray dollar" in the off year helps to provide "spray dollars" for the next year. There is no let up in pest control in a quality program of fruit production.

It would help quality production and fruit marketing tremendously if all uncared and poorly cared-for orchards and individual fruit trees on farms and in towns could be completely eliminated. Since this does not seem feasible every fruit tree owner is on his honor to do one of two things: (1) practice orchard sanitation and pest control in his orchard, or (2) plan to do without fruit trees.

Fortunately, in addition to the more efficient commercial orchards, there are also several thousands of smaller well cared for farm orchards in Wisconsin. That there is room for greater improvement in both can be readily learned by visiting fruit markets and grocery stores. If the orchard is too small for an individually owned spray machine, the spray ring arrangement or a dependable custom sprayer can be the answer to the orchard spraying problem.

At fruit growers' meetings this fall and winter, opportunity will be provided for careful study of our important fruit insects and diseases. Every fruit grower should aim to attend one or more of these meetings and thus help to improve the quality and build a good reputation for Wisconsin fruits, especially Wisconsin apples.

THOSE UNPROFITABLE TREES

A Letter From Maryland Fruit Growers

THIS IS A PERSONAL LETTER TO EVERY FRUIT GROWER ANYWHERE. Recently a group of very prominent and successful growers met to discuss some orchard problems such as marketing, shipping, etc., and they finally came down to the cold, truthful fact that many growers are losing plenty of money in growing **too few bushels** of apples per acre, and growing **too many** bushels of sub-grade apples per season. The answer? Its the same as it was 10 years ago—weak trees, or old and weak trees; poor location; worn-down or worn-out soils; mouse injury; root troubles; variety. No matter what the cause, these trees are not building up any profits, and they are taking up more space than dead trees. Every orchard has some such trees, and some orchards have whole blocks of them. They don't ring the bell on the cash register. They are difficult to remove. It costs money to take them down. But maybe it costs more to leave them standing year after year, pouring costly spray materials on them, trying to "face lift" with fertilizer and foliage sprays and then hauling in a harvest of undersize, under-color, short-measure, poor-finish apples, many of which have to stand on their blossom ends to make No. 2 Canners or U. S. Ciders.

Right now, why not mark for removal any trees that are showing weakness, poor color and short growth? Use white wash, paint, or a hatchet "blaze" on the trunk to mark the victims. Bulldoze, chop or saw them down. Then worry about how to get them out of the way—but get them down first, and worry afterward. **—From Maryland State Horticultural Society Newsletter.**

CONCENTRATE SPRAYS FOR APPLE ORCHARDS

Fruit growers are hopefully waiting for the time when sprayers will be developed which will use much less water than is required at present. Concentrate sprays will reduce labor and require a less expensive water supply system.

Speaking before the Vermont State Horticultural Society, 1949, A. B. Burrell of the New York Experiment Station gave these disadvantages to be considered in the present concentrate mist sprays:

1. They have not been tested as extensively as dilute sprays, and our knowledge of what concentrations are safe and effective is weak and fragmentary.
2. They tend to deposit too heavily on the outside of the trees, especially when the foliage is heavy.
3. Since there is no run-off, there is danger of injury from too heavy a deposit, especially with materials in which the safety margin is not great.
4. Mists are easily blown aside by breezes, somewhat like dust.
5. They do not penetrate as well to the centers of the trees.

At the Orchard Demonstration at La Crescent on June 26, the Hardie Mfg. Co. showed one of their large modern mist sprayers in action. The John Bean Co. demonstrated one of their latest type hydraulic sprayers and one of their new concentrate applicators.

Answering the question, "What does the future hold", A. B. Burrell concluded his remarks with the following: "When we know more about what is safe and effective we can confidently hope for reduced cost of disease and insect control and much faster coverage through the use of concentrate or partial-concentrate sprays. Probably effective machines will be rather high-priced.

In view of these prospects, growers considering the purchase of high-pressure sprayers of the larger sizes, would do well to look into how air-blast sprayers perform with partial concentrates."

A newly created papa received glad tidings in a telegram: "Hazel gave birth to a little girl this morning; both doing well."

On the message was a sticker, reading, "When you want a boy, call Western Union."









PRUNE APPLE TREES FOR BETTER QUALITY FRUIT

To Help Eliminate Many Small Apples And Improve Color—Cut Out Weak Wood And Prune To Admit Light

Pruning methods and the reason for pruning, have changed considerably during the past decade. Remember the days when we pruned only to cut out dead wood and cross branches? Or, perhaps we pruned off the lower branches so the cows and horses could walk underneath the trees and we could drive under them.

Today we prune to improve quality. In this series of pictures, Prof. C. L. Kuehner shows the results of proper pruning.

THE STORY IN PICTURES

Figure 1. Before pruning. Top is dense and high and the inner and lower branches carry too much weak wood.

Figure 2. After Pruning. The top has been lowered and opened and much of the weak growing wood in the rest of the tree has been removed.

Figure 3. 46 bushels of Wealthy apples from 22 year old trees which had been properly pruned, adequately fertilized and well sprayed. Graded: 28 bu. No. 1; 15 bu. No. 2; 3 bu. Culls.

Figure 4. Langlade County spraying group enjoys these fine apples at harvest time and throughout the winter months.

Photos by C. L. Kuehner

MULCH AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

Different Materials Tested

Weekly moisture tests were made at different depths and distances from apple trees mulched with hay, with sawdust and growing in sod. Tests near trees growing in sod and at depths of 3 inches and 12 inches in soil outside the perimeter of either hay or sawdust mulch were well below the wilting point on July 15. Soils under the partly decomposed hay mulch were highest in moisture and contained more water at the 3-inch depth than at 12 inches. Soils under sawdust mulch were at less than half of their capacity at the 12 inch depth. Since these trees were mulched seven years ago, they have shown definite increases in yield in favor of the hay mulch. Water conservation in dry seasons appears to be one of the principal reasons for that increase in yield of fruit under the conditions in this orchard.—Russell Eggert, in "New Hampshire Fruit Notes."

Milwaukee County Growers Display High Quality Fruit

At The Milwaukee Food Show

One of Best Exhibits at Milwaukee Food Show Was the Apple Booth

Members of the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Ass'n assisted by County Agent, S. S. Mathisen, and Asst. County Agent, E. B. Stiefvater, staged one of the best exhibits at the Milwaukee County Food Show during the week of October 9-14. The picture shows the excellent display of apples with some of the growers and their wives who were in attendance each day, demonstrating apples and selling samples at 5 cents each or 3 for 10 cents, according to size.

Fruit was obtained from the orchards of C. J. Brokelhurst, Art Brunn, Harry Brunn, Oscar Conrad, A. Ray Cooper, Haas Bros., Anton Hartl, Elroy Honadel & Son, Henry Mahr & Son, Alfred Meyer & Son, and Frank W. Meyer.

The booth space had been donated by the Milwaukee Retail Grocers Ass'n. working through County Agent, S. S. Mathisen. The choice varieties on display and which were sold as samples were: McIntosh, Snow, Cortland, Russet, Tolman Sweet, and Red Delicious. Grapes were also shown.

The attendance at the booths was donated by the various growers, at no charge.

We congratulate the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Ass'n. on this excellent apple promotion project.

Mr. Arthur Brunn stated that about 25% of the visitors liked a hard, tart apple and would purchase somewhat slightly immature Red Delicious as an eating apple. However, 75% in his opinion, liked the mellow, ripe apples of good quality such as McIntosh and Snow which were the two best sellers.



Milwaukee County Fruit Growers booth at the Milwaukee Food Show. Shown in picture are from left: L. Brockelhurst; Henry Mahr; Art Brunn; Mrs. Dora Springel; Mrs. Harry Brunn; Mrs. Irene Busse.

HIGH COST OF SHIPPING FRUIT

Many apple growers do not appreciate the favorable competitive position they enjoy. It costs Washington growers about $1.00 per bushel from tree to car, and about 90 cents more to ship the fruit to the Twin Cities. Many western orchards took heavy losses in 1949. However, mid-western competition wil not be of much concern to them as long as we put better fruit on the top of the pack than on the bottom. By J. D. Winter in The Minnesota Horticulturist.

ALUMINUM FOIL FOR WRAPPING TREES

Mr. T. S. Weir, Supt. Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, Minn., comes up with this new idea—to use aluminum foil for protecting trees against mice. It's a cheaper material than hardware cloth. A heavy-duty aluminum foil should be used and comes in box rolls 18 inches wide and 50 feet long, at a cost of $1.25 per box. The rolls are packed 12 rolls per case and cost about $15.00 per case. The foil can be cut as it is used and trees 1 inch in diameter require 8 to 10 inches or about 2 cents per tree. On these small trees the foil is crimped into place. On trees over 2 inches in diameter, it must be tied and will probably require too much material. At any rate, while it is still in the experimental stage, it might be worth trying on your trees as a quick method even though it is not durable.

EXPERIENCE WITH CHEMICAL THINNING

By William Connell, Menomonie, Wis.

Our experience during the 1950 season with chemical thinning has been mostly observations on the effect of the 1949 thinning on this seasons crop of apples. The results have been quite gratifying on Duchess, Haralson and Melbas. We had no reason to thin this past season except for Haralson which bloomed nicely after being thinned the season before. However, we didn't thin Haralson and as a result they were a little crowded on some of the trees. We did have some 60 to 65 bushel and all were over 2½ inches in size, with the exception of about two bushels. Color on this variety did not quite come up to that of 1949.

The check row of Duchess (not sprayed in 1949) had only 2% of the crop on the chemical thinned trees sprayed in 1949. Credit goes to thinning for salvaging at least a partial crop of Duchess for us in 1950 Wealthy showed very little results this past year due to 1949 spraying, although there was some improvement over the check rows. Melba came through with a full crop after being over-thinned in 1949. **Chemical thinning is a must for our orchard in 1951.**

We have a lot of good gardeners who like to dig around in the dirt, but they can not keep up with some of the gossips.—Platteville Journal.

Apple Institute News

Apples For The School Lunch Program

In late September, Northwest apple growers appealed to the U. S. D. A. to purchase apples for the school lunch program as they did in 1949. However, they were informed by the department that this is not possible this year due to the provisions of the law. As Truman Nold, Sec. of the National Apple Institute says, "We've got the apples—more than aplenty of "school-boy" sizes. And the schools want apples for the youngsters. It goes against our grain to waste a lot of schoolboy sizes, the regular market doesn't want, and it goes against our grain to see the youngsters go without them. However the school can get apples by government distribution **only as an incidental consequence,** of a purchase program primarily intended to relieve a distressed market. The majority of schools across the nation are using only a few apples or none at all."

Mr. Nold then asks a question. **"Do we want to look at the school lunchroom as a uniquely important outlet, all the time, and to work at developing it accordingly?"**

The schools have buying power. Most of the food they serve is bought and paid for locally. They take in the price paid by the youngsters, generally 20 cents to 30 cents for a full lunch, and in addition get a subsidy from allocation of federal-state money that generally runs from 5 cents to 9 cents per meal. Naturally they buy economically, generally getting wholesale prices and services. Ordinarily from 2 cents to 4 cents can be spent for the fruit or other dessert in the meal. The price of apples per bushel or box is less important than the price per apple when they're to be served fresh. They can afford small apples even when shipped a long distance.

But they don't have regular apple-supply connections. There are exceptions: a number of enterprising growers and sales agencies in populous areas have made customers of the schools they can service directly. Here and there is a dealer who is making a good thing of this business. Why not more—why isn't this the general thing, good for at least 3 million bushels of highly desirable sales annually?

Schools in cities say they can't ordinarily shop wholesale market districts as grocers do; in rural areas there are none. Service wholesalers with truck delivery routes could be the answer, but many say they can't afford the bother. Often as not the apples the schools want aren't in stock, such as small ones.

Question: Suppose you or a dealer representing you could arrange, under contract, to supply the apple requirements of a school, or a county or city school system, by including a proviso for cancellation in event of a government purchase and distribution program. And suppose for your part the contract in that event would become a valid first claim by you, under conditions and qualifications of the program, upon allocation of purchases. Would that be a practical, constructive step? The initial reaction to this in the Department has been favorable. If you think it should be pursued farther, trying for a specific assurance on the part of the Department, please let us know.

Could the government and private business work it together? The cost and profit factors, being too uncertain or apparently beyond normal business reach until the kinks are ironed out, have so far defied individual solutions on a wide scale.

Seen on Florida's Highways in their campaign against forest fires. "Chaperone your cigarettes. Don't let them go out alone."

PLEASE! IT'S STAYMAN; NOT STAYMAN-WINESAP

Almost unbelievably, we find many veteran produce retailers and wholesalers who are hopelessly—and expensively—confused by that hybrid relic of a name, Stayman-Winesap. Some large distributors, even, tell us they are "off Winesaps; too late for them; they're scalding". They are thinking of Staymans, it develops.

The confusion is costly to our grower. The two apples are completely different. Stayman is an early-and mid-Winter variety. The Winesap is late-Winter and Spring. A confused retailer who stocks Staymans for late February, March or April sale will **usually** pay bitterly with apples that scald quickly when the warm air hits them out of storage. The scalded fruit lies there, unappetizing to hideous, and apple sales are reduced or stopped for that store until the grocer throws them into garbage and probably decides "The apple season is over until the new crop comes in." But if he stocks good Winesaps, his apple sales remain brisk well into warm weather, lengthening our apple-selling season—an important thing to us.

We took this up with American Pomological Society, the accepted authority on fruit nomenclature. They advise us that the change has been made. STAYMAN is the correct name.

By—Carroll Miller in Appalachian Apple Service Bulletin.

APPLYING FERTILIZER WITH THE SPRAYER

A labor-saving method of applying nitrogen fertilizer to fruit trees has been worked out by Sam Correll in northern Michigan. He dissolved 1200 pounds of ammonium nitrate in water in his 400 gallon sprayer and applied all nitrogen in a band around the trees with a single spray gun, using 3/16 inch disc and about 300 pounds pressure. Mr. Correll and one man did 4000 trees in one day. This is no danger of fertilizer blowing away or not getting into the soil because of light rainfall. Carl Hemstreet, in Horticultural Topics by Michigan State College, Dept. of Horticulture.

A pat on the back develops character if administered young enough, often enough, and low enough says Richard Scott.

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry And Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

HYBRID VEGETABLES

By Warren H. Gabelman

Hybrid vegetables, although a recent development, are already of considerable economic importance. In every vegetable tested, the value of the hybrid has been demonstrated in the same manner that it is exemplified in corn. The hybrids may be higher yielding; earlier maturing; more uniform; more resistant or tolerant to diseases, insects, cold, and drought; of higher quality; etc.

Seed Production

There are several reasons for the relatively slow development of vegetable hybrids. We have had hybrid corn for thirty-three years. Hybrid vegetable seeds, exclusive of sweet corn, have been sold for less than ten years. Commercial production of hybrid seed on any sizable scale must be simple. If the method of production is too complicated, the seedsmen will not produce it. If too much labor is involved, the cost of production will be too high to justify a retail price of the seeds that will compete with standard varieties.

Hybrid corn seed can be produced in quantity by merely pulling the tassels (male parts) of certain plants so that the pollen must come from a row of corn planted only for the sake of pollen production. The vine crops (melons, squash, pumpkins, and cucumbers) are the only vegetables that can be hybridized in this manner. However, in place of the single tassel to be pulled, the vine crops produce twenty to a hundred male flowers over a six-weeks period and this causes added expense in the form of labor for their removal.

"Male-Sterility"

In most of the vegetable crops, the male and female parts of the plant are within the same flower. The separation of these parts is tedious and expensive. To get around this obstacle, the plant breeder has developed plants in which the pollen is not functional. These are the "male-sterility" tools which are vital to the development and production of hybrid vegetable seed. This has been the spade work which has been going on since 1917. Male sterility has been found in all vegetables, but only a few types are usable commercially.



By the way, Pop, didn't the Supreme Court decide against Child Labor?

Male sterile vine crops, beets, carrots, and onions are such that their utilization for making hybrids is past the testing stage. Some time will be needed for the plant breeders to develop hybrids and test them. This is not as simple as it may seem. In these hybrids we are at a stage of development comparable to corn in 1920-1925. In these crops the hybrid seed should not cost much more than the open pollinated varieties and should be available in any quantity needed by the grower.

Hybrid seed of tomatoes, peppers, and egg plant will continue to be expensive largely because of the manual labor needed to transfer the pollen from plant to plant. Hybrid seed of the cabbage group and the radish is not foreseen in the near future because there is no adequate male sterile condition, and even if it were available, several technical difficulties must be overcome to develop the lines to be used in the hybrid. Beans and peas possess a flower which almost defies the plant breeder's ingenuity. Not only does the flower possess both male and female parts, but these are enclosed within a sealed envelope of petals. The pollen cannot be transferred by insects or wind.

The problems involved in hybrid vegetable seed production are many and varied. These presented here are the most important at the present time.

VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Annual Meeting, Milwaukee Nov. 26-30

2000 Vegetable Growers from 35 states are expected to attend the 42nd annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 26-30, according to Walter F. Pretzer, Cleveland, President of the Association.

The four-day meeting will be the most complete ever planned with an official welcome by Governor Rennebohm and Mayor Zeidler. The keynote address will be given by Louis Bromfield, one of America's outstanding agricultural writers.

Sectional meetings covering greenhouse, truck, canning and muck crops, potatoes, packaging and marketing will be conducted by the VGAA vice presidents. High on the list of important discussions will be the importation of fresh vegetables seriously affecting hot house producers.

Exhibits by vegetable industry supplymen will include all of the newest developments in plant food, disease control, production and packaging machinery and services.

NEW RASPBERRY

By Dr. A. F. Yeager, in New Hampshire News Letter

"A New Berry: Among the seeds sent in by Mr. Meader, when he was in Korea several years ago, was that of some of the native varieties of raspberries. These included one which ripened in May and another which grows on a very tall upright plant. This latter specie, which we believe to be Rubus morifolius, has during its third growing season produced more berries than any cultivated variety of raspberry. It has been decided to call it Tree Berry. The fruits are bright, shiny red, sweeter than raspberries, and with a peculiar flavor which some like and some do not. At any rate, this berry looks to be an outstanding introduction. One individual clump has

produced more than five quarts of berries and fruit is still maturing. Several people who have seen these growing, have requested a chance to try out some plants. Probably we will make a distribution of some next spring."

MINNESOTA MIDGET MUSKMELON

This small fruited high quality muskmelon previously was known as No. 356, (Minnesota Experiment Station). In 1945 a small sample of seed was furnished the Farmer Seed and Nursery Company of Faribault, Minnesota. This company, on a trial basis, sold some of the seed and used "Minnesota Midget" as a descriptive term for the variety. It now seems that this has been generally accepted as a name for the variety.

The plant and fruit size of Minnesota Midget is small as the name suggests. When well grown and cared for, the fruit is definitely superior in quality. A small seed cavity is generally characteristic. Flesh color is orange. In shape the melons are essentially round with a dense fine netting.

Some reports have described the variety as disease resistant. Actually it has been tested by the Minnesota Experiment Station for reaction to Fusarium wilt. It was found to be resistant to this root destroying disease, but no information is available on its reaction to anthracnose and other common diseases of muskmelons.

The variety may also be somewhat variable in fruit type. Melon varieties are not generally uniform due to the high percentage of cross pollination. It is thought that Minnesota Midget is no more variable than the average.

Commercial growers seem to prefer larger fruited types but this new variety is expected to meet with considerable favor among those who have **small gardens and therefore object to the extensive vine growth** of most melons. From The Minnesota Horticulturist, October, 1950.

A chap, arraigned for assault, was brought before the judge.

Judge "What is your name, occupation, and what are you charged with?"

Prisoner:: "My name is Sparks; I am an electrician, and I'm charged with battery."

Judge (after recovering his equilibrium): "Officer, put this guy in a dry cell."

VALUE OF SKIM MILK AS A FERTILIZER

Question: Can you give me any information on the value of dried or liquid skim milk as a fertilizer, especially for house plants?

Answer: We are told by members of the Department of Soils and Dairy Industry of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, that there is nothing in skim milk that is not present in other good fertilizers. The objection to using skim milk on house plants might be that in decomposing it gives off an odor.

While dried skim milk does contain protein, organic matter and some minerals, especially nitrogen, calcium and phosphate, these are also present in regular plant fertilizers. Skim milk contains vitamins, but these are also present in any good soil containing organic matter.

Good results while using special materials like this are often obtained by plant growers because while testing them, they watch the plants every day and take especially good care of them—and that is what any person with a "green thumb" does.

TWO NEW MOSAIC-RESISTANT CUCUMBERS

Two mosaic-resistant cucumbers, Yorkstate Pickling for pickles and Niagara for slicing promise to solve at least in part, a troublesome problem in growing cucumbers according to the New York Experiment Station at Cornell.

Mosaic is caused by a virus which overwinters in such weeds as pokeweed, milkweed, catnip, horse nettle, and wild or bur cucumber. Insects carry it from these weeds to cucumbers, and after a few cucumber plants become infected, the disease is spread from plant to plant by people handling the vines, as in picking the crop, as well as by insects.

The weeds in many parts of the State have become so generally infected with mosaic that cucumber growing has become very risky.

Yorkstate Pickling is the result of a series of crosses which began with Chinese Long and Early Russian. The Chinese Long had very high resistance but its fruit was too long, whereas Early Russian had fruit that was too short.

Yorkstate Pickling is not immune to mosaic. When the plants first become infected, they sometimes show decided mottling. However, they continue to grow and the new growth becomes progressively less mottled. Fruit production continues and the pickles seldom if ever show any mosaic symptoms. This variety was released to seedsmen in 1949 and seed was sold for the first time in 1950.

Niagara has high resistance to mosaic; the vines are so slightly affected that mosaic symptoms are often scarely noticeable. In fruit type Niagara resembles Cubit, having very dark green color and uniform diameter from end to end.

In tests where mosaic has been absent, Niagara has not yielded quite so much as Marketer, the slicing variety most popular at present. From Farm Research, New York Exp. Stn. (Condensed.)

SHALL WE RENEW OUR PLANT TESTING PROGRAM

Project Has Many Valuable Features

Some years ago, the Wisconsin Horticultural Society working with affiliated organizations carried on an extensive fruit and plant testing project. Committees met annually to determine the varieties to be tested. The Society in most cases purchased the stock which was sent out by Nurserymen—the Society paying a portion of the cost. A great deal of valuable material has been discovered, suitable under Wisconsin conditions through this project. Notably successful was the fruit testing project by which such varieties as Melba, Milton, Early McIntosh, Secor, Macoun, Lobo and Hume were distributed all over the state and from which much information as to their value under Wisconsin conditions can now be obtained.

In October we attended a meeting at which an arrangement of fall materials was shown with branches of Cotoneaster multiflora. This plant was introduced to Wisconsin some fifteen years ago in the plant testing project, and is slowly gaining in popularity due to its brilliant load of red fruit in the fall.

Information on the value of perennials, annuals, bulbs, and shrubs may be obtained through this project and published in this magazine.

Take the question to your club meeting. Let the Society know your decision.

Wealth may not bring happiness but it seems to bring a pleasant kind of misery.—Cumberland Advocate.

They say a man with a hobby seldom goes crazy; it's his wife who does.—Sharon Reporter.

In The World of Tomorrow — Perhaps

An Atomic Garden

By The United Press

There is a greenhouse within a greenhouse on a country road just outside Chicago that belongs to the world of tomorrow.

The garden in this tiny greenhouse—the only one of its kind in the world—is a product of the atomic age. For its plants are living and growing on a diet of radioactive atoms.

The garden exists today . . . but the tremendous good it promises belongs to tomorrow. Its infinite possibilities have been tapped . . . but only slightly.

Except for its size—500 such gardens side by side would cover only one acre—this phenomenal garden looks like any other.

Actually, it differs from the ordinary in almost every respect.

The soil in which the plants grow is not dirt, but gravel. It contains none of the food which plants normally consume. And yet, the plants reach maturity a full month earlier than in ordinary gardens!

The amount of carbon dioxide these plants inhale is normal . . . but with it is mixed a new carbon, of atomic weight 14, that is highly radioactive. There is, in each quart, radiation given off by one-twentieth of a millionth of a gram of radium.

The amount is infinitesimal . . . but is enough to make the air deadly poison to human beings.

The site of this experimental garden is the Argonne National laboratory in Lemont, Illinois. It is operated by the University of Chicago for the atomic energy commission.

Directing the harvest of these strange atomic crops is a 35-year-old Ph.D. in botany—Dr. Norbert Scully.

Any person who feels deeply about the future follows the words of Dr. Scully carefully. The five-by-seven foot garden he tends has a definite place in the world of today, that the world of tomorrow may be a better place in which to live.

To Reveal Nature's Secrets

For these radioactive plants give off powerful invisible radiations designed to reveal some of nature's most closely guarded secrets . . .knowledge that will be a vital weapon in the fight against disease and the degenerative processes that shorten the span of life.

The carbon 14 Dr. Scully gives the plants to breathe is a by-product of the atom bomb. Its source is the atomic pile at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Carbon 14 is just like any other carbon except that it is radioactive. It stands out when mixed with other variants of the same element, and is said to be "tagged" because it can be traced as it moves through the intricate life processes in plants, animals and humans.

It is possible now to substitute the radioactive carbon for the common one, and thus trace its mode of action and its utilization in the animal body.

Dr. Scully says the rheumatic fever foundation is indirectly responsible for his garden. It asked the Argonne scientists for some radioactive ascorbic acid. Ascorbic is used widely in treating rheumatic fever and the foundation wanted the radioactive form as a tracer for studying the basic causes of the disease.

Dr. Scully says in reflection: "Naturally, we wanted to help. But ascorbic acid, a source of vitamin 'C', happens to be one of several acids that cannot be made synthetically in the laboratory. It looked like an impossible problem."

Scully's answer was his little hothouse. He planted cabbages, green peppers and tomatoes—all good producers of ascorbic acid. He enriched the carbon dioxide within the glass house with radioactive carbon.

As the vegetables ripened, they were picked, dehydrated, ground into powder and dissolved. The end result was a pure form of radioactive ascorbic acid ideal for research in treatment of rheumatic fever.

Foxglove, which yields radioactive digitalis, now can be traced in its actions within the heart.

From the opium poppy has come radioactive morphine. And from buckwheat, radioactive rutin. Rutin is used to strengthen capillaries and thus tends to prevent hemorrhages, particularly in cases of high blood pressure.

Radioactive glucose will be produced from sugar beets. It will be used in studying the metabolism of sugar in animals. It is hoped this will show how to increase the supply of much-needed insulin from animal pancreas.

The little greenhouse itself is a wonder to behold. The 14-inch bed in which these plants grow is composed of a special kind of gravel. It is an inert quartz, ground by a glacier in prehistoric times and exposed to the weather for so long it is sterile.

The nutrient solution that floods the gravel and in this way feeds the plants comes from an underground tank in front of the little hothouse. Dr. Scully thus can feed them whatever he wishes.

But the real key to Dr. Scully's successful harvests is his control over the air his plants breathe.

The 10-thousand quarts of atmosphere in his hothouse are mixed with three quarts of carbon dioxide each day. And into each of these three quarts of carbon dioxide goes the all-important carbon 14, the radioactive variant.

Plans as yet are incomplete. They are—like the potential good in this atomic project—for the world of tomorrow.

IN THE FUTURE — WE MAY KILL INSECTS BY TREATING THE SEED

Some time in the future it may not be necessary to spray plants to control insects Already extensive tests are being conducted by experiment stations on new organic materials called "systemic insecticides" Several of these materials were developed by Dr. Gerhard Schrader of Farbenfabriken Bayer, in Germany. They have shown a remarkable ability to penetrate plants by absorption, entering into seeds, roots or leaves. The material is readily taken up by the plants and remains in them for several weeks killing aphids, mites and some types of chewing insects. These chemicals will no doubt first be used for sucking insects because the toxic element is found in the plant sap. As a control for aphids on field peas, for instance, it may have great value, because it would not only control the insects to start with but keep the plant free of the pests until harvest.

Betty:" Mother, Robert broke a window."

Mother: "My, my! How did he do it?"

Betty: "I threw a rock at him and he ducked."

Honorary Recognition Given Reynolds Brothers Of Sturgeon Bay

Certificates Presented By Wisconsin Horticultural Society At Annual Convention

DONALD WAGENER REYNOLDS and KARL STORRS REYNOLDS, born August 20, 1898, and April 28, 1900, respectively, were the oldest of four sons born to William Storrs Reynolds, and his wife, the former Lionne Cochem. Both boys were educated in their native city, Sturgeon Bay, attending first the Sturgeon Bay Public School and graduating from Sturgeon Bay High School.

After high school the brothers entered the University of Wisconsin, where Don completed his work in 1921, graduating from the College of Agriculture. Karl followed two years later, graduating in 1923, from the School of Commerce.

While in school, the boys were active in school affairs and athletics, and both were out of school during 1918-19, serving in the armed forces during World War I.

Pioneers of Door County

The Reynolds family were pioneers in Door County, Wisconsin, in the field of agriculture. The Reynolds Preserving Company was organized in 1895, with Eliza Reynolds, grandmother of Karl and Don, in the capacity of president, with her two sons, Edward and William, serving as the two active members of the corporation. The Reynolds firm started in a small way, planting several acres of peas, beans, corn and tomatoes for their canning plant, which was built and operated for the first time in 1896, making it the fifth cannery to be started in this state. The growing and canning of vegetables, principally peas, continued on through 1917, when the canning facilities were sold.

Early Fruit Planting

The two Reynolds brothers, Ed and Will, for many years had been very much interested in the fruit growing industry in Door County. They made their first plantings of fruit trees as early as 1910 and their commercial plantings had reached 200 acres by the spring of 1913. Most of the land that was planted to orchards was pieces that had been cleared of the standing timber and planted to peas by the company.

HONORED FOR SERVICES TO HORTICULTURE



Certificate Presented to the family of the Late Karl S. Reynolds



Donald W. Reynolds

In 1919 Ed Reynolds passed away, and Will Reynolds took over the management of the orchard and farming operations, assisted by Don and Karl during those periods when they were not in school or in uniform.

Don had always been deeply interested in agriculture, so, upon his graduation from the University he immediately returned to Sturgeon Bay, where he became a member of the firm, and where he has continued on ever since.

Karl, who had prepared himself for a career in business administration, advertising and sales promotion, also became connected with the family operation, a connection he kept until his untimely death, while on company business, on December 4, 1948.

Build Cherry Canning Plant

In 1925, the cherry growing operations of the boys had reached such proportions that they decided to build a cherry canning plant in the heart of their orchards. This factory opened with four pitters and has been increased from time to time, until it can now accommodate as many as ten to fifteen million pounds of the cherries grown in the Reynolds orchard and in those of the 250 cherry growers who have affiliated themselves with the Reynolds Cherryland Growers.

In the fall of 1926, Will Reynolds lost his life in an automobile accident, thus leaving the entire growing, processing and selling operations upon the shoulders of his two sons. Because of their interest in the work, however, and the long association with their father in the business, they accepted the responsibility without any hesitancy.

Karl Reynolds

Karl Reynolds was a lover of flowers and trees—in fact, all things that nature has provided. His vast library of movie films and photographs taken personally, is well known to many of the members of our Society, as well as many others. Karl's activities were many and diversified. He served both as a director and president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and during his term in office his

ideas concerning advertising and promotion of Wisconsin fruit were outstanding. National Cherry Week, which is celebrated each year from February 15-22, was but one of his many successful ideas. For the first two years he served as chairman and was always active in the organization of the National Red Cherry Institute, at one time serving as its president, and remaining on its board of directors until his death. His advice was always sought and well-considered in the deliberations of both fruit growers and processors. His interests, however, were not entirely limited to the fruit industry. His work with the local, state and national Chambers of Commerce was extensive, and, an enthusiastic pilot himself, he will long be remembered for his help in building and maintaining an interest in flying.

Don Reynolds

When Don Reynolds joined the company, its orchard operations consisted of 200 acres of cherries, a few acres of apples, and the small scale horse-drawn equipment of the early 20's. The orchard now is made up of 600 acres of cherries and 200 acres of apples, in addition to the several acres upon which are grown strawberries, potatoes, and many other crops. The machinery now comprises a string of the most modern tractors, sprayers and trucks.

Reynolds Brothers, Inc., as it is now known, operates its own harvesting camps, a total of six, its own repair shops, and is the service organization for its 250 growers, supplying them with fertilizers, spray materials and most of the necessities for fruit growing. It also serves the growers as processor and sales organization. The Reynolds company was the first to introduce canned red cherry juice and the finest of apple juices which is made from the apples grown and produced in our state.

The activities of Don Reynolds have always been diversified. In addition to operating the orchards, farms and processing plant, he has always found time to serve his community, in the past having been an alderman, school commissioner, supervisor, and, for eight years, the Mayor of Sturgeon Bay. In addition to being a past president of our Horticultural Society, he is a Past Commander of the American Legion, and throughout the years, has taken a very active part in many civic groups.

RALPH A. IRWIN

Mr. Ralph A. Irwin, well known fruit grower at Lancaster passed away on October 18 at the age of 77, after a long illness.

Mr. Irwin was born in Grant County. He served for a number of years as a director of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and was also active in the County and State Beekeepers Ass'n. He served on the City Council at Lancaster several terms.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING

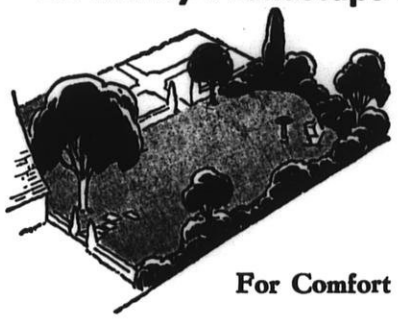
The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will be held in Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, on December 6-7. An excellent program is being prepared, according to Thomas L. Pinney, Secretary.

IF WE had to walk in the other fellow's shoes perhaps we wouldn't criticize his gait.—Rib Lake Herald.

Family Circle—A group around a square meal. —Rib Lake Herald.

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Just picture your home in a setting of natural beauty — beautifully landscaped from the far corners to the front lawn at the road's edge. That's the McKay way — taking full advantage of every opportunity to create for you a comfortable "outdoor living room."



For Comfort

An "outdoor living room," with its beautiful natural "furnishings," adds value to your property and gives you pleasure unlimited.

For Beauty

Your front lawn is the real show window of your home. McKay's experts will help you accent its natural lines of beauty.

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Waterloo, Wisconsin

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Gladiolus Tidings

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Walter Axel, Sheboygan
Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau
Dave Puerner, Milwaukee
Paul Ravet, Marinette
Leland Shaw, Milton

IF YOUR MEMBERSHIP EXPIRED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

Your annual dues covering renewal of membership are now due and should be paid immediately. **Please check** the memberships desired and make check or money order payable to the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society and mail to F. M. Bayer, Treas., 4668 N. 41st St., Milwaukee 16, Wis. The dues in the various cominations are as follows:

Membership for one year—Wisconsin Glad. Soc. including affiliation with the Wis. State Hort. Soc. ..$1.25

Membership for one year for wives of Wis. Glad. Soc. or those already members of the Wis. State Hort. Soc. ..... .50

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc. and New England Glad. Society 3.50

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc. and two year membership in the New England Glad. Soc. 5.00

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc. and three year membership in the New England Glad. Soc. 6.25

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc. and the North American Gladiolus Council 2.25

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc., New England Glad. Soc. and the North American Gladiolus Council 4.50

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc. and North American Gladiolus Council and, Membership for two years in New England Glad. Soc. 6.00

Membership for one year—Wis. Glad. Soc. and North American Gladiolus Council and, Membership for three years in New England Glad. Soc. 7.25

AS IT LOOKS TO ME NOW

By Dewey L. Sleezer,

Due to an injury this summer, I will have to say, " all I know is what I read in the papers," as far as shows are concerned. I did get to the show at the Elkhorn fair, put on by the Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Chapter.

When you see super spikes of Picardy, Spic and Span and Sensation place third in their classes, when ordinarily they would be blue ribbon winners, you must realize we had real quality blooms on exhibition.

A few of the newer outstanding ones were King David and a seedling with plenty of stretch, both purple. Patrician, in a vase arrangement, made an outstanding appearance as did Golden Crown, which was champion of the first show. Also many of the larger type seedlings of various colors were in evidence.

Bulb Digging

Bulb digging is in progress here at present and must say they are coming out very nice, although mostly large and oversize from bulb planting and planting stock. Bulblets are not too good, mostly undersize because of lack of weeding not getting done on time due to so much rain.

In our plantings we had super spikes of Florence Nightingale, Spic and Span, Valley Queen, Mighty Monarch, Red Cherry, Dawn Glow, Silver Court, Keepsake, Red Charm, Miss Wisconsin, Bridal Orchid, Siboney, ect., and many more real good ones.

Cut flowers were in good demand this season in spite of the abundance of bloom available.

Some of the very late plantings may not quite mature their bulbs as good as they should, but all in all, I think we have had a very satisfactory season.

OUR FAVORITE GLADIOLUS

By Walter A. Kurtz, Chilton, Wis.

Prize winning gladiolus, they say, are not difficult to grow. The only trouble is to have the prize winning glads when there is a show to show them. It is like fishing, easy to catch the big fish if the big fish are there, but it seems they were there either last week or will be next week. However, we have enjoyed this hobby. I believe that a hobby like that of growing gladiolus can refresh both body and mind of a person who might otherwise be too wedded to the task of simply making a living. It's a hobby that grows and grows. I started out a few years ago with a few glads and considered myself a glad fan, and every year have purchased new varieties and added and accumulated until now I plant over 20 thousand. I am a Nut; not just an ordinary kind of a Nut, but a Glad-Nut. But we have made contacts and friends all over the State and I'm glad that I am a Glad-Nut.

Our Favorite Varieties

WHITE — Silver Wings, White Christmas, Snow Princess, Margaret Beaton.

CREAM—Leading Lady, Connie G, White Gold, Oriental Pearl, Lady Jane.

YELLOW—Crinklecream, Spotlight, Van Gold, Golden State, Golden Gate.

BUFF OR ORANGE—Orange Gold, Sun Spot.

SALMON PINK—Spic & Span, Picardy, Coachman.

SCARLET—Red Wing, Algonquin, Beacon.

LIGHT PINK—Connecticut Yankee, Heart's Desire, Variation, Phantom Beauty, Ethel Cave Cole.

PURE PINK—Pink Picardy, Fabulous, Pink Paragon.

LIGHT RED—Ohio Nonpareil, Red Cherry, Nancy.

DARK RED or ROSE RED—Burma, Red Charm, Stop Light, Rewi Fallu, Fire brand.

ROSE PINK—Miss Wisconsin, Tivoli, Rosa Van Lima, Chamouny, Mauvie Rose.

LAVENDER—Elizabeth the Queen, Falcon, Bridal Orchid, Myrna Fay.

PURPLE — Purple Supreme, King Lear, Purple Beauty.

LIGHT VIOLET—Blue Beauty, Blue Ice, Raysheen.

DARK VIOLET—Abu Hassan, Blue Lagoon.

SMOKY SHADES—Tunia's Mahomet, Chief Multnomah, Beltrami.

ANY OTHER COLOR — Buckeye Bronze, Vagabond Prince, Color Marvel, Sahara, R. B.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting at Green Bay on November 5th was attended by about 50 members. This number was in the press at the time and only this brief report can be made.

Finances: Treasurer, Frank Bayer reported a net loss of $251.61 for the year. Income from 1950 dues dropped to $166.00. Present worth is about $695.75.

Business: The Society voted to affiliate with both N.E.G.S. and N.A.G.C. To hold a bulb auction at the spring meeting.

Election: The following were elected to the Board of Directors Walter Axel, Sheboygan; Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau; Dave Puerner, Milwaukee; Paul Ravet, Marinette: Leland Shaw, Milton.

Officers elected: Walter A. Kurtz, Chilton, President; Gordon Shepeck, Green Bay, Vice President; Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth, Secretary; Mrs. Warren Wightmann, Plymouth, R. 3, Treasurer.

Walter Krueger was given a vote of appreciation for his work as President and Frank Bayer for excellent work as Treasurer by the Board of Directors.

The spring meeting will be held at Two Rivers where also the 1951 State show will be held. John Gates was appointed Chrm. of the bulb auction and arrangements.

Program: H. E. Halliday spoke on observations in the field on Gladiolus diseases. It was a very practical talk and the details will be printed in early issues. A multitude of new leaf diseases were seen this year. They may or may not become a problem in the future.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

By Roger Russell, Madison

The Madison Gladiolus Society wishes to give credit and thanks to a number of individuals for the fine work they did for the show. We are sorry it is impossible to mention all of them, but we wish to mention particularly: Ed Lins for his very efficient handling of air shipments and general advice and help; James Torrie for secretarial and financial work; John Flad for starting the whole thing and securing so much financial aid; Ted Woods for unbounded enthusiasm and capacity for work, for writing the show schedule and getting so many out of state growers interested; Miss Adeline Lyster for managing an artistic arrangement section which is not going to be surpassed for a long time; Gordon Shepeck for supervising the judging.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society for advancing money with which to meet current bills; Don Morrissey of Bowman Dairy and the Johnson Dairy of Stoughton for furnishing the milk bottles without charge; Bill Stevens of Flad's office for his work on the Wishing Well.

All those who helped set up and particularly tear down the show (the tables were stacked by 10:30 P.M.) The judges and clerks for a fine piece of work. All of the exhibitors and especially those who did not win, for they helped to make the show, too.

Our special thanks to those who made cash donations: The Theo. Kupfer Foundry and Iron Co. of Madison; Lloyd Pateman of Dousman; George Lasch of Indiana; and to those who made donations for their display space: Dave Puerner, The Melk Brothers, Gordon Shepeck, Milwaukee Equipment Co., McKay Nursery; and to all of our advertisers who made it possible to make a profit on the show schedule. Also all who contributed to the picture and the Wishing Well.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1950 Central International Gladiolus Show

Income:

Wisconsin Glad. Soc. (Loan)	$ 300.00
Wishing Well	201.24
Banquet	50.00
Corsages	11.50
Picture	145.62
Advertisements	497.50
Contributions and display space	182.50
	$1388.36

Expenses:

Show schedule	$ 421.40
To University	255.00
Ribbons	110.79
Stamps and Printing	100.78
Materials	113.17
Advertising	71.45
Lunches	5.00
Bank charge	,64
Wisconsin Glad. Soc. (Repayment)	300.00
	$1378.23
Balance on hand	10.13

There are still small bills to be paid and collections to be made.

CORRECTION

The ELMER GOVE trophy for division championship in Single Spike. Recent Introduction class was won by Mrs. Etta Feye of Bellevue, Iowa on the variety NOWETA ROSE.

CARE OF GLADIOLUS CORMS IN STORAGE

Gladiolus corms should be dried as rapidly and thoroughly as possible after they are dug. Do not leave them in direct sunlight too long as they may become sunburned. It is wise to have the corms as dry as possible before putting them in storage prior to cleaning, because it is always more difficult to complete curing them after they have been placed in the basement or storage house. Thorough drying helps reduce the spread of most diseases from infected to clean corms, because most of the disease organisms require moisture to grow and develop.

While some diseases may pass from one corm to another in the field, they can spread and infect other corms through injuries. Careful handling of the corms at digging and cleaning time is very important.

Reducing the moisture content of the corm itself is of great value in reducing the activity of organisms in infected corms and preventing infection of clean corms. A primary rule in gladiolus disease control is to discard at digging and cleaning all corms showing a badly diseased condition. Another point in this consideration is to keep only cormels from clean corms. Planting and replenishing your stock from these cormels is considered one of the best ways to assure a clean stock of older corms. By the State Entomologist, State Capitol, Madison.

Now Is The Time To

Plan For Your House Plants

R. E. Widmer, University of Minnesota, In Minnesota Horticulturist



Temperature and Light

Adverse temperatures are among the most detrimental of all factors encountered. The night temperature is especially critical. Most plants will grow well in a day temperature from 65° to 75° and even 80° F., but night temperatures should be at least 10° lower. Plants of tropical origin thrive well at a night temperature of 65° to 70° F., but many plants prefer a temperature between 55° and 65° F. Night temperatures as low as 50° F. should not be harmful unless the temperature fluctuation is a sudden one.

Light conditions in the average home are poor; light comes from one side only and often in diminished intensities. A plant growing in a sunny window or strong light can stand higher temperatures than the same plant growing in poor light. Only the toughest types of house plants are able to withstand a combination of temperatures of 70° F. and above, and poor light intensities. High temperatures also bring about rapid drying and an accelerated rate of increase of insects on plants, especially thrips and red spider mites. Windows facing west or south are preferred for most plants. The African violet will grow quite well, however, in a window with northern or eastern exposure.

Water

The humidity of heated homes in this area is quite low during the winter. Some means of increasing the humidity of the air in your home will definitely aid plant growth. Many of the usual house plants will be benefited by a regular spraying with clean, soft water at least once a week. The use of water softeners will not harm plants if the conditioning system is functioning properly. Growing plants on metal trays that contain moist sand, crushed rock, or colored pebbles will also help.

The majority of successful growers examine their plants daily and water when necessary. No time schedule can be followed in watering plants. Usually the plant needs water when the surface of the soil appears dry. A person who becomes familiar with different kinds of plants can detect when water will be needed, by noticing, for example, the color of the foliage or the wilting of the leaves. The soil body should be thoroughly soaked when watered, then allowed to become dry before watering again. Watering from below is good but not essential. Do not keep the pot standing in water for prolonged periods, however.

Overwatering results in a rotting of the roots and is often noted in the foliage by a change in color from green to yellow. The temperature of the water is especially significant and the use of ice-cold water should be avoided. Use luke warm water and avoid splashing the foliage of plants such as the African violet. It is also inadvisable to get water in the crown of plants such as the cyclamen where it may cause decay. Lack of water can result in dwarfing, foliage spotting, and eventual loss of the plant.

Many house plants are very sensitive to small quantities of escaped gas in the atmosphere. Care should be taken to avoid careless lighting of gas ranges, poor combustion and slight leaks. Poor combustion in coal furnaces and kerosene heaters can be equally harmful.

Potting Soils

Soils and nutrients are not among the factors most difficult to control in the home if a little common sense is employed. Most plants will thrive well in a mixture of 3 parts good garden loam, 2 parts rotted manure or leaf mold or peat moss and 1 part sand. If manure or leaf mold is used, incorporate bone meal in your soil mixture at the rate of a 4-inch potful to 2 bushels of soil. If peat moss is used, add a 4-inch potful of a 4-12-4 or a 5-10-5 fertilizer to 2 bushels of soil. After drainage has been provided for, firm the soil in the pot but do not press hard enough to injure the roots. Be especially careful to pack the soil firmly around the outside of larger pots to prevent water drainage out along the sides. Keep the soil line a half inch below the rim of the pot to facilitate watering. Do not "overpot" by using too large a container for the size of the plant.

Repotting will be necessary when the plant top outgrows the pot, and also when the ball of earth becomes root-bound. If a plant requires water more often than once every 36 hours, it is safe to assume that a larger sized pot is required. Some plants will require repotting annually while slower growing species may only require replacement of a little of the top soil with fresh soil. In repotting, the shoulder of soil around the top of the ball of earth and any loose soil may be removed. To remove the soil use a gradual squeezing motion to avoid breaking the tender young white roots. It is also advisable to use a larger sized pot in replanting. Water the soil thoroughly to help settle the new

(Continued on page 72)

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The Hauser's

Bayfield, Wisconsin

Garden Club News

WE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL AT OUR GARDEN CLUB MEETING

By Martha Getzlaff Koch, Wauwatosa

Fond du Lac proved to be an ideal city for the state Garden Club meeting on Oct. 21. Attendance was even better than anticipated, with 95 at the luncheon. A hotel, with mezzanine floor for registration and flower show; lecture and dining room all connected is ideal and adds to the success of a convention. The very friendly atmosphere found wherever dirt gardeners meet was very much in evidence.

Mr. G. J. Hipke, president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, welcomed the members and told them that the meetings of the day were to be in the form of a clinic and were planned to be both helpful and useful; that they would be carried out as the members wished.

Mrs. R. H. Sewell of Milwaukee was introduced as forenoon chairman and given the green light to proceed.

The Chrysanthemum Show

The Hausers of Bayfield displayed 75 named varieties of beautiful chrysanthemums. Gartman's Gardens of Fond du Lac also had a choice showing. Mr. E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, brought cartons full of Olive Longland chrysanthemums, which were made up into bouquets.

One arrangement of these beautiful flowers was made by using a horizontal section of a maple tree, 18 inches in diameter, which held 24 test tubes filled with chrysanthemums.

A "poorman's vase" was made by putting holes around the top of a tin can and filling it with flowers, creating a graceful effect. Another bouquet was made by pinching holes into a squash and filling them with flowers. Mr. Chambers caused a lot of amusement during the luncheon with the description of his "arrangements."

HOW I GROW THEM:

African Violets

Mrs. O. Isenberg, Baraboo, said that because of home conditions, no two persons grow African Violets in the same way. Light and humidity are the secret of success in growing them. Because they originally grew in shady places, they prefer diffused light and



enjoy a 70° to 80° F. temperature with not more than a 10° drop at night. They may be watered from top or bottom, when dry to the touch, preferably from the bottom, with water at room temperature, using natural soft water if possible.

As to soil—this flower will do well in any loose, rich soil with no fertilizing necessary until blooming time. The easiest ways of propagating the African Violet is by division and by leaf cutting. The leaf cutting should be about 1 to 1½" long. These root easily in light soil in a low, wide-mouthed glass jar, containing about 2" of sand. Moisten the cutting well and cover.

The plant has few insect or disease troubles, Mealy bugs, aphids and cyclamen mite may become serious. Use black leaf forty according to directions to control them.

Chrysanthemums

Mr. J. C. Gartman of Fond du Lac spoke briefly about varieties of chrysanthemums—pompom, button, single, semi-single and large double, which come in a variety of colors. There are early and late blooming types. The crisp autumn days bring the most vivid color. Mums should not have too much water not too much shade. Good drainage is very essential. Sometimes it is necessary to plant them next to the house for safe wintering. They should be nipped off three times before the first of July. They are definitely heavy feeders.

Peonies

With a peony root in one hand and knife in the other, Mr. J. H. Phillips of Sissons Peonies, Rosendale, said: "Don't worry, this operation isn't going to hurt," and proceeded to show how peony roots should be divided. The eyes should be covered with 2" of soil and then, just before freezing weather, hilled about 6" for the winter. Good soil is essential, and fertilization when necessary. Bone meal is good, Barn-yard manure, if used, must be aged and used sparingly. To prevent leaf-spot from spreading, should it be present in fall, the leaf stems should be cut after frost and not used. Bordeaux mixture takes care of leaf-spot.

Tuberous Begonias

The lady called upon from the audience to talk about her favorite flower was Mrs. Ray Luckow of West Allis. What is her favorite flower? The beautiful Tuberous Begonia. Mrs. Luckow has found success in growing them in 90% shade and plants them 12" apart. It is well to grow them inside to at least 2". When planting out put one teaspoon of bone meal beneath each bulb. In August, use a little hyponex according to directions. Stake the plants for protection.

Dig up the begonias right after frost. Leave stems on until they drop off, then store in coarse sand in tin cans, punch a hole in the cover and close.

Luncheon Table Decoration

Members of several Garden Clubs made the arrangements used on the dining room tables during the luncheon. The originality and beauty of the arrangements was superb.

One arangement was made of gold zinnias, bittersweet and Japanese yew. There was a green basket filled with

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light carnations, delphiniums and annual white phlox. Another consisted of deep pink carnations with long needled pine in a green oblong dish. Still another arrangement was made of the spiderlike orchid chrysanthemum called Loveliness, a spoon with deeper shades of orchid flowers at the base and Swiss chard used as a filler. Another unusual idea was carried out by using an oblong dish with peony leaves, Olive Longland chrysanthemums and Wisconsin holly. Yellow mums combined with long needled pine were simple and pretty.

Following the luncheon, Mr. G. Hipke called upon Mrs. Harold Poyer, member of the Advisory Board and President of Region 1, to preside. She called upon each member of the Board and also Mrs. Charles Bierman, Wauwatosa, President of The Garden Club of West Allis & Vicinity and Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville, President of the Central Wisconsin Garden Club Association. They gave short talks about the activities of the clubs in their region.

How to Make Holiday Arrangements

Mrs. J. L. Larson of Iola presided during the afternoon session and introduced Mrs. L. G. Stewart of West Allis who gave a brief history of festive decorations, dating back to the Druids, Scandinavians, Romans, Egyptians and the birth of Christ.

Simple, beautiful holiday arrangements were created before our eyes, most of which entailed little expense. For instance, by properly placing a Madonna figurine, four white candles and a little evergreen stuck in a pin insert, a centerpiece was created. Another was compiled by using a silver tray, an aluminum cake tin set upright, a Madonna, four candles and evergreen.

On a blue cloth, colored evergreen a heavy white candle and white ornaments of various sizes were arranged, making another neat, attractive table decoration.

Santa was shown in the cold north by using a slab of floral foam as a base. An igloo and icebergs were cut of the same material; a red striped candy stick was used for the pole. Santa and two eskimo children nearby completed this unique yet simple setting.

There was a Dutch arrangement of a straw mat, red candle and a pair of wooden shoes—one filled with candy and the other filled with grain.

Children would enjoy eating from a red table cloth bedecked with a red toy car with a few greens around it. Another nice setting was with a snow man made of floral foam with eyes of thumb tacks, a red sock serving as cap and scarf, and a miniature red feather cocked in the cap for a finished look.

Five gilted (or silvered) funnels of graduated sizes, inverted, make attractive modern Christmas trees. Place one of these on a dull green cloth with an angel made of odds and ends and some cedar and the result is very pretty.

Two holiday window or door wreaths were shown one white, the other of greens with the Family represented made of felt figures. Egyptian and exotic in effect was the gold urn filled with gold painted cones, long pine needles and longer spindly branches on which hung gold curtain rod rings.

The Scandinavian tree made from grain for birds was interesting and could be used with additions.

Mrs. Stewart uses quick drying white enamel for painting greens, and toothpicks to set floral foam on the same type of base.

Anyone Can Grow House Plants

Prof. G. E. Beck, Florticulturist, Dept. of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, showed a number of house plants which are easy to grow. He said most people water plants too little. The sansevieria and all plants of the cactus family should be kept on the dry side, while the azalea, poinsettia, hydrangea and gloxinia demand more moisture. He particularly mentioned "gift plants" which at this time of year would very likely be the chrysanthemum, which people, as a rule, do not water enough in order to keep and enjoy for a long period.

Prof. Beck will answer questions on house plant culture in coming issues of this magazine.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

At a very friendly and pleasant meeting at Iola on October 16, the Central Wisconsin Garden Club Association was organized.

A constitution similar to that adopted by Region 1 at the Fort Atkinson meeting, was adopted with minor changes. The organization is planning several meetings during the coming year.

Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville; Vice President, Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt; Secretary, Mrs. Lester Ristow, Amherst. Treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Wipf, Iola.

TOUR OF WHITNALL PARK BY THE WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

About 25 members of the Wauwatosa Garden Club toured Whitnall Park Botanical Gardens September 16th. The park is so-named after the man who had the idea and foresight in planning this beautiful spot.

We met in the library, or lecture room, signed the register where names from all parts of the world were found and scrutinized a hoya, or wax plant before touring the gardens. This wax-like cluster of flowerets exuded a fluid sweet to the taste. Bird-feeding platforms could be spotted nestled between shrubbery surrounding the building.

Mr. John Voight, garden superintendent, conducted the tour telling us that the plantings could be considered a cross-section of plant life of the United States and Canada. That there is a constant change of bloom from the earliest crocuses and scillas to the latest blooming chrysanthemum.

Plantings and group arrangements according to color, size, height, etc. were pointed out. Beautiful tuberous begonias were happy in the shade of a Hopi crabapple tree. Various colored water-lilies in a rectangular pond said thank you to the fountain in the center for their continued source of moisture. Verbenas of brilliant colors, which had been pinched back to produce bushier plants, held their own in competition with other blooms.

The Rose Garden

A better showing of healthy rose bushes in bloom is not to be found anywhere. Whether you chose the yellow sceptre rose, the golden sceptre, the rubaiyat hybrid tea, permanent wave floribunda, one of the floridoras, or any other, it would be a good one as each could be called superb.

Numerous and gorgeous were the many mum plants. The taller and later varieties were still in the offing while the hardy, tall asters, helianthus and phlox preceeded. A little less showy, perhaps, were the bells of Ireland, anchusa, mission bells, nicotiana, and blue bells of Scotland.

Concerning a borderline strip of hemerocallis, or day lilies, Mr. Voight said they were the "flower of tomorrow, or lazy-man's flower, because they were disease resistant and grew like weeds." He told us too that not only delphiniums but all flowers want proper drainage. For a success-

ful garden, at least six inches of the top soil should be changed every six years.

Returning to the library, or lecture room, questions and answers were in order. We were reminded that the newest and best varieties of flowers were always to be found in Whitnall Park before the public knew about them and that they were there for the public to see and choose from before planting their own gardens. The shrubbery around the park was also selected with care and planning for the benefit of the visitors.

To derive the most benefit from this constantly changed display, one should visit the park often and say with the author: "Nature: where order in variety we see, and where, though all things differ, all agree."

—By Mrs. Martha Getzlaff Koch.

CLINTONVILLE GARDEN CLUB NEWS

The Clintonville Flower and Garden Club is enjoying it's second year with regular monthly meetings, and increasing membership and splendid club interest.

An early evening field trip to local gardens terminated with a fine meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, club members. A second field trip was made to Kraftwood Gardens at Elcho on a Sunday in August.

Other monthly meetings have been held in the high school. Unlike most Garden Clubs, the Clintonville club membership is composed of both men and women and therefore meetings are held evenings. Three members have contributed fine programs, Mr. E. A. Rosenberg giving a talk on berry culture; John Schultz showing colored slides he took personally of flowers, trees and birds; and John Buhrens showed colored movies of interesting gardens he visited in the East and of the 1949 field trip to Oshkosh by the Clintonville club.

Guest speakers have given demonstrations on flower arrangements, and arrangements have been prepared at home by members and exhibited at club meetings. At the September meeting, members were drawn by lot and given containers and materials with which to make arrangements before the club. It was fun for the audience and the entertainers alike.

Club members have joined in discussions of individual gardening problems and the meetings close with a dessert lunch. Meetings through the fall and winter will be held the last Wednesday evening of each month and we cordially welcome visitors from other clubs. We're a bunch of amateurs but we are having lots of fun.—By E. F. Moldenhauer, President.

REGION I, WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB'S ORGANIZED

Meeting at Ft. Atkinson Sets the Pattern For New Organization

At a meeting in Fort Atkinson the evening of October 4th, attended by delegates from the Fort Atkinson, Green Thumb, Jefferson and Whitewater Garden Clubs, Region I was formally organized. A constitution and by-laws was adopted and the organization launched on its career. Officers elected at the meeting last April were made permanent officers and are: Mrs. Harold Poyer, Ft. Atkinson, Pres.; Mrs. John Last, Lake Mills, Vice Pres.; Mrs. Roy Baker, Ft. Atkinson, Sec.; and Mr. Clarence Fromader, Jefferson, Treasurer.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the organization is published here at the request of officers so all members may have the opportunity of reading it, garden clubs in other regions may wish to use it as a pattern.

The meeting was very pleasant beginning with a bountiful pot-luck dinner. The attendance was very good and following the short business meeting, there was an excellent program of travel slides and pictures taken at the Midwest Gladiolus Show held in Madison in August.

TRIP TO ILLINOIS CHRISTMAS SHOW

Write PERRY TRAVEL Service, Evansville, Wisconsin, about a special all-expense tour on Nov. 28 to the Christmas Show by the Garden Club of Illinois at the Palmer House in Chicago.

CHRISTMAS GREENS

Fix up the house with Lake Country Greens—Fresh cut sprays of BALSAM FIR, WHITE PINE, RED PINE, and JACK PINE. Clean new cones, large and small.

Holly and Mistletoe—gay red ribbon and florist wire. 50 SPRAYS, 12-18 inch, boxed $3.95 postpaid.

WREATHS — 12 inch, $2.50; 16 inch, $3.00; 20 inch, $4.00.

Will supply sprays of different lengths and varieties. Lake Country Greens, Mrs. Nels Nelson, Hayward, Wis., Route 1, Box 146.

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CONSTITUTION FOR REGIONAL GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZATION

Adopted By Region I at Ft. Atkinson

Constitution—By Laws

ARTICLE 1

Sec. 1: The name of this organization shall be Region I of Wisconsin Garden Clubs.

Sec. 2: The purpose of the organization shall be to promote better homes and gardens working through the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

ARTICLE 2

Sec. 1: The objects of the organization shall be to unite into one organization all of those clubs which are engaged in or interested in any phase of home gardening. To exchange ideals and aids for mutual helpfulness and to act as a clearing house for information which will be useful to garden club members.

ARTICLE 3

Sec. 1: Membership: Any garden club may become a member which subscribes to the foregoing articles and payment of membership dues.

ARTICLE 4

Sec. 1: The officers of the association shall be, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, all of whom shall be members of clubs in good standing. Officers shall be elected for a period of one year.

Sec. 2: The executive board shall consist of the above named officers and the president or a delegate chosen from each member club.

Sec. 3: All officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the association. In case of vacancy the executive board shall have the power to fill such vacancy until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE 5

Sec. 1: Amendments to the constitution and by-laws of this organization shall be made only at a regular meeting thereof, by a majority of the members present. No proposition or resolution to amend shall be acted upon unless written notice thereof has been sent to the secretary of the organization prior to the regular meeting. A copy of such change or proposal shall be embodied in the call for the next regular meeting and a copy sent to all member clubs.

By-Laws

ARTICLE 1

Sec. 1: The duties of the officers of this organization shall be those which are usually and generally subscribed to such officers in such organizations.

Sec. 2: Committees: There shall be three standing committees: a program committee; a membership committee and a nomination committee, all appointed by the president and shall serve until such time as successors are named.

ARTICLE 2

Sec. 1: The annual meeting will be held on the third week of April of each year, at which time the officers shall be elected. There shall be at least one other regular meeting of the club held during the month of October. The exact date of the fall meeting will be determined by the hostess club, the hostess clubs to be named in alphabetical order.

Sec. 2: Special meetings may be called by the executive committee, a quorum of at least five being necessary to make such a call.

ARTICLE 3

Sec. 1: Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings of all meetings of this association.

ARTICLE 4

Dues in the association shall be 5 cents per individual member of each club and will be payable at the April meeting. Assessments can be made only by a majority vote of the membership at a regular meeting.

WEST ALLIS ASSOCIATION

The four West Allis Garden Clubs have organized the Garden Club Association of West Allis and Vicinity. The success of the spring flower show and the request of the Allis Chalmers Co. and the Park Board to repeat the show paved the way.

Officers of the association are: Mrs. Charles Bierman, President; Mrs. Henry Moody, Vice President; Mrs. J. W. Dooley, 7724 W. Rogers St., West Allis, 14, Wis., Secretary; Mrs. Ray Luckow, Treasurer; Mrs. Claire Harrington, Constitution.

The Association will take part in civic activities with the schools and park commission and is a municipal project.

At the next meeting plans will be made for a work shop at which classes will be conducted on table setting, flower arrangement, chancel decorations and shadow boxes.

AFRICAN VIOLETS

By Florence Peterson, Waupaca, Wis.

We are keeping our violets slightly on the dry side, and find they bloom better. Feel of the top soil, and water only when it feels dry, but do not let the plants wilt. **Crinkles** and **Ruffles** are very sensitive to over-watering.

When small plants are purchased from a greenhouse, pick off all flowers and buds, as the first ones do not bloom true to color, and thereby help grow a more vigorous plant. Water enough to keep the plant from wilting until active growth starts. Did this with a plant of Regal Wine and it has been in bloom for over a year. If buds are hard or dry, remove at once. All varieties need good care and plenty of humidity in the air.

Pink Girl and **Pink Old Lace** like good rich soil. **Lady Geneva**—blue with white twinkling edge, is very lovely and blooms when the plants are quite small.

We used to think that the full-sized leaves were best to start new plants but have found that the medium-sized leaves start sooner, and make more plants. If they are broken off where they join the base of the crown, so that they have a heel, roots will start in 3 days on some varieties.

In the first cool fall days there is danger of over-watering especially on cloudy days. Then when furnaces are started and air becomes dry, we must be careful not to let the plants get dry.

Dust all plants and cuttings with rotenone dust (without sulphur) before putting them in your window garden. A small hand duster is good for this and a small paint brush can be used to dust off the top of the leaves, where the dust shows.

When transplanting, place the crown high in pot, press the soil down firmly and water just enough to settle soil. If your plants seem "wobbly" place a collar of small pebbles around the crown.

A grower now is promising us a yellow African violet, but Better Homes and Gardens says there will never be a yellow violet unless some plant explorer discovers a new species.

The Girls and **My Lady** series have scalloped and variegated leaves which form a beautiful background for the flowers. **Gypsy Lace** also makes a very neat plant with lovely blue cupped flowers. Varieties with attractive leaves are especially beautiful.

Garden Gleanings

ALL AMERICA ROSES

No Selection for 1951—Older Winners Still Best

None of the rose varieties entered in the 1951 trials was considered equal to the standards required for the All-America award.

Last year's winners were **Fashion**, a floribunda, **Mission Bells, Capistrano** and **Sutter's Gold**, all hybrid teas.

The Ten Best

Ten of the finest roses of all times were chosen for top honors from the 36 varieties which have won the All-America Rose Selection Award between 1940 and 1949. All are hybrid teas and the four 1950 champions were not considered because of their recent introduction.

Here are the 10 winners chosen by the National Rose Jury with date of introduction. **Peace**, 1946; **Charlotte Armstrong**, 1941; **Lowell Thomas**, 1944; **Taffeta**, 1948; **Nocturne**, 1948; **Rubaiyat**, 1947; **Forty-niner**, 1949; **Katharine T. Marshall**, 1944; **Mirandy**, 1945, and **San Fernando**, 1948.

GROUNDS FOR BETTER LIVING

Landscape Your Grounds for Better Living is the title of a new publication just issued by the extension service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Simple writing and good illustrations provide a definite help in working out a landscape development for the average yard. Its jumbo size (8½" x 11"—32 pages) is large enough to include many photographs and drawings. The circular features a ruled sheet which with suggested procedures will enable the average homeowner to work out a suitable plan for his own yard.

Wakelin "Ranger Mac" McNeel of the 4-H Club extension service says, "It is so clearly written and well illustrated that it should be a great help to (many) people." And from the Wyoming extension horticulturist. Mr. W. O. Edmondson, comes this comment: " . . . good photographs and drawings . . . show the improvements so easily attained around the home to make for better living."

Write to the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Madison, to get your copy of Special Circular 15. No charge.

DAINTY MINIATURE ROSES GROW EVEN IN TINY SUNNY SPOT

By Prof. G. W. Longenecker, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

Most people like roses but often one does not have the space or the proper conditions necessary to grow them. The miniature roses, however, have many of the good qualities of their cousins, the larger garden roses. But a plant or so can be grown if a person only has a tiny sunny spot that is not being used by something else, or they will make a good border or edging for a rose or flower bed if a number of them are wanted.

There are several good varieties of miniature roses on the market. They vary in color from white through pink to shades of crimson red.

Real Miniatures

The plants and roses are truly miniature in all respects. The plants vary in size from 6 to 12 inches tall and most of the flowers, although beautifully formed, are less than an inch in diameter and are produced from late May until frost. The flowers make interesting tiny arrangements or can be made up into beautiful corsages.

Most garden roses demand heavy fertile soil but the miniature roses do better in average soil which is not too rich.

These tiny roses are fairly hardy if given good winter protection. The root system, however, is quite small so careful mulching is necessary in order to keep them from heaving out of the ground. This is particularly true when the soil is heavy. If there is a cool moist sun room or conservatory available, the plants can be potted and brought indoors and will continue to bloom all winter without having a rest.

Some of Best

Following are some of the best varieties of miniature roses:

Midget has double flowers on almost thornless stems. The plant is 6 to 8 inches tall.

Oakington Ruby is a fine variety which has deep crimson buds which open into ruby crimson fully double flowers that are about an inch in diameter. The plant grows from 10 to 12 inches tall and usually produces flowers all summer.

Pixie has white flowers which have a tinge of pink during warm weather. Toward fall when the days become cool, the flowers are a beautiful apple blossom pink. They are very double, having 40 or so tiny petals in each blossom. The plant grows from 6 to 10 inches tall.

Rouletti is an interesting small rose which comes from Switzerland. It was found by Correvon, a well known Swiss plant nurseryman. He found it growing as a potted plant in an alpine window garden. It has quite double rose pink flowers less than an inch in diameter which are borne on a tiny plant 4 to 6 inches tall.

Sweet Fairy is the only miniature rose that I know of that has real fragrant flowers. The plant grows to a height of 6 to 8 inches and is quite bushy. The flower buds are a dark dainty pink and open into deep apple blossom pink flowers about three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

Tom Thumb happens to be last in the list but it should not be a last choice because it has beautifully shaped deep crimson buds which open into lighter crimson flowers with a white eye at the center of each flower. The plant is a good grower and it is a true miniature, getting to be only 8 or 10 inches tall.

If you want an interesting experience in plant growing, try some of the dainty miniature roses. (Written for The State Journal, Madison, Wis.)



PLAN FOR HOUSE PLANTS

(Continued from Page 66)

soil and refrain from further watering until the soil dries out on the top.

Fertilizer

When good soil is used at potting time, most house plants will not require additional fertilization for a two to three month period. High powered and high priced fertilizers are not necessary. Regular garden fertilizers such as a 5-10-5 may be used at the rate of one level teaspoon to a quart of water, and applied as an average watering once every two or three weeks. Allow the fertilizer to dissolve in water for 24 hours, and stir or shake before using. Other fertilizers in tablet or liquid form may also be used. In all instances be careful to follow the directions on the packages as fertilizers vary greatly in concentration.

Soft pinching is advisable in some instances to induce branching and prevent "leggy" plants. In soft pinching, the growing tip including a small portion of the stem is removed from the main shoot or shoots.

Be sure to keep your plants away from radiators or heat registers.

Foliage plants in general, prefer a soil with approximately 50 per cent humus and limited quantities of fertilizer. They require more water than average plants and will not tolerate drying out. The soil should not be kept saturated, however.

The house begonia (Begonia semperflorens) is particular about its night temperature. It will fail to flower during the short days of winter if temperatures remain above 70° F. It will flower if grown at a night temperature below 70° F. regardless of daylength. A minimum temperature of 60° F. is recommended.

The Christmas Cactus is not grown dry as are other cacti but is provided with an adequate supply of water. Normally flowers will form during the short winter days if grown at a night temperature of 63° to 65° F. A temperature of 70° to 75° will prevent flowerbud formation.

OUR COVER PICTURE

The honey exhibit shown on our cover this month, was staged by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pfluger, DePere, Wis. It illustrates an excellent merchandising display. The Pflugers write that the exhibit helped to increase the sale of their honey several fold.

THE GARDEN CENTER OF GREATER CLEVELAND

For a really big program in gardening, one must go to the Garden Center of greater Cleveland. From the October bulletin of the organization, we find this information about its organization and functions.

A White Elephant Sale is held; the last one in April, 1949 brought an income of $33,000 to help support the center.

Here are some of the projects carried on at the center as stated in the bulletin: The Garden Center is a civic institution, founded twenty years ago, which has become a national leader in the fields of horticulture and home gardening. The Center is visited by an average of 6000 persons a month and is in contact with 100,000 people a year.

A library of 5,000 books on gardening and plant subjects includes also a collection of flower and bird prints and helps for programs and exhibits.

Garden information, which is the biggest job of the Garden Center, is handled by telephone calls, correspondence, exhibits, lectures and personal consultation.

Flower Shows are held at the Center, and it is the headquarters for 10 horticultural organizations. Affiliated organizations, as well as garden clubs, meet there.

The Center works with the Board of Education to encourage and promote school gardens. This project enters the lives of thousands of children and is one of Cleveland's finest efforts to raise worth-while young citizens.

The Garden Center and the Cleveland News have encouraged the beautifying of industrial properties with suitable awards.

The Center works with the Cleveland Press in promoting annually the popular Garden Tours with two or three Tours held each year.

Last year the Center established a Test Garden at Valleevue Farm in cooperation with Western Reserve University.

A monthly bulletin containing up-to-date news and information and listing the monthly program is issued to Garden Center members.

One of the best checks for a tendency toward big-headedness is to stand out alone in the open at night and look up at the sky full of stars.

HONEY REPORT—OCTOBER 1950

The 1950 honey crop is now estimated at 234,153,000 pounds—3% more than last year's crop, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is based on reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including farm and non-farm apiaries. Honey production per colony averaged 41.7 pounds, which compares with 40.6 pounds last year and the 1944-48 average production of 38.1 pounds. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,612,000 colonies of bees, about the same number as last year. In mid-September producers had about 120 million pounds of honey on hand for sale, which compares with 115 million pounds a year earlier.

Honey production is above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic and Western States, where it is down 10 and 7 percent respectively. The late spring and cool rainy summer in New York and Pennsylvania, resulting in low honey yields, accounted for the decreased production in the North Atlantic States. A small crop in Idaho is mainly responsible for the drop in the Western States. Production in the South Atlantic States is 20% higher than last year mainly because of the large Florida crop. The East North Central States have a crop 14% larger than last year, with Ohio accounting for most of the increase. Production in the West North Central States is about 3% higher than last year. All States in this area show increases from last year, except Minnesota where the crop is down 11%.

The ten leading honey producing States this year are Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Illinois. These States produced about 62% of the crop.

Colony Yields

Honey yields per colony in the more important producing States are well above last year in Iowa, Texas, Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Illinois, but below last year in Minnesota, California, New York and Michigan. Iowa showed an increase from 86 pounds per colony last year to 90 pounds this year, Texas from 43 to 50, Florida from 60 to 75, Ohio from 32 to 42, Wisconsin from 65 to 69, and Illinois from 28 to 42 pounds. Minnesota shows a decrease from 87 pounds last year to 80 pounds per colony this year, California from 50 to 45, Michigan from 53 to 50 and New York from 46 to 40 pounds.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

OFFICERS:

Henry Schaefer, Osseo, President
Wm. Judd, Stoughton, Vice-President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec'y.
Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Recording Secretary-Treasurer.

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E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Guy Sherman, Seymour

NATIONAL TRENDS IN THE HONEY INDUSTRY

H. A. Schaefer, Osseo

We now realize that the chief role of the Honey Bee is the pollination service it performs while gathering nectar and pollen from the flowers. This is not a new discovery, it has been known for years. Experiments in Fruit Bloom Pollination by Honey Bees were conducted in California and Oregon as early as 1932. There are reference notes of even earlier experiments. Present day—clean agricultural practices—have brought the pollination problem unmistakably before us.

Increase In Clover Yields

Formally, when we beekeepers asked farmers for locations for out yards, we were generally told in no uncertain tones of voice to move on. This attitude of the farmers has now been reversed, they now ask for bees and have us select our locations to suit our needs. Why this turn-about? The increase in Legume seed yields where bees have easy access to the fields. This fall a thirty acre field of alfalfa yielded No. 100 cleaned seed per acre, in a poor alfalfa year. Thirty five acres of alsike clover yielded 8 bu. of seed to the acre and a field of 9 acres of med. red clover produced 250 lbs. of seed per acre. Again, why this turn about?—The possible increased yield of seed and the dependence of Agriculture on the honey bee, was given wide publicity by our National Federation. This information was not new, it just had not been advertised to our benefit until the Federation set the machinery in motion.

Price Support

PRICE SUPPORT for honey is now a fact. The support price is 9 cents per lb. for U. S. grade B or better for any color, good honey. The industry asked for price support to



help stabilize markets. You have only to compare the bids for honey now, with offers of a year ago to be convinced that the effort made to secure Price Support was not wasted. The small sum your association paid, and the small sum paid by you members of the Federation, is but a drop in the bucket compared to the increase in returns you will receive for your honey, because the Federation went all out to get this legislation. Here is what an Editorial in Fortune Magazine stated, quote, *—"By War's end 500,000 beekeepers (including 5,000 commercial ones, handling 400 hives or more) had organized themselves into one of the shrewdest and most aggressive lobbies, vote for vote, in the country." end of quote. No doubt about it, the Federation did make a stir in Washington.

Must Do Our Selling

The PRICE SUPPORT program is only a crutch to lean on while our industry organizes a sound marketing program for ALL the grades of honey we produce. I have had beemen tell me that they were holding their 1949 crop of honey for the Government, and others were holding their 1950 crop for Uncle Sam. If we depend on Uncle to do or marketing for us, we will soon be without any support price program. Our National, and that includes us all, Problem is,—How best to market our non-bottled grades of honey.

The Honey Color Problem

National Trends in Marketing have been for lighter and lighter colored bottled honey. Even the containers are made to enhance the apperance of the color-less honey. We have been asleep at the switch to allow this Trend to come upon us. Who is the culprit in this situation? Not the Beekeeper, he harvests what the bees produce; Not the Packer, he packs what the Buyer demands and The Buyer buys what the Consuming Public demands. Public Opinion away from the producing areas believes that the lighter in color and the milder in flavor the honey the better the grade. For baking white goods, yes. For tickling the taste buds, No. WE HAVE A JOB OF ADVERTISING TO DO, —to let the world know about the different flavors of honey and the health qualities of the darker grades, and the proper use of white and dark honey in cooking.

Strong Flavored Honey

Then we have our extra strong and extra dark honey that does not bring repeat orders. The Trend is for some method of decolorization and deflavorization and standardization of body and moisture content, the resulting Product to be uniform throughout the nation. This product if accepted by the baking trade would use all the honey we could produce. Leaders of the Industry are working on this problem, as yet, no one has the solution.

Better Bee Pasture

Better BEE Pasture is now a fact in Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana and Wisconsin, all because of better farming practices recommended by our National Agricultural Administration. Texas has a new area of Hubam Sweet Clover seed production. Nebraska uses thousands of colonies of bees for Alfalfa seed production; the North Dakota Conservation Commission seeds Sweet clover on the worked out coal mines in that state, for game cover, Montana now

has and North Dakota will soon have new irrigation projects where legumes will be grown for seed. Our own state has better legume bee pasture because of the lime given the soil for better crops. Also, our Conservation Commission is paying farmers who leave sweet clover stand for two years for game cover.

These four Trends, BEES for POLLINATION, The PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM, HONEY MARKETING and BETTER BEE PASTURE present a challenge to you to obtain a greater income from your bees in this new Era of Beekeeping.

NOVEMBER IN THE APIARY

Most beekeepers will say that it's best to stay out of the apiary in November if possible. That's certainly true if all winter preparations have been completed before that time.

It may be well, however, to check the amount of stores in the upper brood chamber again. Some colonies with vigorous queens were still raising brood in early October. Large patches of brood in the upper brood chamber, especially the combs in the center of the hive bodies, may mean empty cells now. The bees will cluster in these cells. Then during coming winter months, the winter cluster will contract during cold weather and that may mean clustering over empty cells and result in starvation.

Part of Colony Starved

Last March we found a colony with a large population in which about one half of the bees had starved. They had consumed the honey on one side of the brood chamber, but not on the other side. The bees that still covered honey, were alive and doing well, but on the other side were all dead. There were three frames of brood in this colony. Two frames were still in good condition but one was in that section where the bees had died and this brood was chilled. This would indicate that there is little movement sidewise in the bee colony during cold weather.

We must then have honey in each of the frames of the brood chamber. There should be empty cells in the lower third or half of two or three of the center brood combs, but they should all contain honey.

Feeding

There is still time this month to make a check of the winter cluster and see that there are plenty of stores. On mild days, sugar syrup can be sprayed into empty combs with a sprinkling can. Frames of honey can be slipped into the center of the winter cluster if necessary. If the weather is quite cold, it is useless to try to feed by the usual method used in the fall—the ten pound pail inverted over the cluster, because the bees will not take down the syrup.

REPORT OF BEE & HONEY SECTION FOR 1949-1950

By John Long

Apiary Inspection up to October 1 has had to deal with a long and cold spring followed by a wet summer. Most inspectors report a good crop of honey on the hives this fall and some of the ugliest bees they have ever handled.

A check of our inspection reports show many colonies as well as yards in which the owners have lost all interest. While most of these have been free of disease, they always present a definite disease hazard, since disease may break out at any time as well as being a poor example of beekeeping for others.

County Appropriations

During the past year the number of counties making county appropriation has reached 50, although several of the more important counties still have not seen fit to make an appropriation.

In those counties about all of the inspection work that can be carried on is what is necessary to cover the issuing of needed permits.

In addition to supervising the disease control program, we have attended more than 35 county meetings where disease problems as well as other problems of the Section and beekeepers has been discussed.

Last fall, Mr. Waterman and myself began a drive on Public Markets where honey was being offered for sale. On one market where 10 out of 12 were advised to make correction or changes last fall, were found to have a quality product, properly labeled and graded, this past month. To date we have only made a dent in the work to be done. We know there is still much to be done in proper grading and labeling of our product. Considerable time was also spent in a study of methods as to how honey was being sold. In this field, we know little and much is still to be learned. We do feel that poor product, poor labels or none, will not sell honey or add to your return sales. One poor sale does more damage than 50 good sales can replace. Is there any good reason to sell honey in 60 lb. cans without a label? Some of you will hear from this later, no doubt to your sorrow. Do not ask the Bee and Honey Section to check on your friends, if you are not meeting the requirement of the law.

A. F. B.

A few facts of general interest in regard to A.F.B. in Wisconsin. Sulpha-fed colonies are still a puzzle. In locations where E.F.B. is present, E.F.B. seems to thrive on sulpha-fed colonies. The first results with sulpha and disease resistant queens seems to be very good, but with disease still showing up about the 2nd year. We have a record of a few yards where disease resistant queens have been a complete failure in reducing disease.

When thinking about A.F.B. remember it can only be brought into your yard **by your bees, by you or someone else.** It is only carried on or in used equipment, combs and honey or bees.

Once in your yard it can only be spread by you, by someone else or the bees in your yard.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

This issue was ready for the press at Convention time, October 27-28 so we can give only a few brief details—full account in our January issue (no magazine in December).

Officers elected were: Pres., Henry Schaefer, Osseo; Vice Pres., William Judd, Stoughton; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Menomonee Falls; Corr. Sec. H. J. Rahmlow, (retains the office according to by-laws as Secretary of the Horticultural Society.)

In this issue are found several papers presented at the convention.

Changes voted. 1. Next convention voted to be at Wausau. 2. Registration fee will be 50c to be used to defray convention expenses and getting in speakers. 3. Only five members of a County Association now required for a delegate on the Board of Managers. 4. Board of Managers will make only recommendations and nominations to be approved at the business meeting.

Advertising committee appointed: William Judd, Stoughton; Ed Ranum, Mount Horeb; Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam. To investigate means of advertising honey.

WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT HONEY HOUSE SANITATION

By Wm. Waterman, Madison

A honey house is any room, building, or part of a room used for the extracting, processing, heating, bottling or other handling of honey.

What is required for good honey house sanitation? A committee of nine beekeepers composed of: Frank Kies, Winter, Wisconsin; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith; E. A. Seilaff, Whitehall; Ed Ranum, Mt. Horeb; W. E. Chadwick, Winter; Harold Knight, Dalton; Walter Diehnelt, Menomonie Falls; Henry Schaeffer, Osseo; Joe Mills, Ripon, and Phil Kremer, Supervisor of Wis. Food Inspectors, Milwaukee; S. J. Miles, State Food Inspector, Marshfield; John Long, Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison, and Wm. Waterman, Supervisor Apiary Inspection, Madison, Wisconsin, met at Marshfield, May 26, 1950, at my request and drew up a rather complete set of suggestions for honey house construction and operation. These suggestions have been mimeographed and are available from the Bee and Honey Section.

The principal provisions of the suggestions are: 1. A solid floor that can be cleaned with water; 2. Tight walls and ceilings to prevent collection of dirt and dust; 3. Solid doors that are bee and fly tight; 4. Screens on all openings to the outside; 5. Sufficient supply of clean safe water; 6. Sanitary toilet facilities with outside toilet screened and at least 20 feet from honey house; 7. An adequate supply of clean water for washing hands and equipment; 8. All equipment stored so it is protected from rodents, dust and insects; 9. No honey extracted from combs contain brood or larva of the wax moth; 10. Workers wear clean washable clothing, and 11. Vehicles used to transport supers be clean and sanitary.

The question was asked "Shall these suggestions become Department Regulations and be required of all beekeepers?"

It is my opinion that one of the methods of improving our honey house situation is by the establishment of commercial extracting and bottling plants. Beekeepers with modern efficient plants should consider the possibility of operating a little longer each day and each year and thereby do the work for neighbors who are not as well equipped. Plans are completed and the building started to do this cooperatively in Rock County. In other parts of the state some men are ready to do it as individuals on a fee basis. With more use of honey houses better equipment can be possible and a still more efficient job accomplished.

The Bee and Honey Section will cooperate to the fullest extent to prevent the spread of disease by commercial honey plants.

Whatever you do, put out a product that you are proud of and one that will warrant repeat requests for your honey.

Labels

Department of Agriculture Standards No. 2 require that the following appear on labels of all honey sold in Wisconsin: 1. Name and address of producer or packer; 2. Net wt. of contents and 3. The grade and color or word "ungraded." The first 2 of these are also required by Ch 97.60 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Beyond the above requirements a label should be attractive and appealing to the consumer. Perhaps the ladies should design all labels. Stock labels are the most attractive but they lose their effect when a number of honey producers in one area use the same label.

A label that identifies your product from that of other producers makes for repeat sales provided the first sale was of the best quality.

Several persons in the state have developed their own label. Samples of some of these labels were shown.

Should the Association develop a new label it is my hope that such label stress the name of the producer so that the consumer can readily distinguish one producer from another. A suggestion for such a label was presented.

HONEY WANTED

"Will buy a limited Quantity of Dark Honey, U. S. Grade B or better. Must be in new 60's. Send sample, amount you have and Price wanted. Schaefer Honey Co., Osseo, Wisconsin."

HONEY WANTED

WANTED—Wisconsin honey in all grades. Submit samples. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wis.

One must first learn to live with himself before he can live with others.

1950 Container Prices

GLASS

	Queen line	Utility line
½ lb. jars per carton 24	____96c	75c
1 lb. jars per carton 24	____98c	87c
2 lb. jars per carton 12	____66c	58c
5 lb. jars per carton 6	____	51c

TIN

5 lb. pails per carton 100	____$9.48
10 lb. pails per carton 50	____ 6.82
60 lb. square cans, bulk each	____ .53
60 lb. square cans per carton 24	__$12.50

Discounts

5% on $50.00 orders—10% on $100.00

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HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

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HONEY CONTAINERS

We now have a good supply of 60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also the 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 1 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

To insure prompt service, order your Association labels now for your new honey crop.

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES

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TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
All Makes and Types of Typewriters and
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PEONIES
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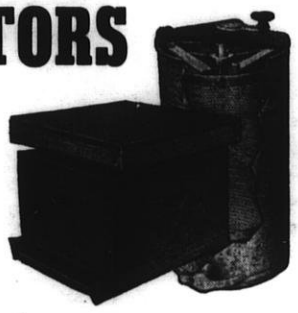
In Our Peony Garden Last June

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WE HAVE ADVERTISED IN WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE SINCE 1928

EXTRACTORS
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ROOTS
Offer

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"Order Now and Be Ready"

SEE YOUR 1950 ROOT CATALOG
THEN SEE YOUR ROOT DEALER

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This name has stood for the very best in bee supplies made famous by outstanding leaders such as:

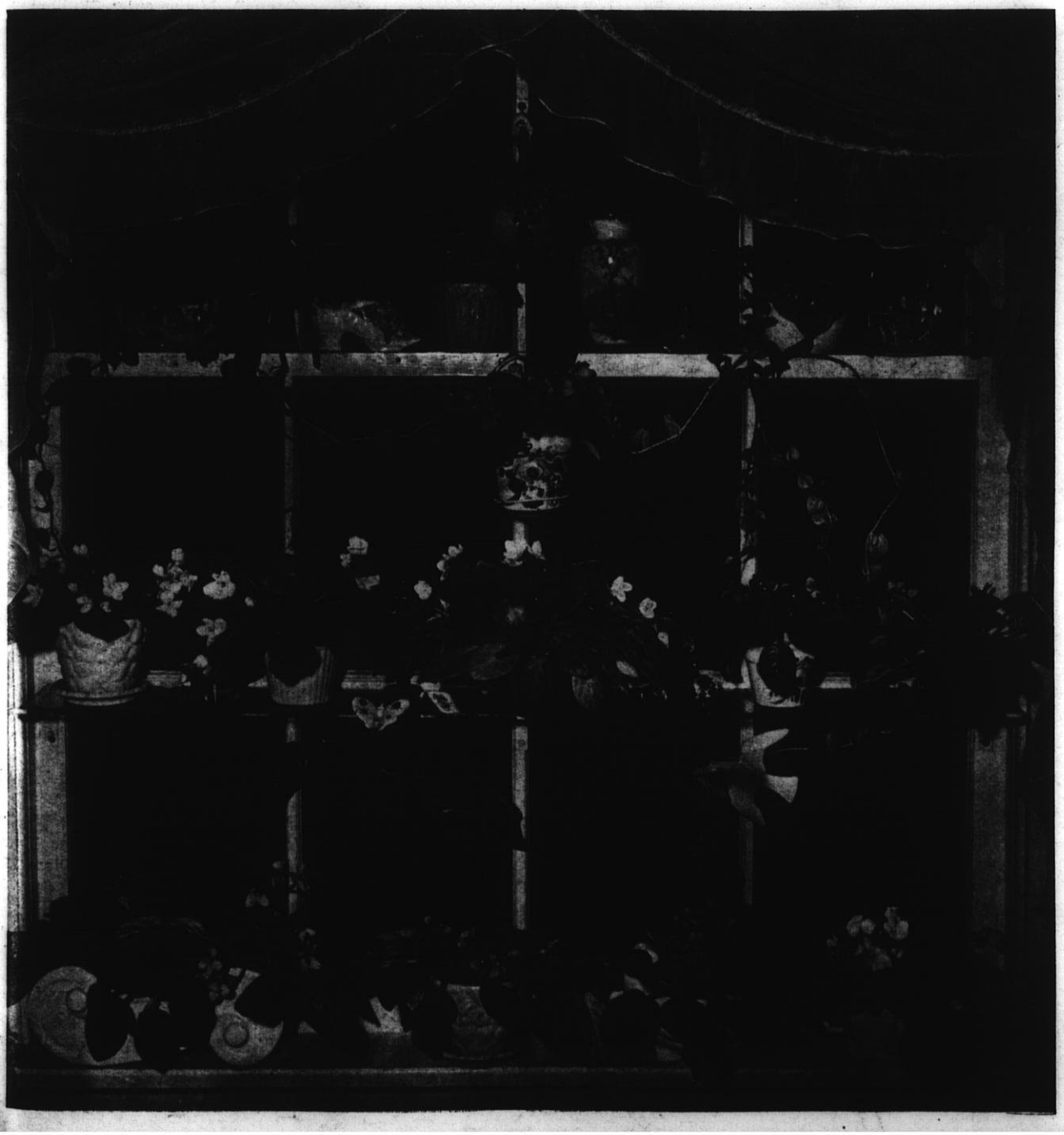
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Wisconsin Horticulture

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

Indoor Gardening *January, 1951*



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Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are $1.00 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

Winners At The Convention Fruit Show

The color and quality of the apples exhibited at our annual convention fruit show was far above the average. Varieties such as Red Delicious, McIntosh, Cortland and Macoun were of superb quality.

The Society again appreciates the help of Professor C. L. Kuehner, chairman of the show committee and those who helped him—Earl Skaliskey, West Bend; Dick Hauser, Port Washington; and LeRoy Meyers, Hales Corners. Mr. R. L. Marken, Kenosha, assisted Professor Kuehner with the judging and his work was appreciated. Mr. E. L. Peterson. Division of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, judged the apple packing which was greatly appreciated.

The Winners

Plate of Five New Apple Varieties

MACOUN: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Sr., Baraboo; Francis Costello, Fond du Lac; L. H. Stringer, Milton. **Very good,** L. B. Irish, Baraboo; William Meyer, Waldo. **Good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay.

HARALSON: **Excellent,** William Connell, Menomonie.

SECOR: **Very good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; William Meyer, Waldo; Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson. **Good,** W. B. Burdick, Milton.

FIRESIDE: **Excellent,** William Connell, Menomonie. **Very good,** Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah; L. B. Irish, Baraboo. **Good,** J. L. Morawetz, West Bend; Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson.

PRAIRIE SPY: **Excellent,** Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah. **Very good,** L. B. Irish, Baraboo; Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson. **Good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; J. L. Morawetz, West Bend.

LOBO: **Excellent,** Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.

HUME: **Excellent,** Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.

ANY OTHER VARIETY: **Excellent,** William Meyer, Waldo; J. L. Morawetz, West Bend; L. H. Stringer, Milton. **Very good,** Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah; J. L. Morawetz, West Bend; L. H. Stringer, Milton. **Good,** Bernard Halbig, Sheboygan Falls; Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah; Marvin Kasanke, Ripon.

Standard Varieties
Plate of Five Apples

MCINTOSH: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; William Connell, Menomonie; William Meyer, Waldo. **Very good,** Francis Costello, Fond du Lac; N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay. **Good,** Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah.

CORTLAND: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Baraboo. **Very good,** William Connell, Menomonie; William Meyer, Waldo. **Good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay.

DELICIOUS: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; William Dahlke, Pickett; Marvin Kasanke, Ripon. **Very good,** L. B. Irish, Baraboo; William Meyer, Waldo; L. H. Stringer, Milton. **Good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson.

Premiums on the above were donated by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Co., J. Henry Smith representative, Waupaca.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; L. H. Stringer, Milton. **Very good,** L. B. Irish, Baraboo. **Good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; Marvin Kasanke, Ripon; William Meyer, Waldo.

N. W. GREENING: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; William Meyer, Waldo; L. H. Stringer, Milton. **Very good,** L. B. Irish, Baraboo. **Good,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson.

SNOW: **Excellent,** A. K. Bassett, Baraboo. **Very good,** William Meyer, Waldo. **Good,** L. B. Irish, Baraboo.

Premiums on the above were donated by Mr. Lester Tans, Mgr., Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op, Waukesha.

Seedling Apple Exhibit

No winners.

Packed Bushel Basket of Apples

First prize, Macoun, A. Bassett, Baraboo; **second prize,** N. W. Greening, Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; **third prize,** McIntosh, William Meyer, Waldo; **fourth prize,** Red Spy, J. L. Morawetz, West Bend.

Premiums on packed bushels were given by the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Carpathian English Walnuts

First prize, N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay; **second prize,** N. C. Jacobs, Sturgeon Bay.

What The Speakers Said At Our Annual

Fruit Growers Meetings

Insect Control, Marketing And Chemical Thinning Are Important Topics

The joint Fruit Growers meeting with Minnesota at Winona was again well attended. The program was excellent. This meeting definitely has a bright future. Our president, Gilbert Hipke, and Minnesota president, William Benitt, presided at the sessions.

The meeting in 1951 will be in La Crosse at about the same time.

Apple Promotion

The first number on the joint meeting program was on apple promotion by H. J. Rahmlow. He passed around copies of the new recipe bulletin by the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Growers were greatly pleased with it and the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association later discussed the possibility of getting a reprint of it.

The following are some of the points he made: "If apples are to retain their popularity with consumers its up to the growers to keep their merits before them. Retail stores are interested in selling the fruit consumers want, but not too much in promoting one fruit over the other. Chain stores in many cases do not permit special promotion displays of any one item, although it is possible for growers to work with them on promotion—if they can convince them it is for the store's benefit.

"There is no one best way to advertise. A careful study must be made to avoid throwing money out of the advertising window. Due to limited funds the Wisconsin Apple Institute program this year was confined to working with food editors of Wisconsin newspapers, with excellent results."

He urged all growers to buy copies of the recipe booklet and give them to their customers.

Insect Control

Prof. C. L. Fluke gave a progress report on insect control experiments at both meetings. Dr. Fluke is a popular speaker with the growers because he outlines control methods in such a clear and practical way.

In an experiment on the control of Red Banded leaf roller and codling moth, new materials were compared with a standard program consisting of lead arsenate and DDT in the calyx spray; lead in the first cover (10 day); DDT in the 2nd and 3rd cover and arsenate of lead in the 4th and 5th cover. Parathion and chlordane were used in place of DDT in the tests. These materials, properly used, gave good controls, so the decision as to which to use depends upon price and hazard in using them. More detailed recommendations will be given in our March issue.

Editor's Note: This report of what the speakers at our Fruit Growers conventions said, was written during the joint meeting with Minnesota at Winona. It covers a large portion of what was also said at our convention in Fond du Lac. We have asked speakers not mentioned here to send papers covering their talks, which will be printed in early issues.

An Apple Maggot Year

Traps were set for apple maggot flies last July and a fine record of flight was obtained. The first was caught on July 17. However, the peak was reached on August 7 and 24. Flies were being caught in September and were seen in early October. There were flies out every day of good weather. Dr. Fluke said there were many carry-over flies this year which did not emerge in 1949, due to more rainfall. Next year he expects more 1 year old flies, so the early sprays may be the most important.

The apple maggot has been one of our most troublesome pests. Dr. Fluke recommends using methoxychlor (2 lbs. of the 50% per 100 gallons of water) against maggot flies in a year when the flies come late—at harvest time, because it is not harmful to humans.

The Red Banded Leaf Roller

This pest is not killed by DDT. The second brood came in July. The first moths were caught on July 4 and the peak was July 15-30. Lead arsenate should be used in the pre-blossom sprays to control the first brood. Rothane and DDD will control this leaf roller.

Bait Pails

Dr. Fluke recommended bait pails for apple maggot flies. Use a 5 lb. honey pail and 1 tablespoon of household ammonia and a pinch of Dreft. The pail must be kept full and hung



Mr. Ben Dunn of the Mayo Forestry and Horticultural Institute at Rochester, Minnesota, shows E. M. Hunt, Sec. Minnesota Horticultural Society, the jumble pack with "time saver" facing. Apples are jumbled in the "ring face" cover and then the basket is filled as usual.

on the sunny side of the tree. Renew the ammonia in 5 to 7 days.

Disease Control

Dr. T. H. King, Pathologist at Minnesota, discussed the use of ferbam. In 1949, a hot, dry season in apple growing sections, several new effects showed up—enlarged lenticels and a chlorosis of the leaves.

It may be used with almost any other kind of material, as lime sulphur or insecticide. If Parathion is used with fermate, russeting of yellow varieties as Golden Delicious may occur. New materials such as 341C (crag) and phygon are effective under certain conditions but have limitations and should be used only with a full understanding of their effects on fruit and foliage.

Timeliness of application is still the most important single factor in disease control. Leaves and fruit must be completely covered.

The Jumble Pack

Mr. Ben Dunn of the Mayo Forestry and Horticulture Institute at Rochester said growers are suffering today and will for years ahead because "smart boys" have overplayed the fancy face with junk below.

Mr. Dunn demonstrated a "Time Saver" facing for packing bushel or half bushel baskets of apples. He used the regular "ring face" cover, but instead of arranging the apples, they are jumbled in the cover and then the basket filled as usual. The face looked nice and saved a lot of time in packing. It was used when labor was scarce and the price low.

Apples at the Fair

Dr. Leon Snyder, Extension Horticulturist at the University of Minnesota, told of the success of the Minnesota Fair apple exhibit and sales. Red apples—Beacon—sold like hot cakes. Over $4,000 worth of apples were sold at 5 cents each or 2 for 15 cents. After paying all expenses, the profit was over $500. It was an excellent promotion for apples and the only exhibit that gave a profit to the Fair—other exhibits costing up to $2,000 each.

At the roadside stand we can sell 2nd grade fruit but we should sell the apples for what they are and at the right price. Repeat sales are all-important.

Roadside signs should be large and attractive.

Orchard Sales

Prof. C. L. Kuehner stated that in southeastern Wisconsin orchard sales are replacing roadside stands. Cars come in large numbers to the orchard packing shed where the grower has built a reputation as a good place to buy.

Discussion on orchard sales brought out these statements: At La Crescent, there are 8 stands and about 15,000 bushels are sold each fall. Robert Sacia, Galesville, said an advertisement in the local paper brought out enough people to clean up the end of the crop in the orchard at fair prices.

William Connell, Menomonie, said they advertise in local papers and sell a large volume of apples. Many folks coming to the orchard look for "cheap apples" but a large number buy quality fruit.

One Minnesota grower emphasized the need for a large display. He fills 150 feet of display tables with different varieties and grades. To be successful we must use showmanship, he said.

Chemical Thinning Sprays

Mr. William Connell of Menomonie enlarged on the article he wrote for our last issue. Wealthy were thinned enough to produce a good marketable size. "Apple set" was used at 6 oz. per 100 gallon on Duchess and Haralson, 10-12 days after petal fall. On Wealthy it was used at 8 oz. per 100 gallon.

On Duchess, trees not thinned in '49 gave only 1½ bushels per row in '50, while a similar row, thinned, produced 150 bushels. Whitney Crabs showed good results.

Size of Fruit Related to Branch Growth.

"Approaching harvest time, apples make a constant rate of growth, about ⅛ inch every 10 days," Dr. R. H. Roberts said in his talk at the Winona meeting. He showed several samples of apples, one an eighth inch larger than the other. The difference appeared much greater to the eye.

A long apple has more seeds than a flat apple.

There is a direct relationship between the length of growth of apple branches and the size of the apples—the small apples grow on branches which make very little growth. A branch making 18" to 20" of growth will produce the 2¾" to 3" apples. As a tree gets older, the average length of growth is decreased. Wolf River branches normally make a long average growth—therefore large apples.

Branches which make a long growth do not produce many blossoms. There is a large percentage of fruit set and the apples are of good size.

If you want apples that are over 2½", cut off the branches that have stopped growing.

Lower Tall Trees

In answer to the question as to what to do to tall trees, Dr. Roberts said that the spraying and labor situation being what it is, the trees should be lowered in height. Don't cut small branches out of the top. Cut off big branches to get the height you want.

In saving suckers on McIntosh, save the weak ones. It will take the long ones too long to come into bearing. The weak ones will bear in the height range where they can be sprayed and picked.

McIntosh doesn't bear on the ends of branches or on 1 year wood and very little on 2 year wood. Its bearing habit must be kept in mind when pruning.

Chemical Blossom Thinning

Mr. Dawson Hauser of Bayfield told of experiences in chemical blossom thinning. "Apple set" was used according to direction. The drop was good on Duchess; trees had good foliage and made better growth than if they had not been thinned. This year (1950) he sprayed at the time of the petal-fall spray from one side of the tree and from the other side in the 10-day spray. The crop and size of fruit was good and it looks like another crop for next year.

He will spray Wealthy next year with 8 oz. of the chemical in the regular spray at petal-fall time.

Prof. C. L. Kuehner who conducted the round table on thinning read several letters from growers who used chemicals. His conclusion was that it is still in the experimental period but more information will be forthcoming, which will enable growers to get results on different varieties.

Dr. W. G. Brierely of the Minnesota Horticultural Department reported on experiments using hormone spray on Haralson and Minjon. His opinion was that Haralson should be over thinned rather than under-thinned.

Results were very encouraging on Minjon.

"Can you hurt the tree with hormone spray?" was asked. Dr. Roberts replied, "Not that we know of." He thinks early spraying—calyx to 10 day —may be best.

Heavier application of hormone up to 1 quart per 100 gallons of water may be necessary on some varieties not easily thinned.

Looking at Our Apples
By a Consumer

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis of Minneapolis remarked that the consumer instinctively selects a large apple. She reported that federal reports indicate consumption of apples dropped 5 lbs. per person during the last 5 years. While apples were at one time in first place in fruit consumption, they are now in 3rd place. She thinks promotion and advertising could put apples in a better position—apples contain pectin which stimulates digestion and "makes you feel young." She mentioned the No. 2 can of canned apples as a convenient way for the housewife to get apples for baking and the cost in the retail store is about the same.

By a Retailer

The manager of a Winona Red Owl store stated most of the apples from Minnesota and Wisconsin are sold in bushel or half-bushel baskets. The quality is not up to those shipped for some distance. Many consumers want the cheaper apples and can't afford the higher priced kinds so this practice is all right. He said that the small consumer package sells apples well.

By a Wholesaler

A Minneapolis wholesaler from a "quality house" said there are 2 kinds of wholesalers—quality and price—and they look at things differently. Wisconsin and Minnesota apples are just as good as northwestern apples and if packed in quality bring as good a price. The production of back yard trees affects the demand, he said. Mis-pricing of an article is a big mistake.

Growers in Wisconsin and Minnesota are not getting together on the wholesale market, he said. Growers should know where the apples are going and what tney are worth, and get together on price.

Canadian Wealthy and Jonathan came in heavy to the Twin Cities this year.

SOCIAL SECURITY ON THE FARM

The new social security law will cover farmers, farm workers, domestic help and the self-employed. If you are a grower and an employer, you are not covered. As an employer, you are required to withhold 1½% of wages of $50.00 or more paid to any one employee in a calendar quarter. You add the same amount and remit this to the government. For information write the Internal Revenue Service, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

BEACON AND MAUD—NEW EARLY APPLE VARIETIES

The Beacon apple is taking the place of Duchess in many parts of Iowa according to Prof. H. L. Lance of Iowa State College, Horticultural Dept. It is a highly colored apple that is a bright red by mid-August and therefore appeals to the consumer. It attracted considerable attention at the Minnesota State Fair where thousands of them were sold for eating at 5 cents each.

Maud is equal to the best of any early variety that has yet been tested in Iowa according to Prof. Lance. It is a bright red apple of medium size and ripens about September 1.

Fruit Growers Supplies

FERTILIZER:
Ammonium Nitrate

Place your order early, so that we can place our order with suppliers. Material scarce.

RODENT REPELLENT
Poisoned Oats
Peter Rabbit Repellent

PRUNING EQUIPMENT

Pruning Saws— Atkins, Diston No. 15
Pruning Snips— Snap Cut, Professional
Pole Saws
Pole Pruners

Tree Seal
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A Survey Of Apples In Stores

What Do Retailers Think Of Our Apples, What Do We Think Of Their Merchandising Methods.

By Linda James Benitt, Hastings, Minn.

During the winter of 1948-49 the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station cooperated with other north central states and the U. S. D. A. in a study of apples found in representative retail stores.

Purchases were made at monthly intervals. In all, about 80 stores were visited, all within 200 miles of St. Paul.

The study dealt with the kind and size of store, quality and origin of fruit, type of display, and information about certain competing fruits. Prices also were noted.

Five Types of Stores

Five types of stores were visited. First, the privately owned which bought independently wherever it pleased. Several of these were quite evidently being used as dumping grounds for low grade fruit which their wholesale suppliers wanted to get rid of. These storekeepers did not seem to realize they were being imposed on, nor did they know that better fruit was available. Rather they blamed the growers for the poor quality of what they were receiving.

Second, there were the privately owned stores which bought cooperatively through their own organization. Some of the nicest fruit seen was found in these stores.

Third, were the chains set up by wholesalers, the stores being locally owned but buying everything through one wholesaler. Some large wholesale food concerns have established a network of branch warehouses all over the state to service these stores several times weekly.

Fourth was the typical chain store, owned by one concern employing local store managers. In these chains there may be only a few stores or there may be very many, covering other states also. Usually the fruit was very good in these and the displays excellent.

The fifth type visited was the true cooperative store whose stock was owned by its patrons. The fruit found in them was very poor quality.

Storekeepers Don't Know Varieties

It was interesting to see how little most storekeepers knew of the apple varieties grown in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Duchess, Wealthy, and crabs were most often recalled. A few stores near large orchards in southeastern Minnesota were familiar with N. W. Greening. Just a few knew that McIntosh could be raised in these states. North of St. Paul the Haralson had never been heard of. Quite generally there was little interest in where an apple was grown. They regarded these two states as a source chiefly of Wealthy apples in the fall only.

During this survey from December to May, in an off-year for local fruit; the following varieties were found in these stores: Red and Starking Delicious and Wagner from Canada, Spitzenburg, Michigan Jonathans, Rome Beauty, Winesaps and Black Arkansas from Idaho, and Black Twig from Virginia. In the fall these stores received apples by truck from Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa.

Display Methods Vary

There was considerable variation in the way the apples were displayed for the public. Usually the fruit was left in the original containers right on the floor, in the small stores only a few boxes or baskets, in the large ones tiers of boxes. All the larger stores also showed the apples poured out on counters, tables or bins. Some of these bins had tight bottoms, others slatted. Some were flat, some tilted towards the customer, some built into a pyramid to hold a "skin" of apples over it. This gave the appearance of a large display with but little fruit. In only two stores was the fruit displayed in cooled counters. Those stores with a small turnover, which needed a cooled display the most, reported that they could not afford to put one in. The cost was prohibitive. One storekeeper however, had rigged up a counter himself. The nice condition of his fruit was his reward.

Excellent lighting of the displays, with reflecting mirrors, was found in only the larger stores. One owner had made the fruit gleam most attractively by use of colored lights. However, one wonders whether the customer would not be much disappointed on getting home to see how her apples had aged in the daylight.

Bulk Display Preferred

The testimony was general that customers prefer to have the apples displayed in bulk on tables or racks. They also prefer to make their own selections from mixed sizes. The stores not infrequently mixed sizes for this reason.

The original containers found were boxes and bushel and half bushel baskets from Canada, Virginia, Idaho and Michigan. Occasionally large Delicious from Washington were packed in wooden or cardboard boxes, in layers separated by dividers, well protected by corrugated paper on all six sides of the box. With all this care the apples still showed much bruising. In one instance the apples were packed like eggs, the box being a little larger than the standard, 40 lb. one. The storekeeper liked this pack and thought it had not cost him any more than the standard box of wrapped fruit.

The Consumer Package

Other stores had been trying smaller packs for consumers, to lessen the need for special clerks at the fruit counters, and to keep other clerks busy in idle moments filling these containers. Only a few were using mesh bags. Others had tried and discarded them. Some were experimenting with pliofilm bags, holding about four or five pounds. But it seemed to be the concensus of opinion that customers prefer to buy out of an open display, by the single apple, the pound or the dozen. The 40 pound boxes were popular during the holidays. Thereafter the 20 pound ones were preferred. None of the stores seemed greatly concerned by the amount of bruising on the apples in their displays. They blamed rough handling by railroads, truckers and wholesalers for most of the injury.

There was considerable variation in the way the stores took care of the apples. The greater number of them relied on a rapid turnover to preserve their quality. Since wholesale branch-

es are widely distributed over the state, frequent deliveries make this turnover possible. Reserves in the larger stores are held in their coolers, but the rest keep them in the stores at temperatures too high to maintain quality for long. Yet in one store was found a bin of Delicious which had been on display there for a month. Their condition can be imagined! The temperature in the specialty fruit stores was much lower than in the groceries, and their fruit displays reflected this.

Good Care Brings Increased Sales

In the larger self-serve stores the practice of having clerks wait on the fruit and vegetable counters was general. It was their job not only to wait on customers but to keep the bins always full and looking nice. Once a week the bins were emptied, cleaned and filled with fresh fruit. Once in awhile rotten fruit was seen in the displays, and the greater part of the apples were slightly to very badly bruised. Only the hardest varieties escaped serious bruising, which explains the necessity for a rapid turnover to prevent losses.

Without exception the stores preferred to buy from wholesalers rather than from growers direct. They felt that wholesalers were responsible for the quality of their fruit, and would make good any unsatisfactory deliveries. The grower is here today and gone tomorrow, maybe leaving the store stuck with poor apples. They liked being able to buy any variety on the market, at any time, in any quantity. This relieved them of the necessity of providing storage facilities to maintain quality. Certainly few stores had made any provision for this. Some store owners preferred to go to the wholesale house personally and make their own selection of fruit doing this all through the winter also. This was because they felt wholesalers were "cagey," apt to unload on them fruit that they were long on if the store just took what was delivered to it. By buying from wholesalers the stores could get the varieties people knew and wanted. That made selling much easier for the stores.

This survey offered a rare opportunity to learn the storekeeper's knowledge and opinions of Minnesota and Wisconsin apples and methods of packing them. Although this was an off-year for locally grown fruit, most of the storekeepers had no difficulty in remembering back to other years. With few exceptions they recalled only too vividly unhappy experiences..

Opinions of Our Apples

The only good word said was that Minnesota and Wisconsin apples were cheap in the fall, the only period when they considered them as being in the market at all. In bushel baskets these were bought from truckers, growers, and wholesalers. **Truckers were regarded with deep suspicion. The bushel basket was distrusted by nearly all.** While they found the face in the bushel pretty, underneath it the fruit might be small, wormy, bruised, or unevenly sized. There was apt to be bad injury also. The one favorable word for local fruit, bought in the fall in baskets, was that it was **so cheap** that it could be sold out quickly in bushel lots. Thus the losses could be passed on to the consumer.

The stores universally preferred the western type pack with close sizing and grading, and boxes which stack well in a minimum of space. The bruising seen in these boxes of apples

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• High pressure sprayers, concentrate mist sprayers, air blast sprayers, row crop sprayers, orchard and row crop dusters, all of sensational new design, built in capacities for both large and small acreages, make the Hardie 1951 line of pest control equipment the most outstanding and comprehensive ever offered.



they regard as normal and inevitable. At least, they said, the pack was not dishonest, which they considered the Minnesota and Wisconsin packs to be. There were several exceptions to this opinion by stores which had bought high quality fruit for years direct from certain Minnesota and Wisconsin orchards.

Remembering that this is a report of what storekeepers think of apples grown in Minnesota and Wisconsin, nevertheless there are certain things of value to growers which seem to stand out from the study. It was evident that the chief reason storekeepers bought locally grown apples was their cheapness. Apparently cheapness developed as a necessary compensation for bad sizing, poor grading ,varieties not generally known to the public, short periods of availability, and unreliable deliveries. Yet this very cheapness makes these storekeepers distrust the pack as being too cheap to be trustworthy.

This situation appears to be one which the growers must face frankly and correct if Minnesota and Wisconsin apples are ever to win a respected place in the eyes of storekeepers. Unless the stores will buy these apples, customers can never know that local varieties of high quality are raised in these northern states. And, unless these apples reach the consumer in better condition than storekeepers report, marketing locally grown fruit will continue to be extremely difficult in big crop years.

HORMONES FOR BETTER FRUIT COLOR

It now looks as if we can expect help in producing better colored fruit from the use of hormones. 2,4,5—T shows promise of increasing the red color of apples in a period of from a week to 10 days after application, according to tests at the Washington Experiment Station at Wenatchee.

In the past, the hormones were appiled in the spray from five to fifteen days before harvest, depending on variety. 2,4,5,-T is of course, dangerous to use, and if the spray contains more than 25 parts per million, it may cause serious injury. So the amount of hormone and the exact time of application for each variety must be worked out carefully.

Slowly but surely, the scientists are working out methods of producing better quality and better colored fruit. Growers have often said that if we could produce all apples of No. 1 Grade, they would sell themselves—that it's the off-grade fruit that depresses the market. If that is true, then every effort must be made to eliminate the small, the poorly-colored,the scabby and the wormy apples. By pruning to eliminate small apples and open up the trees for better light; fertilizing each variety properly for maximum growth and fruit size; proper spraying for pest control; and then the use of hormones for color and drop prevention—we are on our way to the goal line.

COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Prof. C. L. Kuehner has given us these dates for meetings of County Fruit Growers Associations affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. We will have more details in the February issue.

February 13—Jefferson County
February 14—Milwaukee County
February 15—Sheboygan County
February 16—Manitowoc County

February 27—Racine County
February 28—Ozaukee County
March 1—Washington County
March 2—Waukesha County

HOW CAN WE REMOVE NEGLECTED FRUIT TREES

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Apple Institute in connection with the Horticulture Society Convention at Fond du Lac, Mr. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, asked the question "how can we plan to establish a program in Wisconsin to remove neglected fruit trees." There thousands of such trees scattered throughout the state. Those that are most harmful are in fruit growing counties near productive orchards, where the pests they harbor infest neighboring cared for trees.

He brought up the possibility of getting help from County Boards. A small sum per tree paid to someone equipped for tree removal might be a beginning.

Remove Unprofitable Varieties

Planting unprofitable varieties is one of the principal causes for failure of fruit growers. Years ago, many varieties were planted that are no longer profitable or saleable today. Such varieties should be removed. They just cannot be cared for with present high production costs or sold without loss to the grower.

DO CONSUMERS PREFER UNIFORM SIZE OF APPLES

No Objection to a Variety of Sizes

Tests were conducted in the West (reported in the Apple Research Digest Washington State), to determine if consumers preferred uniform sizes or if they would buy transparent bags of apples with three, six and nine sizes when placed in one display. These conclusions were reached from the test. "There is little reason to believe that shoppers show much preference. The bags containing 9 sizes sold approximately as well as those containing 3 sizes.

"Information gathered from the purchasers after they had selected their apples showed that there were slightly more of those selecting bags of 9 sizes who said they wanted small sized apples. Up to ¼ of the consumers responded that size did not matter. About 10% said that they noticed no difference in the sizes in the bags and approximately ½ of those who bought the small range of sizes (1/6 of the customers) said they bought them because they were uniform. At least ¾ of the shoppers had no objection to a considerable range of sizes of apples in their purchases.

"The difference in salability is not sufficient to give any indication of preference, but it does indicate that there at least is no tendency on the part of the consumer to prefer the 3 sizes over the 6."

ORCHARD FOR SALE

For Sale; 20 acre apple orchard near Oshkosh, Wisconsin — former Wm. Nelson orchard. For information write or call Mrs. R. D. Hext, Oshkosh, Rt. 4, Wisconsin.

The plain, prim little old lady who stood beside a male customer at a department store counter was nervous and embarrassed; finally she said:

"Please Miss, I'd like two packages of bath room stationery."

The best place to find a helping hand is at the end of your arm.

—Consumer Markets

Apple Institute News

Apples For The School Lunch Program

With more apples in storage on December 1st this year than a year ago, growers went into action in November and asked the U.S.D.A. for help. Out of storage movement was slow; so slow that "soft" varieties like McIntosh and Cortland would not have cleaned up while still in good condition.

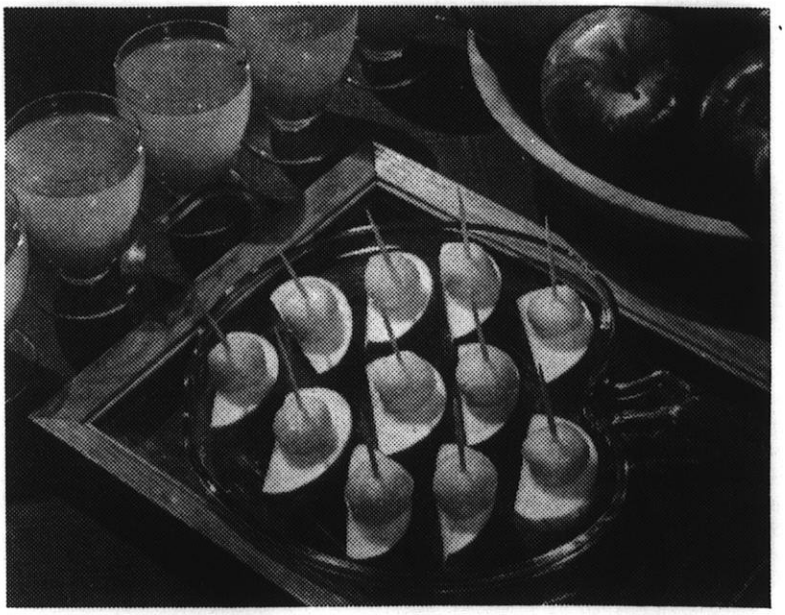
Ask 50 Carload Purchase

Under such conditions apples could be purchased for the school lunch program under the law and a meeting was called by the Production and Marketing Administration in Chicago for the Midwest on December 4, to discuss details. Mr. Walter Katterhenry, Chief of Wisconsin's P.M.A. and Wisconsin Apple Institute's Arnold Nieman and Louis Hilgendorf, Cedarburg; H. J. Schubert and H. J. Rahmlow of Madison represented this state. They asked for purchase of at least 50 carloads for the month of January from this state. Door County growers had said there were more than 50,000 bushel of McIntosh and Cortland available in that section.

We were given assurance that help is coming as soon as the school holidays are over. Announcements as to the price to be paid, varieties, size, number of cars will be sent to Mr. Katterhenry about January 1, 1951. Offerings should be sent to him at the P.M.A. office, 117 Monona Avenue, Madison. Varieties will probably be only McIntosh and Cortland, U. S. No. 1, packed in bushel baskets and in carload or truckload lots.

New Board Members Elected

At the annual business meeting of the Wisconsin Apple Institute these new Directors were elected: Armin Frenz, Cedarburg; Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; R. L. Marken, Kenosha; and Merle Pennebecker, Waupaca. Other Directors are: Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; Spencer Eames, Egg Harbor; Martin Fromm, Cedarburg; Marshall Hall, Casco; Earl McGilvra, Baraboo; Alfred Meyer, Milwaukee; Arno Meyer, Waldo; Harold Schubert, Madison. Officers C. J. Telfer, President and Arnold Nieman, Rec. Sec.-Treas., hold over until the board meets, in the near future. H. J. Rahmlow remains Cor. Secretary.



This attractive picture of apple hors d'oeuvres was sent to the food editors of 46 Wisconsin daily newspapers. The accompanying recipe stated: Cut neat slices of unpared, tart red apples. Top each slice with a ball of sharp cheddar cheese spread. Secure with toothpicks.

Serve with small glasses of ice-cold apple juice or sweet cider.

This and the story is one of the releases sent by the N. Y. and N. E. Apple Institute's cooperative program.

Finances

Treasurer Arnold Nieman reported the organization in good financial condition, but in need of more members and more funds. An amazing amount of work was done this year with a total income of only $1710.59, which includes $235.34 received from Cook Books sold.

Receipts included 7 County Fruit Growers Ass'n. memberships amounting to $210.00; 61 individual members at $5.00 initial dues amounting to $305.00 and acreage assessment at 50c per acre bringing in $889.25.

Expenditures were $1777.26. However there is a substantial inventory of Recipe Booklets still on hand. National Apple Institute dues are $200.00.

Accomplishments

In addition to compiling, selecting and having recipes tested for 20,000 copies of the Recipe Bulletin, "Wisconsin Apples—44 New Ways to Use Them", much other work was done. The demand for the Recipe Booklet has been great and thousands of copies have been sent out. One newspaper announced that they were available at 4c each and hundreds have been sending stamps and coins. We only wish that we had the help and enough books so all radio stations and newspapers could be granted permission to state they could be obtained free. Since the booklets were printed from dues paid by a small percentage of our 1,400 fruit growers in the state, the Institute Board hopes many apple growers will purchase them at cost—$4.00 per hundred, and give them to customers and homemakers. How about buying enough for your Homemakers Club and other groups.

Publicity

A Home Economics Journalism student was again employed to write and send apple publicity to Wisconsin

Orchard Notes

newspapers under direction of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society office. This work brought excellent results. A short story about apples with three apple recipes were sent out each week. Photographs were prepared and mats made which were sent to all daily papers. The Milwaukee Journal ran a full page of these stories and recipes together with a large colored picture of apples in a September number. In October, our Institute joined in a plan originated by Mr. M. Marvin of the New York, New England Apple Institute whereby a commercial photographer and two Home Economics feature writers were employed to prepare pictures of appetizing apple dishes with stories and recipes. These are sent to the leading daily newspapers and magazines of the nation. The cost to us will be about $10.00 per month. The pictures are excellent and the program will do much to keep apples before consumers. Only by doing just that, and more, can we compete with the vast amount of other fruits on the market and sell the apple crop of the nation.

Our Program Starts Early

The Wisconsin program is carried on most actively from August to December while the apples are being harvested and a large percentage of the crop is being marketed. It is fortunate that so much of the crop was sold early this year and it is probably equally fortunate that many carloads of commercial apples were placed in the storage. Had they been dumped onto the market during harvest season, the market would not have been as good as it was. Those who enjoyed brisk sales and good prices at harvest time did so because the pressure was not applied by commercial growers who had storage. Therefore all growers will feel pleased that these storage apples will be purchased in part at least, for the school lunch program.

All Large Growers Should Join The Institute

Consider well the prospects for 1951. Will the crop be large, and will a more active program be desirable? Will the small sum of **50c for each acre** of bearing apple trees be too much for your contribution to this program. The $5.00 dues pay for the National Apple Institute program and the newsletter which is sent to all members several times each month.

Next August thousands of Apple Recipe Booklets should be distributed. Newspapers should carry stories and recipes about apples. This will require a full time publicity writer from August to November. There is an enormous amount of office work connected with this program. We should enploy someone to contact retail stores and work up a program of better merchandising. We must study new methods of displaying and selling. If the consumer package of several pounds in a special bag is what the consumer wants, we must adopt it or have the other fellow take our market.

Send Your Dues Now

Send your dues for 1951 now to Mr. Arnold Nieman, Treasurer, Route 2, Cedarburg. The dues are $5.00 plus 50c per acre of bearing orchard.

WHAT IS RED COLOR

By G. E. Mattus, Va. Agr. Expt. Station, In Virginia Fruit

What is the red color in apples? What makes it? What retards red color formation?

Red color in apples is due to the presence of anthocyanin pigment called idaein. Ultraviolet light from the sun shining on an apple, changes some of the sugar in the apple to the anthocyanin pigment.

Experiments have shown that partial cool weather, especially cool nights with warmer sunny days, increased the amount of red color in apples. Apples that were continuously kept at 70° to 75° F. develop little red color compared with apples that were kept at 45° to 55° for a period of time prior to harvest. Of course some apple varieties do not turn red although they may acquire a reddish blush. Apparently there is some internal factor or mechanism that is also needed besides sugar, sunlight, and some cool weather.

On the inside of a dense apple tree, lower sugar content of the fruit and lack of sunlight retards the apples coloring up. Too much nitrogen fertilizer also reduces red color.

Red color is often the growers main index for picking apples. However, an apple may be fairly red without being adequately mature for picking. To help protect our fresh apple markets, caution is urged against picking red sports too early. Apples harvested immaturely will never have good dessert qualities even though they may already have considerable red color.

CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE

New Product Looks Promising

Good news for the apple industry comes from the Frozen Apple Juice Concentrate Committee of the western states. A "special blend" of concentrate, requiring only the addition of three parts of water to restore it to its original flavor may soon be on the market.

After almost a year's work, the committee, working in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. has developed a process known as "essence stripping" which produces a very fine concentrate, indistinguishable from the uncondensed form. The main problem to be overcome at this point is to arrive at a blend which will contain 50 percent Delicious factor and the balance consisting of tart varieties like Jonathan, etc.

Although the juice is as yet only being sampled by consumers, the completion of its development will be a noteworthy contribution to the apple industry as well as the public.

THE VERSATILE APPLE

The story, which was sent to 46 food editors of Wisconsin daily papers together with mats for the picture on page 85 was as follows:

Can you think of any fruit—for eating out of hand, in salads, desserts or hot dishes—more versatile than the apple? The number of its uses is endless, and each is an appetizing way to good health.

Of course, the dessert course is the most likely place on the menu to find an apple dish.

But it's not the only place. For apples can be equally as good prepared in appetizers, salads, main dishes, vegetable casseroles, breads, beverages, relishes, and even in an after-dinner candy. Apples are a favorite standby of good cooks.

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

THE BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS MEETING

By E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, Sec'y.

A very interested group of about 65 berry and vegetable growers attended the annual get-to-gether meeting of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n. at Fond du Lac, November 15. The program was excellent and very educational.

Dr. R. H. Roberts led off with a talk on red raspberry pruning. To get the largest production, the canes should be pruned carefully. He will carry on further tests on this question and the best time for pruning.

F. A. Gilbert, who recently became Director of the Experimental Station at Sturgeon Bay, told us of small fruit growing in New Jersey where they prune back all canes to about 18 inches. He had interesting colored slides of New Jersey small fruits.

E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, reported on the pesticides now being advertised and used. There are about 18,000 brands now listed and some are fatal to the operator if not handled right. Be sure to know what you are using and follow the makers instructions.

At our noon luncheon, we were joined by members of the other sections of the Horticultural Society. This luncheon was planned for about 60, but proved to be so popular extra tables had to be set.

Those present heard a very clear description of what the Department of Horticulture of our University does. It was so good that the writer recommends that Prof O. B. Combs, chief of this department, write his talk for publication in our Horticulture magazine.

L. G. Holm told of the advantages and dangers of chemical weeding. W. H. Gabelman told of the increase in varieties of vegetable hybrids and future possibilities.

New insecticides are being created so fast that our investigators and testers cannot keep up with them. R. K. Chapman told of results obtained in the use of some of these new insecticides.



The Department of Agricultural Economics, has a demonstration trailer traveling around the state to show retailers how best to display fruits and vegetables for sale. Prof. John Kross related his experiences and said that in some cities the retailers appreciate the suggestions given while in others they do not come to see it.

Memberships in the Berry and Vegetable Growers Association is now 69. The labor put forth for our meetings and the information obtained in them merits a larger membership and attendance. If you think them worthwhile, just pass your enthusiasm on to other growers.

HOW TO PRUNE RED RASPBERRIES

In his talk on Red Raspberry Pruning, Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Department of Horticulture, U. W. made these recommendations. There are two types of operations. The first is to **cut out the old canes right after harvest and remove weaker young canes to give better light to the stronger, new canes.** This keeps the lower foliage from falling and gives better diameter and maturity to next year's fruiting canes.

The second type of pruning is **cutting back to give more vigor to fruiting branches, and size to the fruit.** Too heavy cutting reduces the crop, but increases berry size. The amount to cut back is largely dependent upon the quality of fruit desired. A good compromise is to cut off the tip of the cane to where it starts to taper. That is, cut back to where the cane is of full diameter. This means different heights for different canes and not equal heights from the ground.

If winter has killed the tops below the desired height, cut back below the injured portion.

GOOD VARIETIES OF PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbia is one of the best of the commercial purples. There are several outstanding new purple varieties on the market that are superior to Columbia and that should be planted in preference to it when plants are obtainable. Sodus and Marion are the pick of these new purples. While the purple raspberries are not very popular for eating raw, they are excellent for canning or for mixing with the red to give more acidity.

Columbia—Orig. J. T. Thompson, Oneida, N. Y., 1888. Introduced about 1894. The plants are vigorous, non-suckering, very productive, but none too hardy. The fruit is large, roundish conical, dark purplish-red, firm, moderately juicy, briskly sub-acid, and of good flavor and quality. The season is late.

Sodus (Dundee X Newburgh.—Orig. N. Y. State Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva, New York. The plants are non-suckering, productive, and very vigorous, but kill back badly during some winters. They resist mosaic much better than Columbia, but at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland Station, Ontario, they are very susceptible to blue stem. The fruit is very large, medium purple, firm, of sprightly flavor, and good quality. Because of its productiveness, large fruit, and apparent resistance to mosaic, Sodus is worthy of trial.

Marion (Bristol X Geneva No. 2585 (red raspberry seedling).—Orig. N. Y. State Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva, N. Y., and introduced in 1937. The plants are vigorous, non-suckering and productive. Marion, like Sodus, kills back considerably during some winters. It appears to be fairly free of mosaic, but at the Vineland Station is susceptible to blue stem. The fruit is very large, purple, firm, quite juicy, tart and of good quality. It ripens about a week later than Sodus and should be tested.—From Circular 183, Raspberries and Blackberries, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Canada.

VEGETABLE NOTES

FLOWERING AND SEED PRODUCTION of such vegetables as cabbage, beets, onions and celery can be induced by exposing plants to temperatures of from 40° to 50° F. for about 40 days. In seasons when such temperatures prevail, or in countries where they often occur, "bolting" results and the vegetables become anuals instead of biennials.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR VEGETABLE GROWERS. In England, the Socialist government is trying to set up a marketing plan for vegetables. It includes insurance against losses during periods of overproduction, a marketing authority and public auction sales. An endowment of about $9,000,000 will be necessary to finance the scheme. The Farmers Union of England is opposing it.

From Florida comes the news item that about 50 million containers will be needed to transport this coming year's crop of vegetables and crops other than citrus fruits. The farm labor supply is expected to be short.

NEW BOOK — VEGETABLE GROWING. By James E. Knott, Chief Trucks Crop Division, University of Calif., Davis, Calif. has issued a new edition (Len and Febiger, $4.00). It's an excellent text book on vegetable growing. New topics are Hormones, Irrigation Principles and Weed Control.

IF YOU GROW POTATOES you may be surprised to learn that studies in Maine show that a 400 bushel per acre crop will take from the soil more than 120 lbs. of nitrogen, 25 lbs. of phosphoric acid and over 200 lbs. of potash. In addition, fair amounts of such minor elements as calcium, magnesium and sulphur are used by the plant. Note the large amount of potash taken from the soil. That's why potato growers use fertilizers high in that element.

EARLY FROST is the name of a new spray put out by the Shell Oil Co. that will defoliate soy beans and make them easier to harvest. It is applied at the rate of two gallons per acre.



SWEET CORN WILL REMAIN SUCCULENT for almost a week after harvest if it's packaged and refrigerated when picked. It should be pre-packaged in cellophane, over wrapped trays or bags and then refrigerated. Information may be obtained from Sylvania Division, American Viscose Corporation, New York City, N. Y.

TREATMENT FOR GROWING LIMAS

One of the difficulties in growing lima beans has been to get the plants above ground. Soil rot and damage by maggots have been two serious obstacles. W. L. Howe of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, staged a demonstration pointing to the usefulness of a combination of **arasan** and **chlordane** at the recent New York Vegetable Field Day. With this combination treatment, 145 plants emerged, 12 showed maggot injury, and 6 were bald-heads or snake-heads. With arasan only, the figures were 76, 43, and 27 respectively, while untreated showed a come-up of only 47 with 27 maggot injuries and 15 bald-heads. From Market Growers Journal.

The mangel appears to be one of the oldest of cultivated crops and can be traced back to 2000 B. C. An old plate found in an old Egyptian tomb plate represents a laborer placing a large root or mangel on a table as a sacrifice.—Capper's Farmer.

FEWER BORERS FOUND, BUT THEY'RE BIGGER, STATE SURVEY SHOWS.

Wisconsin went into the winter season with a much smaller corn borer population than a year ago, a survey by the State Department of Agriculture shows.

But there's a catch in it, says E. L. Chambers, the department's entomologist. Most of the borers this fall are large, mature larvae which are likely to show a higher rate of survival in the spring. Last year there were many immature borers which were killed by the cold weather.

EARLY SWEET CORN

The most sensational thing we had in our personal garden this season has been Miniature Sweet Corn. This variety was developed from a cross between Golden Midget and a derivative of Golden Gem. The ears are considerably longer than Midget; the cob is small; the season is early and the quality is something no ordinary adjective can adequately describe. Guests at a corn roast dug deep in the boiler for ears of Miniature after the first round. After all, what better recommendation could one want. The seed came from the Crookham Seed Company, Caldwell, Idaho.

By Harry Graves in North and South Dakota Horticulture.

HIGH POTATO YIELDS IN WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin potato crop this year averaged the highest yield in the State's history and was grown on the smallest acreage since 1873.

Due to favorable weather conditions—plenty of rain, the quality was excellent this year and so Wisconsin potatoes were in good demand.

One of the large growers of potatoes made the remark at the Annual Potato Show in Madison, November 24-26, that improved cultural practices have eliminated small and large crop years—irrigation and fertilizers now make it possible to grow good crops every year. New varieties have improved quality.

1st Grade Boy—"How did you like that movie?"

2nd Grade Boy—"It was okey. I shut my eyes during the kissing scene and made believe he's choking her."

What Is Gardening?

By Dr. H. B. Tukey, Michigan State College

Gardening began 20,000 years ago when man first used cultivated plants for food. Many of these plants remained in culture as a matter of sentiment or because they had become associated with religious ceremonies. Others had medicinal properties. Perfume, too, had its value, as a substitute for soap and water in times when baths were less frequent. The sweet-smeared orris root was used as a dusting powder. Rose petals, lilac, lily of the valley—how many of the fragrances we value have come from flowers.

The garden and flowers from the garden began entry into the home when the early Egyptians painted scenes on walls and floors. The cooler winters of Persia brought these scenes indoors woven into rugs and wall tapestries. The Romans put them on wall paper. The Japanese and Chinese dwarf trees and potted plants are but attempts at copying extensive royal gardens in minature. The garden in a fishbowl is a direct lineal descendant of Chinese gardens which Marco Polo saw.

Some needs to chronicle more completely the importance of horticulture,, flowers and gardens to modern society. The Chinese willow pattern involving peach trees, willows and garden, is only one of many familiar horticultural designs on dinnerware and dinner service. Rugs, tapestries, wall paper, mural paintings, furniture, Corinthian columns, iron work, pottery, jewelry—all have some touch of horticulture. In music we find Taschaikowsky's 'Waltz of the Flowers": one of the most beautiful passages in literature is, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory. was not arrayed like one of these."

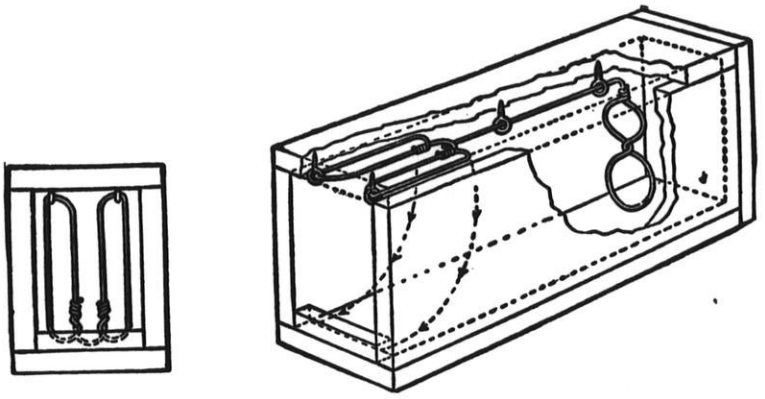
In triumph we give the laurel wreath, or in modern usage "orchids." In sorrow, we give the funeral wreath and the floral tribute. In affection we offer flowers. "Rob the race of the art suggestions that it has had from plants and you rob it of its architecture and its decorations."

And if you will analyze, you will see that horticulture is associated mostly with the senses of sight, smell, taste, and touch—seldom with sound. It is entwined with the tender, with affection, with pleasure, with harmony, with refinement, with lovely form, pleasing flavors, colors, and aromas, and with beauty. It is touched by ease, luxury, home and children. Conflict, bustle, clash of personalities, noise, and confusion have no place in horticultural terminology.

On the social side, horticulture and gardening are the safety valve of society. Better than standing armies and regimented recreation is the outlet of flowers and the garden. One may garden as little and as inexpensively as he likes, or as much and as extravagantly as he likes. With the drift to the cities, the country is found in the backyard garden and is carried indoors in house plants and window boxes. Plants and gardens anchor society. A geranium growing in the yard signals a home of warmth, permanence, and hospitality. This is the field in which horticulturists could well afford to spend more of their time, energy, and resources. This is the field in which you are engaged. It is more than business, science and art. It is a contribution to society and living, and we should be proud to be a part of it.

In the past we have been inclined to gather as small groups of specialists, with specialized interests—the dahlia growers in one corner, the rose lovers in another, the seedsmen in another, the scientists in another and so on and on. And I think that what many in this field of horticulture feel is a need for all of the groups on this broad green carpet to look up for a moment and recognize each other and feel themselves as integral parts of the great giant. We should like to invite all those who are interested in horticulture to sit down with us in a great family group and work together for the common good.

From—Keynote Address to The American Horticultural Council at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. October 25, 1948. In—United Horticulture June '49.



A RABBIT TRAP MAY SAVE PLANTS

Rabbits love buds and tender bark—in fact they may find it necessary to eat branches and bark of shrubs and trees to keep from starving when the ground is covered with a deep layer of snow—especially if a crust forms over it. When rabbits get real hungry, repellents are of little value, so trap them.

The trap shown in the picture is 21" long, 6" high and 4" wide (inside measurements). It is closed in the rear, has wire door in front. The wire door is kept open by wire trigger rod shown. As rabbit enters, it presses against the loop and moves the trigger rod backward, which releases the wire door.

The materials needed to make a trap are: Four boards 1 by 6, 21 inches long, for top, bottom, and sides; a piece 1 by 6, 8 inches long, for the back; a small cleat for the door stop; a 28½ inch length of fairly stiff wire for the door; 22 inches of wire for the trigger; 4 small staples for hanging the door and trigger; and nails.

A Happy New Year To You And Yours

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Year 1950 Proved To Be A Very Active One in Horticultural Circles

In his Annual Report for the year, 1950, presented at the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in Fond du Lac, November 15, H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary reported these activities.

During the year, spoke at 42 Garden Club meetings throughout the state. Helped promote an African Violet Show and meeting at Eau Claire and at Oshkosh and a state-wide meeting of Garden Clubs at Fond du Lac. Each year the Secretary has prepared a set of colored lantern slides on a new subject in gardening for discussion with affiliated clubs.

Fruit Growers. The Secretary spoke at 13 meetings of fruit growers during the year, visited a number of orchardists taking pictures of orchard practices for publication in the magazine. Supervised the promotional work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Planned new apple recipe bulletin and newspaper publicity.

The Gladiolus Society. Spoke at several meetings of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society or its chapters, and prepared a set of colored lantern slides of about 60 slides at the Midwest Show held at Madison, for use by Gladiolus growers.

Beekeepers. The Wisconsin Beekeeps Association is affiliated with the Society and the Secretary arranged their Annual State Convention, two State summer conventions, and six meetings of districts of the State Association. He also spoke at several meetings of County Associations—a total of 16 meetings during the year.

The Wisconsin Berry & Vegetable Growers Association. A spring meeting of the association was held at Appleton which the Secretary helped to arrange. A summer meeting and picnic was held at Oshkosh, with an excellent program. He also helped to arrange the Annual Convention of the organization held with the Convention of the Society in Fond du Lac on November 15.

Radio. Regular monthly radio



broadcasting on garden questions have been presented over Radio Station WHA—Homemakers Hour. Several broadcasts were given over Milwaukee Journal Television. A total of 17 Radio broadcasts on Horticultural subjects were presented.

The Secretary predicted an increasing interest in Horticulture throughout the State and increasing memberships and demand for the Society's services. The magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture fills a real need and much effort is being expended on making it interesting and valuable to the members. During the past year, some issues have contained as many as 20 pictures illustrating Horticultural subjects. This entails a large amount of work and considerable expense. A section of the magazine is devoted to the work of each state-wide affiliated group.

The Secretary remarked that he has now completed 23 years as Secretary of the Society, has found the work most interesting, and has enjoyed the friendships and the contacts made with hundreds of Horticulturists throughout the State.

WILBUR SISSON

Wilbur A. Sisson of Rosendale, for many years Wisconsin's leading Peony grower, passed away on November 16th in a Fond du Lac hospital, at the age of 81. For many years, Mr. Sisson was a leader in the flower gardening world not only in this state, but known throughout the nation for his fine peonies. Several years ago, he began to grow gladiolus and was one of the first Presidents of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Later he discontinued growing these flowers and devoted all his time to peonies.

In late years he turned over the active management of his peony gardens to J. H. Phillips of Rosendale.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBIT

An excellent display of various baked goods made with apples was shown by members of the Women's Auxiliary. They were capably judged and comments on them were made by Mrs. Lillian Moehrke, Home Economist, Wisconsin Power and Light Co. The dishes were served at the tea (in this case coffee) and attracted more than 100, many men partaking because they wished to sample some of the apple cookery by Mr. Carson Gulley.

The Winners

APPLE PIE: **Very good,** Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

APPLE SAUCE SPICE CAKE: **Excellent,** Mrs. H. L. Stringer, Milton; **Very good,** Miss Anna Phillipson, Oshkosh, and Mrs. A. **Laabs,** Oshkosh; **Good,** Mrs. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, and Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein.

SPICED APPLE SAUCE COOKIES: **Excellent,** Mrs. William Burdick, Milton; **Very good,** Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee; **Good,** Mrs. J. E. Paulson, Valders and Miss Anna Phillipson, Oshkosh.

APPLET—AN APPLE CANDY: **Excellent,** Miss Bessie Pease, Oshkosh; **Very good,** Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

APPLE BARS: **Excellent,** Mrs. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; **Very good,** Mrs. W. R. Adams, Oshkosh, and Miss Agnes Phillipson, Oshkosh; **Good,** Mrs. J. E. Paulson, Valders.

APPLE STREUSEL: **Excellent,** Mrs. John Kurz, Racine.

OUR COVER PICTURE

The window garden of African Violets on our cover this month, was loaned us by courtesy of the African Violet magazine. Alma Wright of 4039 McCalla Avenue, Knoxville 15, Tennessee is the Editor. The title listed in the magazine is "Helen Jack's Window Garden." Photograph by Robin. The magazine is published quarterly by the African Violet Society. Dues are $3.00 per year including the magazine. Membership in the Society is growing rapidly.

Wisconsin Nurserymen Hold 34th Annual Convention

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association held its Annual Convention in Milwaukee on December 6-7. Attendance and program were excellent. The officers were re-elected for 1951. They are: L. L. Kumlien, Janesville, President; Howard Anderson, Wisconsin Rapids, Vice President; Thomas S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, Secretary-Treasurer.

Two new directors were elected: Mr. J. C. Gartman, Fond du Lac, and Warren Brown of Hartland.

Mr. H. E. Halliday stated that as new controls are developed and we think we are gaining on our fight against pests, new pests develop just as fast. An illustration is what happened in the case of wheat stem rust. Resistant varieties have been developed, but last year a new strain of the rust appeared which caused millions of dollars in loss of wheat in western states, and not a single wheat variety is resistant to this new strain.

One speaker remarked that Dr. Einstein said that the weapons in the 4th World War will be rocks and clubs.

The Planting Sold the House

Mr. H. Bendinger of the Milwaukee Journal advertising department said that when he sold his house it was the apple tree and the landscaping that was featured in the advertising and which sold the house. Planting adds to the value of a property. Nurserymen must not only promote their product but must cultivate people to get repeat customers. A good nurseryman will develop his business slowly and over a long period. Nurserymen sell beauty and an investment. Over 86% of our people live in single houses or duplexes and need landscaping. This is a very high percentage for Wisconsin—much higher than in many other sections.

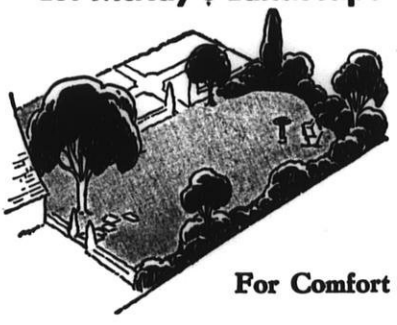
Other Speakers

Other speakers on the program were Dr. Alfred Haake, Mayor of Park Ridge, Ill. on "What's Ahead for Business"; Herbert Kimmel, Janesville, on "How to Live With Yourself"; Phil Smith, with the State Dept. of Entomology, on "Plant Diseases Threatening Wisconsin Shade Trees". "Oak Wilt" was described by Prof. James E. Kuntz, Division of Forest Pathology, U. W. Prof. G. W. Longenecker, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W., gave an illustrated talk on "The Use of Plans in Selling the Job."



It's Not a Home Until It's Planted...

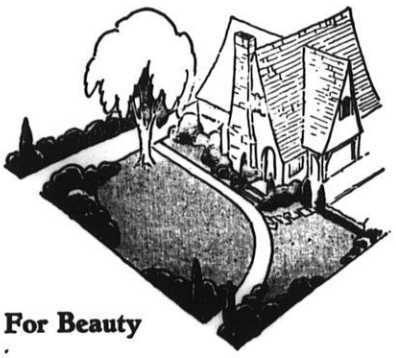
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Paul Ravet, Marinette
Leland Shaw, Milton

A BIT OF HISTORY

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society has Shown Great Accomplishments

In looking through past issues of Wisconsin Horticulture and studying the history of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, one is impressed by its accomplishments, its steadiness of growth, and the success of its many flower shows. The Society was organized in 1929. In the September, **1930** issue of this magazine, we find a report which states, "The first Annual Gladiolus Show staged by the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, in the Loraine Hotel, Madison, August 15-17, brought out flowers of wonderful quality." Officers at that time were: Robert C. Leitsch, Columbus, President; W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, Vice President; George Morris, Madison, Secretary; Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie, Treasurer. Mr. Miller showed four large tables of different varieties."

In 1931

In September, 1931, we read, **"The 2nd Annual Show** of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was a great success —there were almost **1,500 different exhibits and 700 different entries**— the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, proved an ideal place. The large ballroom and halls adjoining were filled to overflowing." The Badger Dahlia Gardens of Hartford exhibited 225 different varieties. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie, 200 varieties."

"W. A. Sisson was elected President, and at this time the Society affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society electing H. J. Rahmlow, Corresponding Secretary which office he held for 16 years." He also acted as show manager for most of the shows held during that time.

1932, the 3rd Annual Show was held at Kohler, with 6,650 spikes exhibited. There were 26 beautiful dinner tables and 18 shadow boxes. Rev. F. W. Heberlein, of Endeavor exhibited 300 varieties with over 1,000 spikes. Walter Miller had 250 varieties, 5 large baskets. F. H. Thomas, of Lodi was elected President (he passed away on September 9, 1932.)

At The World Fair

1933, Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh was elected President. Show was held at Fort Atkinson. There were 2,000 entries and 7,400 spikes.

On September 2-4, 1933, Wisconsin Gladiolus growers staged an outstanding exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. H. J. Rahmlow, supervised the arrangements and exhibitors from Fond du Lac, Endeavor, Hartford, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Rosendale, Spring Green, Stoughton and Sun Prairie staged displays each of which received a Certificate of Award from the Century of Progress. Each group exhibited from 15 to 25 baskets. Perfection of bloom classes covered tables throughout the building and about 5000 blooms were shown (It cost the Society only $65.00).

1934, W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac was elected President and the 5th Annual Show was held in Hartford in the auditorium and gymnasium which were filled to capacity. There were 12 tables of 20 varieties each, 20 shadow boxes and 8 dinner tables. Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc won the Silver Medal of the American Gladiolus Society as the largest winner. Ristow's seedling, Heritage, was the Champion Spike of the Show.

A Large Show

1935, W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac was reelected President. The show was in the University Field House, Madison, August 17-18. The report says that "100—12ft. tables were filled with beautiful flowers" It was one of the first years of Gladiolus thrips, but growers "brought everything they had." Picardy again topped the list in beauty and number of blooms exhibited. A. S. Haugen, Stoughton, and Chester Harrison, Waldo were point winners. Walter Miller exhibited 300 varieties.

1936, Walter Krueger of Oconomowoc was elected President. The Show was held in the Kenosha Y.M.C.A. In addition to spike classes, these shows featured a class of "20 varieties and artistic arrangements," and another "25 varieties of gladiolus." There were also 20 shadow boxes and dinner table classes.

1937, B. A. Robinson, Kenosha was elected President. Otto Kapschitzke of Sheboygan was Secretary-Treasurer for a number of years during this period.

The Show was held in the Eagles Club in Oshkosh. Walter Krueger, E. A. Lins and Clarence Kunde were highest point winners.

1938, Mr. B. A. Robinson, Kenosha was again President. The Show was held in the large Eagles Hall at Sheboygan, which was filled to capacity." Mr. Otto Hagedorn was Show Manager that year. It was "probably the best quality show the Society has ever put on." Chester Harrison, Waldo was the largest point winner and there were a number of large commercial exhibits. Dr. George Scheer exhibited many seedlings.

1939, Chester Harrison, Waldo was elected President. The 10th Annual Show was held in Ripon College Gymnasium and was very attractive with 1,800 entries and was "one of the prettiest shows ever held." Picardy was the winning variety and the 1939 introduction was Su Ellen by Frank Thomas, Kenosha. 100 new seedlings were shown. Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc, had the Grand Champion seedling on No. 226, and

Dr. George Scheer, the best decorative seedling.

1940, Chester Harrison, Waldo was reelected President. The 11th Annual Show was held in Columbus High School, August 10-11. "A substantial profit was made." Dr. George Scheer won the American Home Achievement Medal on a seedling and the best exhibition spike was Peggy Lou, by Ed Lins, Spring Green. The most beautiful spike was Beacon exhibited by David Puerner, Milwaukee. Point winner was Martin Steinpreis, Sheboygan.

1941, A. F. Haugen of Stoughton was elected President. The 12th Annual Show was held in Manitowoc. "A vast number of fine blooms filled the large Armory." The Grand Champion spike was Marseillaise shown by G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc, originated by Dr. Scheer. In this year, a number of Wisconsin growers exhibited at the Garfield Park Chicago Gladiolus Show. There were 21,000 who saw 4,800 exhibits and 25,000 blooms.

1942, A . F. Haugen was reelected President. The Show was sponsored by the Gardeners and Foreman's Association. It was held in the Horticultural Bldg. in Lake Geneva which is well equipped for holding flower shows. Notes about the show read, "Illinois growers almost took all the high honors, with L. E. May, Chicago the point winner, and A. F. Haugen, second. C. D. Fortnam of Tyler Hill, Pa., made a fine air shipment. Miss Olive Longland, President of the local Garden Club, lead the Lake Geneva club members in making many fine arrangements. New varieties mentioned were: Greta Garbo, Rosa Lima, Vulcan, Crinkle Cream, and Golden State.

1943, Harold Janes, Whitewater was President. The 14th Annual Show was held in the Armory in Sheboygan, August 21-22. Three thousand spikes by 75 exhibitors from four states were shown. Leading Lady was the most interesting variety. Fred Hagedorn and Walter Axel of Sheboygan were Show Managers.

Bulb auctions began in 1942 and 1943 and were successful in replenishing the Society treasury.

1944, Leland Shaw, Milton was elected President, and the Annual Show was held at the Wisconsin State Fair. The three commercial exhibitors were Dr. F. X. Graff, Freeport, Illinois; Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc; and Harold Janes, Whitewater. The variety receiving the most ribbons was Burma, and the best spike or Average-size florets was Milford. Theodore Woods and Walter Krueger were the leading seedling exhibitors.

In **1944,** the first Annual Seedling and New Introduction Show was staged by the Society in Walter Miller's Gardens in Sun Prairie. This became an annual event and continued until Walter Miller passed away.

1945, Leland Shaw continued as President and the State Show was held jointly with the Sheboygan Chapter Show at Kohler and "exceeded expectations of its most optimistic supporters." L. E. Wightman of Plymouth was the highest point winner, E. A. Lins, Spring Green was second, and Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth, third. Mrs. George Scheer of Sheboygan won the trophy for number of points in Artistic Arrangements Classes. The Madison Gladiolus Show held its 4th Annual Show in the First National Bank, Madison and clocked 15,550 visitors.

(Continued on page 94)

REPORT OF MARATHON COUNTY GLAD MEETING

The Marathon County Gladiolus Society elected these officers at its Nov. 9 meeting: Mark Splaine, Wausau, President; Gordon Melang, Wausau, Vice President; Mrs. Lloyd Prahl, Wausau, Secretary, and Mr. Albert Scholtz, Wausau, Treasurer.

New directors to serve three years: Ed Howland, Rothschilds and Mrs. Ed Kramer.

Colored slides of the State Gladiolus Show at Madison in August, furnished by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, were enjoyed as were those of the Kraft Gardens near Elcho and local gardens taken by Archie Spatz, Carl Janke and Mrs. Kramer.

Of special interest was a display of oil colored photographs of gladiolus made by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shawl.

Six new members were introduced and lunch served. The next meeting will be held Jan. 11. The program will be on the culture of glads and preparing spikes for show transportation. By Mrs. E. Kramer.

SEND DUES TO NEW GLADIOLUS SOCIETY TREASURER

At the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society in early November, Mrs. Leonard Wightman, Route 3, Plymouth, Wis., was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. F. M. Bayer who resigned due to his inability to continue the work. Mr. Bayer deserves a great deal of credit for his contribution to the Society during the years that he has been Treasurer.

From now on, all dues should be sent to Mrs. Wightman. See your November Wisconsin Horticulture, page 64, for the exact dues in the various affiliated organizations. Dues for the Gladiolus Society and State Horticultural Society are $1.25 per year.

ARRANGEMENT AWARDS

Report of Arrangement Sections, 1950 Central International Gladiolus Show, Adeline Lyster, Show Manager.

Section A. 'Party Glad Days,' 14 exhibits, Mrs. T. F. Wisniewski, Madison, first.

Section B. 'Colorful Glad Days,' 59 exhibits, Miss Fay Wisniewski, First, (10 points); Mrs. T. F. Wisniewski, Second, (9 points); Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Madison, Third, (8 points).

Section C. 'Ingenious Glad Days' 33 exhibits. Poynette Garden Club, First; Laura Lane, Madison, Second.

Section D. 'My Glad Days,' 37 Exhibits, Mrs. Coyt Farwell, Madison, First (12 points); Mrs. Alan Nelson, Madison, Second (11 points).

There were 143 competitive exhibits in the above classes. There were also 76 non-competitive exhibits, making a total of 219 entries in the arrangement classes.

Winner of the Tri-color: Fay Wisniewski, Madison.

Winner of Adeline Lyster Trophy: Mrs. C. A. Sakrison, Middleton.

One of the outstanding sections was the court of honor arangement, by Mrs. Oscar Rennebohm, flanked by arrangements by each of 8 Garden Clubs in the city—all complementary. Another was the 12 table section, each representing one month of the year, also complementary by 12 Madison women.

1946, Mr. Archie Spatz, Wausau was elected President. The State Gladiolus Show was again held at the State Fair. There were about 700 blooms and the best 1946 Introduction was Spic & Span exhibited by F. M. Bayer, Milwaukee. The best Recent Introduction Seedling was Miss Wisconsin by Walter Krueger. In this year, the Marathon County Chapter held an excellent show at Wausau with 859 entries and over 18,000 spikes. About 5,000 people attended the show and 500 danced at the Gladiolus Ball. At this show, Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth, was the highest point winner with Archie Spatz, second.

The Twin Cities Gladiolus Society held its second regional show at Marinette with 1,000 spikes on exhibit and 4,000 visitors.

1947, Dave Puerner of Milwaukee was elected President and the 18th Annual Gladiolus Show was held at the Marinette Armory with 2,000 entries—one of the largest in many years. Paul Ravet and Arnold Sartorius were Show Managers. Dr. L. C. Dietsch was highest point winner with 181 points. The Grand Champion spike was Miss Wisconsin by A. E. Piepkorn. Champion Seedling was Connie G., by Ted Woods, Madison.

At the Annual Meeting, plans were made for the society to act as host to the New England Gladiolus Society's annual meeting at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, February 20-22, 1948. This turned out to be a very successful event.

You will all remember more recent events—in 1948 to 1950.

DIMITE FOR CONTROL OF MITES ON AFRICAN VIOLETS

Mites on African Violets can be controlled with "Dimite," according to a report by Dr. E. S. McDonough, Marquette University in his talk before the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Convention in November. He gave the following report.

African Violet plants infested with mites were sprayed with a ¼, ½ and full strength solution of Dimite, the full strength being 1 teaspoonful to ½ gallon of water. The plants were sprayed at intervals of two weeks and then a month was permitted to elapse before spraying again. Infested, unsprayed plants were practically dead, but those sprayed with ¼, ½, and full concentration were very much alive. On those sprayed with a full concentration there was some injury, the flowers being discolored and the leaves crinkled. Those sprayed with ¼ and ½ solution were in salable condition, although the ½ solution caused some spotting of the flowers.

Dimite is now on the market and so should be tried by African Violet growers. However the full strength, as stated on the label by the manufacturers should not be used as it will injure the plant. It is handled very much like nicotine.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY ANNOUNCES HIGH AWARDS

City of York, the new white large-flowered climber was awarded the National Gold Medal of the American Rose Society at its Convention in Washington, D. C. This is the highest award for a rose in the United States and the recognition of **City of York** was based on its universally fine performance in each of the 15 Districts of the American Rose Society during the past five years. The rose was originated by Mathias Tantau, Germany but was introduced in this country by the Conard-Pyle Company. The last rose to win the National Gold Medal was **Peace** also introduced by the same firm.

The new **coral-peach rose, Fashion,** was awarded the David Fuerstenberg Prize of $100 "as the best new rose of American origin suitable to the American climate." The outstanding quality of this variety is its color which is new in the rose world. It is also being enthusiastically acclaimed by amateur rose growers for its vigorous growth and freedom from diseases. The rose is the creation of E. S. Boerner, Director of Research of the Jackson & Perkins Company. Other roses that have won this award in recent years are the large flowering climber, Doubloons; the cerise-red hybrid tea, Charlotte Armstrong; and the salmon-pink named for the famous radio personality, Mary Margaret McBride.

SOME STATE FLOWERS

These are the state flowers of some of our Midwestern states. Illinois—the native violet; Indiana—Tuliptree and carnation; Iowa—wild rose; Kansas — sunflower; Michigan — apple blossom; Minnesota — Moccasin-flower; Montana — bitter-root; Nebraska—goldenrod; Wisconsin—violet.

SAINTPAULIAS

(Commercial Culture)

The popularity of saintpaulias has continued for so long that the term fad hardly applies anymore. If anything, enthusiasm for these plants continues to increase. They are comparatively easy and inexpensive to grow.

The cuttings can be taken at any time. They can be rooted either in sand or in 2¼—inch pots. The latter method is more economical, as it eliminates one potting. Use the regular potting mixture even for rooting.

All soil, pots and even the benches on which the saintpaulias are placed should be steam sterilized primarily as a precaution against mites. In addition, sodium selenate can be used on mature plants after they have become established in the pots and are making satisfactory root growth. This material is used at the rate of one ounce to thirty gallons of water. The plants should be watered with it, but any that gets on the leaves should be washed off.

High humidity and a 65-degree temperature are recommended. **From the Florist Review.**

PERENNIALS

15 Acres - Hardy varieties
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Garden Club News

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB STUDIES ARRANGEMENTS

By Martha Getzlaff Koch

At a special meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club in November, Mrs. Victor Schmitt, who teaches interior decorating, demonstrated what could be done with the dried remains of what had been a beautiful garden or country-side. Truth is, the beauty is still there, but in different color and form.

First, she said: "an artist never says 'don't do this, or never do that' because an artist has no rules." Individual personality should be expressed in every creation. Art has, however, certain underlying principles such as: color, texture, design, harmony, balance, and scale.

As to color, the eye is trained for beauty of color and combinations thereof. The texture may be fine, course, fuzzy, solid, angular, curved, or otherwise.

The design may be oval, round, fan-shaped, crescent-shaped, triangular, or the "S" shape, also called Hobart curve.

In harmony, one must consider material, color, and room in which it is to be placed.

Balance is achieved in either formal, or symmetrical design, or, informal. or unsymmetrical.

Scale is the proper relation of size of media,—flowers or dried pods, to vase or holder.

The formal design has, for example, a taller spike in the center and two shorter ones tapering on each side. The informal is not the same on both sides. The use of either depends upon the general decor of the room.

Mrs. Schmitt made an arrangement by combining curled dock, black-eyed susans, thistle, and a few others for the uprights, grading the height and increasing the density toward the base. The final touch was made by adding a few milk-weed pods around the base, covering the needle point holder and floral clay which held it in place. The result was a beautiful arrangement which brought hearty applause from the audience.



TO AFFILIATED GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS

Memberships in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society expire one year from the time they were sent in. Most of the garden club memberships expire in January and we allow until March 15 for the dues to be sent.

Pay your dues to your Garden Club secretary. If 10 or more members of a club join, the dues are 75 cents per year and that group is considered an affiliated club of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. If there are less than 10 members, they are considered individual members and the dues are $1.00 per year. Club secretary-treasurers have been sent membership blanks—or if not, will send some on request.

COMMENT ABOUT THE GARDEN CLUB MEETING

The Garden Club meeting, October 21st at Fond du Lac was the best Garden Club Convention I have ever attended. It was constructive and interesting from start to finish. Let's have more of them—one day, one meal, and one interest. By Mrs. W. N. Crawford, Pres. Home Garden Club, Berlin, Wis.

GARDEN CLUB OFFICER DIRECTORY IN OUR NEXT ISSUE—WE HOPE

In the February issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, we hope to publish a directory of Garden Club officers—providing the names of all officers for 1951 are sent to the office of the Society on time.

Cards requesting the names of this year's officers have been sent to all of last year's Secretaries.

DE FOREST GARDEN CLUB HOLDS CHRISTMAS LIGHTING CONTEST

A Christmas home lighting contest was sponsored by the De Forest Garden Club. Winners were announced on December 23rd. The contest included both business places and homes. The club and business men of the city donated prizes.

The club also held a Christmas party on December 16th. On the night of December 23rd, a community Christmas party for all children in the community was held. A large tree was decorated and a ride on bob sleighs pulled by tractors was given the children, who enjoyed the ride and sang songs.

BACKYARD SAFARI

On November 21, the Wauwatosa Garden Club was the guest of The Galecrest Garden Club of Milwaukee. The speaker was Mr. Murl Duesing of the Milwaukee Museum, and his topic was "Backyard Safari". The safari, or journey, was made by his family on their summer lake-home premises where plant and animal life were discovered, observed, and studied. The pictures were beautiful. By Mrs. Martha Getzlaff Koch.

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How To Use Figurines In Arrangements For January

By Elizabeth Stewart, West Allis

January may be a long, dreary, cold month. Outside of our windows the snow may be piled high, and as we look out across the white expanse it surely looks like a gardenless world. And yet, flower arrangers aren't easily discouraged. We are an optimistic lot. If fresh flowers are not available we will just arrange something else!

How to Use Figurines

A figurine or two on the shelf? Ah, a possibility! Figurines may be a challenge to all flower arrangers to practice the fundamental principles of design and have fun at the same time. All of us have heard the old saying, "Two's company, three's a crowd." Too often flowers and foliage are "company" and a figurine is a "crowd." If a figurine is to be used wisely, it must be made an integral part of a design. It should never be something that is added more or less as an after-thought. However, the temptation to use figurines as something "extra" is lessened when there is a scarcity of plant material. Figurines take on an added importance and we are apt to use them to create the mood or theme of a composition.

Most of us have enjoyed armchair flower arranging at one time or another. It's fun to sit back and cast an approving or critical eye on various pictures of flower arrangements. Whatever our opinon may be we usually keep our thoughts to ourselves. However, if there were a machine to record our thought as we looked at the arrangements illustrated here, it might reveal the following comments:

The figurine of the deer in Fig. 1 is rather large and light colored. Thus, other large forms were needed elsewhere in the arrangement to bridge the gap between the large, rather smooth form of the deer and the small forms of the rough textured materials. That is why the large, semi-smooth pieces of wood were used in back of the figurine. They also carry the light value of the deer up through the arrangement.

Fortunately, the deer figurine was not glazed and, therefore, could be combined harmoniously with rough textured materials.

In regards to the arrangement in Fig. 1, I would suggest that a rectangular light form or forms might be added to the left background above the back of the deer. This would repeat the horizontal line of the deer's back. More light and dark material could be brought down through the left side and to the lower edge of the arrangement for more weight and better balance. The arrangement



Figure 1. Due to size of Figurine of the deer, other large forms are needed in the arrangement. Picture needs more weight on left side and be moved to the left for better balance. Photo by Wis. Hort. Soc.

could have been moved to the left for better balance. The rather strong horizontal line of the deer's back is somewhat disturbing in a vertical arrangement. A less static placement, similar to the one in Fig. 2, would have created more harmony of line.

The arrangement in Fig. 2 has a much more interesting silhouette. The gnarled old branches give it a dynamic quality. Notice how they repeat the lines of the deer's antlers. The materials used in this composition are harmonious in form, size, line, texture and value. A light value on the left side of the deer would have helped to connect the light value of the deer to the light value of the stones on the outer edge of the arrangement. The left edge of the arrangement could have been extended a bit further with a few more stones.

Now that we have boldly spoken our 'piece' about various merits and faults of the arrangements, do we find ourselves out on a limb? Oh, well, good flower show judges surely must not believe in the motto, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Or do they?



Figure 2. This arrangement has an interesting silhouette. Branches repeat the lines of the deer's antlers. Photo by Lester J. Krebs, West Allis.

SUB-ZERO HYBRID TEA ROSES

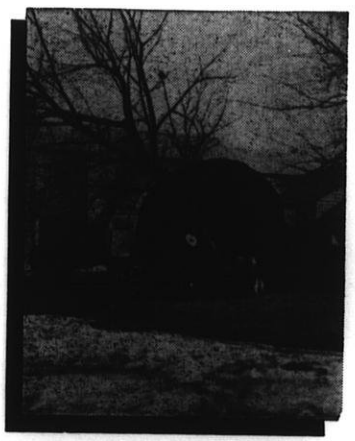
Roses which are somewhat hardier and more resistant to black spot than ordinary hybrid tea roses are of value for Wisconsin Horticulturists because they are more reliable. While many of us will wish to grow the All-America varieties in order to study them and see their beauty, nevertheless the hardier kinds will require less care and be sure to winter over with fair protection. The Brownell Sub-Zero Hybrid Teas have been proven desirable in Minnesota and in Wisconsin. Varieties which are especially good are: Anne Vanderbilt; Break O'Day; Cedric Adams; Curly Pink; Dick Wilcox; Dolly Darling; Early Morn; Lily Pons; Pink Princess; Queen O' The Lakes; Red Duchess; Stargold; V For Victory.

When some men discharge an obligation, you can hear the report for miles around.—Mark Twain.

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Lessons In Landscaping

By George Ziegler

Department of Horticulture
University of Wisconsin

In all three of these houses the use of **tall growing evergreens is predominant** and, I think, in all three of these houses the tall evergreens are poorly placed. In each instance they tend to emphasize one section of the house and more or less ignore the remainder.

Spruce Not Good Foundation Plants

House No. 1 has spruces planted on either side of the window of the right-hand wing. (Spruce, of course, never is a good foundation plant; it grows too large.) This planting places all its emphasis on the little gabled wing, but it is the doorway that should get it. A good heavy planting, not too tall, should be placed on either side of the entrance with probably a grouping of low flowers or flowering shrubs under the bay and other front window, using the taller plantings at the corners. These tall plantings could be either evergreen or deciduous shrubs. This house also needs a tree placed in back of it for background —something that can be seen from the front over the roofline. Trees for enframing the house, would help also, that is, a tree on each side toward the front.

The Use of Vines

House No. 2 has a little different problem. It has a very predominant entrance architecturally. This is softened nicely by the use of vines, but becomes too heavy due to the two very large evergreens on either side. Those tall evergreens should come out and be transplanted to the front corners of the house leaving the vines to take care of the entrance. The step is rather large and could be played down a bit by the use of a very low planting around the curve of the walk near the entrance. Andorra Juniper would work in very well for that. The tree in front seems well placed.

Crowded Planting

The foundation planting of **House No. 3** is too crowded. The tall evergreen at left of the bay could remain

(Cont. on Page 99 Col. 3)

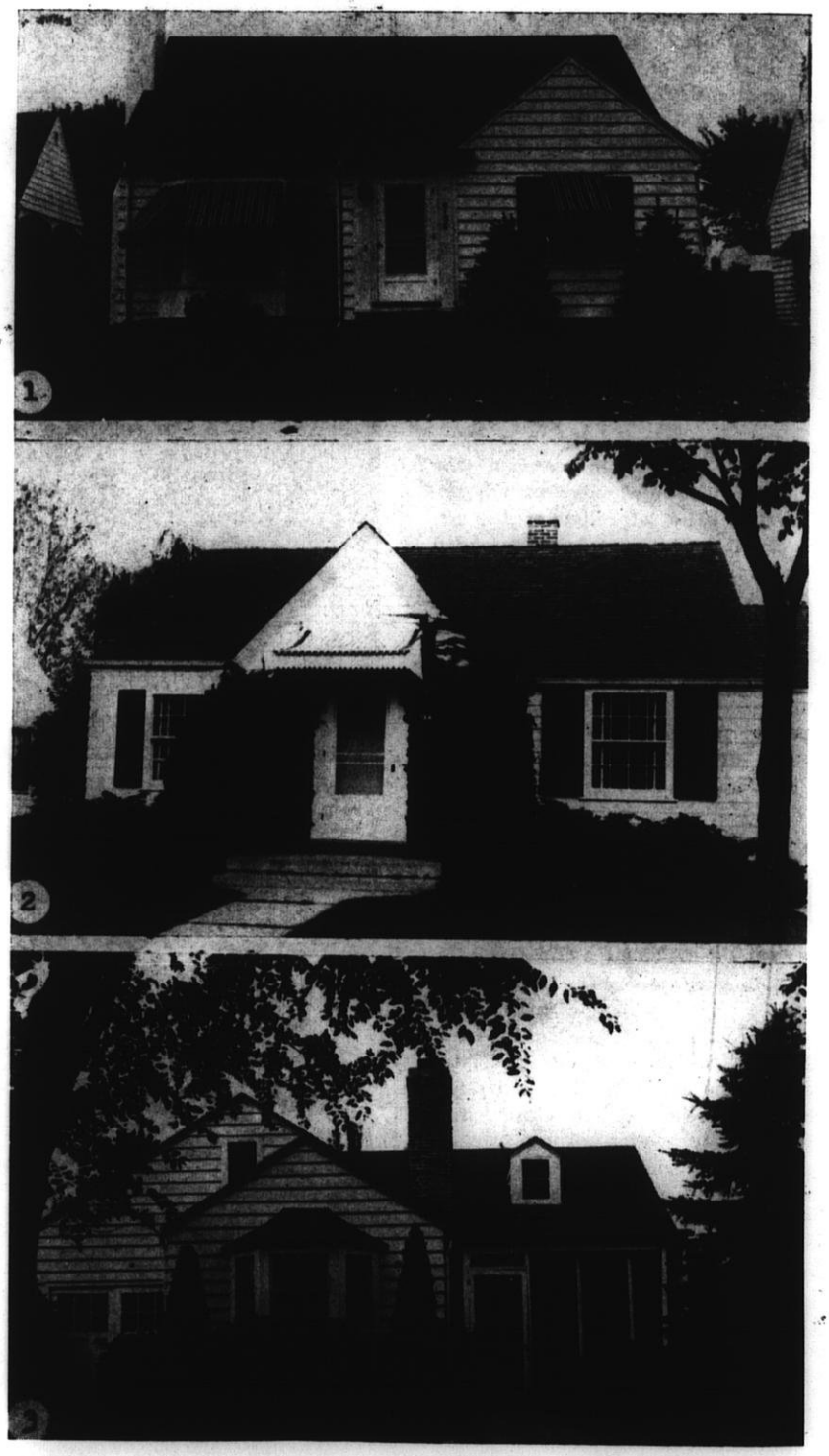


Figure 1. Spruce are never good foundation plants. There is over-emphasis on the little gabled wing, and the doorway should have more. Taller planting should be at the corners. Needs trees for background.

Figure 2. Entrance is softened by use of vines. Planting is too heavy due to large evergreens on each side. Tree in front is well placed.

Figure 3. Foundation planting is too crowded. A planting of low spreading evergreens or shrubs would be better.

The Amateur Gardener

Question: How can we keep **rabbits and mice** from injuring our shade and fruit trees?

Answer: Injury from rabbits is likely to be severe if snow covers the ground for a long period of time and forms a crust so that rabbits find it difficult to get food. Then they will eat the bark of shrubs and trees. Young and middle-aged trees may be protected by wrapping them in newspapers—use a whole newspaper, wrap it around the trunk and into the branches and tie with a piece of twine. The white paper will reflect the sun and help to prevent sun scald and rabbits will not chew through the paper. Aluminum foil of the kind used for freezer locker food storage is recommended in Minnesota. This will also protect young trees against mice if it is pushed down into the soil so they cannot burrow underneath it.

Mice are difficult to control. Poisoning in the fall is recommended. However, the snow may be packed and **tramped** tightly about the trunks of trees so that the mice cannot burrow underneath.

Question: Why does the **Golden Delicious apple shrivel** so easily? We have some varieties that do not shrivel in storage, but the Golden Delicious always does. Why do apples shrivel more than potatoes?

Answer: Some varieties of apples have a heavy waxy skin which resists evaporation, but the Golden Delicious has a very thin non-waxy skin and therefore dries out very quickly. It should be wrapped in the fall and placed either in air tight containers in our basements or in a storage room with high humidity. Fruit growers usually pour water on the floor of their apple storage rooms. Potatoes have a thick corky underskin which resists evaporation.

Question: Is there any evidence that feeding plants with commercial **fertilizer makes them susceptible** to attack from disease organisms and insects?

Answer: As yet we have no scientific proof that commercial fertilizers have this effect. We are inclined to think that insects will find the leaves of plants grown without



commercial fertilizer just as palatable as any other.

Question: GLAZE OR CLAY POTS. Are glazed pots better for house plants? I have heard it said that plants will do much better in them than in the ordinary clay pots.

Answer: In the usual home, the air is very dry and evaporation through ordinary clay pots is rapid. Therefore, the glazed pots may be better during the winter months. However, if clay pots are set in a saucer and watered from below, that trouble may be largely overcome. When plants are watered every day, the danger of the roots drying due to evaporation through the clay pot is also overcome. Water young plants whenever the soil appears dry, which is some cases may be every day, in other cases not quite so often.

Question: Is castor oil a good fertilizer?

Anwer: Castor oil is not a fertilizer. It so happens it doesn't do much harm, but does not do any good. Neither do some other things we often hear about, such as oysters. Better stick to a good grade of complete plant food.

Question: LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY AS A HOUSE PLANT. Will Lily-of-the-valley bloom if brought indoors as a house plant?

Answer: Yes. Some excellent kinds can now be obtained from florists. Let the roots freeze before cutting them, then crowd as many roots as possible into a pot. Sand may be used; soil is not necessary for forcing the flowers. **Place a pot or glass jar over them** to prevent evaporation and keep in a warm place for several weeks. Plants usually flower in about three or four weeks.

Question: FERNS. How should ferns be treated during the wintertime for best results.

Answer: Ferns do not like full sunshine and must be kept from cold drafts. The best soil is one derived from decayed sod or leaf mold. While they need an abundance of water, "wet feet" should be avoided. Syringe the plants often to keep them in best health.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS can still be planted and will give us beautiful blooms by late Feburary. It takes about six weeks from the time the bulbs are planted until they bloom. Set them in gravel, sand or crushed stone, and keep the water level less than half way up the bulbs.

WARM WATER FOR HOUSE PANTS. It will be beneficial for certain plants, according to tests at Ohio State University. However, the tests showed that 70° F. was warm enough and gave beneficial results with only a few plants—African Violets, Roses, Poinsettias, Gardenias and other more or less tropical plants. So don't use hot water or expect results from plants which do well in a cold climate.

LESSONS IN LANDSCAPING

(Continued from page 98)

as it serves somewhat to divide the living portion of the house from the garage wing. The large mugho under the bay should be removed. It is too big and leggy. A planting of Pfitzer Juniper, spreading yew, or low growing deciduous shrubs would be better. The tall evergreen by the front entrance should also come out as it serves only to cut the house in two and adds nothing as far as beauty is concerned. There is no need to balance up the planting on either side of the bay. The plantings along the porch seem good. The tall spruce in the foreground is badly placed as it crowds the entrance walk. It might have some merit in offering a screen between the porch and roadway. From the design angle it should be moved to the right about 12 feet.

One criticism for all of these houses would be the over-planting of evergreens, especially in houses 2 and 3. **Evergreens are rather stiff and static and need to be combined with the softening note of deciduous shrubs.**

Care Of House Plants

Your Questions Answered By G. E. Beck

Floricultural Extension Specialist
Department of Horticulture, U.W.

1. POINSETTIA PLANTS. I received a beautiful poinsettia plant as a Christmas gift. What care shall I give it to keep it blooming as long as possible? Would it be possible to keep it over and have it bloom again?

ANS: Place the poinsettia plant in a sunny location, pay special attention to its moisture requirements (under home conditions it may demand **two waterings per day,** by all means check its requirements twice a day) and keep the plant out of drafts. **Drafts** and **lack of moisture** are two of the more common causes of leaf drop. Warm water is best for watering poinsettias.

Yes, it is possible to have your plant bloom again next year. It needs 16 hours of darkness every night after early October to induce flowering. A night temperature of 58° to 60° F. during October is also helpful to flower initiation.

2. CARE OF CYCLAMEN. My cyclamen plants do not seem to do well after I receive them from the florist. The leaves begin to turn yellow and the blossoms drop off. How can I care for them so they will bloom longer?

ANS: Your plant may be the victim of **high temperatures** and a **poor moisture supply.** Cyclamens prefer **a cool temperature, good light,** and an **adequate moisture** supply (don't allow them to dry out).

3. FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR WINDOW GARDENS. We have a nice window with eastern exposure and would like to grow some foliage plants. What varieties would do well, and be ornamental?

ANS. There is a whole host of good foliage plants that will do well in an east window. Here are a few: **Araucaria excelsa,** Norfolk Island Pine; **Aspidistra lurida,** Cast Iron Plant, the variety **Variegata** is of more interest than the more common plain green type; **Begonia rex,** and many other begonias with interesting foliage; **Caladium bicolor,** Fancy Leaved Caladium, these cormous plants will be seasonal; **Cissus rhombifolia,** Grape Ivy;



Cissus antarctica, Kangaroo Vine; **Dieffenbachia picta,** Dumb Cane, there are several varieties of **picta** which are good and several other species are also excellent pot plants; **Dracaena Deremensis warnecki,** Warnecki Dracaena; **D. fragrans,** Fragrant Dracaena; **D. godseffiana,** Gold Dust Dracaena, and several others; Ferns, there are a number that do well and make attractive plants; **Ficus elastica,** India Rubber Tree; **F. Elastica doescheri,** is the varigated form of the India Rubber tree; **F. Lyrata,** Fiddle Leaf Fig; **Hedra helix,** English Ivy, many good varieties; **Pandanus veitchi,** Varigated Screwpine; **Senecio mikanioides,** German Ivy.

4. DIEFFENBACHIA DROPS LEAVES. We have several plants of dieffenbachia and often a lower leaf begins to turn yellow, fade and die. After we pick it off, another one does the same. However, new leaves keep coming from the tip although one plant only has about three good leaves left. What is the cause, and what can we do?

ANS: The difficulty may be due to any of several factors or combination thereof. These might include lack of an adequate uniform moisture supply, soil which is depleted in nutrients and organic matter, too cool temperatures, and insect or disease infestation. Give the plant sufficient moisture, repot it once a year, keep it in a warm location and out of drafts, feed it with fertilizer about every two months, give it a weekly bath to discourage insects and to keep the foliage clean. Giving the plant sufficient light, an eastern exposure or its equivalent, may also help to combat leaf drop although it is somewhat normal for a plant of this type to lose its bottom leaves slowly as it makes new growth.

5. WATERING PLANTS. I have been watering my house plants by adding water in the top of the pot, but some of my friends say it is better to place the pot in a shallow bowl and water from the bottom. Which is best?

ANS: If your plants have been doing well and it is more convenient for you to water plants from the top continue to do it that way. Sometimes we recommend watering from the bottom because it is easier to do a more thorough job that way especially if the plants have been allowed to dry out severely.

6. GLOXINIA. We have gloxinia that blossomed last May. Would like to know when to put them to rest and what to do to get them to blossom again.

ANS: I have seen gloxinias do well for 3 or 4 years without drying them off to give them a rest. Ordinarily, however, we recommend that after the plant has finished blooming, gradually withhold water until the plant has died down, then store it at 50 to 60° F. The plant should be repotted every two years, work into the soil ball, new soil which contains large amounts of well-rotted manure and leaf mold. Start the plant into growth this month or next by placing it in a warm location and adding moisture to it gradually. Overwatering before the root system is well developed encourages rot diseases.

PEOPLE who find prosperity just around the corner usually know which corner to turn.—Spooner Advocate.

THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK: Blessed is he who is too busy to worry by day and too sleepy to worry at night. —Mukwonago Chief.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

OFFICERS:

Henry Schaefer, Osseo, President
Wm. Judd, Stoughton, Vice-President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec'y.
Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Recording Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

Newton Boggs, Viroqua
Wm. E. Gross, Milwaukee
Wm. Judd, Stoughton
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Guy Sherman, Seymour

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE 72nd ANNUAL CONVENTION

The 1950 Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Ass'n at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, lacked somewhat the attendance at some of our big conventions held in past years. Mr. Gilbert Hipke, President of the State Horticulture Society speaking briefly at the Board of Managers meeting stated that this is a natural result of conditions and is the case with many organizations of this type. Beekeepers have become discouraged during the past few years of low prices and small crops. Many apiaries have been for sale. There isn't the enthusiasm for increased production that we have had. These conditions may change, but the officers must recognize the conditions and provide for them in the program, the location and the planning.

We have had some wonderful years —when we had six and seven hundred members in the State Association and our Annual Banquet drew more than 200 people. A dropping off from a high point is often inevitable but causes those in charge to worry, perhaps unnecessarily.

We predict times will change again, if we solve the problems of price cutting and keep the price of honey at a level where beekeepers can make a living. We must also proceed to plan ways and means of more economical production with less laborious methods.

The Program

We plan to publish papers by the various speakers giving highlights of their talks so we will comment only briefly on those points that seemed most important to the future of beekeeping.

Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, past President of the Ass'n. created a great deal of interest in discussing new uses for honey. While the





Fig. 1. Officers and exhibitors, Women's Auxiliary, discuss with the judge, some of the excellent honey cookery which was later served at the tea. From left: Mrs. Harriet Grace, Madison, Amer. Honey Inst.; Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo; Mrs. Joe Mills, Ripon; Mrs. Harold Knight, Dalton; Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville; Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam, with Judge, Mrs. Charlotte Busslaff, Fond du Lac.

Fig. 2. Officers Wisconsin Beekeepers Association examine some of the very fine honey exhibited at the Annual Convention in Fond du Lac. From left: Henry Schaefer, Osseo, Pres.; Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Menomonee Falls, Rec. Sec. Treas.; William Judd, Stoughton, Vice Pres.; H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec.

government is giving aid to those who use honey in new products, not many in the United States have taken advantage of it. Mr. Diehnelt has produced honey-apricot marmalade which illustrates a new use.

Price Support

Price support, discussed by our new President, Henry Schaefer, Osseo may become a most important topic for consideration during coming years. What will price supports do for us? If we have price support, what shall the floor price be?

Mr. Walter Diehnelt warned beekeepers not to sell their dark honey for 6 or 7c a pound to anyone who offered to buy it, because the government floor is 9c and that is what is being paid for it, regardless of color.

Breeding

"Breeding Better Bees" was discussed by Dr. William Roberts, Madison. He said it's possible to breed hybrid queens which will produce bees suitable for a variety of purposes such as comb honey production, pollination of certain crops, gentleness and high honey producing ability. If we requeen with hybrid bees bred for honey production we can greatly increase our average crop. However, when these hybrid queens are superseded, we have the same problem faced by growers of hybrid seed corn. The next generation will not be as good. They will not be more than 25% poorer however, and may still be better than some stock we now have.

Machinery

There is need for improved methods of handling beeswax and honey clarification and heating, was the conclusion reached by Mr. C. D. Owen of the Division of Farm Electrification, U. S. D. A. He showed pictures taken in honey extracting plants of leading beekeepers of four states which indicated that a wide variety of equipment is in use.

(To be continued)

PREMIUM WINNERS HONEY EXHIBIT—ANNUAL CONVENTION

Six 1 lb. jars Wisconsin **Fancy White Honey:** 1st prize, Koepsell's Honey Gardens, Mayville; 2nd prize, Ira Lubbers, Cedar Grove; 3rd prize, Ahlers Honey Grove, West Bend.

Six 1 lb. jars **Wisconsin No. 1 Golden Honey:** 1st prize, Ray Gibbons, La Valle; 2nd prize, Ahlers Honey Grove, West Bend; 3rd prize, W. C. Graham, Pepin.

Six 1 lb. jars **Wisconsin No. 1 Dark Honey:** 1st prize, Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; 2nd prize, Koepsell's Honey Gardens; 3rd prize, Ray Gibbons.

Six 1 lb. jars **Wisconsin Fancy White Comb Honey:** 1st prize, Knight Apiaries, Dalton; 2nd prize, Ray Gibbons; 3rd prize, Emerson Grebel.

MANY BEES MAY STARVE THIS WINTER

The mild fall weather caused an unusual amount of bee activity and a rather rapid consumption of stores. This condition, coupled with a rather poor fall honey flow in most sections of the country is resulting in many colonies being in rather poor condition so far as winter feed for the bees is concerned. Feeding has been done in a number of yards in most states east of the Mississippi River.

However, heavy winter losses from starvation are anticipated in a number of states.

The demand for large lots of bulk honey by bottlers was considerably slower during the first half of November than during October. The market was firm to slightly stronger for good quality Extra White or lighter colored Clover honey.—From United States Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration.

DO YOU HAVE HONEY FOR SALE

Are there beekeepers in Wisconsin who have honey for sale and who do not know where to sell it?

This problem was discussed at a recent meeting of honey packers and members of the Bee and Honey Section of the Department of Agriculture.

The Bee and Honey Section plans to make a list of all persons having honey for sale and at regular intervals send such information to buyers.

Beekeepers with honey for sale should write to the Bee and Honey Section, Room 419 SW, Capitol, Madison 2, Wisconsin, and give the following information: 1. Amount of honey; 2. Color; 3. Flavor; 4. Is it table honey or of an industrial grade?

All honey must be in bulk containers. Packers cannot use honey already in retail jars and pails.

ACTION TAKEN AT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS MEETING WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING ASSOCIATION

The committee on necessary changes in the Constitution consisting of Mr. Joe Dieser, Superior, Chm.; Mr. Axel Peterson and Mr. N. R. Chamberlin were asked to continue for another year.

Mr. Robert Knutson reported that the Committee appointed last year to study the Bear Destruction problem has a Resolution drawn up at our summer meeting to present to the Conservation Department. It will ask for a bounty to be paid on bear or other means to decrease the population.

The National Federation

The following resolution was adopted relating to the National Beekeepers Federation. "Whereas the National Beekeepers Federation has done much to improve beekeeping conditions and honey prices in the United States, we the members of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, in Annual meeting assembled, urge all beekeepers in Wisconsin to join the National organization." This was passed unanimously.

A motion was passed that Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls **again handle glass, pails and labels** for the Association, and authorized Mr. Diehnelt to purchase whatever Association labels are necessary. It was also decided that if a non-member orders Association labels, he be invited to become a member before the order can be accepted and filled.

Summer meeting locations suggested were Watertown, Chilton, and Ladysmith. Final selections are to be made later by the Officers.

The Resolutions Committee presented resolutions thanking the Retlaw Hotel for hospitality, Don Wilkinson, master of ceremonies at the Banquet, the Ripon Golden Slippers Club for their demonstration and music, and Mr. John Fett, West Bend for his talk at the Banquet and Mr. Ben Rusy, Madison for his excellent Banquet talk. Also thank all other speakers and those who helped the Convention. This was passed unanimously.

Political Orator—"All that I am or ever will be, I owe to my mother."

Heckler—"Why don't you send her 30 cents and square the account?"

DISTRICT MEETINGS WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Tuesday, February 20—Southern District Association meeting at Stoughton.

Wednesday, February 21—Southeastern District meeting at Watertown.

Tuesday, March 20—Fox River Valley District meeting at De Pere.

Wednesday, March 28—Southwestern District meeting at Viroqua.

Wednesday, April 11—North Central District meeting at Marshfield.

Early May—Northwestern District meeting—to be announced.

The Program

The program will contain new features, new ideas, talks by local grocery store managers and packers, discussion of new methods of beekeeping.

We are trying to arrange a potluck luncheon at most of these meetings, similar to those held at our July summer picnic. Local organizations or Chambers of Commerce will furnish coffee and some other food. Watch our February issue for more details.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

While attendance at the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Ass'n was not large, the program was excellent and enjoyed by everyone. Officers were re-elected. They are: Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam, President; Mrs. Wallace Fruend, West Bend, Vice President; and Mrs. John Pagel, Medford, Secretary-Treasurer.

Prof. George Ziegler, Department of Horticulture, Madison gave an excellent talk on flowers we can grow around our homes, which was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Clarence Schultz of Neenah gave a most interesting talk on how to use the materials we have for arrangements and decorations for the coming holiday season.

Mr. William Waterman told the ladies how to help in planning more sanitary honey extracting plants, and Mrs. Charlotte Busslaff of Fond du Lac again most efficiently judged the exhibits of food made with honey and commented upon the prize-winning exhibits.

The bread, honey cake and cookies exhibited by the Auxiliary members were wonderful in quality. Samples were passed at the Annual Banquet and were appreciated by everyone.

PREMIUM WINNERS WOMAN'S AUXILIARY BAKING EXHIBIT—ANNUAL CONVENTION

Honey, Fruit and Nut Bread, 1 loaf: 1st prize, Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; 2nd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville; 3rd prize, Mrs Henry Schaefer, Osseo.

Honey cake, not less than 50% honey: 1st prize, Mrs. Emerson Grebel; 2nd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell; 3rd prize, Mrs. Joe Mills, Ripon.

Honey cookies, one dozen, not less than 50% honey: 1st prize, Mrs. Emerson Grebel; 2nd prize, Mrs. Harold Knight, Dalton; 3rd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION (Condensed)

Balance in General Fund, October 1, 1949	$1192.66
Receipts	
Dues From 426 members	151.00
Stationery Sold	3.65
Commission on Glass and Pails Sold	73.51
Total Net Receipts	228.16
Total September 30, 1950	$1420.82
Expenses	
1949 Convention Expenses	$ 135.80
Office Supplies	42.75
Secretary Salary	100.00
Bond Premium	5.00
American Honey Institute	50.00
Henry Schaefer—Expenses to Meeting in Washington	79.10
Total Expenses to September 30, 1950	412.65
Balance in General Fund—September 30, 1950	1008.17
Balance in Label Fund	769.07
Balance in Advertising Fund	107.58
Profit on Labels Sold	103.23
Label Inventory	
125,000 Large Labels @ $1.35 per M	168.75
50,000 Small Labels @ $.80 per M	40.00
Total	208.75

HONEY WANTED

WANTED Wisconsin honey in all grades. Submit samples. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wis.

Season's Greetings To All

We also wish to extend our sincere thanks for your patronage in the past, and hope to be of service in the future.

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Bee Supply
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HONEY WANTED
Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.
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To insure prompt service, order your Association labels now for your new honey crop.
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PEONIES
Order Now from the Finest and Largest Selection in Wisconsin. Over 2,000 Varieties to Select From.



In Our Peony Garden Last June

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QUALITY
BEE SUPPLIES

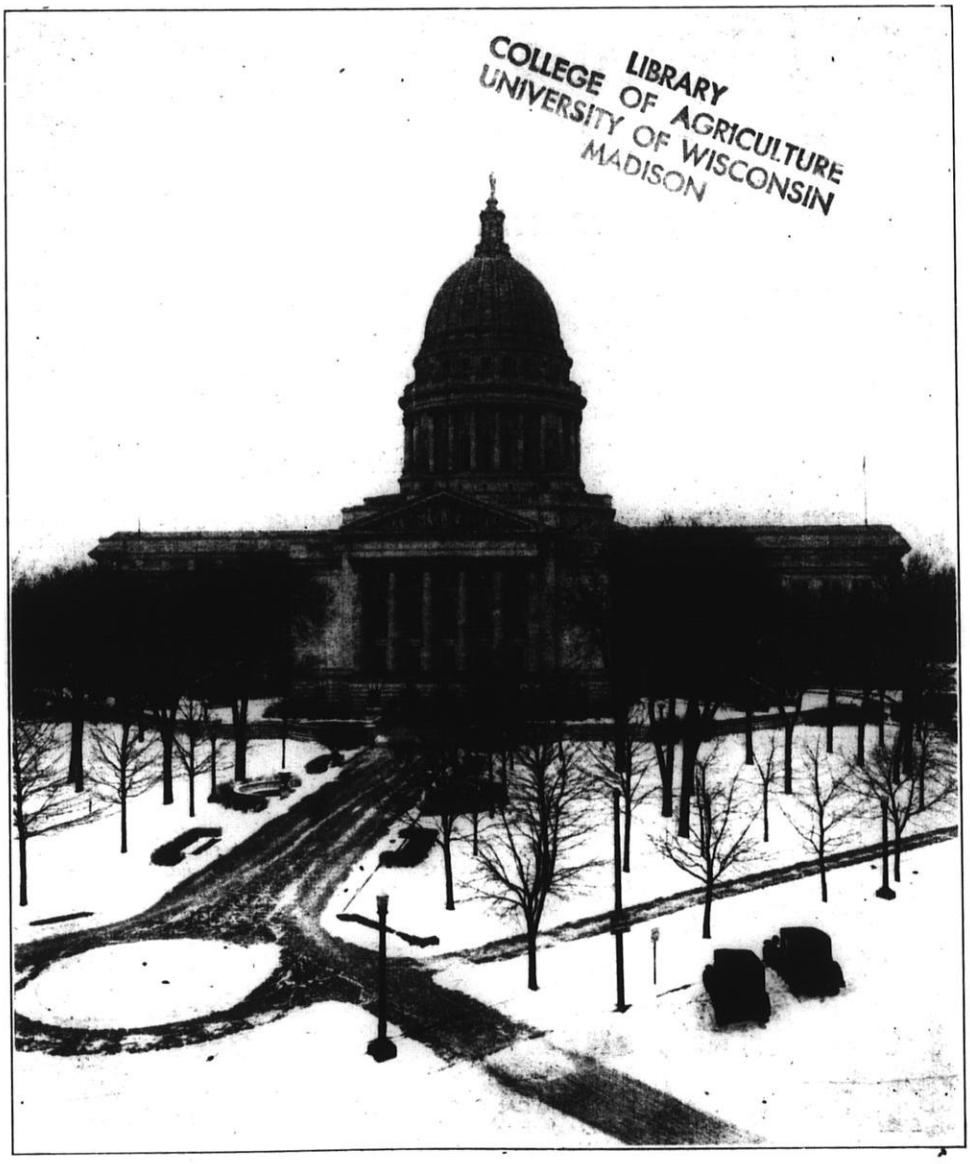
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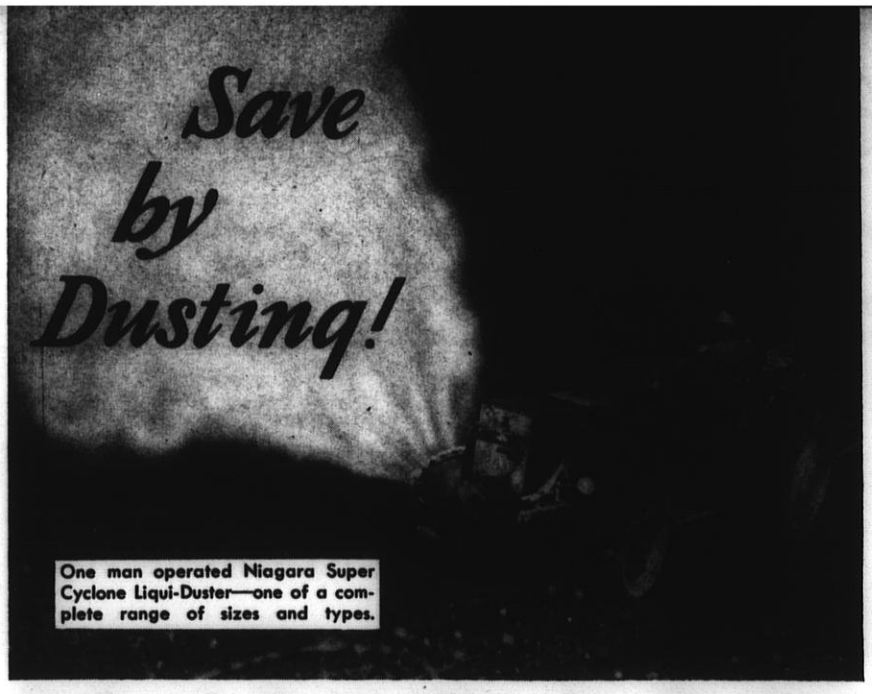
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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Nationwide Trends In
Apple Production And Promotion

Significant Changes: Decrease in Number of Small Orchards; Increase in Processed Apple Products
Annual Convention Paper
By Minard Farley, Jr., Lansing, Mich.

One of the most significant changes we have witnessed over the past 10 or 15 years has been the decrease in number of small back yard or farm orchards. The change has been going on steadily. More and more our production is gravitating toward large orchard units.

Nowhere is this trend more pronounced than in the Appalachian area comprising the commercial production of the four states Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Here it is reported that 80% of the young plantings—those made since 1938—are in the hands of 20 large growers. The situation contrasts with that of 1929 when a census of the Appalachian belt showed 2,000 commercial growers.

The situation in the Appalachian area is duplicated in other parts of the country, although perhaps not to the same marked degree. The tremendous investment in machinery, labor and materials can only be justified where there is a large acreage and high tonnage of production to carry this expense.

Increase In Processed Apples

Another trend most significant in the apple industry is the rapid increase of processed apple products. In 1949 there were 42 million bushels of apples from the nation's crop which went into various processed products. Some of the newer products which show greatest promise include frozen apple slices, processed apple juice, frozen apple concentrate, and baby food. Such old line products as canned apple sauce have been greatly improved by high standards of the trade, so that we now find the public demanding and paying for increasingly huge quantities of this item. Apple merchants advise us there is a steady year around demand for canned apple sauce and this is not diminished particularly by an abundance of fresh apples in the store at any particular part of the market period.

The manner in which the 1949 production of processed apple products



was divided, is as follows:

Product	Bushels
Sauce	7,300,000
Canned slices	7,000,000
Baby Food	1,500,000
Dried	3,500,000
Frozen slices	1,500,000
Butter	1,100,000
Juice	3,500,000
Cider	5,000,000
Vinegar	11,800,000
TOTAL PROCESSED	42,200,000

Apple Promotion

We turn now to a consideration of apple promotion and what our National and Regional Apple Institutes are doing for the industry. The history of the National Apple Institute goes back to 1937 when growers from a half dozen producing areas got together for the first time with determined ideas of advertising their product. The Institute has shown steady since that date until about 30 states representing the important commercial production of the county are affiliated in one way or another. **The state of Wisconsin, with its Apple Institute, became affiliated in 1942.**

Important Industry Services

The original concept of the National Apple Institute and its local affiliates was the advertising and promotion of apples. However, other industry services have become an important feature of their work. This was especially true during the World War II experience when these grower organizations were active on the subject of fair price controls, deferments for orchard labor, and supplies of essential items for producting and marketing of the apple crop. Since the war experience there has been activity in such fields of government as the export subsidy and school lunch programs. It appears we are now drawing into a period when our apple organizations will again become vital as spokesmen in the matter of government controls.

With all this added activity your apple organizations have not lost sight of the fact that their primary purpose is the promotion of your apples in the vast consumer markets of this county. The National Apple Institute each fall has called regional representatives into a meeting with representatives of chain and independent retailers, pie bakers, restaurant associations and wholesalers to plan intensive periods of sales drives during the market season. Mr. H. J. Schubert and H. J. Rahmlow represented Wisconsin growers at the national meeting at Chicago last fall. Their reports will show how the interests of the Wisconsin growers have been furthered through the resulting nationwide sales drives.

The National Organization

The National Apple Institute has been a nucleus or rallying point for many other joint projects between regionals. There are such items as nutritional research, recipe services, production of truck-side posters, market reporting through bulletins, and now a proposed publication to chefs and cooks with quantity recipes for mass feeding, a very timely instrument of apple promotion.

The next annual meeting of the National Apple Institute will be held in the state of **Missouri during June, 1951.** I recommend to any Wisconsin grower who is interested in organization work and the promotion of apples that he attend this meeting.

Work of Regionals Important

Locally there is a good deal of promotion work being done by Institutes, Commissions, Hort. Societies, etc. The outstanding job is on the part of Washington growers through their State Apple Commission. They now raise an advertising fund of $800,000 per year through the assessment of 3c per bushel. Intensive promotional work is going on in their West Coast markets, but they do have a comprehensive nation-wide coverage through various advertising media. There is no question in my mind that all apple producers benefit from the general market improvement brought about through the promotional work of Washington growers.

The Appalachian and New York and New England growers are carrying on limited promotional programs through dealer-service in their leading markets and to a limited extent in consumer media. Ohio, New Jersey and Missouri have local programs of organization and promotion which keep their growers together as an industry.

Our own promotional effort in Michigan has for the past two seasons been devoted largely to the production and distribution of colorful poster material designed for retail stores, especially the ever-growing super markets. For this purpose alone we have invested a total of $35,000.

The statement has been made that when farmers allocate 10% of their farm investment for marketing facilities they will be on the road to success. Most of us are a long ways from this in our individual investment policy. Certainly we cannot claim at 1c per bushel that we are on a level with other lines of business in the matter of advertising our crop. More likely the goal should be as much as 5c per bushel. When apple growers come to recognize this and boldly make the proper investment in advertising, I am convinced they will be on the road to marketing success.

Always remember . . . it is not what the tongue proclaims, but what the heart contains.

Next to being shot at and missed, nothing is quite as satisfying as an income tax refund.

Market Trouble Feared in Illinois Due To Increase in *Golden Delicious Plantings*

"Golden Delicious is Heading for Market Trouble" is the heading of an article by the secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society in Illinois Horticulture for December. According to a recent survey, Illinois will be growing about one million bushels of Golden Delicious by 1958. At the present rate of increase, the planting of Golden Delicious will increase from 136,000 in 1950 to 151,000 in 1958. All other varieties are on the decline. A summary of the expected number of bearing apple trees gives the figure for all varieties in 1950 at 845,000 and by 1958 a total of 590,000. Jonathan's are expected to drop from 187,000 to 147,000 and Yellow Transparent from 106,000 to 53,000.

Faults of Delicious

Dr. R. V. Lott of the Univ. of Illinois gives these faults of Golden Delicious:

"I have always taken the position that our marketing problems are probably 75 per cent a matter of production. This is particularly true with the Golden Delicious; this variety is one of the most difficult to produce with satisfactory appearance and quality.

"Since successful marketing begins with production, let's consider first some of the features of Golden Delicious which present production problems:

1. Its proneness to russet is one of the biggest faults of the variety.
2. Golden Delicious seems to be quite responsive to different soil types with the result that on many soils the flavor and texture of the fruit are not too desirable.
3. The fruit also has too much tendency to fail to develop satisfactory yellow color on some soil types and particularly under some nutritive conditions.
4. The wood is so brittle that special attention to pruning must be given, particularly as the tree becomes older and larger.
5. The time interval during which the fruit of Golden Delicious can be harvested and be expected to ripen into a satisfactory product is much shorter than is the case with some other varieties, particularly Jonathan. In actual practice, this adds up to the situation that if they harvested more than a few days before maturity, they ripen to a product which is very low in flavor and not very desirable. On the other hand, if they are allowed to become even a few days post-mature before harvest they ripen to a mealy, mushy-textured fruit which is desirable to only a limited number of consumers.
6. Its notorious tendency to shrivel is a problem equal in importance to its tendency to russet. Certainly no one has the answer to this problem. The tendency to shrivel is apparently associated with a high rate of respiration at and for a week or two following harvest.

Variety Has Some Good Points

"The above seems a serious indictment of the Golden Delicious variety. It does have some important points in its favor:

1. The tree is a high yielder of large, attractive fruits—when grown at its best.
2. To many people it is a very high quality variety—when at its best. Unfortunately, the flavor does not hold up too well in storage.
3. Many consumers consider the Golden Delicious a satisfactory cooking variety. However, most tests run by home economists have shown that Grimes is a superior cooking variety.
4. The flesh browns relatively slowly when cut. This is none too profound an advantage, and further more, there are other varieties which exhibit the same tendency.
5. The prolonged blooming period makes the variety somewhat less susceptible to late spring frosts than Jonathan and Delicious. This advantage is perhaps offset by the susceptibility of the crotches to winter injury.
6. The tree tends to bear at an early age, usually considerably before Delicious, and in larger volume than either Jonathan or Rome.

You cannot believe all you hear, but fortunately you can repeat it.—Ripon Weekly Press.

TREATMENT OF FILLER APPLE TREES

Severe Pruning Is The Answer. Fillers Valuable As Pollinizers

By R. L. Marken, Kenosha

The Thompson & Marken Orchards at Kenosha was planted with filler apple trees throughout. These fillers —mostly Wealthy, were cut back as the trees began crowding so as not to shade the permanent trees. This leaves a fan-shaped tree as shown in the picture.

The trees were also headed back very severely. Wealthies treated in this way bear nice fruit and are quite regular in bearing. We pick the fruit, of course, but we believe those fillers are most valuable for cross pollinizers.

FOR SALE

Former Wm. Nelson home and 20 acre apple orchard near Oshkosh. For information call or write Mrs. R. D. Hext, Route 4, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.



R. L. Marken in the Thompson & Marken Orchard, Kenosha, looking at one of the Wealthy filler trees which has been severely pruned. These trees bear annually and serve as pollinizers for the Delicious next to them.

Fruit Growers Supplies

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer
33½% Nitrogen — Packed 80-lb. Bags
Order your requirements NOW for immediate acceptance as war conditions will control production.

PRUNING SUPPLIES

Pruning Saws— Diston No. 15, Atkin No. 11

Pruning Snips— Snap Cut No. 119, Professional, Diston No. 201, Weiss

Pole Saws — Pole Pruners — Ladders
Tree Seal — Grafting Tape — Tree Wound Paint

SPRAYERS

Due to allotment of steel, sprayers will be hard to get in 1951. If you are contemplating purchasing a new one—ORDER NOW—so we can guarantee delivery by spraying time. We will be glad to call on you if you will drop us a card, or better still call at our show room where we have most of the models on display.

Southeastern Wis. Fruit Growers Co-op.

Lester F. Tans, Mgr.
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WAUKESHA, WIS.

The Cost Of Prepacking Fruit

Retailing Costs Reduced 50c Per Hundred and Sales Increased

Every grower and shipper is interested in watching developments in prepackaging for the possible effect it may have upon their returns. Most of them are aware of the fact that prepackaged apples give indication of moving apples more rapidly into consumption at smaller margins and with less spoilage. Yet, there is a negative aspect to prepackaging which many phrase in the form of the question—"Aren't your costs of production already too high? Won't it cost more to prepack? Will the grower have to pay?"

The costs of prepackaging apples at shipping point have been studied. They will shortly be published in detail by the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates indicate that, when houses have tooled-up to do the job, prebagging may not cost more than 15 to 20c a box over the Standard Pack, depending upon the size of package used and the method of packaging. But, depending upon the size of package used and the method of packaging. But, for the time being, shippers' prepackaging costs are higher than this.

Reduce Cost of Retailing

There is another way in which costs of packaging may be reduced and that is through increased efficiencies in marketing apples; in other words, through saving that might be realized in some operations where the "middle men" carry on. Competition may eventually force a large proportion of these savings back to the grower. These savings arise from reduction of spoilage, more efficient use of labor in retail stores, less paper used, and by spreading the overhead of retail store over a larger and more rapid volume of apple sales. The amount that can be saved at retail end has not been known. The Research Department last year, under contract with the United States Department of Agriculture, designed research to find this out.

A single lot of Winesaps was shipped to three markets. Part of them were prepackaged and part were sent in Standard Pack for bulk display. These apples were placed on display in retail stores in Chicago, Kansas City and in Los Angeles. (All work and merchandising was done by the regular produce clerks.) A research worker spent his full time in the store tabulating separately all of the work and material that went into selling the apples from both the bulk and the prepackaged displays. Stop watches were used to clock the amount of labor required to build the display initially, to maintain it in good appearance, and to wait on customers. The prices on the bulk and prepackaged apples were kept the same.

Labor Saved

It took just over 17 minutes to merchandise 100 pounds of bulk apples, but between only 5 and 8 minutes to merchandise 100 pounds of 3 and 4-pound bagged fruit. Estimating the labor at $1.50 an hour, which is below the rate in most markets, it took 22c more labor per 100 pounds of apples to merchandise bulk Winesaps than those in 3-pound bags and 28c more than those in 4-pound bags. Percentagewise, there is more than twice as much labor goes into retailing bulk apples as prepackaged. This saving of labor at retail is about equal to what may eventually be the extra cost of prebagging apples at the shipping point.

Retailers' Total Savings

When the retailer adds the savings in labor, the reduced amount of spoilage cost, and the lesser cost of paper bags furnished to the customer, he will find that it costs him 50c less per hundred pounds to sell prepackaged apples rather than bulk.

It has sometimes been suggested that a way of simplifying packaging would be to fill the packages without weighing, thus enabling the operation to be speeded up. The packages would finally be weighed by retailers. The greatest saving in labor at retail through the use of prepackaged apples comes from eliminating weighing of the bags, which costs the retailer 15c per hundred pounds of bulk apples compared with nothing for bagged fruit. Therefore, it is not likely that prepackaging in approximately measured units will gain widespread acceptance with retailers.

Long-Range Costs of Prepackaging

In addition to reducing costs to the retailer, prepackaging sells more apples, as has been found by Research. The net result is a larger profit, even though the retailer paid more for the apples. Most of the apples sold prepackaged in Washington State are sold with all extra costs at shipping point already added, so the grower is getting just as much for his apple prepackaged as for bulk.

Eventually, when more efficient methods of packaging are adopted by the Industry, it is possible that a larger return will be made to the grower, even though the cost of packaging may be 15 to 20c above that of the Standard Pack. It is to be expected that competition among retailers and the increasing shortage of labor in retail stores will spread the economies of prepackaging to growers as well as to others in the channels of trade.

Packaging in Retail Stores

One study was made on the cost of packaging and merchandising prepackaged apples bagged in the retail store, compared with those bagged at shipping point. The retail store in which the study was made prebagged their apples in 2-pound kraft window-front bags, using apples from their regular retail display. In other words, they were selling bulk and prebagged from the same display. The comparison of costs was made with shipping point prebagged 4-pound film units which the retailer thought were too large to sell in volume in his store.

At the end of two weeks, it was found that the daily sales of the shipping point bagged apples averaged nearly twice those of the retail bagged units. Even though the retailer paid 55c a box premium for the shipping point bagged apples, he netted a larger profit.

The increased profit on the prebagged apples came partly from reduced costs and partly from increased sales. It was learned that the produce clerk used on an average of .82 of a minute to bag and weigh one

2-pound bag of apples. Not only is the production of workers out here greater than this, but labor in our packing sheds is less costly than that of the retail store. Unless the retail store is operated in a manner that leaves a great deal of spare time for the clerks, it is quite unlikely that retail bagging, under the methods that have heretofore been used, will ever approach the efficiency of shipping point bagging. From Apple Research Digest, December 1950.

APPLES TO BE PROCESSED BY CO-OP.

Vernon Goldsworthy, Mgr. of the Fruit Growers Co-op, Door County reports that the Co-op has gone into the processing of apples and are very well pleased with the results. The Apple Committee is Ullrich Erickson, Henry Hendricks, Julian Anderson, and Sid Telfer. A new corporation for apple processing may be organized next year and be ready to process new products such as "Pie-ready" for cherries, blueberries, raspberries and whole and strained cranberry sauce.

COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Eight different counties have arranged with the Department of Horticulture and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society to hold their annual fruit grower's planning meetings. These meetings are all-day, family affairs at which the growers experiences and problems of the past year are discussed, new scientific findings are interpreted, and plans are made for the adoption of improved practices of production and marketing and home use of fruits.

At each of these meetings the newest facts on insect and disease control and spraying techniques will be discussed. New varieties of fruits will be evaluated; mouse control in orchards; pruning and thinning for better size apples, are other topics which have been scheduled for these meetings, while H. J. Rahmlow will report on "What the Apple Institute is doing to get folks to eat more apples."

There will also be the usual, wonderful pot luck noon lunch at most of these meetings.

If you have never attended one of these meetings you have missed much, if you have attended before you will not want to miss it.

By Conrad Kuehner.

THE TIME AND PLACE

February 13—Jefferson County; Community Hall, Fort Atkinson.

February 14 — Milwaukee County; Greenfield Town Hall, Greenfield.

February 15—Manitowoc County.

February 16—Sheboygan County; City Hall, Plymouth.

February 27—Racine County; Agricultural School, Rochester.

February 28—Ozaukee County; Town Hall, Mequon.

March 1—Washington County; Village Hall, Jackson.

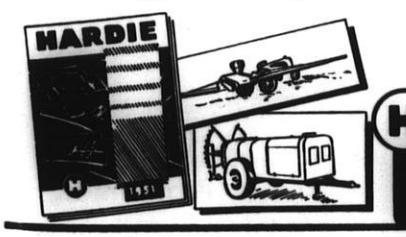
March 2—Waukesha County.

At age 75 there are 18 percent more women than men, a savant writes. But at age 75, who cares?

This year Hardie brings you the most advanced and largest line of pest control machinery ever built by a single manufacturer. Every grower, farmer and stockman can find exactly the type and size of Hardie pest control machine he wants regardless of kind or size desired. Look to Hardie for—

DRENCHING SPRAY, ATOMIZED MIST OR CHEMICAL DUST

- Blower and Engine units, converting high-pressure sprayers to Air Blast Sprayers.
- Air Blast Sprayers for dilute and concentrate sprays.
- High Pressure Sprayers from 3 gpm at 250 psi to 80 gpm at 1000 psi.
- Row Crop Sprayers to spray 2 rows to 14 rows.
- A new complete line of advanced orchard and row crop dusters.
- High clearance self-propelled corn sprayers.
- Concentrate Mist Sprayers.
- Advanced orchard and row crop spray booms, spray guns and conversion devices for modernizing old sprayers. Ask your dealer. Write for the big new Hardie 1951 Catalog.



HARDIE
PEST CONTROL EQUIPMENT

THE HARDIE MFG. COMPANY
Hudson, Mich.

Orchard Gleanings

APPLE SIZE

By R. H. Roberts,
Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

Southern and Western Wisconsin, as well as neighboring areas, have a heavy apple blossom in prospect in 1951. This suggests the need for trying to get good size for competitive selling. **Apple size is strikingly related to vigor of branch growth.** The average relationship of length of terminal growth of a branch and the size of apples picked from it follows: 2 inches apples, and less than ½ inch of growth; 2¼ apples and 1-2 inches; **2¼ apples and 4-6 inches; 2¾ apples** and 11-14 inches; 3 inch apples and 18-22 inches. This relationship varies little with variety, altho McIntosh will produce good size with somewhat less growth than other kinds.

It is quite clear from the above figures that small apples can be avoided by pruning off the tree those weak branches which make less than 5-6 inches of growth. In other words, keep the tree in the growing condition it has at the time of the first crop or two or maybe three. Do not prune trees which are to have an off year. Wait until the pruning will be a thinning of the excess numbers of blossoms to be produced.

MONROE—NEW APPLE VARIETY BY NEW YORK EXP. STATION

A new variety of apples—Monroe—has been named and placed upon the market by the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

Many Wisconsin growers will no doubt read the description and desire to test the variety. In order to find out if it is hardy in Wisconsin, being a cross of the Jonathan and Rome Beauty, we asked Prof. Richard Wellington of the Experiment Station about it. He replies, "We have had the variety here for forty years and in 1933-34, the temperature dropped to —31° and the trees bore a crop after that, and have not missed a crop since. I realize Rome is a tender variety, but Jonathan will grow in parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Last year Monroe had a good crop and this year it had to be heavily thinned. The apples were not too large but it will make a three-inch apple if properly thinned and taken care of. I believe our records warrant its trial in the favorable apple growing sections of your state."

We can only recommend that the variety be tested in a limited way in Wisconsin until we know what it will do under our climatic and soil conditions.

ORCHARD OBSERVATIONS

By Fred Sacia, Galesville

We have found that hay mulch excels in the orchard, if it is applied the first year of planting, and from then on the trees are induced to earlier bearing.

The sandy clays of western Wisconsin become granulated under hay mulch and that condition seems to produce a heavy, stocky growth which in turn seems to bring forth more fruit spurs. Our new sixty-acre orchard was generally in full bloom this past season—the beginning of its sixth year from planting. The greater part of this orchard is top grafted to Red Delicious, considered a late producer. It is presumed that hay mulch furnishes nitrate in amounts more than other mulches.

Commercial growers contemplating the use of the new mist sprayers may have to change their type of pruning. We find it well worth while. It is just expecting too much under adverse weather conditions for this type of sprayer to do a good job unless trees are especially opened up. My son's had practically a perfect crop as to quality this last season after using a mist sprayer from the first of June on, by using about 12 to 14 sprays.

I found the November number of Wisconsin Horticulture most interesting with its write-up of the Gays Mills Orchards. Never knew before just what the plantings were in the different orchards and there is a lot of all-around information in the article. We would like more on other fruit sections of the state in coming issues.

NITROGEN NEEDS OF ORCHARD SODS

Dr. C. P. Harley, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that orchard sods are capable of utilizing tremendous quantities of nitrogen. His findings indicate that fertilized orchard grass may contain 326 pounds more of actual nitrogen per acre than non-fertilized orchard grass. Fertilized bluegrass may contain 221 pounds more of actual nitrogen per acre than non-fertilized bluegrass. Quackgrass may contain 185 pounds more of actual nitrogen per acre when fertilized than when not fertilized.

Dr. Harley believes that orchard sods may gorge themselves with nitrogen when available. And so, unusually large amounts of nitrogen must be applied to poor sods in order to revive them and also furnish nitrogen to the tree at the same time.

Observations in Michigan, for example, indicate that, if all nitrogen is broadcast, approximately 600 pounds of ammonium nitrate or its equivalent is needed to supply the grass (fescue) and have enough left for the tree. As Dr. Harley points out, this practice must be continued for two or more years in order to prevent the grass from re-utilizing the nutrient-elements released through its decomposition.

By A. L. Kenworthy in Michigan State College Bulletin.

Of all the things you wear, your expression is the most important.

Cultivation cheerfulness will help to weed out your worries.

Insecticides
Sprays
Hudson Spray Equipment
Complete stock for the Orchard Owner and Gardener. Special quantity discounts for the large users.
Write for list—
Boulay Brothers Co.
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Letters To The Editor

Editor's Note: This letter from Mr. Albert A. Ten Eyck of Brodhead, well known fruit grower, will be of interest to all growers. He adds at the end of his letter this statement, "I wish Wisconsin Horticulture might have a department for "Letters to the Editor." We will be glad to create such a department, and this letter will be the first one under that heading. We will invite any of our members to write their thoughts on Horticultural subjects. Have you anything on your chest?

Letter From Albert A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead, Wis.

Dear Mr. Rahmlow:

I have just read with great interest, the article entitled "A Survey of Apples in Stores" by Linda James Benitt (in the January issue). The sum and substance of it is that, in general, Wisconsin apples are of poor quality. This is a fact and is no news to anyone who has had enough interest to acquaint himself with Market conditions the last two years.

I picked more than 1,000 bushels of apples last fall (largely Jonathan) from ten acres of eight and nine year old trees. About three hundred bushels of Jonathans were sold in Madison and all of the remainder were sold at the farm. The apples which went to Madison were superior in appearance, quality and **flavor,** to any western apples I have ever seen. One chain store sold them as "fancy western Jonathans."

Many people who purchased apples at the farm refused to believe that the apples were produced here—until it was pointed out that they were absolutely unbruised.

In short, it is possible to produce in Wisconsin, even in a year as difficult as 1950, apples of the very highest quality.

For a long time I have been trying to devise some effective means of improving the apple crop in general and giving the honest grower the market and price he deserves. Most of my ideas end up in the waste basket which is undoubtedly where they belong. There is one thing I feel sure of, however, and it is this: All inferior fruit must be kept out of commercial channels! I see no way to do this except by law. I believe that no inferior fruit should be allowed to leave the farm except in the possession of the consumer, and quantities should be limited to a bushel or two. Regulations for processing could be more lenient. I believe the Apple Institute could obtain passage of such a law.

With the above we need a law requiring the "face" of a package to be a fair cross section of the entire contents.

Then, with an effective program to remove neglected trees, we'd really be making progress.

Look at what's being done in dairying.

FINDS WISCONSIN APPLES GOOD

Dear Editor:

Just a few lines of comment on the article in the January, 1951 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, which on page 83 states that opinions of storekeepers of our apples was that they were cheap in the fall, and that they were badly bruised, etc.

My nephew Peter and I went to the largest wholesale food house in Wisconsin where they can unload 12 cars under cover at one time, and have 40 trucks hauling to stores all over the state. We bought 4 bushel of their McIntosh @ $1.75 per bushel just the week before Christmas, and we found only one spoiled apple and two bruised apples per bushel. There were no worms and no scab.

Jayson S. Swartz, Swartz Orchards, Waukesha.

Editor's Note: Mr. Swartz also sends a clipping from the Waukesha daily paper with a picture and article of Mr. Fred Honeyager, who celebrated his 100th birthday in December. The article begins with "Apples can't take all the credit for the health of the kindly, spry gentleman who is celebrating his 100th birthday tomorrow; but he in part attributes his long healthy life to the bright, red fruit. He enjoys nibbling an apple every afternoon."

NEWS ITEMS

APPLE SYRUP. A new apple by-product developed under a new process created by the Canadian government's experimental farm will soon be available for Canadian consumers. It is intended for use with foods like pancakes and for table use. It is made from the juice of pressed apples and is heavy, sweet, and retains a tang of the apple, according to an Ottawa news item.

BETTER APPLE VARIETIES are being planned by the U.S.D.A. according to a news item from Washington. Breeding material incorporating qualities for improvement has recently been distributed to apple breeders from 1500 varieties under study in the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden in Maryland. The material includes:

A German apple—Schoneraus Nordhausen—with flesh that does not turn brown even when exposed to the air for 24 hours. Excellent for apples for salads and freezing.

Three European varieties that have unusually high vitamin C content.

Selections representing the best of the bitter, sharp French and English cider apples, and with high juice content and appealing flavor.

WINTER INJURY TO FRUIT CROP—Southwestern Michigan reports considerable winter injury to fruit crops. On the morning of November 25, the temperature dropped to 19° F. in southwestern Michigan which together with immaturity caused damage. Many peach fruit buds and leaf buds are dead. Jonathan apple trees show badly browned spurs and grape vines show injury.

H. B. Tukey, Chief of Michigan's Horticultural Dept. advises against "shock treatment" such as severe pruning. Also very early application of nitrogen fertilizers, and advises growers to order fertilizer now.

Other items: Spray materials, DDT will be limited in quantity during 1951 and will be available as 50% and 75% wettable powder and also as emulsion. Better order your spray materials early this year. All materials containing copper, iron, lead, zinc and sulphur will be reduced in quantity because they are necessary for the war effort.

February Gardening

By Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh
Presented to the Oshkosh Horticultural Society

At the moment, I am not inclined to be too enthusiastic or excited about my garden. I am quite content, knowing that I put it to sleep to the best of my ability, all I can do now is to wait and see what effect this rather unusual winter has on the plants I love so well.

Now! how about your tools and garden furniture- Were your tools washed, sanded if necessary, given an oil or grease dressing before being put away. Better do it now. Do the garden seats or the lattice work and trellises need repair? They might be brought into the basement and a broken board or faulty strip replaced. There might also be a board or two from which to make a bird house. If you have no specifications for one, ask a Boy Scout. Should you already have bird houses, your friends might appreciate one. Use bright red paint on the handles of your small garden tools, you'll always be able to locate them but choose a dull color, somewhere between leaf and bark color of a tree for the bird house.

Choose a nice bright day to prune lawn trees, any kind of deciduous trees except sugar maples, birches or black walnut, as these varieties will bleed. It is a very opportune time to shape young shade trees, now that foliage is off.

Always begin at the top. Cut broken or crossing branches or those interfering with wires or drives. All varieties of fruit trees may also be pruned now; apple, cherry, plum and pear.

For Your Indoor Garden.

Now, before you start February gardening in the house, cut a few branches of early flowering shrubs and trees. Forsythia, Pussy willow, plum, flowering crab, or any others you may have. After snipping off the branches, make a long slanting cut across the butt of each to expose plenty of wood. Submerge them in water not too cold, for a half to three quarters of an hour. Then remove them and set them in containers with six inches of water containing a few pieces of charcoal as purifiers. Set each filled container in a warm well lighted window and be sure to maintain the depth of water. Now you will have a wonderful opportunity to watch Nature's beauty unfold, and see flower arrangements that need no help from human hands.

If you have not already done so better inspect dahlia tubers, glad bulbs, etc., discarding any infected ones. Look for mealy bugs on house plants, Coleus, Impatience or Pelargoniums. Take a wooden tooth pick with a piece of cotton dipped in soap suds, oil emulsion or diluted alcohol and remove bugs. Repeat when necessary, perhaps in a week. Give your house plants a good bath. Set them in the bath tub, use a rubber squeezer, whiskbroom or if its one of the heavy leaved variety of plants such as Sansevieria, Dieffenbachia or Jade Plant wash with a soft cloth. Now is also a good time to give house plants a spring tonic. Any good fertilizer (directions on package) will suffice.

Provide Humidity

Provide humidity! Remember when Grandma used the old wood burning range with the ever present kettle of water (just for emergency) and the little copper teakettle reigned supreme on the back of the coal heater? Grandma always had a dozen or more geraniums with a fuschia or two in bloom at all time and a rose Geranium (which was a **must)** just for a "smell" on the step-ladder style flower stand in front of the sitting room window. With all the picture windows, and humidifiers fitting all sorts of heating plants now available, we **should** be able to compete with Grandma.

If the blossom stems of your hyacinths, narcissus, daffodils are inclined to be short, fasten a paper collar, 8" to 10" high, around the top of pot, fold over at top, forming a cone. Stems will stretch toward light.

Start These Now

Pot up or rejuvinate your Gloxinias, Amarylis and Tuberous rooted Begonias. Now is the proper time. Also, pot up a few chives if you were fortunate enough to bring in some. They will be ready for the now popular Lenten dish "Cottage cheese and chives".

Should you have seeds left over from 1949, now is the time to test them. Unless, however, they are expensive sorts, better throw them away.

Now, no doubt all work is done and it's time to relax. Curl down in the old easy chair with all the handsome new seed catalogs the mail brought and **don't** order everything you see. You won't plant them all anyway. From last year's experience you **must** have some idea what you want your garden o be.

Select Plants With Care

A catalog from any good seed firm will list practically any thing you may want. Be sure you read description of unfamiliar plants thoroughly. What color are they, how tall do they grow, do they require sun or shade, dry or damp place, how long do they bloom, how much room do they need and a dozen more things. Then **plant** your garden on **paper** once, twice, or maybe more times.

Unless some grower introduces a **new** plant or **strain** no one else has, and it is not yet available for wide distribution or is patented, seeds from most good seed firms are more or less alike. They are probably all grown in California or somewhere in the west. Don't go in for **all** the new introductions or Gold Medal winners, you might be disappointed. I would however, advise trying two or three.

IMMATURE APPLES NOT APPRECIATED

The office of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society had a number of complaints this winter about late apple varieties which have very poor flavor and quality. They shriveled quickly and had a greenish, immature appearance.

This is of course due to late season and cool fall weather. Perhaps it is also due to the apples **being picked too early**—before they were at the right stage of ripeness to keep well and develop quality.

The varieties Haralson and Fireside were mentioned by several people as having this trouble. Delicious of course, are subject to the same difficulty—many of us have had Delicious that never did develop good quality. They turned from a greenish flesh and green taste to mealiness.

We cannot develop consumer demand with that kind of apples.

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

NEW STRAWBERRY SEEDLINGS

By R. H. Roberts,
Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

Wisconsin Seedling Numbers:

537.—This variety should not be planted by the average grower since it has shown "Blakemore variegation" in some areas. This hereditary yellowing, which any seedling of Premier may have, never appeared during 14 years propagation in the University beds. It is not a disease. Commercial preserving tests recommend 537 for canning, preserving and freezing.

2-14.—This selection is excellent for freezing, far surpassing the common commercial varieties. It is 2-3 days later than Premier, of good size, solid red, productive, a good runner producer and quite vigorous. It may be found to be subject to spring frost injury. This may be obtained from the following nurseries:

Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville.

Ed. Keppers, Sturgeon Bay, c/o Reynolds Bros.

Oscar Rankinson, Route 1, Brule.

H. D. Roberts, Black River Falls.

Swartz Nursery, Kenosha.

Geo. Zimmerman, 973 2nd St., Baraboo.

2-61.—Mr. Hans Pedersen, Warrens considers this selection to be better than the two previous ones. He has plants available, also Virgil Fieldhouse, Dodgeville and H. D. Roberts, Black River Falls. It is of Premier season.

Several selections having a very superior freezing quality are being tested. Also, some that are earlier than Premier.

POTATOES NEED MORE POTASH THAN MOST CROPS

To maintain large potato yields, more fertilizer is required, especially potash. With crops of 400 to 500 bushels per acre on well-drained sandy loams, the tubers themselves remove 140 to 200 lbs. of potash. To supply this in the form of 5-10-10 fertilizer, 1.400 to 2 000 lbs. per acre are required. Many Ohio soils will not produce over 300 bushels because they are not porous enough and do not drain rapidly enough for potatoes. (Abstracted, Ohio Exp. Station Release, January, 1950)



BLACK RASPBERRY VARIETIES

The following description of black raspberry varieties will be of interest to all growers. It is taken from Circular 183 of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Canada.

Cumberland and Plum Farmer are among the best blacks, but there are a number of outstanding new black varieties that are superior to Plum Farmer. Bristol, Dundas, and Naples are the best of these new blacks and, when obtainable, should be planted in preference to the older variety.

Cumberland.—Orig David Miller, Harrisburg, Pa., and introduced in 1896. The plants are vigorous, fairly hardy, productive, but susceptible to virus disease. The fruit is large, black, firm, juicy, sweet in flavour, and of good quality. The season is medium early to late.

Plum Farmer.—Orig. in Ohio and introduced by L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., 1895. The plants are vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit is large, black with a bloom and lacks the gloss of some varieties. The flesh is firm, juicy, sub-acid to mild, and of good quality. The fruiting period is early to midseason.

Bristol—Orig. N. Y. State Agr. Exp. Sta. The plants are vigorous, very productive and hardy. The fruit is large, firm, attractive, glossy black, and of very good quality. Because of its earliness and high quality, this variety is worthy of extensive trial.

Dundee.—Orig. N. Y. State Agr. Exp. Sta. The plants are tall, vigorous, productive, and moderately resistant to mosaic. The fruit is large, glossy black, attractive, moderately firm, and mildly sub-acid. Because of its good quality, it should be widely tested.

Naples.—Orig. N. Y. State Agr. Exp-Sta. The plants are vigorous, productive, fairly hardy, and appear resistant to anthracnose. The fruit is large, attractive, glossy black, firm and of good quality. Naples is promising as a late variety.

BERRIES, FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTALS

Premier, Robinson, Arrowhead, Dunlap, Gem, Evermore strawberry plants. Latham, Indian Summer, Morrison, Cumberland raspberry plants. Washington asparagus, Fruit trees, ornamental shrubs & trees. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

State inspected strawberry plants and Durham and Taylor Raspberry. Al Kruse, Route 2, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Commercial grower's and gardeners —this is your opportunity to get quality plants. Backed by our many years of experience as plant growers, we offer such reliable varieties as: Beaver's, Catskill, Premier, Robinson, Senator Dunlap, Wis. No. 537, Gem Everbearing. We match prices with most but quality with none. H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warren, Wisconsin.

F. D. CROCE & CO., INC.

Berry Quarts, Pints, Tills — All Types
White Pine Apple Boxes — Bailey-Pak Units

Mill and Distributing Agents — Fruit and Vegetable Packages
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE 386-8 WASHINGTON ST. N.Y. 13, N.Y.

Vegetable Notes

FERTILIZERS FOR SWEET CORN

Sweet corn for canning or freezing will benefit from application of 250 to 500 lbs. to the acre of a 5-10-5, 5-10-10, or 10-10-10 fertilizer, according to M. T. Vittum, Canning Crop Specialist at Geneva, New York. The ideal placement for fertilizers for sweet corn, according to Vittum, is in a band one inch to the side and two inches below the seed. Sweet corn for processing is normally drilled in rows three feet apart with plants one foot apart in the row. This spacing gives about 14,500 plants to the acre. On soils of high fertility, the plant population might well be increased to 17,000 or 18,000 plants to the acre. (Progress Report, Geneva Exp. Station)

WATCH FOLIAGE SYMPTOMS OF TOMATOES

According to Charles B. Sayre, Canning Crops Specialist of Geneva, New York, "Too much nitrogen on tomatoes early in the season may result in excessive vine growth, soft plants, and delayed maturity. A very bright green color of the foliage indicates an unbalanced condition due to accumulation of too much nitrates in the tissues. This may be corrected by applying a sidedressing of 100 to 200 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre. An olive green color indicates a more favorable nutrient balance and a more productive plant. Yellowish green foliage indicates a deficiency of nitrogen which should be promptly corrected by a sidedressing of 200 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate, or 150 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia. Purple veins on the under side of leaves indicate lack of phosphorus, but side dressings of phosphorus are not effective. (Farm Research, New York.)

HIGH YIELDS OF ASPARAGUS

For more than 16 years the New Jersey Experiment Station has been recommending the application of dolomitic limestone and 1,000 lbs. of superphosphate applied in the trench and thoroughly mixed in the soil for young asparagus plants. Growers following this practice find that the yields of asparagus are consistantly better than on areas not so treated. Among the musts in fertilization are that the soil be kept at a pH of from 6.0 to 6.5 by use of lime supplying both calcium and magnesium and that at least 1,000 lbs. per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer be applied each year to the asparagus field, one-half in early spring and one-half at the end of the cutting season. (Horticultural News, February 1950)

MINERAL ELEMENTS AND NITROGEN VS MANURE

Field experiments with tomatoes comparing mineral elements and nitrogen versus manure have been conducted by Dr. J. B. Hester of the Campbell Soup Soil Research Laboratory at Riverton, New Jersey. All plots were limed to 6.2 pH and received a broadcast application of 1,000 lbs per acre of 5-10-10 fertilizer before planting. Treatments superimposed were check (no manure), 10 tons cow manure, and mineral elements and nitrogen equivalent to those found in the above amount of manure. Yields as well as such quality factors as ascorbic acid, sugars, titrable acids, color, etc., of the tomatoes grown with mineral elements and nitrogen were equal or superior to those which received manure. (Paper, American Chemical Society, September 1949)

FEEDING PLANTS THROUGH LEAVES

Applying fertilizers to the soil rather than in nutritional sprays is still the best method of feeding vegetable canning crops in the opinion of Experiment Station Specialists at Geneva, New York. In greenhouse experiments with red beets and tomatoes where the amount of nitrogen supplied to the plants in solution and sprays could be accurately checked, results showed that all plants receiving fertilizer through the roots were far superior in size, color, and set of fruit to those receiving the fertilizer through leaves. From these results it has been concluded that so far as vegetable canning crops are concerned nutritional foliage sprays are a less efficient means of feeding these crops than soil treatments. (Progress Report, Agr. Exp. Station, Geneva, New York)

POULTRY MANURE MAKES GOOD FERTILIZER

Poultry manure will grow heavy yields of high quality vegetable crops, writes Rodger Smith of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. Research findings of the Storrs, Connecticut, Agricultural Experiment Station covering a three-year period, according to Smith, show that sweet corn, tomatoes, squash, beets, carrots, lettuce, spinach, onions, and cabbage responded well to increased rates of poultry manure with the exceptions of onions and carrots. Tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and sweet corn responded to added superphosphate and potash more than the other vegetables. Beets and carrots did not show much increase from added superphosphate or potash. Six to eight tons of poultry manure are recommended for most vegetable crops. Squash, a highly vegetative crop, responded profitably up to 16 tons of manure. When adding phosphorus or potash to the manure, it is suggested that 50 lbs. of muriate of potash or 1½ bags (120 lbs.) of 0-20-20 be spread on top of each spreader load of manure. (Eastern States Cooperator, September 1950)

THE NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE UNDER DIFFERENT SPACING

The number of plants or trees required to plant an acre under various spacings given in the following tables may be helpful.

Distance Apart	No. of Plants
1½ x 1½	19,360
3 x 1	14,520
3 x 2	7,260
4 x 1	10,890
4 x 2	5,445
4 x 3	3,630
5 x 4	2,178
6 x 6	1,210
7 x 7	881
20 x 20	108
25 x 25	69
30 x 30	48
33 x 33	40
40 x 40	27

A real good girl is just like a good cigar, you'll never see either one being picked up on the street.

—East Dubuque Register.

The Indoor Garden

Questions Answered by
G. E. Beck, Floriculture Extension Specialist, U. W.

Question: Cut Flowers. Is there any way in which we can make cut flowers last longer in a bouquet or an arrangement?

Answer: Yes, there are several things which you can do to help cut flowers last longer. You may be able to use a few of these suggestions to obtain better results.

Most important is to plunge cut flowers in deep water as soon as they are delivered and allow them to soak for at least 3 to 6 hours before they are arranged. A cool dark room is best for this. Keep the flowers out of drafts, avoid placing flowers in direct sunlight, and place the flowers in the coolest part of the room if it is convenient.

All of these factors help to reduce the amount of moisture that is evaporated from the flowers and leaves. Placing the flowers in a cool location at night will also help. Recent research at Cornell University shows that many kinds of cut flowers can be stored under certain conditions for **several weeks at 31° F. without reducing the keeping quality** when they are placed in room temperature.

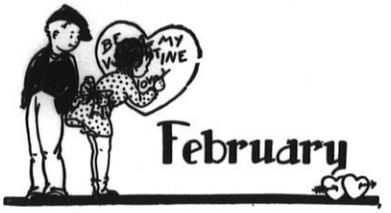
Flowers with woody or tough stem may keep longer if the bottoms of the stem are mashed or split. Flowering branches, stock, some chrysanthemums and peonies, and lilies are suggested for this treatment.

Removed diseased or injured leaves and petals because they produce ethylene gas which causes many flowers including snapdragon and carnations to "sleep" or drop their florets prematurely. Apples also produce ethlyene gas.

Clipping the bottom of the stems and changing the water each day helps to keep the cut end of the stem open and free of decay which interferes with water absorption.

Sear the ends of the stems of plants which have milky or sticky sap. This is done by holding the stem in a flame or in boiling water for one minute. Protect the flowers from the steam or flame. Poinsettias, hydrangea dahlia, poppy and water lilies respond to this treatment.

Use chemicals the florist sends with flowers. The keeping quality may be



prolonged and the color of the buds of some types of flowers which open later will be more true to color if these products are used.

Remove the anthers from lilies. This helps to prevent pollination. The petals of many types of flowers start to fade and die as soon as the blossom is fertilized.

Many flowers respond well to a mist spray of water. This may be done several times a day if necessary.

Large chrysanthemums, poppies, dahlias, water lilies and similar flowers can be kept longer if wax from a candle, certain plastic glues, or gelatin is dropped at the base of the petals to keep them from falling. Wax will help to hold water-lily blossoms open and make them more effective when they naturally would be closed.

A plastic material (Geon 31X) and certain florawaxes when used in proper concentrations are effective in prolonging the life of many cut flowers and foliages.

Recent research at Michigan State College shows that fillers used in cut flower containers may affect the keeping quality of the flowers that are placed in them. Organic materials such as cedar, sphagnum moss, stems, and ferns all proved to be less satisfactory than the inert materials tested which included Styrofoam, Snopack, wire and vermiculite.

Question: Gloxinias. We have some nice Gloxinia bulbs. Shall we plant them now or will it be easier to grow them in the home if we waited until later in March or April? Is there an advantage in planting them early?

Answer: Gloxinias may produce growth a little more rapidly if you wait until March or April to start them. However, they are more commonly started in January and February. I don't really believe that it is easier to grow them if you wait until later. Unless you store the tuber properly it is possible that it may lose vigor by waiting to start it. The advantage of starting them early is that they will bloom earlier, it takes approximately four months from the time they are planted for them to start blooming.

Question: Poinsettia Dŏesn't Bloom. We grew our poinsettia plant in the garden last summer and it did very well. In October we brought in the large pot just before cold weather and placed it indoors. We noticed little buds forming and hoped to get some nice flowers. However, it failed to bloom. It was grown in a sun porch with other plants. What was the trouble?

Answer: Poinsettias need short days after the first week of October for flower formation. Buds naturally start to form about the second and third week of October. The days then are short enough to cause the plant to start forming flowers. This year was an exception however, because experiments here in the Department of Horticulture revealed poinsettias had started to form flower buds in September. This was undoubtedly caused by the cloudy weather we had in late August. Cloudiness actually shortened the days enough to start flower formation in poinsettias at that time.

A light in the sun porch or an adjoining room during the evening increases the day length enough to prevent the formation and development of poinsettia flowers. This is undoubtedly the main cause of the readers poinsettia trouble. However, very warm night temperatures will also prevent the development of good poinsettia flowers even though they receive no artificial light after sundown. After the first week of October a night temperature of 60° F. is best for the plants until red coloring is showing well.

Continued on Page 128

From the Editor's Desk

KEEN INTEREST IN HARDY PERSIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUTS

On December 16, the Prairie Farmer published an article telling in somewhat glowing terms about the possibilities of growing hardy Persian (English) walnuts in northern states. The work of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in distributing seeds during the 1930's was mentioned. Thereupon, the Society was flooded with requests for information from many midwestern states. As many as fifteen letters a day came in over a period of more than a week. In fact, they're still coming as this is written in mid-January.

Since the Society does not have the office help to answer individual requests at this time, a circular letter was mimeographed describing the project and its possibilities and sent to all those who wrote. We will be glad to send the members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society a copy of the circular on request.

Not only did the folks who wrote ask for information about the walnuts but where they might purchase either trees or seeds. Mr. N. C. Jacobs of Sturgeon Bay wrote that he had a few trees and some seeds available and this information was given. We anticipate that Mr. Jacobs will be sold out very quickly and we hope he has a large crop next year from his half-dozen or more trees.

Variation in Seedling Trees

Writes Mr. Jacobs: There is a big variation in these seedling trees. Some trees grow slowly, some fast, and some are higher than others. Some of our trees have never had pollen catkins and some grow both catkins and blossoms at the same time. Some trees have never grown a nut to date. My best tree averaged about four pounds of nuts per year during the last three years.

A number of other members of the Society throughout the state have trees that are now coming to bearing. Among them is Mr. William Harvey of Racine, shown in the picture on this page. Mr. Harvey is an enthusiastic horticulturist and grows a number of varieties of fruits, such as peaches, pears and apples and is very proud of the English walnut tree shown in the picture. Note the large basket of nuts that he harvested. However, there is such a demand for these seeds locally, that the supply is soon exhausted.



Mr. Wm. Harvey of Racine shows a basket of "Crath" Persian (English) walnuts picked from the tree grown from seed.

BOUQUETS FROM FLOWERING SHRUBS THIS FALL

Bouquets may be made by cutting branches of pussywillow, forsythia, flowering quince, apple, cherry and plum branches this month or next month. The branches should be placed in water in a cool, dark place for several days before bringing them into full light and warmth.

WHEN TO COVER PLANTS FOR WINTER
Shall We Cover Early Or Late, Or Is There A Difference In Plant Requirement

During the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society last November, two experienced plant growers were having a visit and naturally their conversation flowed to their main interest—growing nursery stock and perennials. The two men, John F. Hauser of Bayfield and John Swartz of Swartz Nurseries, Kenosha, have had a combined experience of more than 100 years in this field and have been very successful in growing plants. One of them remarked, "We don't cover some of our plants early enough in the fall." "That's right," said the other. The Editor happened to be standing near and entered the conversation with, "Do you mean that varieties like strawberries, chrysanthemum and plants that do not lose their leaves in the fall, are still not being covered early enough?" "That's right", they both agreed.

We mentioned this incident in a radio talk in December pointing out that some years ago, Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Department of Horticulture, U. W. discovered that strawberry plants would suffer injury to crowns and roots if the temperature dropped to 15° F. in early or mid-November if they were unprotected. We had thought perhaps this information had pretty well reached all of our Wisconsin plant growers. It was a surprise to receive letters following this radio talk from folks who had read advice to the contrary. Wrote one, a typical letter, "I have always heard that we should wait until the ground has frozen hard before we cover our plants." So perhaps a word of explanation is still in order.

Plants differ in the degree of hardiness and the time of dormancy. Strawberries and chrysanthemum are typical examples of plants that keep right on growing during October and through November. Apple trees, raspberry bushes, perennial phlox, peonies

and plants of that type lose their leaves soon after early frost? So here we have plants of different types—those that lose their leaves and become dormant early—those that retain their leaves and keep right on growing into freezing weather and become dormant late in the season. It is these plants that still have leaves early in November that are in danger from early frost, and the ones referred to by Mr. Hauser and Mr. Swartz. They should be covered before the temperature goes down to 15° F., which may be any time between November 1 and November 20 depending upon the location in the State and the season.

When To Uncover

And that brings up the subject of when to uncover the plants. You have no doubt read the statement, "Uncover reluctantly" or "Don't uncover too early". It is very doubtful if injury results from early uncovering after the frost is out of the ground. In fact, the great danger is from leaving the plants covered too long. If growth starts under the cover, and plants are kept shaded, the leaves turn yellow and are more liable to injury than if they are allowed to develop normally by being uncovered. It has been proven experimentally that strawberry plants left covered too long suffered a reduction in the crop.

COMING EVENTS

February 23-24. Midwest Gladiolus Growers' Conference, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

February 24-March 4. Cleveland Spring Flower Show. Cleveland, Ohio.

March 3-10. National Flower Show, Baltimore, Maryland.

March 3-11. California International Flower Show, Hollywood Park Turf Club, Inglewood, California.

March 5-10. International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

March 5-10. Spring Flower Show, Philadelphia.

March 13-18. Spring Flower Show, St. Louis, Missouri.

March 31-April 8. Spring Flower Show, Detroit, Michigan.

SHADE TREE CONFERENCE

The Midwest Chapter of the Nation Shade Tree Conference will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago on February 14-16.

L. B. IRISH

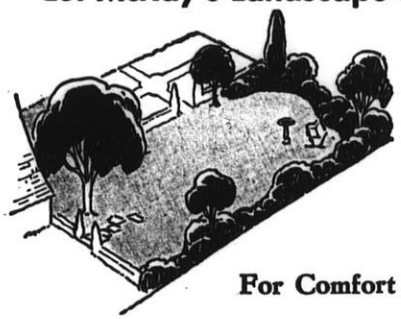
L. B. Irish of Baraboo passed away at the age of 75 on January 9th.

Mr. Irish was well known as an orchardist, and for many years operated a successful roadside stand at the orchard on highways 12 and 13, just south of Baraboo. He was quite active as an exhibitor of fruits at the Horticultural Society's conventions and one of our oldest members. The Society sends sympathy to the bereaved family.



It's Not a Home Until It's Planted . . .

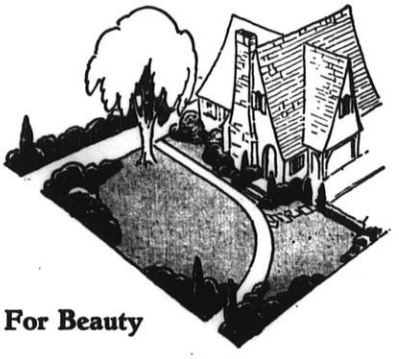
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Best Wishes to all our members for a Happy, Prosperous GLAD Year. It is an honor to serve you as President for the ensuing year and with the help of the Officers and Directors you have elected, will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability.

We have a full year ahead of us—Spring Meeting and Bulb Auction in April at Two Rivers; our Seedling Show in July; the State Show in August and possibly the N. A. G. C. convention in Milwaukee in 1952.

Committee's for 1951 have been appointed, particularly the committee's for our State Show and the Spring Meeting and Bulb Auction at Two Rivers in April. A full list of committee appointments will be published in the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

I know you will all be pleased to hear that the N. A. G. C. voted to hold its next annual convention in Milwaukee next January. Let's show them a real good time.

Walter A. Kurtz, President.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

The regular meeting of our Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society was held on January 9 in Sheboygan. Our new president, Mr. Harvey Pierce, Sheboygan, was in charge and appointed committees for the coming year.

Plans for a pot luck supper and meeting in March were made, and to which the Manitowoc Chapter members will be invited. It was voted not to hold a Bulb Auction this year but rather support the auction at the State Society's Spring meeting. Refreshments were served following the meeting. By Mrs. Lois Wightman, Plymouth.

Spring Meeting Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Two Rivers, Wisconsin Sunday, April 1

Board of Directors Meeting
Excellent Program
Bulb Auction

GLADIOLUS COUNCIL MEETING

Next Annual Convention in Milwaukee

The North America Gladiolus Council held its Sixth Annual Convention in Los Angeles early in January. Delegate from Wisconsin was Mr. John Flad of Madison. About 200 delegrates from all over the nation and Canada attended.

Milwaukee was unanimously selected for the next Annual Convention in 1952.

George W. Lasch, of Lasch Bulb Farms, New Albany, Ind., was elected president of the N.A.G.C. and Ralph J. Pommert, Pacific, Wash., was re-elected president of the North American Commercial Gladiolus Growers. The council now has 4,400 members with 51 participating societies. Membership in the Commercial Growers Group, an organization within the council, is now 203.

Mr. David Puerner of Milwaukee was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Gladiolus Growers organization.

The announcement was made that Congress has appropriated $40,000 for Gladiolus Research during 1951, which is $15,000 in addition to our industry's regular appropriation of $25,000. A bulb auction netted the Council $1250.00.

New Soil Fumigant

A talk by W. A. Kreutzer, California, plant pathologist with the Shell Oil Co. was of interest to members. He said the C.P.B.-55 is a highly toxic material to fungi, as well as nematodes, and has been used with excellent results on onion, peach and strawberry diseases. Tests are now in progress on gladiolus and there is indication that the material will aid in solving gladiolus disease problems. It has worked well on pink root of onions and on verticillium wilt. A liquid fumigant, it is applied by machine and the name stands for chloro-bromopropene.

GLADIOLUS REGISTRATIONS

W. Jay Dittman, Detroit, Mich., registrar of the North American Gladiolus Council reports these recent registrations of new varieties from Wisconsin growers.

Celeste, originated by Paul F. Savelief, South Milwaukee, Wis. A cross of Solveig and seedling. Pure White.

Golden Dawn, originated By Paul Savelief. Color is yellow, slightly deeper on lower petals.

Anne Sherman, originated by Theodore Woods, Madison. Registered by F. X. Graff, Freeport. Clear shell pink self, with raised white midribs.

Blue Baron, originated by Theodore Woods and registered by F. X. Graff. Dark blue self.

Pride and Joy (1951) Originated and registered by John T. Bayless, Two Rivers, Wisconsin. A brilliant, medium red with slightly darker throat.

Mandarin. Originated by Theodore Woods, Madison. Registered by F. X. Graff. Cross of Burma and Elizabeth the Queen. Color, Tomato-red self.

Where Do We Go In

Gladiolus Disease Control

H. E. Halliday

(The first in a series of articles to appear in Wisconsin Horticulture by H. E. Halliday, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture).

Having been actively engaged for almost 20 years in the inspection and and certification of gladiolus corms and other nursery stock, my observations over the years have led me to the sad but obvious conclusion that our gladiolus disease control program needs a major overhauling. We have had to stand by and see many good varieties fade into the discard because we could not protect them from disease. Perhaps some of them were weak to start with—that is a problem for the hybridizer. We have, also, seen a few growers and hybridizers forced out of business because of inability to cope with disease problems. The methods we have followed for the past 20 years are not doing the job, and I feel that we should explore some of the fields about which we know very little.

I believe that it is quite apparent to most growers that our present methods are not satisfactory. Part of the blame for poor disease control must be accepted by the growers because they do not always fully use the information which they possess. On the other hand, the most carefully followed program is apt to give us at best very spotty results.

We Need Research

Make no mistake, I am not attempting to criticise or make light of the hard work and effort that has gone into research on Gladiolus diseases. It must always be borne in mind that the man hours and dollars available for gladiolus research are very minute in comparison with many other plant disease problems. Until a comparatively short time ago there was no one who was able to devote full time to gladiolus, and I think that we have been fortunate indeed that there have been research people who have interested themselves in gladiolus problems, very often devoting much of their own time for which they did not receive extra remuneration. In this connection, if the gladiolus industry wants more help with its problems, I feel that it well might follow the lead of other industries which have major plant disease problems and are contributing substantially to the support of research programs helping solve their problems.

I feel that we must use and use intelligently every known means at our command; and it is hoped that in this series of articles that we may obtain a better understanding of our available information and that a few suggestions may be made which will in time increase our knowledge of gladiolus disease problems.

No Miracle Dip

Chemical treatments of corms have occupied a large place in our disease control program. I believe that many of us have depended too much on it—we have hoped each year that science would come up with the miracle dip that would solve everything. There is no miracle dip, and at least in the light of our present knowledge, I do not believe that there ever will be. There are too many factors involved to make it possible for any simple dip treatment to be a cure all. It is quite certain that chemicals will always be a part of our control program, but in the future they may be used with an entirely different concept of their value than we have today.

I believe that it is fairly well agreed among research people that the chemical treatments are not doing the job that had been hoped for. Experimental and grower's results today, even with new chemicals, are almost identical with those of 20 years ago. From 1927 through 1930, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture carried on a series of gladiolus disease tests using chemicals available at that time. The results regarding disease control, effect on blossoming time, corm production and corm injury are practically the same as you could read in an article today; also, some of those same materials are being recommended as the best ones available today.

What Can We Expect From Chemicals

Some of us expect too much from chemical treatments, and perhaps some of us do not realize their limitations in disease control. The first thing to remember is that a dip or dust cannot cure an already diseased corm. Any chemical which could penetrate the tissues of the corm and kill disease organisms would most certainly injure or kill that tissue. Those of you who in preparing your dips have figured that if the recommended amount was good, doubling it would be twice as good, already know that. This should definitely lead us to fol-

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low the practice of discarding all visibly diseased corms. Certain exceptions to the above will be mentioned later.

Just what do we do in the way of disease control when we dip or dust our corms?

If the job is done correctly, we coat the outside of the corm with a material which is lethal to the organisms of one or more gladiolus diseases. In other words, we build a wall around the corms through which we hope disease organisms cannot penetrate, and we kill organisms which may be on the surface of the corms. I feel that pre-storage treatments are more valuable than those given just prior to planting. With a pre-storage treatment, we try to prevent the spread to clean corms while in storage of disease organisms which we bring in from the field in the soil, on the husks, or in diseased corms. In the first place, good storage conditions are unfavorable to the development of disease organisms, and we are able to maintain those conditions pretty much throughout the winter.

THRIPS ON GLADIOLUS BULBS

Question Answered by G. E. Beck, Dept. Of Horticulture, U. W.

Question: **Thrips on Gladiolus Bulbs.** My Glads didn't do very well last year and I didn't know why. I stored the bulbs and now a friend tells me thrips are present. Is it too late to do anything about it now and if not, what shall I do?

Answer: Yes, the corms can still be treated for thrip control. The thrip will have lowered the vigor of the corms and also made them more susceptible to disease by this time however.

Thrip control should start during the growing season when a good spraying or dusting schedule should be in effect. At the time the corms are dug they should be given a light dusting in the field with 5% D.D.T. or 1% Benzene Hexachloride (BHC). The gamma isomer form of BHC is best and least odoriferous. After the corms are dried and cleaned they should be given a thorough dusting with one of these dusts and stored at a cool temperature, 35° F. is ideal. Don't let them freeze though. The dusts mentioned are available from local hardware, feed or drug stores in many communities or from dealers and suppliers, any of which advertize in this magazine. The per cent of the dusts varies some with different brands.

Either of the dusts mentioned will be good for you to use now. It may be advisable to remove enough of the husks on the corms now to get good immediate contact and kill.

CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

The Southern Wisconsin—Northern Illinois Gladiolus Society held its annual meeting in Beloit in December. Officers elected were: Prof. Leland Shaw, Milton, President; Anton Kopeke, Elkhorn, Vice President; Oren Baxter, Janesville, Secretary; and Dewey Sleezer, Lake Geneva, Treasurer. Director from Wisconsin was Everett Van Ness, Clinton, and for Illinois, Paul Bucheit, Chicago.

The Chapter voted to hold two shows in 1951—first, a Seedling and Recent Introduction Show at Jefferson in conjunction with the Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society, and another show at the Elkhorn County Fair.

Invitation was extended to the North American Gladiolus Council to hold its 1952 meeting in Milwaukee.

ARE WE GROWING?

If we examine the membership lists of our local and State Gladiolus Societies, we will find only a small turnover of members. That is Good! However, I believe we will reach a point where all adults in a community who can be interested have joined; then it is no longer possible to increase our membership. That is Bad!

In the past year, several chapters tried Glad promotion work among the Juniors through bulb donations and special sections in our shows. That is a step forward!

This project can be like a snowball, growing in size only as we push it! I firmly believe that this is the only way to keep our Societies growing and active, as each youth is a potential member.

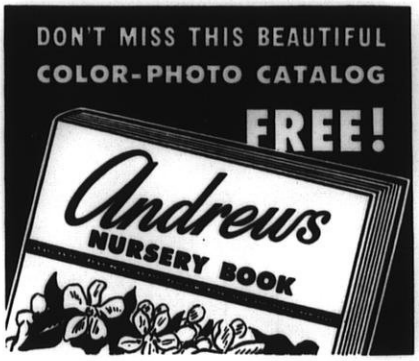
If we fail to help these potential members with problems such as control of diseases and insects that will confront them, if we fail to give them an active part in our organization, then we have failed to take advantage of a great opportunity.

It is a big project and will take a little of our time and energy, but let each of us be big enough to face and accept the challenge; only then can we make it a success and have active and growing Gladiolus Societies.

By Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield, Wisconsin.

VARIETY SYMPOSIUM NEXT MONTH

We have sent requests to all members of the Board of Directors for 1951 and those who were on the Board in 1950 for their favorite varieties in the various color classes. As we go to press, not enough answers have been received to make a comprehensive report. For our next issue, however, we hope to have a symposium that will be of value.



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Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB NEWS

Antigo Garden Club. Our Garden Club is enjoying a book review on "Our Flowering Earth." Each month's program will feature a "flower of the month" talk by members. In May we will have an exchange of May baskets containing Garden gifts; a Tulip tea on June 5th; a picnic and tour to Kraftwood gardens, Enterprise Lake, Elcho in July; an Annual Flower Show about mid-August; and the Annual Christmas party in December.

By Mrs. Earle S. Holman, President.

Amherst Garden Club. We are a newly-organized club. We are planning a Flower Show, garden tours, and city beautification projects, picnics and an outstanding speaker. We sponsored a Christmas decoration contest for homes and business places during the past holiday season. The Regional meeting of the Central Wisconsin Garden Club Association will be held in Amherst in April.

By Harriet C. Olson.

Berlin Garden Club. The Berlin Home Garden Club has an annual breakfast at the Wilson farm in June. In July we have a picnic to which all husbands are invited at Riverside Garden. Outside speakers will talk to us at several of our meetings, a box social garden tour will be a special project this year. Each member planted hyacinth bulbs and the flowers will be delivered to shut-ins in the hospital and the Home for the Aged.

By Mrs. J. C. Ziehm.

Colby—Blue Sky Garden Club. The Blue Sky Garden Club is planning some outside speakers for their programs; a white elephant sale; a garden tour; a club picnic; a flower show in August; placing flowers in churches during the flowering season; a flower arrangement clinic; planting a native tree in the public park. We plan special work on Christmas arrangements and bird study.

By Mrs. John Coates.

Deforest Garden Club. For 1951 the Deforest Garden Club is planning a flower show in August; a garden tour of local gardens with luncheon; bird house contest for children; gifts of May baskets of fruits and flowers to



about 20 shut-ins; an all-day picnic and tour in September; and at Christmas time, a sleighride and Santa-Claus party for over 200 children (with financial help from other organizations). There will be a Junior Flower Show in conjunction with our club show.

Elkhorn Garden Club. Creating a future city park from a present city dump is the foremost ambition of the Elkhorn Garden Club for this year. Two years ago members set out 500 seedling trees and all but 5 are flourishing. Last fall about 50 lilac bushes were donated, dug and set out by members. A portion of the 6½ acre area was leveled off and seeded. The City Council legally dedicated the plot for a future park and we consulted the State Planning Board. On January 18, Council members were guests at our Garden Club meeting to hear a landscape architect describe how the park can be accomplished.

Our Garden Club members will again get out their spades and hoes for several planting bees this spring.

By Mrs. A. F. Stivarius, President.

Green Bay Garden Club. Members of the Green Bay Garden Club visited the city parks last September; held a pot luck luncheon in the park shelter in October; and a very lovely Christmas program in December. In November, each member brought a sample of their most successful product in the garden. Baskets of delphinium were superb.

Mrs. John Minahan, President.

Jefferson Garden Club. During the coming year, the Jefferson Garden Club will have a picnic and flower show with a neighboring club with speakers on birds, bees, conservation, and gardening. Our members enjoyed the Garden Club Convention in Fond-du Lac in October.

By Mrs. George Krause.

La Crosse Garden Club. Outstanding events planned by the La Crosse Garden Club in 1951 include slides of local gardens in January; a garden tour in June; a garden picnic in July; a Flower Show in August; a display of fruits, flowers and vegetables in October, and a Christmas party in December. A special project will be planting of iris, peonies, etc. on the

Continued on Page 125

BEGONIA BULBS

Jumbo size fancy Tuberous Begonia bulbs, Camellia type, eight colors. All large bulbs. Imported from Belgium, 25c each—$2.50 per dozen. Also hanging type Begonias, large bulbs @ 50c each. Mrs. J. Cabaret, 2133 A North 36th St., Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin.

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A Study Of

Arrangements For February

By Elizabeth Stewart, West Allis

At this time of the year the only sign of Spring may be the flood of cheerful Spring catalogs. Still, gardeners and flower arrangers live in a state of perpetual anticipation. Spring will be here soon and with it will come an abundance of flowers to arrange. In the meantime we have a wonderful opportunity to do some armchair flower arranging. Then when the long awaited Spring does arrive, we may feel just a bit more confident about arranging our flowers.

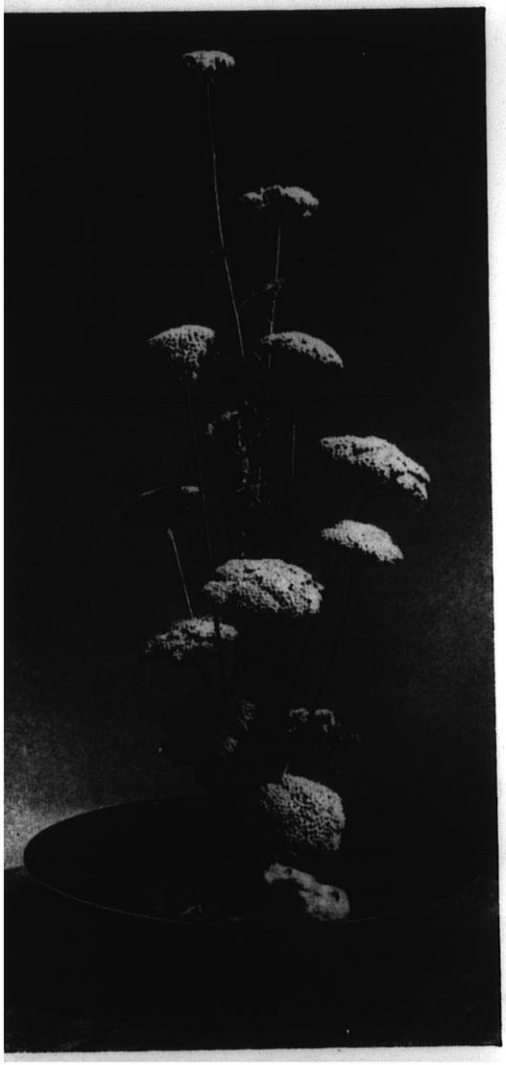


Figure 1. An arrangement of Achillea. Interest has been created by the use of varying stem lengths and size of flowers. Note the gradation of forms progressing from the table through the container and various sized flower forms. Photo by Lester J. Krebs, West Allis.

An Arrangement Scrapbook

Perhaps we might like to make a flower arrangement scrapbook. Many of the popular home and garden magazines offer articles and illustrations which would make good scrapbook material.

Most public libraries have a wide selection of books on the subject of Flower Arrangement. These are usually profusely illustrated, and the beginner as well as the more advanced student will do well to study them. Each illustration may be analyzed for structural lines and forms, space intervals, and general silhouette. An analysis may be made of proportion and balance. The use of various textures, values and colors can also be observed. In fact, we have an opportunity right now to do some analyzing of the arrangements pictured here.



Figure 2. An arrangement of various types of material in an interesting study. The branch used to form structural line is too high. Arrangement needs more gradation of texture between pine cone and smooth textured leaf. Compare with better transition in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Transition of texture in center is better than in Figure 2. A few more seed pods could have been added. The line of the light colored magnolia leaves follows the upward curve of the design and creates rhythm. Photo by Lester J. Krebs, West Allis.

An Arrangement of One Variety of Flower.

Achillea (ak-i-le'a), **or yarrow,** was used to create the simple arrangement in Fig. 1. A small needle point holder is surrounded by large stones. Arrangements using one type and color of flower are very often monotonous and uninteresting because of a lack of enough variety. However, in this arrangement, variety, and thus interest is introduced by the use of varying stem lengths and sizes of flower heads.

Repetition is very often used to create unity in a design. Exact repetition is monotonous because of the lack of variety or contrast. Similar repetition of certain curved or straight lines of varying lengths, forms, or perhaps light and dark values of one color with help unify a design. Notice the repetition of the similar forms of flower heads, container and table.

The principle of gradation has also been applied in this design. The words, gradation and scale, are synonomous. Scale is derived from the Latin word "scala," which means stairs, steps or ladder. Notice the gradation of forms progressing from the table top, through the container and the various sized flower forms.

The flowers ascend in an almost spiral line. A criticism of this arrangement might be that the two flower heads just below the two top forms are almost on an equal level. A slight shortening of the left flower stem would have been an improvement.

A Study of Fig. 2 and 3.

Various sized pine cones, dried magnolia, fiddle leaf rubber and lemon leaves, eucalpytus pods, fungus, and dormant branches were used in the arrangements in Fig. 2 and 3. The branch used to form the structural line is too high. There is a weak spot in the center of the arrangement in Fig. 2 due to the fact that it needs more graduation of texture between the rough textured pine cone and the large smooth textured leaf. The transition of textures at this spot in Fig. 3 is better. However, in this arrangement there could have been better gradation of textures and values (light and dark) near the lower end of the crescent. Perhaps a few more seed pods could have been added here, similar to the design of Fig. 2. The horizontal line of the light colored magnolia leaf in Fig. 2 breaks the upward curve of the crescent design. The line of the light colored magnolia leaf in Fig. 3 follows the upward curve of the design and therefore creates more rhythm. The arrangement is a bit too wide across the center. The combination of plant materials and textures makes this an interesting arrangement.

Continued from Page 123

Y.W.C.A. grounds.

By **Miss Gabriella C. Brendemuhl.**

New Holstein Garden Club. Every member of the New Holstein Garden Club contributed to the Christmas Party program with either stories, poems, songs or arrangements. Lovely arrangements were made, cookie Christmas trees, crinolin trees, candles inserted into red apples, a beautiful door hanging, a Christmas tree and a Christmas scene. There was a beautiful arrangement of all kinds of gilded weeds and wild plants.

By **Mrs. William A. Schmidt.**

Wauwatosa Garden Club. The Wauwatosa Garden Club held its annual Christmas party at Jacobus park. Each member brought an inexpensive gift and holiday bakery. The evening's program consisted of the singing of carols including "Stille Nacht", the presentation of 1951 officers, and the magic of Lee Gordon, Magician extraordinary.

Mrs. Bertha Haasch again donated a beautiful wreath for attendance prize which was won by L. P. Jacobson. Corsages and boutonnieres were made by the president and other officers.

By Mrs. Martha Getzlaff Koch.

PLAN FOR SUCCESSION OF BLOOM

In December, Milwaukee garden clubs heard Mr. Paul F. Frese, editor of Popular Gardening, speak under the auspices of Milwaukee Civic Garden Center. His topic was "New Fields For Garden Adventure", in which he stressed basic planning of gardens for succession of blooms.

First, he recommended not putting all eggs in one basket. By that he meant not to concentrate entirely upon one type of flower, as the tulip, for instance, because adverse weather conditions may interfere with all our hopes and expectations.

Plan your garden to have a succession of blooms beginning with the daffodil, tulip, iris, peonies, roses, (particularly some climbers), hemerocallis and other lilies, zinnias, and chrysanthemums.

Buy quality bulbs, and if available, get the early, inbetween, and late varieties of all bulbs or plants so as to lengthen period of bloom. By all means, plant in groups or clumps as they make much better showing that way.

Mr. Frese showed colored slides of group plantings, color combinations, and backgrounds which were beautiful to see.

By Martha Getzlaff Koch, Wauwatosa

PERENNIALS

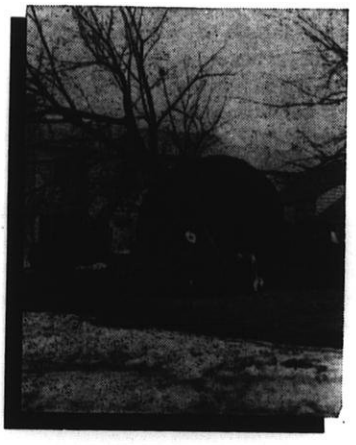
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Lessons In *Landscaping*

By Geo. Ziegler, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

Figure 1. Some folks might not prefer a symmetrical planting on either side of the door as shown here. A taller planting could be made to the left of the doorway and lower shrubs to the right, under the window.

LESSONS IN LANDSCAPING
By George Ziegler

You see here two houses which are situated in more or less wooded areas, so one thing to watch in the landscape foundations plantings would be shade tolerance of the shrubs selected. A good job of this was done on both these houses.

Plants For Shady Location

No. 1. At the entrance of house **No. 1** you see two well maintained American arborvitae which is our native white cedar. I want to point out here that it is the native arborvitae which is most shade tolerant. It does not like complete shade but will stand a certain amount of it. The **Pyramidal Arborvitae would not do nearly as well in this situation.** Spreading Japanese Yew is used at the corners. **The Japanese Yew is always a good bet** for evergreen plantings in shady spots. The shrub at the far left corner is Euonymus alatus—commonly called Winged Burning Bush. A good choice here not only for its ability to grow well in partial shade but for its brilliant full color and interesting branch pattern. The vines growing to the left of the doorway give a softening effect to the stiff evergreen planting and create interest over the large unbroken portion of the house. Good emphasis for the chimney too. This vine, which is probably Boston Ivy, turns a bright red in fall and would combine well with the red foliage of the Winged Burning Bush.

The entrance to this house would not necessarily have to have a symmetrical planting on either side of the door. Some people might prefer it otherwise. In that case your taller planting would be left of the doorway and the lower shrubs on the right under the windows.

Trees For Enframent

House No. 2 gives you an excellent example of the use of trees in front of the house for enframement. The tall branching of these elms sets off this house particularly well. Tall branched trees are always a good choice with gabled houses. The background trees also help a great deal. The foundation planting is composed of Japanese Yew both upright and spreading types. This planting might be considered stiff with the long lines of spreading yew across the front. A good place for a break would be between the living room windows and the porch windows. A deciduous shrub with some height (about 4 feet) would look well here or one of the upright yews. An upright yew in this spot, however, should be held a trifle lower than the one at the entrance. If an upright yew was used here, deciduous shrubs for the porch corner would look well.

The grading around this house is particularly important. You will note that the drive is considerably lower than the lawn area, yet the grade line across the front of the house is held even. Most of the slope is to the left of the left side elm. The whole landscape effect would be mined if this straight level line was not maintained the full width of the house front.

Both of these houses are examples of good landscaping particularly in the selection of plant materials to fit the site.

Figure 2. An excellent example of the use of trees in front of the house for enframement. Background trees also help. A tall shrub might be planted between living room and porch windows to break the long line of spreading

—Wis. Hort. Soc. Photos.



Garden Club Directory

GARDEN CLUB DIRECTORY

We are pleased to again be able to publish the names of the President and Secretary of Garden Clubs affiliated, wholly or in part, with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. In addition, this year, we give the meeting time of the clubs. We are sorry that limited space prevents us from publishing names of more than these two officers.

Garden Club Advisory Committee

Mrs. Herbert Gottschall, Lodi, Wis.
Mrs. T. O. Goeres, Lodi, Alternate.
Miss Bessie Pease, Route 1, Box 35, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. J. L. Larson, Iola, Wis.
Mrs. Harold Poyer, 308 Edwards, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Mrs. R. H. Sewell, 7341 N. 76th St., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

Region I. Wisconsin Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harold Poyer, 308 Edwards St., Fort Atkinson.
Vice-Pres., Mrs. John Last, Lake Mills.
Sec., Mrs. Roy Baker, R. 2, Fort Atkinson.
Treas., Mr. Clarence Fromader, Jefferson.

Amherst Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Jack Olson
Sec., Mrs. H. H. Smith.
Meetings: 4th Tuesday—2:00 at the homes.

Antigo Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. E. S. Holman, 1418 Clermont St.
Sec., Mrs. Sidney G. Spurgeon, 1111½ Third Ave.

Baraboo Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, 433 3rd St.
Sec., Mrs. John Leatherman, 303 3rd St.
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday—2:30 P. M. At homes and community center.

Berlin—Home Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. W. N. Crawford, 151 Noyes St.
Sec., Mrs. N. D. Secora, 288 Van Horn St.
Meetings: 4th Wednesday — 3:00 P. M.

Brookfield Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Gilbert Hartmann, Box 78.
Sec., Mrs. Allen Fruendt, Box 369, Route 4, Waukesha.
Meetings: 1st Tuesday—8:00 P. M.

Club

Pres., Mrs. J. Chromosta.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. L. Riedl.
Meetings: 1st Wednesday at 8:00 P. M. 2nd meeting held on 3rd Wednesday of months of June, July, August.

Colby Blue Sky Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. John Coates.
Sec., Mrs. F. P. Puhlmann.
Meetings: First Friday—3:00 P. M.

DeForest Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Clarence Carter.
Sec., Mrs. Carl Their.

Eau Claire Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Charles Bergman, 527 Broadway Street
Sec., Mrs. Harold Simonson

West Allis — Home Gardeners

Pres., Mrs. C. F. Bierman, 1847 N. 69th St., Wauwatosa
Sec., Mrs. R. R. Rockafield, 2166 S. 82nd St., West Allis
Meetings: Third Thursday afternoon at 1:30 p.m.

Edgerton Garden Club

Pres., Mary Martin.
Sec., Una Grassman.
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday — 2:00 P. M.

Elkhorn Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Al. Stivarius, 115 S. Wisconsin St.
Sec., Mrs. Rex Tice 117 S. Wisconsin St.
Meetings: 3rd Thursday—7:30 P. M. Homes of members.

Fond du Lac—Ledgeview Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Wm. Vandervort, 449 Arlington Ave.
Sec., Mrs. Carl Freiberg, 189 Sixth St.

Clintonville Flower and Garden Club

Pres., Mr. Earl Moldenhauer
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Frank J. Bucholtz.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harold C. Poyer, 308 Edwards St.
Sec., Albert F. Witte, 337 Roberts St.
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday — 8:00 P. M.

Green Bay Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. John R. Minahan, 2379 Jourdain Lane.
Sec., Mrs. Chas. E. Manthey, 1021 S. Jackson St.
Meetings: 1st Monday evening, except Jan. and Aug.

Hales Corners—Hawthorne Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. M. W. Schneider, Box 27.
Sec., Mrs. A. W. Sperber, Rt. 1, Box 31.
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, 12:30.

Hales Corners—Tess Corners Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. L. Gaulke, R.R. 2, Box 403J.
Sec., Mrs. George Klumb, R.R. 2, Box 403A.

Iron River—Green Thumb Garden

Jefferson Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. George Krause.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Erwin Klug, 610 North St.
Meetings: 1st Monday—8:00 P. M.

Jefferson County—Green Thumb Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. George Hohlhoff, Rt. 1, Sullivan.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. G. Schlagenhauf, Rt. 1, Helenville.
Meetings: 2nd Monday, 2:00 P. M. No January or February meeting due to weather.

LaCrosse Garden Club

Pres., Miss Gabriella Brendemuhl, 2516 Edgewood Pl.
Sec., Mrs. George Thompson, Bluff View Gardens.

Lodi Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. T. O. Goeres.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. William Van Ness.
Meetings: 2nd Thursday—2:30 P. M.

Madison—Shorewood Hills Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. William F. Sinn, 3405 Blackhawk Dr.
Sec., Mrs. Russell T. Gregg, 1202 Edgehill Dr.
Meetings: 3rd Thursday—9:30 A. M.

Manitowoc—Men's Garden Club

Pres., Mr. Claude P. Allie, 516 W. Lawn Blvd.
Sec.-Treas., Jess L. Hamilton, 530 S. 31st St.
Meetings: 1st Tuesday—7:30 P. M.

Marinette Garden Club

Pres., Dr. Gus Nichlos, 1413 Bay Shore Drive.
Sec.-Treas., Miss Mary O'Connell, 1151 Garfield Ave.
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday—8:00 P. M. at different members homes.

Mauston Garden Club

Pres., Rev. William Kovar.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. C. G. Sexton.

Milwaukee—Blue Beach Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harold Peterson, 1900 E. Newton Ave.
Sec.-Treas., Miss Jean Tainsh, 2408 E. Park Pl.
Meetings: 1st Wednesday—12:30.

New Holstein Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. George Trier,
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. A. Schmidt, 2112 Prospect Ave.
Meetings: 2nd Friday—2:30 P. M.

North Prairie—Garden Study Club
Pres., Mrs. S. Zamorski.
Sec., Mrs. E. Kirschke.
Meetings: Last Wednesday — 2:00 P. M.

Omro Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. H. H. Loper.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Willis Calkins.
Meetings: 1st Tuesday—2:30 P. M.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society
Pres., Mr. M. A. Haller, Rt. 1.
Sec.-Treas., Miss Agnes Phillipson, 1653 Ninth St.
Meetings: 1st Monday evening — Oshkosh Museum.

Pewaukee Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Herbert Daum.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Roy P. K. Johnson.

Plymouth Garden Club
Pres., A. C. Erbstoezer, 222 Fairview Dr.
Sec., Henry Winn, 415 Fremont St.
Meetings: 2nd Thursday—7:30 P. M.

Poynette Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. John R. Kelton.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Walter Vogts.
Meetings: Third Thursday—7:30.

Ripon Garden Club
Pres., Miss Lucy Jussen, 306 E. Jackson St.
Sec., Mrs. Lester Burr, 122 Lane St.
Meetings: 3rd Monday.

Ripon—Ceresco Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. A. J. Schultz, 302 W. Fond du Lac St.
Sec., Mrs. Ervin Koehler, 229 Scott Street.

Rosholt Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. J. H. Hanson.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Norman Rosholt.
Meetings: 4th Thursday, usually in afternoon.

Scandinavia Garden Club
Pres., Miss Josephine M. Voie
Rec. Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Earl Knight

Wausau—Home Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Russell Slade, 1501 Wisconsin Ave.
Sec., Mrs. C. J. McAleavy, 2202 Elmwood Blvd.
Meetings: Second Tuesday at 1:45 p.m.

Shawano Garden Club
Pres., Art Timm, Rt. 2.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Charles Wood, Rt. 2.
Meetings: No regular monthly time.

Stevens Point—Park Ridge Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Donald Gage, Route 2, Park Ridge.
Sec., Mrs. Warren G. Jenkins, 705 Green Ave., Park Ridge.

Washington Island Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Claude Cornell.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Harvey Gunnlaugsson.
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday—2:30 P. M.

Waukesha Town Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. S. A. Socha.
Corr. Sec., Miss Martha Schacke, 605 Center Ave.
Meetings: Last Wednesday, except November and December.

Waupaca Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Carl Bacher, Rt. 1.
Corr. Sec., Mrs. Hugh Johnson.
Meetings: 2nd Monday of each month—2:00 P. M.

Wausau Federated Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. John Fara, Forest Park
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Oscar Eggebrecht, Rt. 3.
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday—1:30, 2:00 P. M. Usually latter time.

Wauwatosa Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. A. O. Anderson, 2530 N. 82nd St.
Corr. Sec., Mrs. Bertha Haasch, 8536 Watertown Plank Road.
Meetings: 3rd Tuesday—8:00 P. M. —High School.

West Allis—Hillcrest Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. R. Schissler, 8216 Richmond Ct., Wauwatosa 13.
Sec., Mrs. M. Krautschneider, 2431 N. 63rd St., Wauwatosa 13.
Meetings: 3rd Monday—1:30 P. M.

West Allis Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Ray Luckow, Dist. 763, Box 125, Milwaukee.
Sec., Mrs. Henry Moody, 1101 S. 32nd St.
Meetings: 3rd Wednesday — 1:15 P. M.

West Bend Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Ida Wiebe, 156 Po St.,
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Herbert Kahl, 119 Mayer St.
Meetings: 1st Monday—7:30 P. M.

Whitewater Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Cecil Fetherston, 97 W. North St.
Sec., Mrs. P. N. Cobleigh, 107 Cottage St.
Meetings: To be held the first Tuesday of each month.

MATERIAL FOR GARDEN PROGRAMS

Supplied on request by the National Garden Bureau, 210 S. Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

Projection equipment for 16 mm. moving pictures (sound or silent) is standard, easily obtainable on rental, and operates on 110 volt A.C.

Central Wisconsin Garden Club Association

Pres., Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville, Wis.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt, Wis.

Sec., Mrs. Lester Ristow, Amherst, Wis.

Treas., Mrs. F. C. Wipf, Iola, Wis.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT YOUR INDOOR GARDEN

Continued from Page 117

Question: Wintering Bulbs. My friends tell me I should pack my Gloxinia and Tuberous rooted Begonia bulbs in peat or sand to keep them over winter. I have been storing them in an air-tight container such as a honey pail with the friction cover closed tightly to prevent evaporation. Is this method just as good?

Answer: Generally speaking your method of storing these tubers would be less satisfactory under average conditions than would storing the tubers in peat or sand, or vermiculite which works very nicely. These packing materials help to check the spread of rots from one tuber to another. If the tubers were all placed together in an air-tight container the fungus or bacterial diseases which cause rots could spread rapidly from one tuber to another. A closed container, however usually will prevent the tubers from drying out excessively and if this is a problem it would be well to place the tubers in one of the materials mentioned and pack them in a container which can be sealed.

A treatment which works well for dahlia is worth trying on gloxinia and tuberous begonia tubers if storage is a problem. After the tubers are dormant they should be carefully cleaned and dried. Melt some paraffin wax and pour it in a pail which has been filled with boiling water. The wax will float and form a thin layer on the surface of the water. Maintain the temperature at about 170° F. and quickly submerge the tubers and withdraw them immediately. This treatment gives them a wax coating which prevents them from drying out and which does not delay sprouting when the tubers are planted.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Wm. Judd, Stoughton, Vice-President
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Guy Sherman, Seymour

WHAT TO DO IN FEBRUARY

Now Is The Time To Prevent Winter Losses

Inspect Your Colonies This Month

Last spring, the statement was made in this magazine that if every beekeeper in Wisconsin inspected his bees during February, made sure that food is available to the winter cluster for the coming long periods of cold weather, that all normal colonies of good populations would survive. That would mean our winter losses could be reduced from an average of somewhere around 40% in severe winters to a very few colonies, because starvation is still our most serious cause of loss.

Why not try it this year. If you are one of those who have had heavy winter losses, then you are one who can save considerable money by this extra precaution. Further, it is very valuable to learn about the habits of the bees during the winter. A February inspection will tell us a great deal if we will take the time to study the winter cluster, the amount of brood, and the location of the stores.

How To Check Colonies

On any day when the temperature is 30° F. or above, when there is sunshine and very little wind, open the colony, blow in just a little smoke to prevent the bees that cover the cluster from flying up and becoming chilled. Then locate the center of the winter cluster. On the center comb brood will be found. Pull out a frame and inspect the brood. If AFB is present, it can now be easily found. Inspection need take only about 5 seconds per frame. Having inspected the 1, 2, or 3 combs of brood, replace them quickly. Remove the combs next to the brood and inspect them for stores. If they are empty or have honey only around the outside edges, it is important that either sugar syrup be given or full combs of honey be placed within reach of the bees. The colony must be able to cover honey in coldest weather, and it is well to place the food right next



to the combs containing brood. If pollen is present in the combs, so much the better, because the nurse bees must have a balanced ration of both pollen and honey in order to be able to produce the royal jelly to feed the larvae. If no pollen is present anywhere within reach of these bees, then brood rearing will slow down very shortly. Remember that the bees which die normally during the winter, are now being replaced by young bees which keeps the colony up in strength. These young bees are the ones that will be able to rear brood in April when it so important that the colony build up rapidly.

How To Feed Sugar Syrup in Mid-Winter

In February, 1950, we found about 10% of our bees were short of honey available to the winter cluster. It was easier to feed warm sugar syrup than combs of honey—which we didn't happen to have available at that time. So, we mixed up two parts of sugar in one part of very hot water, doing the mixing in the home washing machine. A small garden sprinkling can was used for spraying the syrup into the combs. The holes in the sprinkler had been enlarged with a shingle nail. The syrup must be hot to the touch so it will spray into the combs readily. Pull out three or four empty combs, pile them one on top of the other above the brood area, and start sprinkling. When both sides are filled, place the combs right next to the brood frames. It will save any colony short of food.

By checking all colonies in February and providing them with stores within the cluster we can rest peacefully, knowing all is well for another month at least.

THE INFLUENCE OF STOCK ON PRODUCTION

By Floyd Moeller, Apiculturist, U. S. D. A., Madison

It has been our task, at the North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison, during the past twelve years, to test various lines of stock for honey production and other desirable characteristics.

This work was done, at first with stocks from various commercial sources, and later, with the perfection of artificial insemination, with hybrid stock lines developed through the efforts of Dr. Roberts and Dr. Mackenson.

Dr. Farrar was in charge of the program from its beginnings, until the past two years, when this work has been turned over quite largely to myself.

One superior commercial source, showing the most uniformity, and high production, was selected early as a standard, and all other stock sources and hybrids compared to it, each year.

Need Large Populations

What influences production? Many things, practically all of which point back to the all important **population** of the colony. We need **bees** to produce honey. In terms of numbers, we could naturally expect one colony of 60,000 bees to produce at least twice as much honey as a colony of half that population or 30,000 bees. This has been found to be true, but it goes one better. The colony of 60,000 produces, by actual measurement in a large number of cases, about 1½ times much as the **combined production** of the two colonies of 30,000 bees. What does this mean? Simply that we have more field bees **in proportion** to the nurse bees or hive bees, in a colony of 60,000 bees than in one of half that strength. The colony of 30,000 bees has less **brood** than the colony of

60,000, but there is **more brood** in relation to the total number of bees in the hive, than with the larger colony. Therefore, more bees are tied up with hive duties than is the case with the big colony.

Certain lines of stock seem to have bees of greater longevity than other lines. If the difference in average length of life of the bees is 5 or 10 days, it is enough to make a great deal of difference in the **maximum strength** a colony will reach. To emphasize this point, let us take a purely hypothetical case. Two colonies, each having queens that lay uniformly 1000 eggs per day. It takes 20 days for the workers to develop from the egg. In one case, the bees live just 20 days and then die. This means that this colony can reach a maximum population of 20,000 bees; since the first bees will start dying 40 days after the first eggs were laid at the rate of 1000 a day. In the other case, the queen again lays 1000 eggs a day but the workers can live 30 days before they die. This allows 50 days before the bees will start dying, and a maximum population of 30,000 bees, actually, the queens' egg rate increases as the population increases, up to limits, so that we don't get any such actual data; but it shows how longevity will allow the population to build up higher as longevity is greater.

The Queen

Prolificness of the queen will of course **directly** affect population. A very prolific queen is able to replace bees faster than they die, but this again reaches a point of diminishing returns, where the death rate balances the egg rate, and the population can go no higher, but just maintains itself. Quite a variation in maximum population of various lines of stock has been shown by actual measurement, reflecting the **queens prolificness** more than any other factor such as longevity. Therefore, queens that are prolific will invariably build the largest population (if they are not restricted by poor management), and consequently have the highest records of production.

In the selection of high producing lines, we naturally are selecting for prolific queens, and bees of good longevity; but there are other things that we may not be able to lay a finger on as clearly as these. That is, there may be **intangible** characteristics such as greater general vigor of the bees, larger size, or other questionable characteristics that could all conceivably influence production.

Swarming

A colony under the swarming impulse, even though populous, will not produce as efficiently as a normal colony. This has been many times observed. Even though the colony does not actually succeed in swarming, the queen cuts down on her egg laying, and is often superseded; and the colony morale is just not in top working order.

Stock influences the amount of swarming in no small way. We have noted great differences in stock as to the amount of swarm cell building. Caucasian and Carniolan bees, as races, have always been noted for excessive swarming. But **management** probably affects swarming more than stock. Improper management, leading to crowded conditions, either of honey, bees, or both, or confining of a prolific queen to too small a brood area, will surely result in swarming.

Disease

Disease can greatly affect the condition of a colony at the time of the flow. Nosema, European Foulbrood, and more recently, Paralysis, all have a drastic effect upon colony build-up, and can throw an otherwise good colony, if not entirely, almost so, out of production.

Queenlessness, if it occurs at the crucial time of colony build-up, from any cause whatever, will often drastically cut the population at a time when every day of egg-laying is important to get bees of proper age for the flow, which may be intense, and often of short duration.

Management For Honey Flow

Management is very important as it affects colony build up. The ideal situation is to have prolific young queens in good overwintered colonies, with plenty of **reserve stores,** given extra stimulation by means of pollen supplement feeding in early spring, so that peak colony strength can be reached **just at the start of the flow.** All operations should be timed for the flow, and any unnecessary rearing of bees during the off season of the year should not be encouraged; but the colonies should be kept reasonably strong at all times.

ARTHUR C. ALLEN WRITES FROM FLORIDA

A number of Wisconsin Beekeepers have gone to Florida—some to live permanently, some for the winter months. Arthur C. Allen, formerly of Portage, and now of Fort Meade, Florida, 86 years old, wrote in December and we feel a portion of his letter will be interesting to many of our members who know Mr. Allen. He writes, "We have now lived in Florida for three years. Though I would not advise a young person who has a good business in the North to come here to stay permanently, we can say we do not regret coming South and the longer we are here, the better we like it. We are right in the citrus district, also phosphate mining and cattle raising, the most prominent industries. The County has a large number of beekeepers and orange blossom honey is the largest crop. Am taking care of 22 colonies. People do not eat honey here as we do in the North. We go from door to door and sell a little, but you work hard for it. We should have Mrs. Grace and a few like her down here.

"I have just bought a beautiful two acre piece of timber land and moved my bees onto it and will take great pleasure in working, as it is only three blocks from our home. Our home is not quite finished yet as I do most of the work; and this year they made me chairman of the building committee to build a new church and school building. The work is being done by our own members, and to assemble material and look after laborers has kept me very busy. As a hobby, I am also growing a hundred blooming shrubbery plants which sell very well.

"I have, hanging on our wall, the certificate you gave me at the convention at Waukesha and the article you published in Wisconsin Beekeeping at that time. Will never forget the good times I had at your meetings, conventions and while judging honey at the fairs for 20 years, and the 15 years I inspected bees."

Arthur C. Allen,
South Perry Avenue,
Fort Meade, Florida

BEE SUPPLIES

For Sale: Used, 75 (10 frame) Deep Hive bodies. 25 covers; 25 bottoms and 25 Queen Excluders. 1 electric Capping knife. O. C. Nell, Neosho, Wis.

DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETING

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

1. FEBRUARY 20, Tuesday—Southern District meeting, Stoughton, Wis. American Legion Hall, 1 block South of City Hall. (Signs up) Bring a dish for lunch.
2. FEBRUARY 21, Wednesday—Southeastern District meeting, Platt Deutcher Verein Hall, Corner of South 2nd and Market Streets, Watertown, Wis. Bring a dish for lunch.
3. MARCH 20, Tuesday—Fox River Valley District meeting—Rupiper's Hall, 500 Grant Street, West DePere, Wis. Bring a dish for lunch.
4. MARCH 28, Wednesday—Southwestern District meeting, Viroqua, Wis. Shenk's Hall. Facilities for pot luck lunch, kitchen, dishes. Bring a dish. County Ass'n to pay expenses.
5. APRIL 11, Wednesday—North Central District meeting, Marshfield, Wis. Central State Bank, basement rooms, corner of 3rd and Main Sts. Marshfield Mfg. Co. to furnish coffee and sandwiches. Bring a dish.
6. May—Northwestern District meeting. To be announced.

THE PROGRAM

10:00 A. M. Meeting called to order by the District President. Report on wintering and market conditions in the area by Beekeepers present.

10:30 A.M. THE PACKER AND THE BEEKEEPER.

BY TWO PACKERS: Need for better commercial outlets. City retail sales. How to get the best returns from your packer.

RESPONSE BY TWO BEEKEEPERS. What the beekeeper thinks of the packer. How we can get together for the benefit of the honey industry.

Speakers to be announced. Free for all discussion.

11:30 A.M. Annual business meeting of the district. Election of officers.

12:00 N. POT LUCK LUNCHEON at each meeting. Each person should bring a dish as potato salad, baked beans, or other hot dish, sandwiches, cake, etc. Association will furnish coffee and lemonade. A committee appointed by each district President will serve food cafeteria style. Bring your own dishes—plates, cups, silverware.

Those who do not bring food may buy tickets for 65c which will be used to pay for extra food furnished by committee. Free tickets will be given to all who bring food.

1:30 P.M. Commercial extracting plants. By William Waterman, Division of Bees and Honey, Madison.

2:00 P.M. Disease Control for 1951. By John Long, Chief, Division of Bees and Honey, Madison.

2:45 P.M. Lets take a look at those new honey production methods. What can they do for us. By H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Madison.

WINTERING WITH AIR EXCLUDED

In the Bee World (England) we read a summary of experiments carried on in Germany (reported in Imkerfreund) on experiments carried on with hives made air-tight in November when the cluster was formed, and left that way until mid-March. Scientist Bottcher even went so far as to cover the entrances with clay.

The combs became very mouldy and the unsealed honey was very thin and there was very little brood. However there were only normal numbers of dead bees on the floor and no signs of disease or dysentery, and the bees' abdomens were not swollen, but very slender.

AN INVITATION

The Washington County Beekeepers Association extends cordial invitation to the State Beekeepers Association to hold its annual summer meeting in West Bend Park. The park is beautiful—has shelter for a rainy day, is easy to reach and an ideal spot for such a gathering.

By Clara Jones, Sec.

NOW IS THE TIME—

To plan to raise comb honey

To check your equipment

To list materials needed

To order your bee supplies

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BOYD, WIS.

Everything in Beekeeping Supplies

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In Our Peony Garden Last June

WRITE

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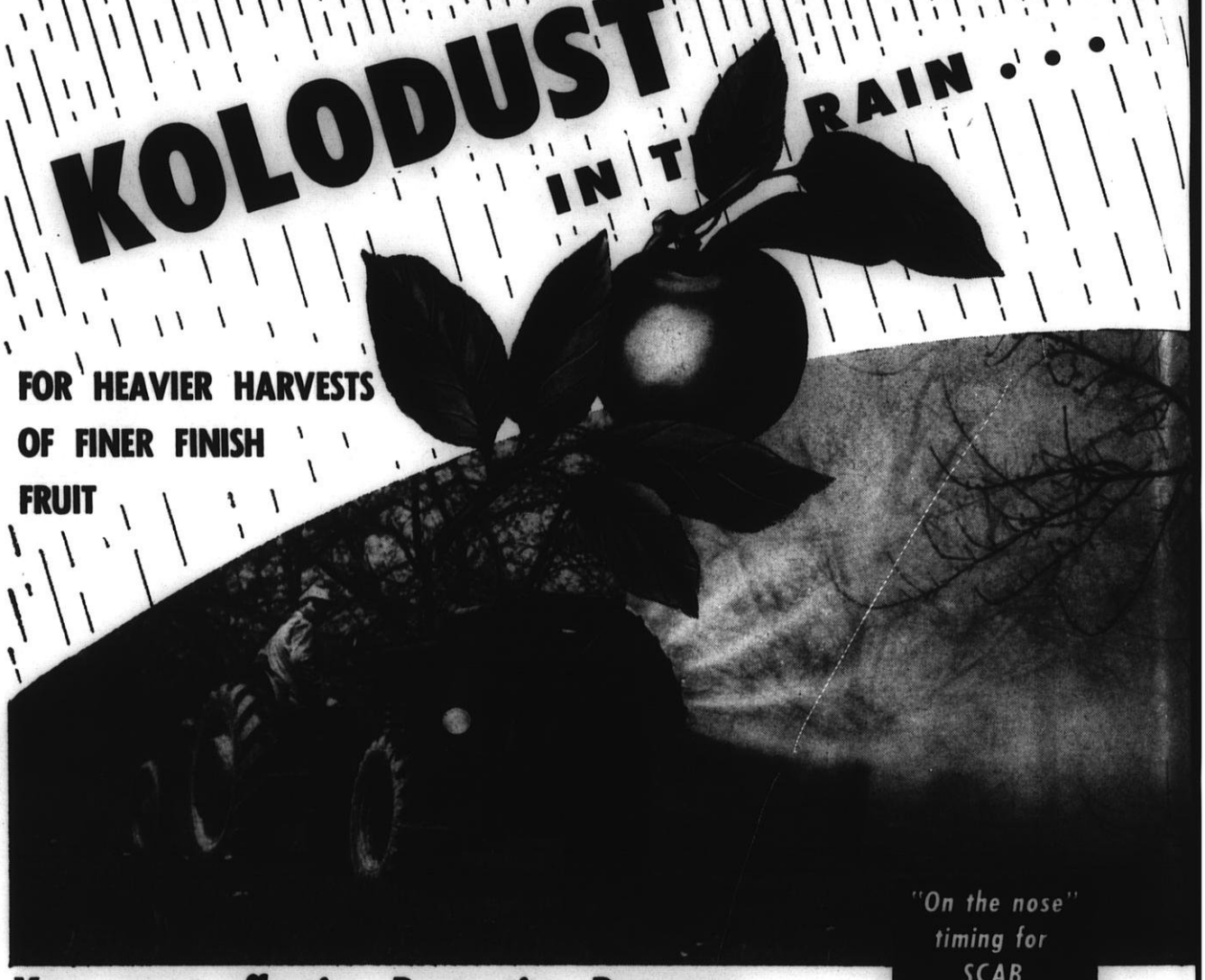


Foliage plants with solid and variegated leaf patterns are effective decorations for the home porch, or patio.

March 1951

KOLODUST IN T RAIN . . .

FOR HEAVIER HARVESTS OF FINER FINISH FRUIT



Your most effective Protective Program . . .

Swift One man can Kolodust up to *50 acres* of mature apple trees in *5 hours* with a powerful Niagara Orchard Duster. The surest way to control scab is to *dust in the rain* when apple scab spores are "shooting," for Kolodust penetrates rain drops and sticks to leaves and fruit, to give lasting protection.

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Sure Applied during scab infection periods you can time Kolodust applications *on the nose* for maximum kill of scab spores. You can Kolodust when ground conditions bog down sprayers, and obtain complete protection regardless of the severity of the rainfall. Such timeliness in application has saved many crops.

Sound Wherever scab is a problem you will find many of the best growers base their control program on *dusting in the rain* with Kolodust. The proof is in higher producing orchards and consistently better packs of fruit.

Exclusive *Non-caustic Kolodust contains Fused Sulphur adsorbed into Bentonite by an exclusive Niagara process to produce a highly penetrating dust that sticks to foliage and fruit through prolonged and heavy rains.*

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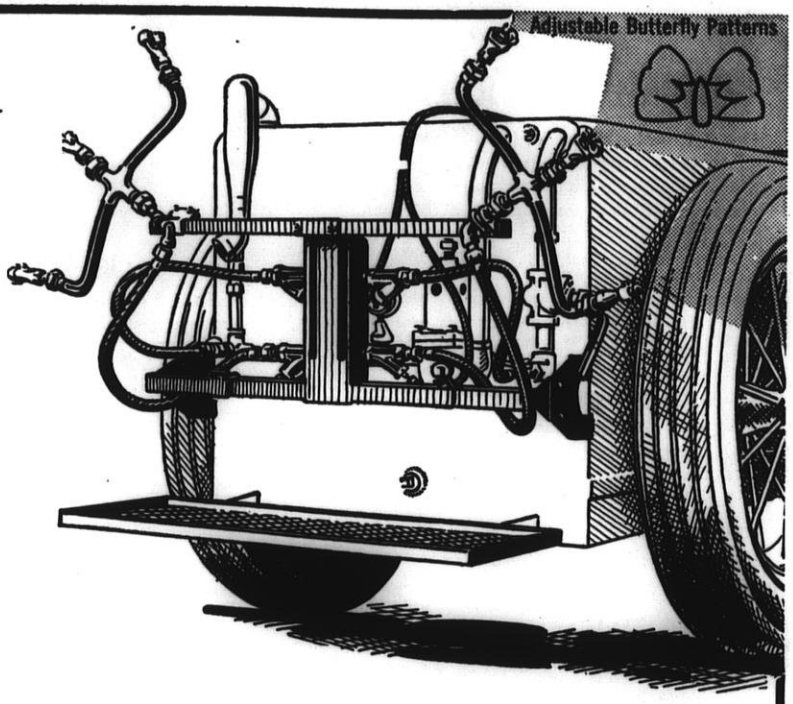
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The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Codling Moth Superseded in 1950 by Other Important

Apple Insect Pests

By C. L. Fluke

The **plum curculio, apple maggot** and **red banded leaf roller** were more important insect pests of apple in Wisconsin during the 1950 season than the codling moth. Where the plum curculio is a serious pest lead arsenate should be used in the open cluster and an extra spray added five days after the petal fall or calyx spray. This will also help to control the red banded leaf roller.

Where **apple maggot** is very late in emerging and it is necessary to apply a spray near harvest, use methoxychlor, two pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Tolerances on amounts of some insecticides allowed on fruit may be changed. If so, the spray schedule will be modified as necessary.

Parathion has increased the kill of codling moths when used in the spray program, and where used with proper precautions is a direct benefit in the control of several pests. Its use is not generally recommended since it is especially hazardous when applied overhead.

Growers should consult their plant pathologist on the use of ground treatments for the control of scab, and follow their recommendation in selecting the proper fungicide for tree spraying. In the cover sprays one of the wettable, finely divided or micronized sulfurs, or Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) should be used. In severe scab conditions it may be necessary to use liquid lime sulfur in certain applications.

The Dormant Spray

A dormant spray for insect control is not always needed. A dinitro compound such as Dow's DN-289, Elgetol, or Krenite at 1% strength will control mite eggs and bud moth and it will also help to kill aphis eggs and case bearers. A 3% dormant oil will control European red mite but the entire tree—trunk, limbs, and branches must be thoroughly covered.

European red mites will often build up during the summer even after a dormant spray. If this occurs one of the phosphates, tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP) or parathion or EPN, or one of the newer compounds such as "Dimite" should be used.

SUGGESTED APPLE SPRAY PROGRAM FOR 1951

Time of application	Materials and amounts per 100 gallons
Green tip	Lime sulfur, 8 qts.
Closed cluster	Lead arsenate, 2 lbs. & lime sulfur, 8 qts.
Open cluster	Same as above
Calyx	Lead arsenate 3 lbs., 50% DDT 2 lbs., (75% DDT 1½ lbs.), and a micronized wettable sulfur 5 lbs. of Ferbam (ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate) 1 lb. If scab is not well controlled by calyx time, use liquid lime sulfur 6 qts. as the fungicide.
First cover (about 10 days later)	Lead arsenate 3 lbs. and fungicide[1]
Second cover (about 10 days later)	50% DDT 2 lbs. or 75% DDT 1½ lbs. and fungicide
Third cover (about 10 days later)	Lead arsenate 3 lbs. and fungicide
Fourth cover (about 10 days later)	50% DDT 2 lbs. or 75% DDT 1½ lbs. and fungicide
Fifth cover (about 10 days later)	50% DDT 2 lbs. or 75% DDT 1½ lbs. and fungicide

[1]If DDT is not used in petal fall and oyster shell scale is a problem, add DDT.

IN DOOR COUNTY THERE IS ANOTHER

New Insect Pest Of Cherries

If Larvae Are Found In Processed Fruit The Pack Is Condemned

By D. A. Dever and C. L. Fluke

The cherry fruit worm, **Grapholitha packardi** Zell., was first observed in Door County in 1949. The larvae of this insect were found in the cherry fruit at harvest time. The damage caused by the larvae was more severe to the Montmorency variety than to Early Richmond. Some of the infested fruits were detected and removed at the canning factory. Many of them were not detected until the processed fruit was opened for inspection. This constituted a serious threat to the cherry industry of Door County. The presence of larval-infested cherries in the processed fruit is sufficient reason to condemn the entire cherry pack.

Life History

The cherry fruit worm has one generation a year. The adult is a small grayish moth with a wing spread of one-quarter of an inch. The moths lay their eggs on the unripe fruit. After an incubation period of approximately eleven days the eggs hatch and the young larvae bore into the fruit. These larvae mature in about three weeks and leave the fruit to construct their winter quarters.

The young larvae are white with a black head. As they mature, their skins gradually become tinted with pink. When full grown they are about three-eighths of an inch long. At this time they leave the cherries and search out a suitable place for overwintering. They may spin a nest under a piece of loose bark in a roughened stub of a broken branch or twig (Fig. 1), or they bore into the stubs of pruned branches.

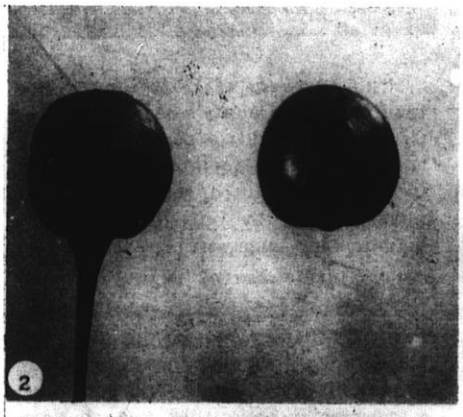
The winter is spent in these quarters as mature larvae. In the early summer they pupate and emerge as adult moths.

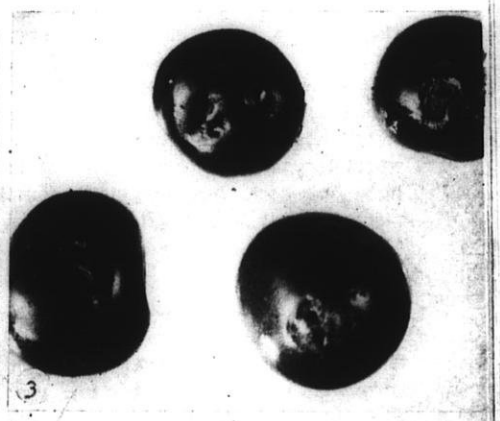
Injury

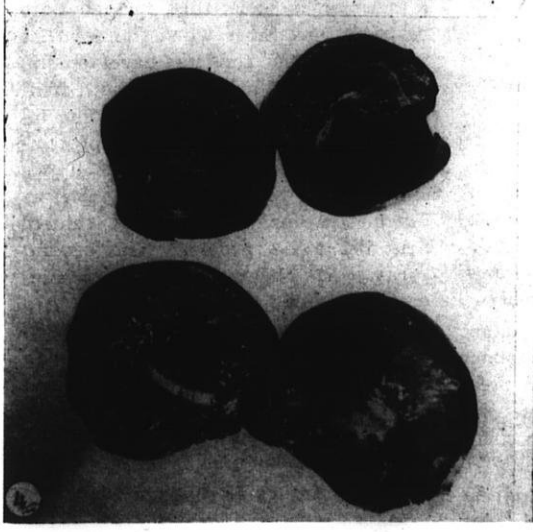
The cherry fruit worm causes its injury by boring into the fruit. They bore through the outer skin shortly



Fig. 1. Broken branch stub showing winter quarters of cherry fruit worm.







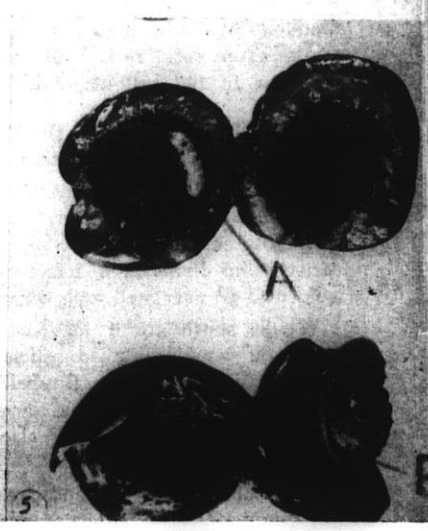


Fig. 2. External view of immature cherries showing early injury caused by cherry fruit worm.

Fig. 3. External view of mature cherries showing injury caused by cherry fruit worm.

Fig. 4. Internal view of mature cherries showing larvae and injury or cherry fruit worm.

Fig. 5. Internal view of mature cherries showing cherry fruit worm and plum curculio larvae and the damage caused by those insects.

after they hatch. In a few days this early injury can be detected. The entrance hole made by young larvae can be seen as well as the small brown trails caused by their tunneling. In some cases the larvae may feed extensively just below the surface. This will be evidenced by sunken, rough, brownish colored areas (Fig. 2).

Mature cherries are disfigured or 'monkey faced.' The surface of the fruit is roughened, blackish, and generally distorted. In some cases larval frass may cling to the outside (Fig. 3). The inside of the cherry, next to the pit, is completely eaten away. (Fig. 4).

The injury caused by the cherry fruit worm may be confused with that caused by the plum curculio (Fig. 5) In early stages, the characteristic crescent shaped mark made on the fruit by the adult curculio will separate curculio infested cherries from those infested by cherry fruit worm larvae. As the extent of the injury increases, however, it becomes more difficult to separate the two.

Control

In 1950 this insect was adequately controlled with methoxychlor. Although two sprays were used in 1950, it is recommended that only one spray be used in the coming year. The use of methoxychlor is recommended in this spray about four weeks after petal fall at the strength of 2 lbs. in 100 gallons of water.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"The article regarding Yellow Delicious in the February magazine agreed with what most growers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa think who tried the variety. In Indiana I found Grimes Golden to go over well with consumers.

Would appreciate if in some future issue you would write an article about the fruit growers in the Bayfield area, telling what varieties they grow and something about the growers—also about their strawberries.

I find the lessons in landscaping by Mr. George Ziegler interesting and helpful. Hope there will be more to come."
—By C. O. Tanberg, La Crosse.

A man is never so ridiculous by those qualities that are his own as by those that he affects to have. — By "Poor Richard."

Door County Fruit Growers Attend Annual Institute. Discuss Control of

Apple Scab And Cherry Leaf Spot



Fruit Growers of Door County, attending the County's Annual Fruit Growers Institute, postponed from early December to late January due to snow and closed roads, missed a mild blizzard by only one day and held a very successful meeting.

Beware of Scab

Dr. J. D. Moore, Department of Plant Pathology, U. W., opened the meeting by warning growers about the possibility of apple scab becoming a serious menace this spring. Late scab—in November when the weather was favorable for its development, started a lot of infection on both fruit and leaves in many orchards. The infected leaves have been well protected by snow this winter and if we should have wet weather, described as "scab weather," this spring, control may become a problem. The ground spray with Elgetol is highly recommended under such conditions.

Said Dr. Moore, "For all practical purposes, if you control scab thoroughly during the pre-bloom and until about twenty days after bloom, then control should be easy for the rest of the season."

Injury to Foliage

We were impressed with the extent of experiments Dr. Moore has been carrying on in Door County comparing various kinds of materials and spray programs for scab control. Notable are the tests to find the amount of injury to foliage as well as on scab control. During 1950, all materials used controlled scab, but Dr. Moore emphasized emphatically that along the shore of Lake Michigan it is necessary to control scab early and the most important spray this spring will be the ground spray. For this spray, use Dn 289; elgetol, or Krenite, 1 to 200 at the rate of 600 gallons per acre. As a pre-bloom spray, he recommended lime sulphur at the rate of 1 to 50 gallons of water.

Blossom Thinning

One of the newest and most important means of improving apple quality next spring may well be spraying with a hormone to thin fruit. Dr. B. Esther Struckmeyer gave an excellent discussion of her work in testing materials and methods of blossom thinning at the meeting. We will have a more complete report of her work in the April issue.

Thinning can improve size, color and result in more annual bearing. "Apple Set" was the material tested and the method used was as recommended "on the box." The entire tree was given a "Drench" spray. The chemical may be used in the regular spray program.

The most affective time to spray is at petal fall, and good results were obtained up to two weeks after petal fall.

Elgetol cannot be recommended for blossom thinning due to the danger of leaf injury and the disadvantages of spraying during blossoming.

Insect Problems

Excellent talks on the control of apple insects were given by Dr. C. L. Fluke and Don Dever, Department of Entomology, U.W. More detailed reports of their discussions are presented in this issue. Dr. Fluke emphasized that plum curculio was the number one pest last year. They started feeding before the trees blossomed and so it is important to spray with arsenate of lead in the open cluster pre-blossom period. If you omit arsenate of lead in the "pink spray" the curculio population may build up.

If you have any oyster shell scale, said Dr. Fluke, use DDT in the petal

fall "Calyx" spray. However, always use arsenate of lead in this spray for both codling moths and curculio.

The first cover spray must be put on early—five days after petal fall if curculio are serious.

Cherry Leaf Spot May Become Serious

Dr. J. D. Moore, in discussing the 1950 spray program for cherries said that the heavy snow cover in cherry orchards will protect the cherry leaf spot fungus on the leaves now on the ground. Therefore, growers should plan on an adequate spray program. Read the spray chart for cherries in this issue.

Reports of other talks will follow.

CHERRY SPRAY PROGRAM FOR WISCONSIN

(Program for solid blocks of cherries*)

By Don Dever

Time of application	Materials and amounts per 100 gallons
Petal fall	Lead arsenate 2 lbs. and Bordeaux mixture 6-8-100
Ten to fourteen days after petal fall	Lead arsenate 2 lbs. and Bordeaux mixture 3-4-100
About four weeks after petal fall	Methoxychlor 2 lbs. and Bordeaux mixture 3-4-100
After harvest	Bordeaux mixture 3-4-100

*For interplanted blocks of cherries and apples follow the apple spray schedule using 1½ lbs. Ferbam as the fungicide. Methoxychlor should be added for the cherry fruit worm about four weeks after cherry petal fall. If this does not coincide with the regular spray, a separate application of methoxychlor must be made.

Apple Promotion

Methods in which Wisconsin apples are kept before the consumer was the topic discussed by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Horticultural Society. He passed around copies of the recipe book, "Wisconsin Apples—44 New Ways to Use Them," and asked the ladies in attendance to check the recipes and make suggestions for improvement. He urged all fruit growers to purchase copies of the booklet at $4.00 per 100, give them to their customers and thereby provide the Wisconsin Apple Institute with funds to have another edition printed.

The work of sending news items about apples and recipes to the newspapers of the state was discussed. He stated he hoped the Wisconsin Apple Institute might soon have enough funds to employ a field agent during part of the harvest season to aid stores in selling Wisconsin Apples and put up retail displays.

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DOOR COUNTY CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY ASSEMBLYMAN FRANK GRAASS TELLS LEGISLATORS

Where The Cherries Grow

On Thursday, February 15th, Assemblyman Frank Graass of Sturgeon Bay invited the Governor, other state officials and members of the 1951 legislature to attend a celebration in honor of Door County's 100th anniversary. It was also National Cherry Week and Annual Cherry Pie Baking Week. The Wisconsin Cherry Commission celebrated the anniversary by furnishing each state official and member of the legislature with a can of typical Door County cherries. Apples and apple juice were served. The Wisconsin Champion Cherry Pie Baking Queen was present and presented Governor Kohler with one of her luscious cherry pies.

A Bit of History

In his invitation to the celebration, Assemblyman Graass wrote, "A century ago just this week, Senator Duncan Reed of Milwaukee addressed the Legislature of 1851 to create Door County out of a part of what was then Brown County. This bill passed and became Chapter 66, Laws of 1851. The name 'Door County' is historical. Between Washington Island near the North tip of that County, and the mainland, is a picturesque piece of water known by the French exploreres as "La Porte des Mortes." To the early settlers this name became Death's Door, which those straits are still called. When a name for this County was sought, it became Door County.

This wilderness area, surrounded as it was by great expanses of clear, blue water, has, during the past hundred years, been developed into the garden spot of Wisconsin. It is known throughout the state and nation because of its vast commercial fisheries, its agriculture, dairying, quarries, industries, shipyards, its horticulture and its apple and cherry orchards. This county has 250 miles of scenic shoreline and wooded areas—more than any other county in Wisconsin. Its shores and bays and harbors, in summer are tempered by the cooling winds of Lake Michigan on the East, and balmier and more sympathetic breezes of Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay on the West.

Where Do the Cherries Grow?

Door County has developed cherry orchards with more than a million trees, producing annually 50,000,000 pounds of cherries which must all be picked and processed within a twenty day season. Thousands of transient seasonal workers dot the countryside during this short and intense harvesting season. A carnival spirit pervades the entire county, making play of work and joy of drudgery."



Miss Geraldine Peterson of Door County, Wisconsin's 1951 Cherry Pie Baking Champion, presents Governor Walter Kohler, Jr., with one of her tasty cherry pies. At right, Assemblyman Frank Graass, who arranged the Door County centennial celebration for state officials and members of the legislature.

GERALDINE PETERSON GIVES HER PRIZE-WINNING RECIPE

Pie Crust

- 1½ cups flour
- ½ cup shortening
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup milk

Cut shortening into flour and salt, until mixture is size of small peas. Add milk and mix to hold together. Roll to fit pan.

Filling

- 3 cups frozen cherries
- ¾ cup sugar
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1 tsp. lemon juice
- 2 tblsp. butter (melted)

Mix all ingredients together in one bowl and put into bottom crust. Add top crust. Bake first 10 min. at 425°; last 20 min. at 325°.

POTATOES SELL BEST IN SMALL PACKAGES

More and more of Wisconsin potatoes are being packaged in paper bags says Elmer Peterson, Marketing specialist for the State Department of Agriculture. Chief reason for the trend is that housewives are increasing their purchases of potatoes in stores in small packages. Limited supplies of burlap and cotton are also contributing factors.

Five, ten and fifteen pound paper packs for potatoes were used in fairly large amounts since 1947 and last year a considerable number of 50-pound paper bags were used. Many of these 50-pound paper sacks, called master containers, are used to hold five 10-pound packs of potatoes. This double packaging greatly assists in the prevention of bruises.

CAN WE IMPROVE GROWTH OF *Lowbush Blue Berries*

Lowbush blueberries are a profitable crop in many sections of northern Wisconsin. Frequently questions are asked about improved cultural practices, but very little has been done along this line because of the "wild" nature of the plant. An interesting report appears in the Progress Report of the Division of Horticulture, Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, describing tests which will give some information to those interested in blueberries.

Plants Grow On Light Soils

"The lowbush blueberry occupies a temporary place in natural plant succession. On light soils and soils of low fertility, it forms a sparse ground cover in forest shade; it grows in open uncultivated areas and gradually occupies abandoned pastures and hayfields. In all such areas other heath plants, alders, goldenrod and wild roses, compete with the blueberry.

"The standard plan of management is late fall or early spring burning every second or third year. In certain regions competing plants are checked by mowing, usually before the fall burning. In experiments on the best time to mow, early mowing was best at one location, but in two other areas there were no differences in plots mowed the first week in July, August or September. Mowing was particularly effective in destroying the sweet fern stand.

Fertilizer Tests

"Duplicate plots of an almost pure stand of blueberries on an abandoned farm were treated with nitrogen, phosphorus and potash (ammonium sulphate, 20% superphosphate and muriate of potash) alone and in combination at the rate of 500 pounds per acre of 9-5-7 in October and November of 1941 and 1942. The area had been burned over the spring before first application. No consistent differences in crop yield could be observed either in 1942 or 1943. A more extensive test on the effect of fertilizers and limestone with and without sawdust is being conducted at three locations in New Brunswick.

Propagation

"It is very probable that the hard bony seeds lie dormant for many years, which accounts for the sparse emergence in any one year and for the lack of success by sowing cull berries. Fresh seeds of highbush seedlings are sown in flats of sand and peat over-layering fertile soil. The flats are kept thoroughly damp and are held at 75° to 90° F. Good germination results but such conditions are artificial.

"Seedlings of the lowbush berry grown at Kentville from fruit of desirable clones collected in New Brunswick were set out in a nursery bed. In 1947 and 1948 transplantations were made to permanent rows about a foot apart. Cultivation about the roots prevented their normal underground spread so that early growth was slow. When roots and underground stems of attractive clones were divided and set firmly in damp soil most rooted freely."

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Fruit Growers Attend Meetings

County Associations Hold Business Meetings.
Speakers Discuss Insect, Disease and Rodent Control.
Consider Apple Promotion. Enjoy Social Hour and Pot Luck Luncheons.

Ozaukee County had the largest attendance—about 125—in the series of County Fruit Growers Association Meetings held during late February. Several others, however, almost approached that number. Sheboygan County ran into bad weather; even the buses stopped running that day, but still had more than 30 present. The spirit was excellent at all meetings; the luncheons were wonderful and the programs very good.

Jefferson County Meeting

The Jefferson County meeting at Fort Atkinson started the series. They reported a very good financial year; donated $50.00 to the work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Sales of supplies to members came to $4,285. They now have a membership of 102 and a good working capital. Officers were re-elected, they are William Leonard, Pres.; William Boese, Vice Pres.; Carroll Krippner, Sec.-Treas., all of Fort Atkinson. At this meeting, Prof. C. L. Kuehner, in answer to questions, suggested testing all old lime sulphur—if it tests 33°B., at 60°F., it's standard; then use recommended amount, as 8 per 100. If it's weak, as 25°B., then use more—12 qts. per 100 gallons in early spray. DDT, arsenate of lead, and black leaf 40 do not deteriorate.

Milwaukee County Meeting

As usual the Milwaukee County meeting was enthusiastic. A fine pot luck dinner was served by the ladies. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, talked to them during the afternoon on Indoor and Outdoor Flower Growing. The Association voted $50.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute and also $25.00 for premiums at the mid-winter fair. They had 70 members enrolled last year. The project of furnishing members with roadside signs advertising their produce during the harvest season has been successful.

Signs are obtained through the County Agent and sell for $3.00 plus 50c for each insert of produce variety.

MANITOWOC COUNTY ASSOCIATION held a very successful meeting. One of the outstanding features being



a demonstration on the use of apples by a 4-H club demonstration team. The editor was not able to attend and we have not had a further report of the meeting as we go to press.

Sheboygan County Meeting

The Sheboygan County Association members proved their loyalty by attending the meeting on a day when the buses stopped running and speakers were unable to leave for home on a Friday evening. A small group of beekeepers came in for a meeting during the afternoon at which H. J. Rahmlow spoke. Officers were re-elected. They are Arno Meyer, Waldo, Pres.; Hugo E. Wunsch, Sheboygan, Vice Pres.; Bernard Halbig, Sheboygan Falls, Sec.-Treas. The association voted $25.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Racine County

The Racine County Fruit Growers Association voted at its annual meeting to have an orchard tour this fall, the place to be decided by the officers. Voted $25.00 to help the work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute, held an excellent program with a large attendance, and elected the following officers:

Jerome Schelling, Racine, Pres.: Marvin E. De Smidt, Racine, Vice Pres.; Ben Ela, Rochester, Sec.-Treas.

Ozaukee County Discusses Tree Removal

The Ozaukee county fruit growers association held its annual meeting in the Mequon Town Hall. There was some animated discussion on the program of tree removal of uncared for apple trees. Growers realize the danger they face from infection of insects and diseases from uncared for apple trees near orchards. The opinion prevailed that education is better than law on this problem in this state. It was pointed out that the weed control law hasn't worked too well.

The Association voted $50.00 for the work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

The following officers were all re-elected: Armin Barthel, Thiensville, Pres.; Roland Nieman, Cedarburg, Vice Pres.; Armin Frenz, Cedarburg, Sec.-Treas.

Washington County

The Washington County Association meeting had an attendance of almost 100. As usual, they had their most excellent pot luck luncheon and the spirit was fine. The editor was not able to attend because it was the day on which the officers of the Society appeared before the joint finance committee hearing on appropriations in the Capitol. Officers were re-elected. They are Joseph L. Morawetz, Pres.; John Kopp, Vice Pres.; E. E. Skaliskey, Sec.-Treas., all of West Bend.

Waukesha County

There was a good attendance at the Waukesha County meeting. The following officers were re-elected: John Lyon, Pres.; W. H. Basse, Vice Pres.; Mrs. Lester Tans, Sec.-Treas, all of Waukesha. The Association voted $25.00 to the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

Highlights of the Program

Mouse control in the orchard was the topic discussed in detail and very interestingly by W. D. Fitzwater of the U. S. Biological Survey at Purdue University. He reported he found serious mouse injury in several orchards, notably at Cedarburg. The short tail meadow mouse is the only serious rodent in Wisconsin orchards. They make very smooth runways, have 8 to 10 per litter and from 4 to 12 litters per year, with a 29 day

gestation period. There are low and high population cycles. Wire guards are not entirely safe protection as mice sometimes climb over them when snow is deep. The best way, he said, is to reduce the population. He recommended most highly baits made of zinc phosphide—one teaspoon full on a quart of sliced apples; also on oats, and both baits can be used in the same runway.

Find a runway and place the bait in it. Best time to bait is in October. If mice are a serious menace, check a month later and if there are still fresh runways use a strychnine oats bait. Strychnine is a very fast poison, but mice can develop an immunity to it. Do not use bait stations of tin cans, tile, etc. Mr. Fetzwater said that Warfarin is excellent for rats, but not practical in the orchard.

The best control for rabbits is the shot-gun and the second best is the trap baited with corn, oats, etc. However, place the traps near rabbit tracks.

Insect Control

Prof. C. L. Kuehner talked on the control of our most serious insects-plum curculio and apple maggot, which caused unexpected losses in 1950. He emphasized the need for thorough early sprays of lead arsenate for curculio. Spray in the pink stage, in the calyx, when about 90% of the petals have fallen and if infestation is severe, spray again five days after calyx, otherwise use a regular spray of 10 days.

Apple maggot almost ruined the crop last year in some orchards, especially from a late emergence of flies. In some sections, dry soil during mid-summer of 1949, when flies normally emerge, prevented them from coming out of the soil. Then last year, when there was plenty of moisture in July and August, not only the one year old flies but also those from the 1948 apple crop emerged. However, these two-year flies came out later than the main crop, which normally come out about mid-July. Growers saw flies as late as September. If a late brood of flies comes out next fall—just before apple harvest, then methoxychlor can be used. It is safe for fruit, even if applied a few days before the apples are picked and will control the pest. Watch carefully for flies this summer, Prof. Kuehner said. Bait traps may be necessary to detect them.

(To be Continued)

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CELERYWORMS
CHERRY FRUITWORM
CITRICOLA SCALE
CODLING MOTH
COLORADO POTATO BEETLE
CORN BORER
COTTONY CUSHION SCALE
COTTONY PEACH SCALE
CUCUMBER BEETLE
DIAMONDBACK MOTH
FIG SCALE
FLEA BEETLE
FLORIDA RED SCALE
FORBES SCALE
GRASSHOPPERS
GREENBUG
GREEN JUNE BEETLE GRUBS
LEAF FOLDER
LEAFHOPPERS
LEAF MINER
LEAF ROLLERS
LEAF TIERS
MAGGOT
MEALYBUGS
MEALY PLUM LOUSE
MELONWORM
MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE
MIDGE
MITES (many species)
OLEANDER SCALE
ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH
PARLATORIA SCALE
PEACH TREE BORER
PEAR PSYLLA
PICKLEWORM
PLUME MOTH
PLUM CURCULIO
PURPLE SCALE
RED BUG
RED SPIDER
SAN JOSE SCALE
SCURFY SCALE
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WRITE FOR PARATHION GROWERS HANDBOOK

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR COMMERCIAL GARDENS

By O. B. Combs

BEANS: Bush snap, green: Tendergreen, Contender, Rival, Topcrop, Plentiful, Bountiful. Bush snap, wax: Round Pod Kidney, Pencil Pod Black, Cherokee.

BEETS: Early Wonder, Perfected Detroit, Detroit Dark Red.

CABBAGE: Early: Golden Acre (Racine Market*, Resistant Detroit*, Resistant Golden Acre*); Jersey Wakefield (Jersey Queen*). Second early: Copenhagen Market (Marion Market*), Glory of Enkhuizen (Globe*). Late: All Seasons (Wisconsin All Seasons*), Danish Ballhead (Wisconsin Ballhead*), Bugner.* Red: Mamoth Rock Red (Red Hollander*).

CARROTS: Red Cored Chantenay, Nantes or Coreless or Touchon, Imperator, Morse's Bunching.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowdrift.

CELERY: Golden Plume, Golden Self Blanching, Cornell 19, Summer Pascal for green.

CHINESE CABBAGE: Chihili, Michihli.

CUCUMBERS: Slicing: Cubit, Marketer, Straight Eight, Colorado, A. & C. Pickling: National Pickling, Snow's Pickling, Chicago Pickling, Double Yield, Yorkstate (mosaic-resistant).

CUSHAW: Butternut.

LETTUCE: Leaf: Simpson, Grand Rapids. Head: Great Lakes, Cornell 456, Progress.

MUSKMELONS: Delicious, Milwaukee Market, Pride of Wisconsin Iroquois, Craig, Schoon's Hard Shell.

ONIONS: Seed: Early Yellow Globe, Downing's Yellow Globe, Brigham Yellow Globe, Melzer's Yellow Globe, Rochester Bronze. Sets: Golden Globe, Ebenezer. Transplants: Yellow Sweet Spanish.

PEAS: American Wonder, Dark Podded Thomas Laxton, Freezonian, Pride, Teton, Laxton's Progress, Greater Progress, Little Marvel.

PEPPERS: Waltham Beauty, Merrimack Wonder, Pennwonder, Early Pimento, Early California Wonder (Calwonder, Oakview Wonder), Golden California Wonder.



PUMPKIN: (summer "squash") Yankee Hybrid, Early Prolific Straightneck, Caserta, Dark Green Zucchini. (fall "squash") Green Table Queen. (pie) Small Sugar, Winter Luxury.

RADISHES: Cabalier, Lone Star, Cherry Belle, Early Scarlet Globe.

SPINACH: Long Standing Bloomsdale, Nobel, King of Denmark.

SQUASH: Buttercup, Green Gold, Sweetmeat, Golden Delicious, Green Hubbard, Blue Hubbard, Golden Hubbard.

SWEET CORN: (early) Improved Spancross, Seneca Dawn, Sun Up, Golden Rocket, North Star, Marcross, Our Choice, Earligold. (second early) Improved Carmelcross, Gold Rush, Wisconsin Golden 800, Lincoln. (main crop) Wisconsin Golden 804, Iochief, Golden Cross Bantam, Tendermost.

TOMATOES: Very early: Early Scarlet, Valiant, Bounty or Victor. Early: Stokesdale, Sioux. Second early: Long Red, Red Jacket, Wisconsin 55. Late: Rutgers.

*Resistant or tolerant to fusarium yellows.

THE DURHAM RASPBERRY

Mr. Al Kruse, Route 2, Baraboo, writes that they have grown the Durham raspberries for two years from about 80 plants set out in 1949. They picked about 90 quarts of berries last fall, until they froze.

The Durham raspberry is described as a new raspberry which bears fruit on the current year's wood, developed by the New Hampshire Experiment Station. It is a cross between the wild New Hampshire berry and the Taylor variety. The berries start ripening in August, and they continue to ripen until frost.

Because of the ability to bear good fruit on new wood, it is expected to solve the spur blight and winter-killing problem.

The old stems are cut back close to the ground in the fall. This discourages blight. Then, the next year, the new growth comes and berries are produced on new wood so that a full crop is produced in the fall.

HOW WE GROW STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

By H. H. Pedersen

Our acreage of strawberries for 1951 is about the same as last season. But the average plant in this area is somewhat poorer on account of great damage to plants by white grubs. Some fields will suffer as much as 50% loss. The old beds being carried over in this territory are poor because many growers in this territory are not paying enough attention to old beds, which, from my experience, is very costly.

How We Prepare Old Beds

When we finished picking in the season of 1949, we cut our rows down to 6 inches using a Roto Tiller to cut out old vines. The result was we had practically a new bed. From a 2 acre field we sold $3,000 dollars worth of berries last summer. Then we again fixed up this same field and are carrying it over for the third sea-

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son, and expect a good crop from it this coming year.

It is hard to tell as yet what damage the first hard frost we had here the first days of November did to the plants in this vicinity. It was 6 below zero and the majority of the fields were not as yet mulched. An added feature was the very dry condition of the plants entering the winter. We will report later the difference in fields that were mulched October 24th and well soaked with our irrigation system and the fields that went into the winter dry and mulched late. Growers here are very much interested in results.

Our most popular variety here is still the Beaver although some growers are turning to the Robinson. Personally I am sticking to the Beaver and have the old original Beavers. Our fields have picked as high as 800 —16 quart crates per acre in the season of 1949, which I am sure is hard to beat.

I think two of the most important needs of the strawberry grower is to grow a variety that the market wants and to put up a pack that the market will seek and pay premium for. My personal experience has shown it will pay large returns.

BERRY VARIETY REPORT

Our stand of strawberry plants seemed to be fair to normal last fall. **Premier, Robinson** and **Gem** looked good, other varieties were thin. The past season was very dry here. Robinson produced the best crop last summer with Premier and Catskill only fair.

Ottawa and **Madawaska raspberries** looked the best, with **Newburgh, Taylor** and **Latham** producing in the order given. There was no winter injury on any of the varieties last winter.

What raspberry varieties do here should not be a variety pattern for someone else. We have ideal soil for raspberries and we have a preference for Taylor. Our advice to our customers usually is to plant Latham.

Apples were scarce with us last season and Beacon happened to be the only variety that produced a fair crop.

—By Stanley Hall, Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin. (Pierce County).

Editors Note: We believe Mr. Hall is correct in his inference that raspberry hardiness is closely related to soil type. He states, "We have ideal soil for raspberries and have a perference for Taylor." Taylor is not considered hardy in most sections of Wisconsin. But here in Pierce County, about half way between Eau Claire and St. Paul, is a section where the Taylor and other varieties such as Newburgh did well, and were seldom winter-injured. Not more than 75 miles west at Hopkins, Minnesota is a large raspberry growing section where even the Latham must be covered most winters or it will winterkill. The soil there is black and fertile, on which raspberries probably do not become dormant early in the fall. What we need is more research on the relationship between soil types and raspberry hardiness.

STRAWBERRIES AT KENOSHA

The strawberry beds in this section look very good for next year. They will probably be a little larger acreage.

We had considerable trouble the past season with leaf roller, but finally brought them under control with Parathion. On the Robinson picking beds, the rows loaded up too heavily with plants and we had to work them over in August with a spring-tooth and then a disk to take out about half of the plants. Unless we run into flooding and washing on account of the heavy snow this winter, we believe the beds will come through in good shape.

By John F. Swartz, Swartz Nurseries, Kenosha.

RASPBERRY SPRAY PROGRAM

Kind and Purpose	Time to Apply	Material in 50 gallons of Water
I. Delayed Dormant for (Anthracnose (Spur blight (Powdery mildew	About time the first buds show ¼ inch of green (Cover ground area also)	Lime-sulphur 5 - 6 gallons of 2 lbs. "DN"
II. Pre-Bloom for (Anthracnose (Spur blight (Red-necked cane borer	1 week before bloom	Lime-sulphur 1¼ gallons or Fermate 1 lb. & 2 lbs. Arsenate of lead and ¼ lb. skim milk powder
III. Additional Sprays for (Raspberry fruitworm (Red-necked cane borer	10 days after first blossoms appear. Repeat twice at weekly intervals if necessary.	2 lbs. arsenate of lead and ¼ lb. of skim milk powder or 1 pint 4.5% Rotenone or 2½ lbs. of Derris Root (Rotenone) adding ¼ lb. of skim milk.*

To facilitate spreading and sticking add ⅛ lb. Soybean flour to 50 gallons of spray.

While more likely to cause foliage injury Bordeaux 4-4-50 may be substituted for lime-sulphur sprays and with Bordeaux 1 lb. of the 50% wettable powder DDT can be substituted for Arsenate of lead.

*Where dusting is preferred, use a powdered derris root-talc dust containing 0.75% rotenone.

Spray raspberries only when insects and diseases warrant, because the foliage may be burned by sprays. Certain diseases including crown gall, orange rust, and mosaic cannot be controlled by spraying.

(1) Avoid planting plants from uncertified sources.
(2) Do not plant them where diseased plants have recently grown.
(3) Have plantings of red and black raspberries as much as 300 feet apart.
(4) Select resistant varieties.
(5) Remove and burn old fruiting canes immediately after harvest, also any diseased plants with as many of their roots as possible upon detection.

(Prepared by the State Entomologist's Office, Madison, Wis.)

GEESE IN THE STRAWBERRY PATCH

Question: How about using geese to weed strawberries? I have been experimenting and so far have failed to make it work. I should like to hear of other operators' experiences.

Answer: I have watched a flock of 19 geese in a five-acre strawberry field this past summer and they did a very good job of weeding. From a number of sources I get this report, usually in these words—"It works." On the basis of these observations and the experiences of others, I offer these suggestions:

The geese should be young. They are much more hungry and forage better than the older birds. It will probably be necessary to cultivate and hoe the field at least once in the spring as the geese are not large enough to turn loose in the field when the first weeding comes due. An occasional cultivation may be necessary to get the weeds the geese do not eat and to loosen the soil so that the runners will have better conditions for rooting.

The geese should be kept hungry if they are to do a good job of weeding. If the geese get too hungry after all the weeds are cleaned up, they may dig up the strawberry plants and eat the roots. When this occurs, they should be taken out of the strawberries for awhile. The water should be at least 25 feet from the strawberry plants to prevent excessive trampling of the plants.

Geese eat grasses and many common weeds. The weeds they do not like appear to be chickweed, lamb's quarters, mallow, smartweed and a few others of minor importance.

From four to five geese to the acre are thought to be enough. One observer thinks that three are sufficient. A 30-inch fence is high enough as the geese do not show much inclination to fly.

Geese are not yet unionized and work long hours, often at night. The goose looks good to me as a hired man. You buy him in the spring for $2.00 possibly more in the next few months, work him all summer for his keep, and some shade. The less you feed him, the harder he works. In the fall you eat him. Where else can you get a better proposition in the present labor set-up? **From the Rural New-Yorker.**

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Commercial grower's and gardeners —this is your opportunity to get quality plants. Backed by our many years of experience as plant growers, we offer such reliable varieties as: Beaver's, Catskill Premier, Robinson, Senator Dunlap, Wis. No. 537, Gem Everbearing. We match prices with most but quality with none. H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm Warren, Wisconsin.

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Premier, Robinson, Arrowhead, Dunlap, Gem, Evermore strawberry plants. Latham Indian Summer, Morrison, Cumberland raspberry plants. Washington asparagus, Fruit trees, ornamental shrubs & rees. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

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10,000 or over	$13.00 per M
5,000 or over	14.00 per M
1,000 or over	15.00 per M
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250	5.75
100	2.75

Everbearing — Red Rich, Superfection, Evermore and Streamliner. Prices on request. Miss Freda Schroeder, c/o Krahn-Schroeder Nursery, Loyal, Wisconsin.

BERRY PLANTS

Strawberry and raspberry plants for sale. Gem, Streamliner and Evermore Everbearing strawberries at $15.00 per 1,000, $2.00 per 100. Premier, Catskill Fairfax and Robinson at $15.00 per 1,000, $2.00 per 100. Dunlap at $12.00 per 1,000, $1.75 per 100. All postpaid. Latham raspberries at $5.00 per 100, $3.00 per 50, $1.75 per 25. Postpaid. Viking raspberries at $25.00 per 1,000 F.O.B. Bayfield. $3.50 per 100, $2.00 per 50, $1.25 per 25, postpaid. John Krueger, Route 1, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Wis. 537 Strawberry plants for sale. M. H. Bingham, Route 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Premier, Robinson, Beaver, Dunlap, Temple, Catskill, Fairland, Streamliner and Superfection strawberries and Taylor and Durham red raspberries. Al. Kruse, Route 2, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS

June Red Raspberry, one of finest grown. $8.50 per hundred, prepaid; dozen @ $2.00. Madawaska, very promising. Price same as June. Stock limited. Order early.

Premier strawberries at $4.50 per hundred. Thousand lot price on request. Robinson, Arrowhead, Catskill and Thomas, all promising, vigorous plants. New Wisconsin seedlings No. 531; No. 214; No. 261. Very promising. Prices same as Premier.

Webster Everbearing; very good. $2.50 per dozen or $6.00 per hundred prepaid. H. B. Blackman, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

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WIS. NO. 537 & NO. 2-14. "Introductions of Prof. Roberts, Wis. Exp. Sta." 100—$2.50.

We are the original introducers of THOMAS and have never been able to meet the demand for plants of this variety. Please order early. Swartz Nurseries, Kenosha, Wis.

From the Editor's Desk

RABBIT REPELLENTS

A repellent that will absolutely protect plants against damage from rabbits does not yet exist and probably never will. That is the opinion of those we have consulted, among them experts on this subject. Repellents make food selective. If various kinds of food are available to rabbits, then by spraying our apple trees, shrubbery, raspberries, etc., the rabbits will leave them alone and turn to other food which has not been protected by repellents. However, under conditions such as we had in January, when all plants were covered with a foot or more of snow, and on which a crust formed we have an entirely different situation.

Mr. Glenn Dunn of the Glenn Dunn Company, Madison, reported late in January that he had tried various repellents, all to no avail. Raspberries and apple trees were severely injured unless they were covered with cardboard boxes or newspapers, or the rabbits were trapped to eliminate them. If you are in need of a good rabbit trap, write to Mr. Dunn, 2138 University Avenue, Madison 5, Wis.

Young apple trees can be protected by wrapping four or five pages of an entire newspaper around them.

STRAWBERRIES LEAD IN PER ACRE VALUE OF CROPS

The value per acre of Wisconsin crops last year averaged from a low of $13.70 for timothy seed production to a high of $553 for strawberries, according to the State and Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Some of the other crops with high average per acre values are: cranberries, $527; potatoes, $224; commercial onions, $370; snap beans for canning, $172; beets for canning, $163; and cabbage for market and kraut, $126. Many of the truck and canning crops showed lower per acre values in 1950 than in 1949 according to the Crop Reporting Service.



Cleome is one of our best annuals for the background of the flower border.

CLEOME—SPIDERFLOWER

We honor, this month, as an outstanding flower of summer, cleome Pink Queen. In a good location and in full sunlight, it develops huge heads of delightful and refreshing true pink. It grows from four to five feet and blooms from June until frost.

The four-petaled flowers have an airy appearance because of their peculiar long-stemmed stamens and pistils which protrude from the flowers for several inches. The plant has a peculiar odor; does not lend itself too well for arrangements, but as a garden flower in the background of the border it is striking.

The plants may be leggy and leafless at the base. Some other smaller varieties of flowers should be planted in front of them.

The plants are grown from seed and are somewhat difficult to start. Many amateur gardeners prefer to buy them from plant growers. In transplanting, set the plants at least two feet apart. If they show an inclination to bend over, they should be staked.

GARDENING PROMOTED BY GOVERNMENT

Secretary Charles Brannan, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced in February an enlarged program of home gardening and home food preservation. Responsibility for leadership will rest with organizations and individual groups locally, and with the State Extension Service.

The value of home gardening in civil defense, health improvement, food conservation and morale was stressed. The advisory group, composed of national leaders stated. "Home gardening is a constructive and creative activity that permits all to make a greater contribution to national defense."

OUR COVER PICTURE

Our attractive cover picture this month was loaned to us through the courtesy of the magazine **Home Gardening for the South** of 814 S. Louis Street, New Orleans 16, La. We also have two other cuts which they were kind enough to loan us

The picture was also used in the magazine **The Garden Path,** published by the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs. Any of our members interested in southern gardening may wish to subscribe to **Home Gardening for the South.**

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWERS CO-OP DISSOLVES

On February 14, 1951, the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Co-op dissolved by majority vote of its members. The meeting was held in Waukesha. This ends the life of an organization that has had an active part in building up the fruit industry in a large portion of the state. The Co-op carried a complete stock of spray materials, machinery and fertilizers and became an important factor in getting the proper materials to growers for orchard operations.

After March 1, the operations will be carried on in the same location in the name of the Southeastern Supply Co. Gerry Tans will be manager of the company and will stock a full line of fruit and vegetable growers supplies.

MATERIAL FOR GARDEN PROGRAMS

Supplied on request by the National Garden Bureau, 210 S. Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

This program material will be lent, without charge, to responsible persons or organizations. Safe return by prepaid and insured parcel post or express is the only expense to the user. Please give as much notice as possible in making reservations.

Projection equipment for 16 mm. moving pictures (sound or silent) is standard, easily obtainable on rental, and operates on 110 volt A.C.

MOVIES WITH SOUND OR SILENT WITHOUT TITLES, SCRIPT SUPPLIED

Where New Flowers are Bred — 477 ft. 15 minutes — Kodachrome. This movie depicts the flower seed farms in California where most of the flower seed used throughout the world is grown. It shows fields covering acres with flowers of a single color, methods of irrigating, cultivating, harvesting, and the production of new varieties by selection and hybridization.

Garden for Abundance — 517 ft. 15 to 20 minutes to show — Kodachrome. This movie shows development of a small vegetable garden from spading the ground to the harvest, demonstrating the best methods of spading, applying fertilizer, sowing the seed, cultivating, dusting, and harvesting vegetables.

SOUND MOVIES ONLY—CANNOT BE SHOWN ON SILENT PROJECTOR

Breeding Better Food Crops — 675 ft. 20 minutes to show — Kodachrome. This takes you to the vegetable seed farms in California where seeds of most vegetables used in the United States are grown under irrigation. It shows how seed production begins with ideal plants, which may be discovered as mutants or produced by hybridizing. This method is followed in the production of new varieties and the maintenance of quality in standard varieties. From carefully bred stock seeds, the commercial crops are produced on large acreages, using the most up-to-date methods and machinery. An interesting educational film, particularly for agricultural botany and genetics classes.

Growing a Flower Garden from Seed — 725 ft. 25 minutes — Kodachrome. This film shows the simple techniques which insure success in growing flowers from seed. Starting seeds in greenhouse, outdoor flats, and by sowing direct in the garden are demonstrated. Several methods of transplanting from the flat to the garden are shown, and the film concludes with views of the flowers which have been grown by these methods. A highly instructive and entertaining film. Available after May 1st, 1950.

WALNUTS FOR PLANTING

Giant Black Walnuts the size of Thomas. Ripens in Wisconsin where Thomas never gets ripe. Price: 25 nuts for $2.50, prepaid. Sent when frost is out. Trees start bearing when 8 years old. Kettler Nursery, Platteville, Wisconsin.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS AND FORMANS ASSOCIATION HOLDS 45TH ANNUAL MEETING

The Lake Geneva Gardeners and Formans Association celebrated its 45th Anniversary Annual Meeting in February. Officers elected for 1951, Gus. Meister, Pres.; Fred Krueger, Vice Pres.; Elmer Vorpagel, Sec.; Phil Robers, Treas. Directors, Herman, Bollweg, LeRoy West, Alvin West, Ude Immegea, and Clifford Esmund.

The organization holds very interesting programs and is very helpful to members in carrying on their work of gardening of the estates around Lake Geneva.

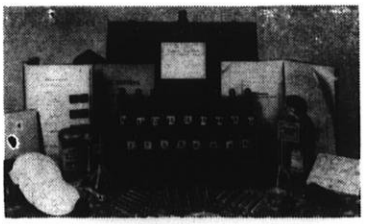
"Yes sir," he said, "The morning glories are so bad in that south corn field of mine that I can take hold of one corner and shake the whole field."

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SPRING MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Two Rivers, Wisconsin
Sunday, April 1

10:00 A. M. Meeting of Board of Directors, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

12:00 Noon luncheon.

1:15 P. M. Highlights of the N. A. G. C. meeting in Los Angeles by Mr. John Flad, Madison.

1:30 P. M. Report of Gladiolus Research in 1950. How to Prepare Our Soil For Growing Gladiolus. By Prof. G. E. Beck, Floriculture Extension Specialist, U. W., Madison.

2:15 P. M. Reports of Committees on shows and summer activities, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

2:45 P. M. Showing Colored slides of varieties at the Midwest International Show, Madison. Also showing slides taken by members of varieties in their gardens. Members are invited to bring not more than 10 slides for showing.

3:00 P. M. Bulb Auction.

BULB AUCTION

For the past year or so, our Society has operated without the aid of a Bulb Auction to reinforce its bank balance. However, at the annual meeting held in Green Bay last autumn the members present voted (and there were no audible dissenting votes!) to hold an Auction at the spring meeting, and in the place where the State Show will be held.

Bulbs will not be solicited from non-members of our State Society; but all who are members actively interested in the welfare of our organization, are hereby urged to support the Auction generously with donations of bulbs. If you expect to attend the Auction yourself, you can take them with you. Otherwise, please send them to Mr. John Bayless, Rt. 2, Two Rivers, Wis. Or, if you prefer, arrange to get them to any other member of the undersigned committee.

Committee

John Bayless, Rt. 2, Two Rivers; Dr. Richard Juers, 218 Sturgeon Eddy Road, Wausau; Dewey Sleezer, 831 Clover St., Lake Geneva; Leland C. Shaw, Milton, Chairman.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS FOR 1951

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc Chm.; Leland Shaw; C. H. Melk, Wauwatosa.

AUDITING COMMITTEE. Chester Harrison, Chm., Waldo; Paul Beer, Port Washington; Walter Axel.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE. Leland Shaw, Chm.; Walter Axel, John Flad, Madison; J. L. Hamilton, Manitowoc; Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.; Dr. R. H. Juers.

SPRING MEETING AND BULB AUCTION AT TWO RIVERS, ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. John Gates, Chm.; John Bayless, Two Rivers; J. L. Hamilton.

BULB AUCTION COMMITTEE. To solicit bulbs and arrange auction. Leland Shaw, Chm.; Dewey Sleezer; Dr. R. H. Juers; John Bayless.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, SPRING MEETING. Dave Puerner; H. J. Rahmlow. To arrange for speakers.

PUBLICITY. Dave Puerner.

Seedling Show

In charge of Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Chapters. All arrangements and publicity.

State Show At Two Rivers

SHOW COMMITTEE. John Gates, Chm.; John Bayless, Co. Chm.; G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc; Otto A. Kapschitzke, Sr., Sheboygan; Gordon Shepeck; H. E. Krubsack.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. To finance show at Two Rivers. John Gates, Chm.; John Bayless; G. H. Thompson.

CONTRIBUTION COMMITTEE. To arrange for commercial displays at the show. Walter C. Krueger, Chm.; Harold Janes, Whitewater; Dave Puerner.

SHOW MANAGER. John Gates, Chm., (he to name other members of committee.)

PREMIUM LIST COMMITTEE. Walter Axel, Chm., (he to name other members of committee).

SUPERVISOR OF JUDGES. Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth.

TABULATION COMMITTEE. Otto A. Kapschitzke, Sr., Chm.; Gordon Shepeck; H. E. Krubsack; Raul Ravet; Arnold Sartoius, Porterfield.

PUBLICITY. Dave Puerner.

TO SELECT TROPHIES FOR SHOW, ONE FOR EACH CHAPTER. Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn. COMMITTEE ON ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. Val White, Chm.; Frank Bayer, Milwaukee; H. E. Krubsack.

Editorial Help

Am asking all the Directors to write an article for Gladiolus Tidings, one each month, starting in with the directors elected last Fall. In that way we will hear from all the different parts of the State. If you have any article of interest or announcement, please let Henry Rahmlow know, he will welcome and appreciate it.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING

ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE. Committee on arrangements and location of Annual Meeting, first Sunday in November, 1951. Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn; Mrs. Lois Wightman.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE. Dave Puerner; Henry Rahmlow.

By Walter A. Kurtz, Pres.

WHERE DO WE GO IN *Gladiolus Disease Control*

H. E. Halliday

(Second article in the series by H. E. Halliday, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture).

When we give corms a preplanting dip, we are hoping that we can protect those corms all through the growing season and at the same time give protection to the new corms and bulblets which will be formed. That is a mighty large order. From the time the corms enter the soil, they are subject to conditions about which at the present time we know very little, and over which we have practically no control.

Can We Protect New Corms?

The variable results obtained both experimentally and by the growers from year to year often during one season on the same piece of land, bear out the above statement. I do not see how we can expect to adequately protect the new corm by dipping the old corm. Of course, if the old corm is clean when planted and remains free of disease which it might pass on to the new corm, we have obtained that much protection. In many cases we apparently do not even protect the old corm. Perhaps the old corm was infected at planting time, but showed no visible evidence of disease. It is reasonable to suspect that in many instances the old corm may become diseased shortly after being placed in the soil.

How much protection are we able to give the new growth when it starts upward through the soil; also, later in the season some of our diseases start at or near the soil line.

Will New Soil Insure Clean Bulbs?

It is well known that many of our gladiolus disease organisms can and do remain in the soil for several years, and should be able to infect any corms planted therein; and it is also a reasonable assumption that diseased corms, if planted, will produce diseased corms, or may die. The practice of using new soil each year for gladiolus, or at least not reusing the same land for a few years, has been considered almost a "must" in disease control. Results from careful experiments done over 20 years ago led the workers to believe that the use of new soil was not always an assurance of great help in controlling gladiolus diseases. Present day experimental work apparently at times gives very much the same impression.

How Would You Answer These Questions?

It is getting increasingly difficult to answer grower's queries, particularly when I am forced to refuse certification of certain varieties because of percentage of disease, such as: "The ones you turn down were treated according to directions, but these trays of the same varieties over here that I didn't treat are all right." —another, "You say you shouldn't grow glads on the same ground all the time—I've been growing them in this land for ten years." Another—"My old corms for flowers were very clean this fall when I dug them even though I overwatered and fertilized. My good corms which I tried to grow correctly are running 30 to 40% diseased." Another grower used unbelievable amounts of fertilizer of all kinds on his small piece of land, and in addition sometimes follows other practices generally considered unsound, yet year after year his flowers and corms are good. Quite often I am greeted with this, "Remember those trays you told me to throw on the dump? I didn't do it. I planted them and here they are, slick as a whistle." In many cases poor results can be traced to faulty methods of poor execution; but in too many cases, there seems to be just no explanation or answer. It is also equally hard to understand how some growers have consistently good results.

There are many things involved here that we do not understand. A few which come to my mind are: What are the conditions which at times make disease organisms attack treated corms more vigorously than untreated corms? Does the chemical under some soil, moisture, or temperature conditions produce an inhibiting effect on beneficial soil organisms, thus giving free rein to the disease organisms? If so, what are these conditions? It is certain that they do not remain constant year after year in the various types of soil, or in the many variations in amounts of soil moisture or range of temperature in the soil.

When corms are untreated, we always have this same variability in de-

---

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gree of injury by disease organisms. What are the conditions in nature that produce this variability? About all we know is that they do not seem to be constant.

This may be an erroneous assumption. Perhaps the basic condition which gives us heavily diseased corms is always the same; but may be brought about by an infinite combination of circumstances. If we take the number 100, we can arrive at it by the combination in various ways of many other numbers.

MADISON CHAPTER MEETING

The Madison Gladiolus Chapter met at the University Club on January 30 and elected as officers: R. B. Russell, President; H. E. Halliday, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. George Harbort, Sec.-Treas. Board of Directors: Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Mr. Ray Kraft, Mr. Gerald F. Wilkie, Mr. John Magnasco.

In spite of severe cold weather, 40 members attended the dinner and program. Mr. John Flad reported on his trip to the N.A.G.C. meeting in California. Professor G. E. Beck gave a very instructive talk, illustrated with slides, on recent research on chemical weed control for gladiolus and tests of heat treatment for gladiolus virus. The Horticultural Society slides of the Mid-West Show at the Field House were then shown.

TWIN CITIES CHAPTER PLANS YOUTH PROGRAM

The members of The Twin Cities Chapter met in January at the Hotel Marinette and elected the Officers to serve for the coming year: Arnold Sartorius, Pres.; Raymond Casimir, Vic Pres.; Jos. Doyle, Sec. and E. A. Sommerfeldt, reelected Treasurer. Mrs. Carl Hornick and Mr. Jerry Marchart were elected as Directors for two years.

A vote for favorite varieties in 1950 showed the choice of the members to be: 1st—Burma; 2nd—Elizabeth the Queen; 3rd—Spic & Span; and a tie for Alpine and Noweta Rose.

The program for the coming year will stress Glad appreciation among our youth and an attempt to acquaint them with the fun and relaxation to be found in the hobby of gardening.

We feel this is a way to help combat the less desirable entertainment offered our young people; and while we may have to change some of our programs and social activities to make them suitable, it surely should prove worthwhile!

By Arnold Sartorius, Pres.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

The Marathon County chapter of The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, at their January meeting heard Marathon County Agricultural Agent, W. J. Rogan speak on "Soils and Fertilizers." He explained the method of obtaining soils for testing and where they could be taken for testing. Mrs. Lloyd Prahl read an article on "How I Grew a Champ." A "Jam Session on Fertilizers, Dips and Sprays" was conducted by Dr. R. H. Juers. Lunch was later served.

The annual bulb auction will be held in March. Mrs. Ed. Kramer, Publicity Chairman.

CONTROL OF GLADIOLUS FUSARIUM

Fusarium storage rot of gladiolus corms may be accomplished by treatment with a fungicide at the time of cleaning, according to Miller and Magie of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Spergon used as a two per cent dip or fifty per cent dust and a dip of Fermate one-half per cent plus Dow 9B three-eights per cent were the most effective treatments. For control of the rot in the fields an additional treatment was given at the time of planting with Spergon used as a two per cent dip or a one-fourth per cent dip of New Improved Ceresan.

THE "GLADIOLUS"

A 240 page book, entitled, "The Gladiolus," published by the New England Glad Society, contains much information for gladiolus growers. There is a section on variety ratings, trial garden reports, scoring, classification, parentage, registration and articles on research and culture. This book, together with six issues of the Society's bulletin, cost only $3.00 per year. It is a valuable contribution by the N. E. G. S. and its capable editor, James H. Odell. Membership may be obtained through the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

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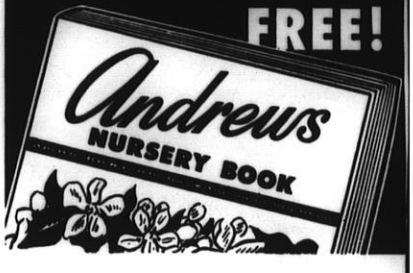
The waitress watched as the customer put eight spoonfuls of sugar in his cup of coffee and proceeded to drink it without stirring it first.

"Why don't you stir it?" she asked.

The customer regarded her coldly and said, "Who likes it sweet?"

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Garden Club News

Brookfield Garden Club. Our garden Club has had some interesting meetings with gardening talks illustrated with colored slides. Successful Tulip Planting and Care was given last fall. An interesting conservation program on trees is planned for March. In May, our County Agent, Mr. Thomas, will talk on fertilization and care of gardens. We are also planning a tour to the Morton Arboretum in May.

By Mrs. Gilbert Hartmann, Brookfield.

Eau Claire Garden Club. On February 12th, we're having our third anniversary membership tea at the Elks Club. On March 15, George Luxton, who is editor of the Minneapolis Star Tribune, will speak to us on "Grandma in the Outside Flower Garden." In June, we are having a plant and African Violet show.—By Mrs. C. Bergman, Pres.

Iron River—Green Thumb Garden Club. Our club is buying a few new varieties of flower seeds to be distributed among the members in a project to see how the different kinds will grow under different soil and shade conditions. Reports will be made periodically.

On most programs we will have two topics—one assigned (for which one member will do particular research) and one general topic; a discussion by all, and led by the chairman of the committee. Will have a Flower Exchange in May, and our second annual flower show in June, at which we hope H. J. Rahmlow can be with us. We will have a special booth at the Bayfield County Fair in August at Iron River—By Mrs. Joseph Chramosta, Pres.

Manitowoc Garden Club. Our club had a junior division which is open to boys and girls 8 to 18 years of age. It is growing very fast. We hold meetings every month. Our society is like a happy family. We often have pot luck suppers which members enjoy very much. A Christmas party was held for all junior members and their parents. It resulted in new members for our club.—By Mrs. Mary Rezek, Sec.



Mauston Garden Club. Outstanding events planned for our club in 1951 are: A Peony Sunday will be observed in all churches in Mauston. A Garden Tour of all outstanding gardens of members. Annual Flower Show in the month of August.—By William V. Kovar, Pres.

Milwaukee Blue Beech Garden Club. Outstanding programs for 1950 were: 1. "Nature's Artistry Applied in the Home." 2. Book review of Bromfield's "Out of Earth," the first given by Mrs. Frank Courtenay, the second by Mrs. Harold Peterson. In February, Miss Bessie Tainsh gave a fine paper on famous trees in the U. S. On February 17th, we will have an evening with our husbands, when Mr. Charles Valencourt and Mr. Gardiner Hibbard will show flower pictures they have taken. April 4th we shall all participate in a program, "Garden Anticipations."—By Aledah N. Peterson, Pres.

North Prairie Garden Study Club. Mr. Max Van Dahlen of the Wisconsin Conservation Department is scheduled to speak to us on conservation work which will again be carried on with our school children. Their topics are "Weeds" and "Wild Flowers." The Garden Club plans a tour of gardens, a summer flower show, a harvest fair and sale. Then we will have discussions on "Care of Our Gift Plants," "Freezing of Fruits & Vegetables," "Flower Arrangements," "New Containers," "Bird Study," "African Violets as a Hobby" and "Desert Glamour on Your Window Sill." A Christmas party with guest speaker will conclude our year.

By Mrs. S. Zamorski, Pres.

Omro Garden Club. We will study during 1951: herbs and summer flowering bulbs. We have an appropriate arrangement of flowers, fruit etc., at our meetings each month. From May until August we will have intensive instruction on flower arrangement, including design, color, line, etc. In June, we shall have our annual Strawberry Festival, which will give all the members a chance to hear Miss Merle Rasmussen of Oshkosh speak on color in flower arrangement. In August we plan to have a session, "Let's Have Fun With Our

Continued on Page 155

PANSIES

SWISS GIANT PANSIES. Mixed Colors at $3.00 per 100. North Pole Nursery, Cornucopia, Wisconsin.

BEGONIA BULBS

Jumbo size fancy Tuberous Begonia bulbs, Camellia type, eight colors. All large bulbs. Imported from Belgium, 25c each—$2.50 per dozen. Also hanging type Begonias, large bulbs @ 50c each. Mrs. J. Cabaret, 2133 A North 36th St., Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin.

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We Study

Arrangements For March

Simple Arrangements For Spring Can Be Very Heart-Warming

By Elizabeth Stewart, West Allis

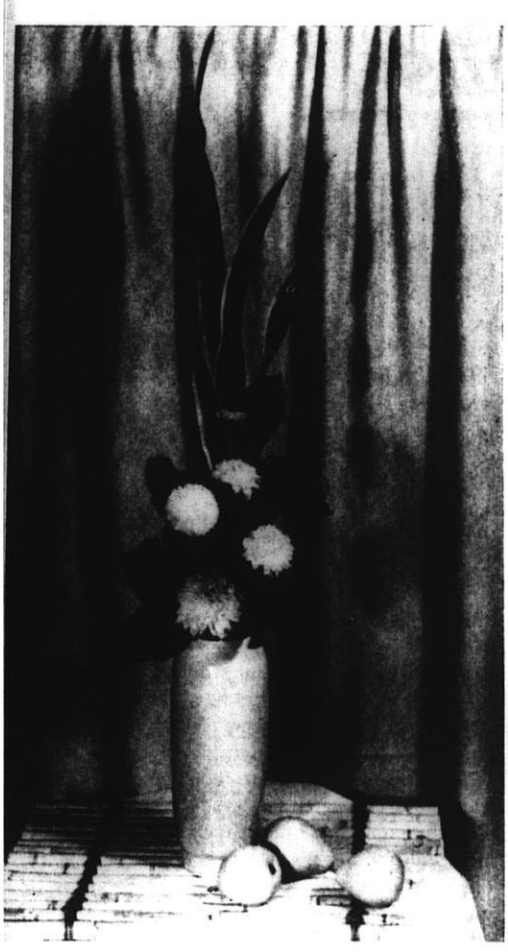


Fig. 1. Note extreme contrast between light values of flowers and dark of foliage. Compare these light values with those in Fig. 2.

Our early spring arrangements may be restricted to a few precious daffodils or tulips. Yet, the lovely, simple arrangements of spring can be ever so heart-warming! In fact, much more so than some of the profuse arrangements of a later season. When we consider fundamental principles, however, it makes little difference spring, summer, or fall flowers are used. The same principles apply to all arrangements. While chrysanthemums are used in the flower arrangements we are going to discuss this month, spring flowers could be used in a like fashion.

A Vertical Arrangement

Sansevieria and sabal leaves are combined with yellow chrysanthemums to make the vertical arrangement in Fig. 1. The container is pale yellow-green in color and the pears, used as accessories, are a slightly deeper yellow-green. The arrangement has good color and texture harmony. It also has good proportion. There is extreme contrast between the light value of the flowers and the dark value of the surrounding foliage. In fact, each flower is almost completely surrounded by a dark value. When the various values or colors in a composition are not connected by similar elements the result will be a spotty effect.

A Study of Light Values

Compare the light values in the flowers in Fig. 1 with those in Fig. 2. Notice how the light value in Fig. 2 ascends rythmically from the container through the flowers without interruption. Then, in Fig. 1, Observe how the eye has to jump from one light value to another. This arrangement could be improved by connecting the light value "spots" with material of either like or graduated value. The light round forms of the pears emphasize the spotiness of the similar flower forms. Possibly a graceful spray of leaves slightly darker than the pears could have been used. The flower forms in Fig. 2 are, of course, round. But, have you noticed how they are used to create a spiral line? This spiral line repeats the spiral lines of the sansevieria leaves. An example of gradation of form can be seen in the graduated forms of the sabal and sansevieria leaves. The unity of this design is achieved through harmonious repetition of line, form, texture, value and color.



Fig 2. Flower forms are round, b notice how they create a spiral line, peated by the leaves.

Continued from Page 153

Flowers," members making their own arrangements. In December, we have our Christmas party.—By Mrs. H. H. Loper, Pres.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society. In February we had a round table discussion and garden pictures from the National Garden Bureau. In March, Mr. E. A. Rosenberg of Clintonville talked to us on Organic Gardening. In April, Professor Kermit Berger of the University Soils Department will talk to us on Fertilizers For Flowers and Vegetables. In June, we have our annual Strawberry Festival which will be held when the berries are ripe. It will be an outdoor meeting. We are also planning a Flower Show for the spring or early summer for our own and neighboring clubs. Our Strawberry Festival has always been an outstanding feature.—By Marv. Haller, Pres.

Pewaukee Garden Club. We had a special talk on African Violets; 8 tours of special gardens and parks last year; an illustrated lecture was given us by Swift and Co. representatives; we had a booth at the fall Legion Festival and sold corsages—used the money for a Rest Haven Hospital project.—By Mrs. Herbert Daum, Pres.

Wauwatosa Garden Club met on January 16. Colored pictures of the August Peter's garden, taken by Mr. A. Wuchterl were shown. Mr. Peter spoke about the pictures, which followed through from the earliest tulips and daffodils to the late dahlias and chrysanthemums.

The garden is in constant bloom and beauty. Among the many different flowers are tulips, daffodils, peonies, tree peonies, lilies, phlox, hibiscus and magnolias. Besides Bechtel, Hopi and Whitney crabapple and evergreen trees.

Mr. Peter's favorite flower, no doubt, is the rose as one sees roses everywhere in the garden. Of particular interest are the many climbing roses of different types, including one which originated in Mahnheim, Germany. The Paul's Scarlet, of which there are several, were specially propped with metal stakes making a much prettier effect than when trellised against a house, etc. The double row of tree roses along both sides of the garden walk vie with the colorful begonias next to the house.

A new innovation planned for each meeting this year is an attendance prize. Mrs. Mattie Tonsor saw work ahead as she was the lucky one to win a lawn rake. —By Mrs. Martha Getzlaff Koch.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW ANNOUNCED BY CENTRAL WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB ASSOCIATION

An African Violet Show and meeting has been announced by the officers of the Central Wisconsin Garden Club Association and will be held at Amherst on Tuesday, April 25th, in the Amherst Evangelical Church. Local arrangements are being made by Mrs. Harold Smith of Amherst. Officers of the Association are: Pres., Mrs. Marlin Steinbach, Clintonville; Vice. Pres., Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt; Sec., Mrs. Lester Ristow, Amherst; Treas., Mrs. F. C. Wipf, Iola.

Judges and speakers at the meeting will be Prof. G. E. Beck, Floriculture Specialist in the Department of Horiculture, and H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Several other regional groups are considering similar shows and meetings. All interested Garden Club members are invited to attend.

Question: Christmas Cactus Doesn't Bloom. I have been trying to get my Christmas Cactus to bloom but have been unable to do so. My friends have some that do well. I have heard that it will not form flower buds if the temperature is too high in the fall. Could that be the cause?

Answer: Yes, Christmas Cactus need temperatures below 70° F. for flower formation. A temperature of 60° F. to 55° F. is probably best for good flower induction.

PERENNIALS

Strong transplanted field grown perennials for spring shipment. AQUILEGIA —Scott Elliots, per 100, $10.00. CARNATION—Grenadin, Scarlet Red, Dark red or mixed colors, $7.00. DELPHINIUM — Belladonna, Bellamosum, Wrexham, @ $10.00 per 100.

GAILLARDIA—Burgundy, Goblin or Dazzler @ $9.00 per 100.

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CAREFUL PLANNING NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF YOUR HOME AS SHOWN IN OUR MARCH

Lessons In Landscaping

By George Ziegler
Department of Horticulture, U. W.



Fig. 1. Planting tends to hide the foundation, but the arrangement does not add much to the appearance of the house. Later the yews will take on character and greatly improve the general effect.

Fig 1. The foundation planting around this house is going to look a lot better in a few years, when the spreading Japanese Yews are big enough to have grown together forming masses instead of individual plants. One upright yew is planted at the right corner, the rest are all one variety which of course makes for a monotonous arrangement. The best that could be said for it is that it's adequate. Not much thought has been given to the relationship of the planting to the house. As it is, the arrangement does not add much to the appearance of the house; it only tends to hide the foundation. In years to come however, these yews will take on some character and so greatly improve the general effect.

The front grade should be tapered off in an easy slope so the lawn may continue to the road. This will add greatly to the setting of the house as the front lawn is a trifle short. Trees for background and enframement will also, in time to come, improve greatly the general appearance.

Editors Note: Have you enjoyed these fine discussions by Prof. Ziegler? Would you like to have other types of homes discussed? Send us pictures and we will see what can be done. Photos by: Wis. Hort. Society.

Fig. 2. The lawn and grading on this house looks excellent and that of course is at least half the battle of accomplishing a good landscape effect.

The foundation planting is very neat and trim—perhaps a little too much so. One mistake which is made here and in so many foundation plantings is: the emphasizing of each corner with exactly the same type of planting. Here you have an upright juniper on either side of the garage wing and on either side of the left wing. This divides the house into three more or less equal sections. This arrangement together with the vines on the garage tends to bring the garage in greater prominence than the rest of the house—whereas it is the entrance section which should be the eye catcher. Perhaps a vine just to the right of the front door would do it or an informal Birch or Mountain Ash clump forward and l of the door about in the center of the stone area right of the windows in the left wing—planted about 8 feet from the house. This is a very well kept foundation planting but lacking in interest. The addition of the tree clump or some d ciduous shrubs would help a great deal.

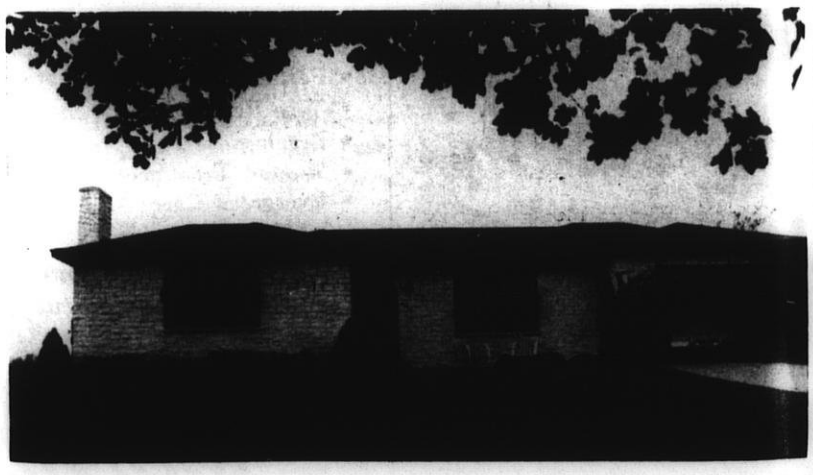


Fig. 2. An excellent lawn. A frequent mistake; emphasizing each corner with exactly the same type of planting. Addition of trees and shrubs would help.

Indoor Gardening Notes

LECTURE ON FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

"Flower Arrangements Through the Year" is the title of an illustrated lecture available to Garden Clubs, given by Miss Emma C. Schipper, 510 E. Homer Street, Milwaukee, Wis. The lecture lasts 1¼ hours and Miss Schipper uses 125 beautiful colored slides of flower arrangements and describes each one. Fee—$35.00 plus traveling expenses.

CLASSES FOR AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW

Special Awards

1. Grand Champion Plant of Show.
2. Reserve Champion Plant of Show.
3. Third Best Plant of Show.

Collections

4. Collection of Three Named Varieties.
5. Collection of Three Non-blooming Plants, to be judged for leaf pattern.
6. Collection of Three Baby Plants, not more than four inches across.

Single Plants

7. Pink Varieties.
8. White Varieties.
9. Blue and Orchid Varieties.
10. Red Varieties.
11. Multiple Crown Plants.
12. Double Flowering Varieties.
13. Any other Type or Color.

Courtesy Exhibits—not to be judged

1. Exhibit by commercial florist.
2. Collection of plants by amateur grower.
3. Collection of plants by professional grower (one who advertises and sells plants.)

Scale Of Points For Judging African Violets

Leaf Pattern (symmetry)	35 points
Condition (cultural leaf perfection)	25 points
Quantity of bloom (for variety)	20 points
Size of bloom (for variety)	10 points
Color of bloom	10 points
	100 points



"The winds of March clearing away the debris before April can appear." —Cole

CONSIDER SYMMETRY OF SAINTPAULIA

By Mrs. O. Isenberg, Baraboo

As more and more of us are growing Saintpaulias successfully, we are beginning to want to show our plants to others. We have that opportunity at our local flower show in the department of House plants, or even in a separate display. A few cities in our state are having Saintpaulia shows, where only these plants compete with each other under the right classification.

We see many very beautiful violet plants, but I notice one weakness in their culture. Too often, the plant has grown lopsided and necky and is not pretty as it should be in its symmetrical form. You see them leaning out toward the window reaching for light and on the side toward the room where people can see them, the plants have become bare, awkward looking specimens.

It seems peculiar that so many people do not become aware of this and make the correction. Or is it because they have waited too long and the fault cannot be remedied in older plants.

Turn your plants from infancy and do it often as within a few days they will turn and grow toward the light. When you move them, turn them completely around, facing them into the room and I know you will find your violets will always stay symmetrical in form.

A good time to turn plants is when you are making the daily rounds and checking them for watering. In pride you will gaze upon your plant and feel fully repaid for these easy little chores they require.

At this time of the year, our homes are warm and of even temperature which they really enjoy. The warmer the better if humidity is not too low. They like some winter sunlight to bring out the bloom. Be cautious during the late spring months for drafts when doors are open for short periods. Also watch the watering more carefully when furnace heat is turned off. It is the time when many people lose their violets from Crown Rot. The soil does not dry out as fast when the heat is off.

You will find January through May is the time violets bloom most prolifically. Am hoping you are all enjoying at least one violet in your winter window garden at this time. Just remember from now on, turn your young plants often, just as soon as you notice them growing toward the light.

Score for Judging

In judging Saintpaulias, scoring is based on these points:

LEAF PATTERN OR FORM (Symmetry of Plant)	30
FLORIFEROUSNESS (Quantity of Bloom according to Variety)	25
CONDITION (Cultural Perfection; freedom from disease, insects and marred foliage)	20
SIZE OF BLOOM (According to Variety)	15
COLOR (Color of Bloom according to Variety)	10
TOTAL	100

WHITE FLOWERED POINTSETTIAS

Speaking of color reminds me that in Florida on my recent trip there, I went out of my way to visit a friend who grows poinsettias commercially. He flies great boxes of them to northern markets as cut flowers for Christmas. This year he had several rows of white flowered "points." I did not like them; neither did he. But he told me that New Yorkers particularly want the white ones just so they can have something different. To me, the only charm the poinsettia has is its flaming crimson color. But then, I am one of those men who prefer violets to orchids.—By the Roving Gardener in "Horticulture." (Mass.)

Indoor Garden Question Box

Typical Plant Needs. Liquid Fertilizer Is Practical. Plant Begonias Now. Plants For Shade. Care of Indoor Bulbs.

Answered by G. E. Beck
Department of Horticulture, U. W.

Question: VARIEGATED RUBBER PLANT. We have a nice variegated rubber plant which is doing well, but brown spots and streaks appear occasionally on the lower leaves. It looks as if the tissue is dead, but without any disease. It usually starts at the margin of the leaf and works back. Can you tell me what is wrong?

Answer: The symptoms indicate that the plant may be suffering from lack of moisture once in awhile. These tropical plants should not be allowed to dry out nor should they be kept soaked. A waterlogged soil is unfavorable for roots and if this condition is allowed to persist many of them will deteriorate which often results in the plant not getting sufficient moisture because the injured roots may not be able to take up sufficient water even though the soil may be wet.

Too much fertilizer will also injure roots thus this too may be a possible explanation for the leaf trouble. Exactly the opposite—these symptoms may indicate a deficiency, especially potash. If the plant has not been fed regularly, that may be another explanation for the trouble.

Question: FERTILIZER. I have been advised to use a liquid fertilizer for watering my house plants. I'm using twice the amount recommended on the package, which is one teaspoon per gallon of water. It seemed this was a very small amount so I am using two teaspoonsful. Is that all right, and is a liquid fertilizer better than adding commercial fertilizer to the soil?

Answer: Remember this — most manufacturers are interested in satisfying customers and it is with this in mind that they write the directions for the use of their products. There are exceptions as we all know, but generally that is the case.

Keep this in mind too. Plants can be harmed as easily from over feeding as they can from under feeding. All plants will respond better to light



fertilizer applications applied more often than they will to few heavy feeds.

Generally speaking, I believe that liquid fertilizer may be slightly superior to the commercial fertilizer because the liquid is usually more uniformerly distributed throughout the soil. The liquid fertilizers are more expensive than the commercial however.

For best results regardless of the fertilizer used remember that the soil should be moist before it is applied. Then water in the fertilizer with water you regularly use for watering your plants.

Question: TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS. When is the best time to plant tuberous rooted begonias? Have had some bulbs rot after they were planted. Is it the fault of the soil or did I give them too much water, or is it poor bulbs? Does the temperature of the water make any difference?

Answer: The best time to start the tubers will depend on several things: use of the plants (whether for indoor pot plants or for bedding out of doors,) facilities you have for growing the plants indoors, and delivery date of the tubers as well as whether or not you want to vegetatively propagate these begonias.

Tuberous begonias can be started at any time of the year although they do best when they receive long days. Electric light can be used to lengthen the day to 14 hours. This research has just been done at Cornell University this past year. Now you can have blooming potted tuberous begonias the year around if you have a "green thumb" and can give them long days.

Tubers should be started in a warm location where they can be moistened slightly at regular intervals until they are well sprouted. At this time the plants can be planted in peat or leaf mold to which sand may be added. Rot often occurs when the tubers are kept too moist before they root and start growth.

Not much information is available on the effect of water temperature on the plants but I'd suggest the use of tepid or warm water in preference to cold.

Question: FERTILIZERS FOR HOUSE PLANTS. Articles in magazines I have read advise using a liquid fertilizer for fertilizing house plants. Is there any advantage in the liquid fertilizer over adding fertilizer to the soil?

Answer: We've mentioned that liquid fertilizers are probably more uniformly distributed throughout the soil. Even the use of these though can not replace the benefits of organic matter incorporated into the potting soil. It is also well to thoroughly mix a little superphosphate in the potting soil used for most plants.

Question: POINSETTIA CARE. Received a poinsettia plant for Christmas. It seems to be through blooming now. What is the best way of handling it from now on?

Answer: Keep the plant alive by placing it in as light a location as possible, a south basement window is often suitable. The plant will require less moisture, but do not allow it to dry out. After the night temperatures have warmed in late spring the plant should be cut back to within 3 or 4 inches of the soil surface. Some of the old soil should be replaced with a good compost and then the pot should be plunged to rim depth in a sunny location in the garden.

Question: PLANTS FOR SHADE. I have a large section of our flower border that is now getting somewhat shady. Are there any greenhouse

flowers or foliage plants that would make an attractive border in the shady section?

Answer: Here are a few suggestions. Your budget and source of supply will be the determining factors. Flowering: Violas, pansies, fuchias, beloperome (shrimp-plant), campanulas, abutilou (flowering maple), tuberous begonias, **Begonia semperflorins** (evebloming begonia), cyclamen, cineraria, primulas, asters, salvia, for-get-me-not, and snapdragons. If you speak to your florist early enough he may have snap and for-get-me-not plants for you that he has grown in his benches for cut flower crops. His old customers, though, often have these plants spoken for well in advance of spring.

Foliage: Rex Begonias, several ferns, sansevieria, aspidistra, and **Hedra helix** (English ivy).

Question: SALVAGE INDOOR BULBS. We have some daffodil, narcissus and tulip bulbs which bloomed in pots during the winter. Is there any way these bulbs can be salvaged and made to bloom again in the garden?

Answer: After they have finished blooming move them to a basement or similar window where they will continue to receive light. Keep them watered until the foliage has matured and died down. Plant the bulbs in a favorable location out of doors next fall.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Start your tuberous rooted begonias now. They take about three months from the time the bulbs are planted until they bloom, so by planting now you will have blooms by the middle of June.

The tubers can be potted directly into pots, using a soil that contains a good percentage of organic matter. They may also be started in flats with moist sphagnum moss. Succes depends a good deal upon the firmness and vigor of the bulbs. If they have shriveled, one must be careful or decay may set in. Our experience has been that a small amount of moisture at a relatively warm temperature will start the bulbs to grow rapidly and in that way avoid decay. We suggest a temperature of 70-75° for starting the bulbs now. At low temperatures, the bulbs start slowly and therefore have a longer period of dormancy and contact with moisture, giving decay organisms a longer opportunity to start trouble.

Roses With Highest Ratings

By the American Rose Society

When you buy new roses this spring select those which have high national ratings according to American Rose Society standards. The following lists give the 1951 highest rated roses of the newer varieties which have been in commerce less than five years:

Hybrid Teas

Tallyho (Light Red or Deep Pink) 8.6
Rubaiyat (Light Red or Deep Pink) 8.4
Curly Pink (Medium Pink) 8.4
Rose of Freedom (Medium Red) 8.4
Nocturne (Dark Red) 8.2
New Yorker (Medium Red) 7.9
San Gabriel (Pink Blend) 7.8
Applause (Light Red or Deep Pink) 7.7
Mission Bells (Pink Blend) 7.7
Sutter's Gold (Yellow Blend) 7.7

Floribundas

Frensham (Red) 9.0
Fashion (Coral Peach) 8.7
Red Pinocchio (Red) 8.7
Glorious (Light Red) 8.0
Crimson Rosette (Red) 7.9
Alain (Red) 7.8
Pinkie (Pink) 7.8
Chatter (Red) 7.4
Hill's Hillbilly (Pink) 7.3
Masquerade (Red Blend) 7.1

The national ratings are established from the reports and individual comments sent in by members of the American Rose Society. These persons are experienced amateur rose enthusiasts who test the new varieties as soon as they are introduced and report their findings to the Society headquarters at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. There are hundreds of reporters scattered over the United States and Canada.

The highest rating any rose can attain is 10 which would mean it was perfect. No rose has yet been rated perfect. A rating of 9.0 to 10 represents an outstanding variety; between 8.0 and 8.9 excellent; between 7.0 and 7.9 good; between 6.0 and 6.9 fair or average and below 6 poor or of questionable value.

The national ratings of the leading older varieties are as follows:

Crimson Glory (Dark Red) 9.5
Peace (Yellow Blend) 9.4
Charlotte Armstrong (Light Red or Deep Pink) 9.0
Mme. Henri Guillot (Red Blend) 8.9
Christopher Stone (Medium Red) 8.8
Dainty Bess (Light Pink) 8.7
Eclipse (Medium Yellow) 8.5
Poinsettia (Medium Red) 8.4
Good News (Pink Blend) 8.4
Picture (Light Pink) 8.4
The Fairy (Pink) 9.3
Rosenelfe (Pink) 8.9
Betty Prior (Carmine Pink) 8.8
Else Poulsen (Rose Pink) 8.7
Donald Prior (Scarlet) 8.6
Mrs. Jos. Heiss (Pink) 8.4
Floradora (Scarlet) 8.2
Dagmar Spath (White) 8.2
World's Fair (Crimson) 8.2
Permanent Wave (Carmine) 8.1

PLANT GLOXINIA BULBS NOW

The Gloxinia is a particularly lovely flowering plant. It has large, open bell-shaped flowers and comes in white, crimson, pink and purple. The leaves are heavy and velvety.

The plants can be grown from bulbs very much the same as the tuberous rooted Begonias. Since it takes about four months from the time the bulbs are planted until flowers appear, it is well to plant them in February or March. Your florist can supply a soil mixture for bulbous plants if you do not have it. Do not cover the bulbs completely; leave a little of the crown exposed. Water well, but do not over water, as bulbs are subject to rot under wet, cool conditions. Set in a warm place, not necessarily in the light, until the little leaves appear. Never let them dry out.

When the leaves appear, set in an east window, preferably in a pot or tray in which water may be poured to add to the humidity of the air. It is well to turn the pot every few days so that the leaves will spread out in a beautiful circle.

After the buds begin to form, fertilize by adding a little liquid fertilizer to the water once each week according to directions on the package.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

OFFICERS:

Henry Schaefer, Osseo, President
Wm. Judd, Stoughton, Vice-President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Sec'y.
Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Recording Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

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Herbert Riehm, Watertown
Wm. Judd, Stoughton
Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Guy Sherman, Seymour

WHY I BELONG TO THE WIS. BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

By Henry Schaeffer, Osseo, Pres.

A person starting with bees must master many problems. Yes, a person having had bees all his life, producing honey commercially, still has many practical problems to solve to keep abreast of new information released by our scientists. No one person can solve all the problems coming to him, because of the time required. We must learn how others solved problems and adapt them to our conditions and requirements. There are many in this state who would not be in the honey business today had they not attended the Bee Chautauquas held in the early twenties. Today your State Association meetings are fashioned after those early Chautauquas in having qualified speakers giving the latest scientific and practical information.

Crop and Marketing Information

At our Association meetings, crop and price information is exchanged This is no small item. A good beekeeper must know conditions in his line outside his own territory. The Association's sectional meetings, throughout the state during the year, keep you informed. The small membership fee is returned many times if only one idea is brought home to help bring in more honey or better returns.

The Magazine

Our Association is fortunate in having these pages in Wisconsin Horticulture. Here information given at your meetings is published for those who could not attend and to refresh the memories of those who did. Other useful thoughts are given. Then you get information on the growing of flowers and fruits from the other parts of the magazine. These hints are of real value.

Our Association cooperates with State Inspection and Marketing Authorities. Members of County Associations go before the County Board to get funds for inspection. A project to give the consumer a uniform grade of honey through community extracting plants, is being discussed. Our State Inspection Service is as concerned as the Beekeepers to get better quality honey and is working with our organization with this end in view.



Where can we get more value for the small amount invested as membership dues in our county, regional and state Association? If you have not sent in your dues, this would be a good time to do it.

THE BEES THAT BUZZ AROUND THE HIVE DO NOT GATHER HONEY, THE BEES that have ACTION, visiting flower after flower, gathering nectar and pollen, are the INDIVIDUALS who make that colony prosper. So with your association. On the concerted action of all members depends the degree of service your organization will return to you. Think what a strong organization you would have if each member would get just one new member. Let's try it!

JEFFERSON COUNTY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

Last December, the Jefferson County Beekeepers Association was organized with B. E. Gerstner, Lake Mills, President; Gerhard Trachte, Watertown, Vice Pres.; Harold Heine, Jefferson, Sec.-Treas. The organization meets the second Sunday of every month.

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION—1950

From U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics (condensed)

Honey production in 1950 totaled 233,013,000 pounds—3 per cent more than in 1949, and 9 per cent more than the 1944-48 average. Honey production per colony averaged 41.5 pounds, which compares with 40.6 pounds last year and the 1944-48 average of 38.1 pounds. In mid-December producers had about 83,365,000 pounds of honey on hand for sale which is about 36 per cent of the total production. Beeswax production during the year was 4,275,000 pounds compared with 4,151,000 pounds in 1949. The 1950 crop was produced by 5,612,000 colonies of bees, about the same number as in 1949. These estimates are based on reports from a large number of beekeepers and include both farm and non-farm apiaries.

The 10 leading honey producing States in 1950 were Minnesota, California, Iowa, Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, New York and Illinois. These States produced about 62 per cent of the total crop.

BULLETIN ON BEE DISEASES AVAILABLE

Diagnosing Bee Diseases in the Apiary is the title of Circular No. 392 printed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is an excellent bulletin for those who wish to diagnose or become familiar with bee diseases. It contains a short chapter on Nosema disease.

The bulletin may be obtained by writing your Congressman or U. S. Senator in Washington.

BEES WANTED

Will buy for cash—up to 200 colonies, complete bee outfit, standard 10 frame equipment for extracted honey. Lloyd E. Turrittin, 4104 W. Kiehnau Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS SUCCESSFUL

South Central Meeting

The South Central District meeting at Stoughton on Feb. 20, was a very enjoyable affair with many members taking part in the discussion. The pot luck luncheon proved an excellent way of getting together, and was recommended for another year.

Officers were re-elected: Mr. William Judd, Stoughton, Pres., Mr. E. A. Babcock, Milton, Vice Pres., and Rev. F. C. Richardson, Beloit, Sec.-Treas.

Reports from beekeepers present indicated wintering was normal in spite of cold weather—37 below zero at Madison. A number had already inspected their bees and moved combs of honey next to the brood. From two to three frames of brood were reported in normal colonies.

Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, stated he had heard that many farmer beekeepers, had already lost colonies due to the cold weather. He urged beekeepers to avoid selling all their honey at one time in the fall, but to spread sales throughout the season to avoid flooding the market, resulting in depressed prices.

Mr. John Long said the beekeeper himself spreads disease. He urged separating colonies as much as 20 feet in the apiary to avoid spreading from one colony to another. He also told beekeepers to consider the appropriation of the Bee and Honey Division. There is not enough money available to pay inspectors and their expenses until July 1st.

Mr. Henry Schaeffer urged that beekeepers join the National Beekeepers Federation. He said the Federation is $5,000 in the red and every effort is being made to raise this amount. The work of the Federation is badly needed in Washington to continue the price floors and other legislation affecting beekeepers. He also stated that deferments are not being granted by the draft boards for beekeepers helpers, which puts the industry at a disadvantage.

Southeastern Wisconsin Meeting

There was an excellent attendance at the Southeastern District meeting at Watertown, February 21. New officers of the District elected were Mr. Herbert Riehm, Watertown, Pres.; Mr. Bruce Bancroft, Waukesha, Vice Pres.; Mrs. Wallace Freund, Route 3, West Bend, Sec.-Treas. The beekeepers appreciated the cooperation of Mr. Art. Kehl and the G. B. Lewis Co. in arranging for the pot-luck luncheon and trip through their plant. The interesting part of the forenoon session was a forum with questions answers and discussion by Walter Diehnelt of Menomonee Falls and Cliff Hendricks of Milwaukee, representing packers, and Francis Bancroft and Emerson Grebel, representing the beekeepers. Further reports of the topics discussed will be presented in our next issue.

FEED SOY BEAN FLOUR THIS MONTH

March is the month in which to start feeding soy bean flour as a pollen supplement. If you have some pollen to mix with the soy bean flour (25%), then you are lucky and should start feeding as soon as possible. If you do not have the pollen, then start feeding it—mixed with sugar syrup, at least two weeks before you expect any pollen from the fields.

Prepare the soy bean flour in this way: Mix two parts of sugar in one part of hot water. Stir well. When the syrup is cool, stir into it the soy bean flour. At first it should be a little on the thin side because as it stands it will thicken as the syrup moistens all of the flour. Sometimes it is necessary to add a little more syrup after the mixture has stood for five or ten minutes.

Cakes can be made by compressing about one pound of the mixture onto waxed paper; fold over the edges and place the cake in a cardboard box. The cakes are then placed directly on the frame over the brood area after smoking down the bees that are clustering over the frames so that none will be killed. Replace the inner cover upside down. We have found that such a cake will last a good normal colony about one week.

Where to Buy Soy Bean Flour

In ordering, specify soy bean flour made by the Expeller process (fat content—5 to 7%) suitable for feeding bees.

Spencer Kellogg, Decatur, Ill.
A. E. Staley Co., Decatur, Ill.
Glidden Co., Chicago, Ill.
Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Shall We Feed Brewer's Yeast

Some Beekeepers are feeding brewer's yeast mixed with soy bean flour. Whether the benefits will pay the rather high cost of the yeast, we are not sure. Further experiments are being carried on to settle this point. We do know what a mixture of 75% soy bean flour and 25% of natural pollen will do—it will really help to build up a colony during March. Beekeepers who are now using brewer's yeast should make a test to satisfy themselves as to whether or not it pays. Feed a certain number of colonies—at least twenty or more, with the soy bean flour mixture alone. Feed an equal number of colonies of similar strength with the soy bean-brewer"s yeast mixture at the same time. That's the easiest way to see which of the two mixtures the bees consume more readily. We can assume that the mixture eaten in largest quantity will also be the most beneficial. Another test might be carried on in this way: take two half-size cakes, one of soy bean flour alone and one of the soy-bean brewer's yeast mixture and place both over the frames at the same time. Then observe which of the two cakes the bees like the best and eat the most quickly.

Dr. C. L. Farrar reports that in his experiments the bees consumed the soy bean flour-natural pollen cakes the most readily and it gave the best results in brood rearing.

HONEY ON TELEVISION

Mrs. Harriet Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute, reports that in January she took part in a 1-hour program over the Milwaukee Journal Television Station. The program featured honey.

In the first mail after the program, five pounds of postcards were received asking for the literature mentioned on this program. In the second mail, there were three pounds of postcards and they kept coming in for some time afterwards.

It is impossible to measure in dollars and cents, the value of this type of publicity.

BEE SUPPLIES FOR SALE

For sale—8-frame covers and bottoms @ 15c each. Hive bodies 50c each. No disease. Herbert Riehm, 924 Labaree St., Watertown, Wis.

Influence Of Stock On Production

Bad Temper, High Production, Swarming and Disease Resistance Are Stock Characteristics

By Floyd Moeller

Continued from February

Management also will affect swarming preparations, and as said before, operations should be such that swarming is kept at a minimum. Don't forget that big colonies need **room.** More room is always better that not enough.

With this as a review of just **what** influences production, it is clear that stock **should** play an important part, assuming the beekeeper does his job properly. And stock testing work at the Madison station is **showing** striking differences between the production of colonies of various stock sources, as well as improved hybrids developed through artificial insemination. We have accumulated data during the past eleven years on various lines of stock and stock from various breeders over the country. Perhaps some of this data might be of interest.

Records of Stock

Production is measured in actual differences in colony weights between April and October, and October to October. All colonies are carefully weighed in April, and again in October, careful record being kept of any hive equipment added or removed during the season.

Colony records are carefully checked, and any supersedure of queens that occurs early automatically throws that colony out of the test. Supersedure of queens, especially of the hybrid stocks, has a very adverse affect on production, due not entirely to the fact that several days or even weeks of egg laying may be lost. The daughter queens of hybrid queens can be expected to produce about as well as the beau'fiul big ears of hybrid corn if they were to be kept for seed and planted. These supersedure queens can be expected to produce no better than run of the mill queens, and probably not as well.

To arrive at a suitable scale for comparison, the lines of stock were arranged, by yards, according to a percentage of the maximum producing line, which in each yard was then called 100%. The other lines then could be arranged in percent of this maximum. (For example: Line A produces 200 lbs., this being the highest production in the yard, and is called 100%. Line B produces an average of 100 lbs. This line B, would then be given a value of 50%.) These percentages were worked out for each yard—then averaged over **all** yards to get a general picture. The system was used on the basis of maximum yield, the top 50% with original queens surviving, all colonies with original queens surviving, and all colonies including colonies with SS queens. The later grouping is obviously the least dependable. The grouping of all colonies with original test queens surviving is probably the best key. All the groupings showed similar trends, however.

Let us look at some of this data, then: In 1945; let us take two commercial lines, A and B, and two hybrid lines C and D. Line A. which is the old commerical standard, produced highest, having an average relative percentage of 95%. B, the other commercial line, showed 60%. The hybrids ranged between, being 94% for C and 71% for D. In 1946, commercial line A again was tops, and similar hybrids as C and D of 1945 ranged in almost the same category. In 1947, the commercial standard line A fell to 11th place, showing 65% relative production, compared to superior hybrid stocks. The hybrids in 1948 and 1949 also had superior production compared to the old commercial standard line A. This data shows a steadily increasing production record for hybrid stocks through the years, which at present surpasses even the best commercial stock.

Some hybrid stocks each year have shown just average or below average and even inferior production records, indicating a poor combination. These hybrids were discontinued as soon as their poor performance was observed.

There are other characteristics of stock other than actual production that we have had the chance to observe, probably more than most commercial honey producers—mainly because we were looking for differences but also because we had more and varied stocks to observe.

Temper

Temper is one of these characters. "Hot" bees are just not desirable, even though production is superior. There is no correlation whatever between mean bees and high production. Where stock lines are being compared, colonies are often recognizable as to line of stock merely by their actions. Some seem nervous, will run at the slightest disturbance; others are quiet. Some will take to the air in great numbers, others will not. Some will just plain **sting.** Some lines have been observed that cannot be made to sting unless given very severe treatment.

Comb Building

Comb-building shows a variety of different characteristics, among various lines of stock. Some have excessive burr comb, even when not crowded, others have almost none. Some show a dislike for drawing foundation. Some seal their honey nicely, others refuse to finish the comb, even when closely crowded. Cappings of some strains appear snowy white, due to an air space just beneath the capping. This is characteristic of Caucasian or Carniolan hybrids. Other lines have no air space under the cappings, so that the comb appears "wet."

The tendency to propolize entrances shut is characteristic of Caucasian stock, and the hybrids having Caucasian blood show a tendency to propolize the hive in more or less degree.

Swarming is also a stock characteristic, some lines showing a marked tendency to make swarm preparations in spite of proper management. Again, the Caucasian and Carniolan races seem to show a greater swarming tendency, but the Italians also show varying degrees of swarming tendency.

Disease resistance is well known to most beekeepers by now, and testing of stock for AFB resistance is being carried on at the Laramie, Wyoming, station.

Susceptibility to disease is also a characteristic of some lines of stock. Severe cases of European Foulbrood have been observed in some Italian

hybrids, contrary to the fact that the Italians as a race are quite resistant to the disease.

Paralysis

More recently paralysis disease of the adult bees has been observed as a very serious disease, when stock of high susceptibility becomes infected. These colonies lose so many bees that they accumulate a stinking mass of several pounds of dead and dying bees at the entrance, production is drastically cut, and queen loss is common, often resulting in laying workers when the virgins also become infected and die. Even after recovery, which in most cases seems complete, at the beginning of cold weather in fall, brood nests will be so light that unless additional stores are provided, starvation will be the result before spring.

(To be Continued)

DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETING

Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

1. **MARCH 20, TUESDAY**—Fox River Valley District meeting—Rupiper's Hall, 500 Grant Street, West DePere, Wis. Bring a dish for lunch.
2. **MARCH 28, WEDNESDAY**—Southwestern District meeting, Viroqua, Wis. Shenk's Hall. Facilities for pot luck luncheon, kitchen, dishes. Bring a dish. County Ass'n to pay expenses.
3. **APRIL 11, WEDNESDAY**—North Central District meeting, Marshfield, Wis. Central State Bank, basement rooms, corner of 3rd and Main Sts. Marshfield Mfg. Co. to furnish coffee and sandwiches. Bring a dish.
4. **MAY 2, WEDNESDAY**—Northwestern District meeting. Legion Memorial Hall, Bloomer, Wis. Dishes available for lunch. Parking space.

The Program

10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Talks by beekeepers and packers, retail merchants and specialist.

See February issue of Wisconsin Horticulture for Detailed program.

12:00 Noon: Pot luck luncheon. Each person is asked to bring a dish. Those who do not bring food may buy tickets at 65c. Luncheons to be served the same as at our summer meetings in July. Bring dishes. Coffee will be furnished.

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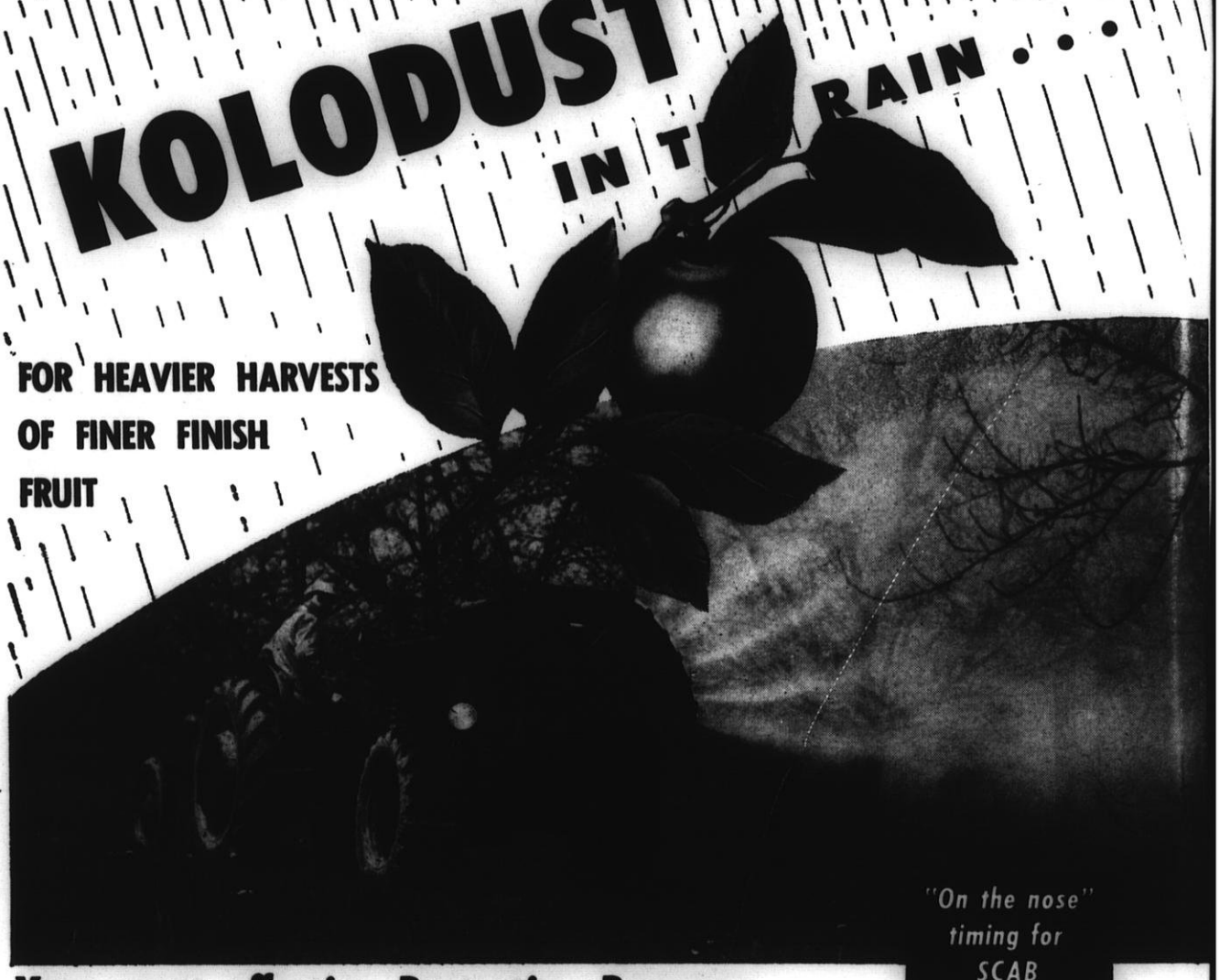
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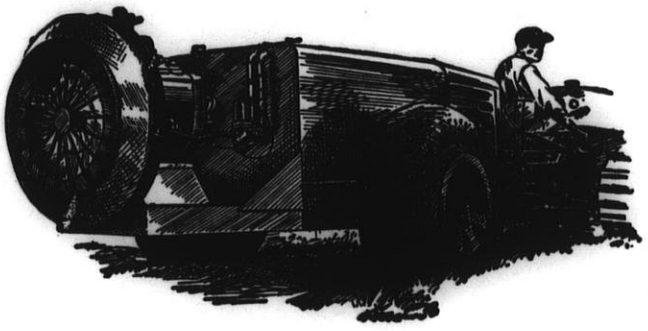
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Increase Color and Size. Promote Annual Bearing by

Thinning Apples With Chemicals

By B. Esther Struckmeyer
Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

I. Effect of App-L-Set on Wealthy and Golden Delicious in 1950.

The main purposes in the thinning of blossoms to remove part of the crop before it matures on the tree are:

1. To increase the size of the remaining fruit.
2. To prevent overbearing.
3. To attempt repeated bearing.

Thinning is practical only on trees carrying a moderate to heavy crop of fruit.

Within the last five years chemical sprays have been discovered that will reduce fruit set by dropping some of the flowers and thus accomplish both fruit thinning and more even yearly bearing.

Applles, cherries, peaches and other fruit are now the object of investigation with blossom-thinning sprays.

WHAT IS GAINED BY THINNING APPLES?

1. Control of biennial bearing habit.

The most striking use of thinning sprays is in the control of the biennial bearing habit.

Heavy-bearing varieties such as York Imperial, Yellow Transparent and Golden Delicious if adequately thinned in the "on" year, might possibly give a good commercial crop in the succeeding "off" year.

But remember that the current year's crop must be rather heavily thinned to assure a full commercial crop in the following "off" year.

2. Thinning increases color.

Fruit thinning tends to increase the amount and intensity of red overall.

This has been explained by the fact that the more highly colored apples are believed due to the increased number of leaves.

3. Thinning reduces limb breakage.

The strain of a large crop may be tremendous and much aggravated by high winds. Thinning reduces this danger and partially or entirely eliminates the necessity of propping.

4. Thinning reduces cost of handling crop.

The cost of thinning is largely counteracted by the reduction in handling costs at harvest.

5. Thinning increases fruit size.

Thinning allots more leaf surface for each fruit and gives, therefore, an increase in size of fruit.

6. Differentation of buds for the following years.

Varieties also respond differently as to the number of flower buds that differentiate for the crop following the year of treatment with this spray.

Naphthalene acetic acid or the sodium salt of naphthalene acetic acid commercially known as **App-L-Set** is commonly used.

Concentration

The concentration of these chemicals depends on whether it is to be used with the above purposes in mind, that is:

1. Thinning of apples to obtain better size.
2. To shift a biennial bearing variety into the annual state.

It is not possible to give an optimum concentration for a specific chemical because the concentration most effective for one variety of apple may be less effective on another.

Last year the normal concentration, or the one given according to the directions on the package was used.

This year three different concentrations of APP-L-Set were used:

1. Concentration according to directions on package which is the same as for pre-harvest drop.
2. Twice the strength of the directions on the package.
3. Four times the strength of the directions on the package.

Results

Branches were sprayed with App-L

Set (sodium salt of naphthalene acetic acid) on trees of Wealthy and Golden Delicious in a number of orchards throughout the state. In some orchards the entire trees were sprayed.

Last year it was apparent that the first effect from the hormone was the setting of a greater number of apples when compared to the untreated trees.

As you probably know, the same chemical is used to prevent pre-harvest drops of apples in the fall. It was not surprising to find this chemical has the same results when sprayed on trees in the spring. From the graphs it is apparent that for both Wealthy and Golden Delicious, five to ten days after spraying, the set of fruit is greater on treated spurs than untreated ones.

Heavier Drop On Sprayed Trees

During the first ten days after spraying, the branches that were not sprayed had started to drop apples, while the sprayed ones set heavily. Within the next ten to fifteen days the nutritional competition for fruits on the sprayed clusters had become so great that a heavy drop results compared to the untreated spurs, so that the result was "thinning." Last year, blossoms were reduced by thinning clusters of Wealthy and McIntosh during blossoming to two blossoms per cluster to determine if spraying would increase the set as it did when five blossoms were present. It was found that when the nutritional competition between blossoms was reduced by thinning the cluster to two blossoms, spraying did not increase the set as it did when five blossoms were present.

This chemical apparently has the same effects when used to thin apples in the spring as it does to prevent the pre-harvest drop in the fall, that is, to keep apples on the tree longer. Therefore, it has the same function for opposite response in the spring and the fall.

Amount Of Chemical To Use

The concentration of the chemical according to the directions on the package was least effective (which will be referred to as the normal concentration).

In the case of Wealthy the doubled concentration was more effective than the normal and the solution four times as concentrated as the normal was the most effective in thinning fruits.



Wealthy apple tree with a "Snowball bloom" often found on this variety. Biennial bearing trees are usually not profitable. A hormone spray of about 4 times the concentration used at harvest time will result in effective thinning and better apples.

For Golden Delicious the results were similar except that the concentrations **twice and four times as strong** as the normal were almost equally effective.

These results tell us that the amount of blossoms usually characteristic of a variety determines the concentration of the chemical to be used. If a tree has a moderate amount of blossoms, and you feel that only very little thinning is needed, then use a weak concentration of the chemical.

Provided the trees have a very heavy blossom, a higher concentration will be favorable to take off more fruit. Generally higher concentrations are needed as the interval from blossoming increases.

When To Spray

Blossoms on trees at the Madison orchard were sprayed at petal fall and each week for the following four weeks (Wealthy). Thinning was effective at the time of petal fall and from one to two weeks thereafter.

Spraying four weeks after petal fall had little if any effect on the thinning of fruits even with the strongest concentration.

There are other advantages in earlier spraying. Early thinning is more favorable for the foliage, that is, its growth will not be interrupted when good size is needed for blossom induction.

Furthermore, thinning fruits at an early stage will remove the unnecessary number of fruit and allow those remaining to grow larger because of less competition. This is apparent from data taken September 1 on Wealthy at the University orchards.

The diameter of unsprayed fruits at this time was 61.6 millimeters and for sprayed fruits it was 74.2 millimeters. In other orchards it was found that sprayed fruits were between a quarter to a half of an inch larger in diameter.

Thinning Recommended for Door County

From experiments in the Sturgeon Bay area it was found that spraying with chemicals was effective. Because of the heavy blossoms there last spring thinning sprays should have been used to reduce the number of apples. App-L-Set was used by some of the growers at a concentration twice that of the normal and their results show a marked decrease in set, with greater size of fruit.

Some observations were made on the effect of manual thinning and chemical thinning on the production of apples. These data are not entirely complete, but are of sufficient import-

ance, I believe, to be of interest to you.

Hand Thinning

Although hand thinning requires labor and time, the results obtained appear to be worth the effort. The increase in percentage of larger apples and also the number of bushels of larger apples greatly surpasses that of the unthinned trees.

Effective hand thinning results from taking the small apples off late in season after June drop. Too late to help foliage—provides less competition.

Summary

We may summarize the results this year by saying that:

1. App-L-Set made the same response as last year in that the real effect of this chemical was to set the fruit five to ten days after spraying. Many more fruits were present on the treated than the untreated trees at this time. Within fifteen days after spraying there was a heavy drop of fruit on treated trees. As a result of this the nutritional competition became so great that many more fruits dropped on the treated trees than on the untreated ones where not so many had set. This chemical apparently has the same function in the spring and the fall—that of setting. The drop in the spring is a secondary effect due to nutritional competition.

2. A lower concentration is used on a tree with a moderate amount of bloom and a higher one for trees with heavy bloom.

3. Spraying with the chemical is effective at petal fall up to two weeks thereafter. It appears that the greater the interval from petal fall, the higher the concentration needed to thin apples. Spraying fruits four weeks after petal fall with the highest concentration was not effective.

4. Spraying with hormones brings about an increase in the size of apples due to a few number remaining on the tree so that they are able to derive the benefit of increased water and food materials.

5. It is possible that by thinning with hormones, fruit is thinned from the weak spurs and set on the vigorous ones.

6. The use of elgetol for thinning does not seem to be as satisfactory as hormones. This year it thinned the fruit much heavier, and unless the proper concentration is used for each variety, leaf injury may occur. Elgetol is used at the blossom stage when the leaves are young and immature which may cause injury, while spraying with hormones can be delayed from petal fall until two weeks later at which time the leaves are more mature.

Trees sprayed with elgetol indicated that drops occurred on the long spurs and set on the short ones. This is the reverse for untreated and hormone treated trees where fruit set occurs on the long vigorous spurs and drop on the short weak spurs.

7. The increase in size and quality of apples from hand thinned trees greatly surpassed those of untreated trees.

NO MAGIC WAY TO GET RID OF STUMPS

You have no doubt read articles on how to treat stumps with chemicals in such a way that a certain period of time they can be burned completely, even to the roots in the soil. These articles open visions for a really magical way of doing what has always been a very hard job.

The Forest Utilization Research Department of the University of Illinois now reports a study of all recommended methods of stump removal. They treated 64 assorted hardwood stumps by the recommended method with 8 different chemicals, including a commercial product highly rated as a stump remover. Stumps were then burned with the aid of kerosene, goop and kindling wood. Not a single one of the 8 chemicals made it possible to burn out these stumps under Illinois conditions.

HOW TO KILL STUMPS

Question: We wish to destroy a hedge of small willow trees. We have cut the tops off and now wish to destroy the roots so that they will not sprout again. They are intermingled so it is dificult to dig them out. What material can we use for this purpose.

Answer: According to Prof. K. P. Buchholtz, Department of Agronomy, U.W., the roots can be destroyed in this way: Purchase 2, 4-D Ester. Mix this with kerosene or fuel oil at the rate of one part of 2,4-D to 20 parts of oil. It may be sprayed on the stumps but since it is very dangerous to other plants nearby if any should drift over, it may be best to paint the material on the stumps, cut surface and bark above ground to avoid injury to other plants. There should be no re-growth from the roots, but it will take several years for the stumps to rot.



Officers of the Outagamie County Fruit Growers Association inspecting apples exhibited at the fruit show in Black Creek at their annual meeting in March. From left to right, County Agent J. F. Magnus, Appleton; Reinhold Harp, Hortonville, Pres.; Harvey Jamison, Route 1, Appleton, Sec.-Treas.; and John Vanden Elzen, Route 4, Appleton, Vice Pres.

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Tortrix

PRUNE & PLUM
Aphids
Bud moth
Leafhoppers
Leaf roller
Mealy plum louse
Mites
Plum curculio
Tortrix

CHERRY
Aphids
Bud moth
Cankerworm
Cherry fruitworm
Mites
Oriental fruit moth
Plum curculio
Tortrix

STRAWBERRY
Aphids
Leaf roller
Red spider mite

PEACH
Cat-facing insects
Cottony peach scale
Fruit tree leaf roller
Mites
Oriental fruit moth
Peach tree borer
Plum curculio
San Jose scale

PEAR
Codling moth
Mealybug
Mites
Pear psylla
Woolly apple aphid

APRICOT
Aphids
Bud moth
Codling moth
Leaf roller
Mites
Oriental fruit moth
Tortrix

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Aphids
Armyworms
Cabbageworms
Thrips

EGGPLANT
Aphids
Leaf miner

SPINACH
Aphids

ONION
Thrips

CELERY
Aphids
Celeryworms

CUCUMBER, SQUASH & MELONS
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Cucumber beetle
Melonworm
Pickleworm
Serpentine leaf miner

PEA
Aphids

PEPPER
Aphids
Serpentine leaf miner

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Maggot
Thrips

WALNUT
Aphids
Codling moth
Red spider

BEANS
Aphids
Armyworms
Leafhopper
Leaf miner
Leaf roller
Mexican bean beetle
Red spider mites

POTATO & TOMATO
Aphids
Colorado potato beetle
Flea beetle
Grasshoppers
Leafhopper
Serpentine leaf miner
Whitefly

CORN
Armyworms
European corn borer
Grasshoppers

BEET
Aphids
Webworm

CARROT
Aphids

ARTICHOKE
Aphids
Plume moth

OKRA
Aphids

LEGUMES
Aphids
Armyworms
Blister beetle
Grasshoppers

ORNAMENTALS
Aphids
Leafhoppers
Mealybugs
Scales
Spider mites
Whiteflies

PINEAPPLE
Mealybug

CITRUS
Black scale
California red scale
Citricola scale
Cottony-cushion scale
Florida red scale
Mealybugs
Purple scale
Snow scale
Thrips
Yellow scale

SMALL GRAINS
Greenbug

PEANUT
Velvetbean caterpillar

SUGARBEET
Aphids
Webworm

HOPS
Aphids
Red spider

TOBACCO
Aphids
Green June beetle grubs
Midge
Suckfly

OLIVE
Black scale
Oleander scale
Parlatoria scale

COTTON
Aphids
Fleahopper
Red spider mites
Webworm

Do We Have Too Many Mcintosh?

Everyone seems to agree—New England and eastern and western New York State—that the unproductive and low producing orchards of all varieties should be terminated without further delay. Apple trees in frost pockets, low places, and other poor areas definitely should go out now, with or without Government aid. Older trees that produce only when everyone has apples should meet the buzz saw this Spring.

There are a number of growers who feel that because McIntosh have not sold well in the last two years, that some of the **productive** trees should be removed by concerted voluntary action. Hesitation of processors to take McIntosh adds to the question about this variety. Many other farmers have tried to increase the price by reducing the size of a crop. They usually fall down on the question of how and by whom will the reduction be enforced. This is a practical and difficult problem.

For instance, one New England grower half jokingly remarked: "I guess it is time to buy McIntosh trees, if New York is going to start cutting them down."

The Shenandoah area, faced with the influx of McIntosh, is wondering if they had not better cut down Jonathans. Two years ago Michigan was recommending planting of Jonathans.

MCINTOSH — TO CUT OR GRAFT?
By T. E. LaMont, N. Y.

The low price for McIntosh the past two years has stirred interest in cutting out McIntosh trees or top working them to hard varieties. It seems to me each one must decide this for himself, based on his own situation—his soil, yield, age of trees, cost of growing, and quality of McIntosh grown. However, there is some basic information that all should consider.

Most McIntosh trees in Western New York are near full bearing. The Orleans survey in 1949 showed that only 6 per cent of the McIntosh trees were planted during the forties, and only 23 per cent during the thirties. In the twenties 39 per cent were set, and before 1920, 32 per cent. Thus, about three-quarters of the McIntosh trees are over 20 years old.

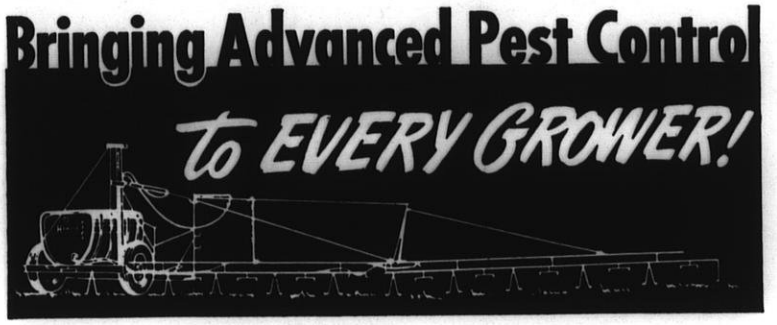
McIntosh is an annual bearer and is one of the highest yielding varieties.

The new material to prevent drop will result in more McIntosh saved for market. This will also lower the production cost per bushel.

The war situation will cause a high demand for food. To date there has been a rush to buy the durable goods, while they are available. As the supply of these is reduced, more money will be spent for food.—From the N. Y. State Horticultural Society News Letter.

Promises may get thee friends, but nonperformance will turn them into enemies. — By "Poor Richard."

Hardie brings out a host of new machines this year enabling every grower—both large and small acreage—to use the new more powerful pest control chemicals and to enjoy more ease, speed and economy in all pest control operations.



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Fruit Pollination And The Beekeeper

Wisconsin apple growers need bees for pollination. That fact has been established by sound research. Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Horticulture Department, University of Wisconsin, has stated that none of the varieties of apples commonly grown in Wisconsin are self-fertile; each variety requires the pollen from a different variety to be carried to its blossoms for pollination and fertilization.

Delicious Requires Special Attention

One reason why Delicious apple trees do not bear more heavily when they have a good bloom is due to lack of proper pollination. It is best to plant only two rows of Delicious trees and then good pollinizers on each side. If an orchard contains a large block of Delicious without adequate pollinizers, good pollinizing varieties such as N. W. Greening can be grafted into the tops of such Delicious trees.

Colony Populations

More bees are required for adequate pollination than we have assumed in the past. In some states from two to three colonies of bees are recommended per 100 bearing trees. More than that may be required for varieties such as Delicious. The number of colonies needed to do effective pollination will also depend on the population of the colonies. A two pound package received from the South will probably have more than 9,000 bees of which a percentage remain at home to rear brood. An overwintered colony may have, by mid May, as many as 30,000 bees, with a much larger percentage of field bees doing the pollinating. It is also known that after a package of bees from the South is installed in a hive, it will lose as high as 60% or more of its population during the three weeks between first egg laying by the queen and the first emergence of young bees. A package of bees installed two to three weeks before bloom will, therefore, have a greatly reduced population by the time they are needed. It is best to buy large packages, such as five pounds of bees and a queen, and install them about 3 or 4 days before full bloom.

The fruit grower is confronted with the possibility of having weak colonies



provided by the beekeeper. We believe 99% of beekeepers are honest. It is well, however, to guard against those who would divide colonies in order to obtain more money.

To overcome this, (and all honest beekeepers are in favor of a plan which will eliminate any suspicion) we recommend inspection of all colonies and payment on the basis of the strength of each colony.

The Contract

A contract for over wintered colonies should be made providing for a basic sum such as $3.00 to be paid by the fruit grower for the labor of bringing in the bees and taking them out again. Then the balance of the payment should be based upon the bee population in each colony. It can be determined easily by observing the number of frames covered by the bees or the number of frames of brood. It would be advisable to pay a certain amount, such as 50c per frame of brood in the hives. If a colony had 10 frames of brood it would be strong. The price for such a colony, would then, on the basis of 50c per frame, be $5.00 for the bees plus $3.00 for labor or a total of $8.00. Weaker colonies would cost less, in proportion to their strength. This would encourage the beekeeper to provide strong colonies which are much more effective for pollination than are those with small populations. The prices quoted here of course should be changed according to local conditions and the distance they must be hauled.

The Problem of the Beekeeper

Beekeepers have become concerned about the danger of spray poisoning in the orchard. Many have suffered losses when sufficient care was not taken to avoid poisoning. The time when poisoning is apt to occur is during the "pink" spray before blossoming. Frequently, when this spray is applied, a number of trees will be in bloom or come into bloom if spraying takes several days. The large fruit grower, from the practical standpoint, is unable to omit spraying those trees in bloom in his regular spray program. If he uses arsenate of lead in the "pink" spray, the bees which visit sprayed trees which are in bloom will be poisoned. Not only are some of the field bees killed, but the "pollen seekers" take to their hives pollen covered with arsenate of lead. This is eaten by the young nurse bees and they continue to die for as long as the poisoned pollen is available. Such colonies become unproductive and are a total loss to the beekeeper as far as honey production is concerned.

Bees left in the orchard after the blooming period may also obtain poison from spray on the tree leaves and cover crops. During hot weather bees will seek for water on the leaves of trees and grasses. If these are covered with poison the field bees seeking water will die and the colonies become so weak they usually do not survive the following winter.

The fruit grower must learn to understand the problems of the beekeeper and the two must work in harmony and cooperation or both will lose.

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Complete stock for the Orchard Owner and Gardener. Special quantity discounts for the large users.
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The outstanding effectiveness of Puratized Agricultural Spray has been proven year after year by commercial growers everywhere.

This patented formulation is recognized by research authorities as a unique contribution for the control of scab and other plant diseases. Consult your local dealer or write today for further details.

Inexpensive

One gallon makes 800 gallons of spray.

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Instantly water soluble. Leaves no visible deposit. Can be applied with common insecticides and fungicides.

Versatile

Effective, too, for brown rot blossom blight of cherries and peaches, and certain other plant diseases.

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My First Year With Power Pruning

John Goodrich, Burt, N. Y.

In my opinion, power pruning is here to stay. It is already efficient and can be made more so. Limited good weather is often at a premium. Power pruning shortens up the time to do the job so that better weather can be selected. I believe that the use of proper power equipment will make the majority of us do a far better job of pruning. Another advantage I have found is that men work harder when they accomplish more as they most certainly do with this modern equipment.

Equipment Used

My experience has been limited to only one season. I have a combined unit of compressor and engine of the medium size, 12 cubic feet per minute capacity. I use two fifty-foot leads of hose, one of which is detachable in the middle so I can use two 25 ft. leads or several long combinations if desired. I have used several lengths of rods for the tools, depending on whether we're pruning from the ground or platform or climbing around in the trees. The 36 inch rod seems to work best from the ground. We prefer the medium size cylinder tool which is not heavy but yet delivers enough power to cut limbs up to about an inch in diameter.

The man with the ground tool goes ahead of the one using the tool in the tree. He can reach everything 10 to 12 feet up, making a complete circle of the tree. We prune two rows at a time, moving the truck for every four trees.

It takes a while to learn how to prune with power, just as with picking apples or milking cows. To obtain fast, clean cuts, we always hook into the crotch of the limb to be cut off. This would seem to be working the tool upside down, but nevertheless it is the way to do it. We never try to take off limbs too large for the lopper but stub anything that has to be sawed and saw them out afterwards. We do not waste time with suckers or fine work but let another man with hand snips follow up or go ahead to do this work if necessary, also any saw work.

You will note that I have not said power pruning is easier than hand pruning. It is somewhat more strenuous; you get some nice shoulder aches and if you do much climbing around in trees, you can get pretty tired by the end of a busy day. Younger fellows probably should take the top work and the older men the ground work. My men took turns.—Condensed from Proceedings, N. Y. State Hort. Soc. 1950.

BUY YOUR FERTILIZERS AND INSECTICIDES EARLY

"While there are no serious shortages visible, it is possible that bottlenecks will develop and so buy your fertilizers and insecticides early" is the advice of the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association. Ordering early will ease the load on transportation and car supply, and permit better utilization of scarce labor in the fertilizer industry.

Insecticides may be in short supply. The new chemicals such as DDT draw heavily on supplies of benzene and chlorine, which will become more critical as the defense program develops. The same may be true with the new herbicides. The supply of benzene from by-product coke ovens is limited by the country's cooking capacity.

TREATING EARLY PLANTED SWEET CORN SEED

At the time the very early spring planted sweet corn is planted, the ground is usually quite cold and depending on rainfall may be quite wet. Unless the seed is protected with a seed protectant and unusual cold and wet weather conditions are encountered, it is likely to rot in the ground before it has a chance to germinate and the young plants become established.

Three materials may be used to treat sweet corn seed; they include one and one half ounce of Arasan, or two ounces of Spergon, or two ounces of Semesan Jr. to each bushel of seed. Place the seed in a container that can be tightly closed and then add the proper amount of the seed protectant and roll the container on the ground for about five minutes or until every seed is coated with the material. The seed is then ready for planting.

For the very early planting, the cost of seed treatment is so small that every grower can well afford to treat his early sown seed. In fact, he cannot afford not to treat it. From "Horticultural News," New Jersey Horticultural Society.

When a mans says the best things in life are free, then his family must all be on a diet—Eagle Quill.

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Use "Fermate" fungicide through the scab season. Prevents infection of buds, leaves and fruit without burning. Growers who used it have produced up to 75 per cent more clean fruit than with sulfur.

TO STOP FRUIT INSECTS. Use "Marlate" to stop cherry worms, plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, apple maggot, and others. Safe to use close to harvest as it's no hazard to consumers.

For mites, use Du Pont EPN 300 insecticide. Quick and long-lasting. Also proving effective against pear psylla, curculio and other insects.

TO STOP POTATO BLIGHT. Use "Parzate" fungicide to prevent both early and late blights. Also the ideal control for tomato blights and anthracnose, celery blights, etc. So mild on the plants you get vigorous growth for higher yields.

FOR VEGETABLE INSECTS. Safe and long-lasting, "Marlate" controls corn earworm, tomato worms, cucumber beetles, leafhoppers and most other common pests. Residue won't burn tender plants; no hazard to consumers.

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On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.

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Berries and Vegetables

WISCONSIN BERRY and VEGETABLE GROWERS ASS'N.

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Time: Early June

Plans for the annual summer meeting of the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association are in the making. An invitation from Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay has been accepted and the growers will assemble at the Barlament farm in early June. Possible date will be Tuesday, June 12, if the berries have begun to ripen by that time. More details in our May issue.

Plans are to spend the forenoon, 10:00-12 N., at the Harry Barlament farm inspecting the berry and vegetable fields with speakers on various topics discussing problems. A pot luck cafeteria style luncheon at Pamperin Park near the Barlaments' and a visit to other berry and vegetable farms in the neighborhood in the afternoon following a business meeting and short program at 1:30 p. m.

Reserve a day in early June for this interesting meeting.

RASPBERRY GROWING QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By Charles H. Braman, Waupaca, Wis.

Question: How long will an old raspberry patch last and be profitable to carry over?

Answer: For best production I believe a raspberry patch will last from 7 to 10 years, depending on how the roots produce new shoots and the general health of canes. I have heard of isolated patches lasting as long as 15 years, but do not believe the production would warrant this. In order to have a patch last several years, it is necessary to follow a rigid spray program to keep the canes in healthy condition. It also requires good cultural practices, including cultivating and fertilization.

Question: What varieties of raspberry do you think are best adapted to your locality?

Answer: I find that here in the Waupaca area the Latham is the best all around variety considering production, health, hardiness and quality.



Question: How do you fertilize your old patch each year?

Answer: We fertilize early and use a balanced commercial fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 3-12-12. Follow this with a side dressing of soluble nitrogen fertilizers at the time the leaves are fully developed. **No fertilizer is applied after that.**

Question: How do your prune your raspberry plants in the spring?

Answer: We cut out all small canes and suckers, leaving about 4 good canes per root.

We give plenty of air and light to the plants. In tipping, I cut back from ¼ to ⅓ of the total length of the cane.

Question: Do you think it helps to remove old canes immediately after picking?

Answer: I'm sure this is the best practice. It allows for more sunshine for the new shoots and prevents further contamination of new growth with disease and tends to get the new growth into a matured condition, so that they can become dormant before hard freezes come.

To get the patch in dormant condition before winter, try to dry up the plants by not irrigating after the last picking, and if necessary, plant or seed some annual crop such as buckwheat between the rows to take up excess plant food that might tend to keep raspberries growing.

EXTRA FERTILIZER NECESSARY WHEN BERRIES ARE MULCHED

If sawdust or straw is used for mulching either berries or strawberries and allowed to remain on the ground, a decrease in plant growth may occur because of a depression of available nitrogen. Therefore it is necessary to add extra nitrogen when the mulch is applied. For every ton of straw or sawdust, it may be necessary to add from 75 to 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate or its equivalent.

This nitrogen will feed the plants while the bacteria are decomposing the mulch material. After the mulch has decomposed, then it will give back to the soil, the nitrogen that the bacteria used; and then the amount of fertilizer must be reduced accordingly.

STRAWBERRIES AT BAYFIELD

The Bayfield strawberry acreage has increased by at least one-third over last year. Some of our planting extended as late as May 25. The plant runners did not set as numerous as they should have. The Wisconsin No. 537 settings look very good.

We started mulching our strawberries before the first heavy freeze of 20 degrees F. about November 15. Also, we got 4 inches or snow at this time and fortunately we still have 3 feet on the ground (March 1) on our strawberry beds. We intend to complete our mulching in the spring to protect the plants from temperature changes and help keep the berries clean. By John Torbick, Bayfield.

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HOW TO PREPARE THE SOIL FOR STRAWBERRIES

One of the largest and oldest firms in the United States dealing in strawberries is the W. F. Allen Company of Salisbury, Maryland. The originator, Wm. F. Allen, started the business in 1855, and passed away in March, 1949. His three sons are carrying on.

In Allen's 1950 Book of Berries these instructions for preparing the soil and fertilizing are given:

"Here are some things which are not necessary—but which are very helpful in getting bigger, better crops of berries:

1. Plowing under in late summer a heavy growth of green crops such as peas, beans, clover, sowed corn, weeds, grass, etc. All those rot quickly and are much more valuable if plowed under while still green.

2. Early fall sowing of rye or wheat to give a heavy sod to be plowed under in late winter or very early spring. This will be easier to handle if disced up thoroughly before plowing.

3. Applications of horse, cow, hog or sheep manure at the rate of 5 to 20 tons per acre. This is the best of all preparation for a fine crop of berries. Results are almost equally good if one of these applications has been made for the previous crop. Poultry manure is better when applied to the previous crop but is helpful to current crop if full of litter and only three to four tons per acre are used. Excessive applications of poultry manure may cause some burning especially in dry seasons.

"Should Chemical Fertilizers be Used?"

"On very fertile garden soils none is needed. On most good soils fertilizers will not prove beneficial if plenty of stable manure of any kind has been applied. On some soils chemical fertilizers will be very helpful."

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Wis. Certified Strawberry Plants. We have a good supply of popular varieties for Wisconsin. All plants fresh dug daily. Varieties include the new Wis. - 2-14, perfect for freezing or canning as well as Wis. 537, Premier, Dunlap, etc. Also Gem, Minn 1166, etc., everbearing. Prompt shipment anytime, anywhere. Write for price list. Zimmerman Nursery, Baraboo, Wis. 1015 - 2nd St.

STRAWBERRY SPRAY SCHEDULE
Insects and Diseases

Recommended Control	Time of Application
Leaf Roller 1½ lbs. wettable DDT in 50 gallons of water or 3 lbs. lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water or Dust with 9:1 mixture of lead arsenate and gypsum. Use rotenone after fruit is formed.	When first signs of leaf rolling appears. Repeat in 10 days and again in August.
Weevil or Root Worm Dust with mixture of lead arsenate and sulfur either 90:10 or 85:15, or spray with 2 lbs. lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water, or 3 lbs. DDT wettable powder in 100 gallons of water.	At first sign of feeding and 7 to 10 days later. Repeat in August.
Leaf Beetle 2 lbs. lead arsenate in 50 gallons of 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture. 1½ lbs. wettable DDT in 50 gallons of water.	At first sign of injury. Repeat in August.
Spittle Bug 5% chlordane dust before fruit is formed. Use rotenone after fruit is set.	
Cut Worm Poison bait; 25 lbs. bran, 1 lb. Paris green, water to moisten; or 1 lb. sodium fluosilicate 25 lbs. bran or sawdust, water to moisten; or 3 to 4 lbs. chlordane, toxaphene or DDT per acre. Side dress and work in to depth of about 3 inches	Mix bait thoroughly and scatter after sundown when cut worm damage is noticed.
White Grubs Avoid newly plowed sodland for berries. Mix 5 lbs. lead arsenate in bushel of sand and apply along row. Work into soil to depth of 3 inches. 6 to 8 lbs. of chlordane per acre broadcasted and later worked into soil to depth of 3 inches.	Apply as soon as damage is observed.
Crown Borer Isolated planting and rotation.	
Root Louse Isolated planting and rotation.	
Leaf Spot Bordeaux mixture still being used satisfactorily. Some growers use the newer substitutes such as Basicop, Bordow, Cupro K and Spraycop.	Two applications, the first just as soon as growth begins in spring and the second just before bloom.
Leaf Scorch Same as for Leaf spot.	

Red Stele

This disease is caused by a root fungus. No control measures can be given except to plant disease free certified stock on well drained soil. Good drainage cannot be over-emphasized in the selection of the strawberry site.

General Recommendations

Strawberries as a rule can be grown without any sprays or dusts if the site is well prepared and if the plants are well fertilized and the bed is maintained for a period of two years only. To reduce the spray work to a minimum use a combination of 4-4-50 Bordeaux and 1½ lbs. of wettable DDT. First spray should be applied as soon as the mulch is removed and the second about a month later.

By George E. Hafstad, Plant Pathologist and
E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist.

Berry Plant Market

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Commercial growers and gardeners —this is your opportunity to get quality plants. Backed by our many years of experience as plant growers, we offer such reliable varieties as: Beaver's, Catskill Premier, Robinson, Senator Dunlap Wis. No. 537, Gem Everbearing. We match prices with most but quality with none. H. H. Pedersen Fruit & Plant Farm, Warren, Wisconsin.

BERRIES, FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS

June Red Raspberry, one of finest grown. $8.50 per hundred, prepaid; dozen @ $2.00. Madawaska, very promising. Price same as June. Stock limited. Order early.

Premier strawberries at $3.50 per hundred. Thousand lot price on request. Robinson, Arrowhead, Catskill and Thomas, all promising, vigorous plants. New Wisconsin seedlings No. 537; No. 214; No. 261. Very promising. Prices same as Premier.

Webster Everbearing; very good. $2.50 per dozen or $6.00 per hundred prepaid. H. B. Blackman, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

Strawberry plants. State Inspected Robinson, 537, Premiers and Catskills. Also Viking Raspberry plants. John Torbick, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Government inspected. Shipments guaranteed. Delivered prices (one variety only). Tennessee Shipper; has really come to the front—at our nursery—in quality, yield—very firm —good shipper. Robinson; Arrowhead; Premier; Dean Foster's Michigan Improved Premier.

10,000 or over	$13.00 per M
5,000 or over	14.00 per M
1,000 or over	15.00 per M
500	$8.00
250	5.75
100	2.75

Everbearing — Red Rich, Superfection, Evermore and Streamliner. Prices on request. Miss Freda Schroeder, c/o Krahn-Schroeder Nursery, Loyal, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Spring Prices

Quantities to 500 shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. 1000 lots packing free. Express Collect.

THOMAS — "A very late variety, large, firm, excellent shipper, vigorous plant growth. Requires little nitrogen, ripens week later than Robinson." 100 —$3.50; 500—$12.50; 1000—$20.00.

ROBINSON — "Best midseason, too well-known to need description." 100 —$2.50; 500—$8.00; 1000—$13.00.

ARROWHEAD — "Midseason, very hardy, heavy producer, disease resistant." 100—$2.50; 500—$8.00; 1000—$13.00.

WIS. NO. 537 & NO. 2-14. "Introductions of Prof. Roberts, Wis. Exp. Sta." 100—$2.50.

We are the original introducers of THOMAS and have never been able to meet the demand for plants of this variety. Please order early. Swartz Nurseries, Kenosha, Wis.

BERRY PLANTS

Strawberry and raspberry plants for sale. Gem, Streamliner and Evermore Everbearing strawberries at $15.00 per 1,000, $2.00 per 100. Premier, Catskill Fairfax and Robinson at $15.00 per 1,000, $2.00 per 100. Dunlap at $12.00 per 1,000, $1.75 per 100. All postpaid.

Latham raspberries at $5.00 per 100, $3.00 per 50, $1.75 per 25. Postpaid. Viking raspberries at $25.00 per 1,000 F.O.B. Bayfield. $3.50 per 100, $2.00 per 50, $1.25 per 25, postpaid. John Krueger, Route 1, Bayfield, Wis.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Latham raspberry plants. State inspected, $5.00 per 100. John Griffin, Route 1, Hales Corner, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Wis. 537 Strawberry plants for sale. M. H. Bingham, Route 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

ORNAMENTALS

Premier, Robinson, Arrowhead, Dunlap, Gem, Evermore strawberry plants. Latham Indian Summer, Morrison, Cumberland raspberry plants. Washington asparagus, Fruit trees, ornamental shrubs & trees. Hall Nursery, Elmwood, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Premier, Robinson, Beaver, Dunlap, Temple, Catskill, Fairland, Streamliner and Superfection strawberries and Taylor and Durham red raspberries. Al. Kruse, Route 2, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Old type Beaver, bred and improved from 4 special plants 3 years ago. Also Catskill, Dunlap, Robinson, Arrowhead, Improved Beaver, Wisconsin 537. Everbearing; Giant Gem; Marvel; Superfection. Write Glen Bailey, Tomah.

HOW TO PRUNE GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry makes much more wood than it is desirable to leave, therefore, severe pruning is necessary. Prune with a view of retaining only vigorous bearing wood. The fruit is borne on year-old wood and on spurs on older wood. As a rule all wood more than three years old should be removed. Also cut off all branches that touch the ground. This allows better circulation of air, and keeps the fruit off the ground.

When to Prune

The best time to prune gooseberry bushes is in the autumn or early winter. Pruning may be done in the spring, but growth starts very early and it is often difficult to finish the pruning before the buds start to swell.

In this country the gooseberry is usually grown in the bush form. Shape the bush by leaving a few of the strongest shoots spaced so as to make an open head. Five or six shoots will be sufficient to retain at first. Cut off the weakest young shoots at the ground line. As the bush matures allow new shoots to replace older ones. Cut away all the young shoots not required for fruiting or for renewing the bush. Head back the side shoots from older branches or cut them out altogether to maintain a fairly open head. This makes it easy to pick the fruit and yet leaves sufficient wood to produce a good crop and enough foliage to protect the fruit from sun scalding.—From Gooseberry Culture, Canada Department of Agriculture.

From the Editor's Desk

RASPBERRY WINTER-KILLING ON HEAVY SOIL

Miss Freda Schroeder of Krahn-Schroeder Nursery, Loyal, Wis., writes on March 12 in regard to wintering raspberries as follows.

"We have heavy clay soil at our nursery. Always had heavy winter losses up to about four years ago when an article in Wisconsin Horticulture helped solve our problem. This article stated we should only work the soil in the spring, apply barnyard manure or fertilizer at that time. Then not irrigate the plants after fruiting season and as soon as old bushes are removed to plant buckwheat between the plants in the row. By following these instructions we have had high yields in berries. The fruiting season usually starts July 1 and we still had some August 25th. I keep all suckers out during the growing season, only allowing healthy plants to remain. I carry a clipper with me and never work between the bushes as even hoe injury on the cane will develop into crown gall. I apply a fork full of manure to each hill.

"We find that Taylor and Indian Summer will winter-kill some in our soil. Latham will winter-kill if the weather gets severe. Have never had any trouble with Sunrise or Early June."

BULLETIN ON LANDSCAPING AVAILABLE

If you have not yet received the fine new bulletin on landscaping entitled, "Landscape Your Grounds For Better Living," write for it at once. It is put out by the members of the landscape department of the University of Wisconsin, Department of Horticulture, and is available from the Bulletin Mailing Office, College of Agriculture, Madison 6, Wis.

He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night. — By "Poor Richard."

He that won't be counseled, can't be helped. — By "Poor Richard."



Pink Lythrum. The variety Morden Pink Lythrum is exceedingly hardy and very beautiful with large, pinkish flowers, long-lasting and almost seedless.

THE MORDEN PINK LYTHRUM

The Pink Lythrum originated by the Experimental Station in Morden, Manitoba, Canada called the "Morden Pink Lythrum" has become quite popular in northern states.

A letter from W. R. Leslie, Supt. of the station, states that this variety arose as a budsport from Lythrum virgatum, the ordinary Wand Loosestrife. He writes, "As a budsport it is remarkable in that a number of its characteristics are diverse from those of the parent plant. The flowers tend to be larger and pinkish rather than purplish, particularly in the sunlight; they are long-lasting and almost seedless. Usually it comes into bloom in late June here at Morden and continues until early September. It seldom sets seed unless planted near Lythrum alatum. As it **does not exhaust itself with seed setting,** it continues to display its bright color in the borders for a stretch of about three months.

"This summer it was noted that there are a number of plants grown in Winnipeg which are 5 feet or more tall. The birthplace of Morden Pink Lythrum was in a short row of Lythrum virgatum in the systematic study rows at the edge of our ornamental grounds."

1951 AMERICAN VEGETABLE QUEEN CONTEST

The Vegetable Growers Association of America will conduct their second annual **American Vegetable Queen Contest** during the spring of 1951 and announce the winner on May 30th.

The purpose of the **American Vegetable Queen Contest** is to encourage activity within vegetable grower organizations, to acquaint people with the importance of this $6 billion vegetable growing business and to select a queen to participate in National Vegetable Week, August 5-11, 1951.

1. Contests are to be completed: Local, April 25: State, May 25; National, May 30.

2. Judging will be based on the following factors:

   a. Appearance, 40 pts.
   b. Personality and poise 30 pts.
   c. Accomplishment Record 30 pts.

1. School Record. 2. Club Work 3. Farm Work 4. Civic activities 5. Other activities.

3. Local queens may be selected by personal appearance eliminations and accomplishment records, or from pictures and accomplishment records.

4. State Queens may be selected by personal appearance eliminations, or from pictures and accomplishment records.

5. The National Queen will be selected **ONLY** on the **basis of pictures presented** and **complete accomplishment records** forwarded to the National Chairman by the State Associations.

6. All contestants **MUST BE SINGLE** daughters of vegetable growers between the ages of 17 and 24.

7. Requests for information concerning contest details and news releases should be sent to: Max Chambers, Director, VGAA, News & Information, Preston, Maryland.

WISCONSIN IRIS SHOW

Milwaukee - June 2-3

The Wisconsin Iris Society announces its annual Iris Show to be held at Mitchell Park Conservatory, Milwaukee on June 2-3. More details in our May issue. Mrs. Robert Baumgartner, 3742 W. Dorothy Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. is the president of the Wisconsin Iris Society.

AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF AMERICA TO HOLD 5TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The African Violet Society of America will hold its 5th Annual Convention at the Dayton-Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, on April 26-28, 1951.

Exhibits will be open to commercial, wholesale, retail and amateur growers who are members of the African Violet Society. An excellent program has been arranged. Reservations are sent to Mrs. Ralph Berst, 434 N. Williams St., Dayton 7, Ohio.

Liberty Gardens

Promotion of Liberty Gardens in Wisconsin was assured at a meeting in Madison on Mar. 28. Prof. B. Pickett, former chief, Dept. of Horticulture, Iowa State College, now promoting the program, brought out these important facts.

1. Liberty gardens improve the future market of growers because increased use of vegetables in the diet is stimulated.
2. Gardens help the family budget.
3. Increased food production is needed because people eat more when they have a good income; also our population is increasing rapidly.
4. People eat more vegetables if they grow them than if they don't, so it is a health measure.
5. Victory gardeners, during the last war, actually bought more vegetables than those who did not have gardens.
6. It was observed that in general, children in cities and villages eat more vegetables than those on farms. Farmers should grow more fresh vegetable, especially if it is not convenient to buy them.

Attending the conference were representatives of the press; the Dept. of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin; Home Economics Extension; several County Agents; the garden chairman of the Kiwanis Club of West Allis, whose Victory Gardens received a national award during the last war, and the secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Several names were proposed for the garden program. Among them, "Security Gardens," and "Home Gardening," but "Liberty Gardens" received the largest number of votes. Professor Pickett stated it was the favored name in other sections of the country, but that they would go along with any name that met with the greatest amount of approval.

Your Orchard is an Investment in Pleasure and Profit–**So Invest in the Best!**

Order McKAY Fruit Trees . . .

. APPLES

. PEACHES

. CHERRIES

. PEARS



. PLUMS

. . . AND SMALL FRUITS . . .

- Blackberries
- Currants
- Gooseberries
- Grapes
- Raspberries
- Strawberries

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION consult your local McKay representative—or write directly to our Madison office.

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Care Of Bulbs In Planting

Questions Answered By
H. E. Halliday

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING ATTRACTS LARGE ATTENDANCE

Show Dates Announced

About 125 members attended the annual spring meeting at Two Rivers on April 1st. The following actions were taken.

The annual Gladiolus Show for 1951 will be held on August 11-12 at Hamilton Community Hall in Two Rivers.

The annual Seedling Show will be held at Jefferson, August 5th, at the Elementary School Building, with pot luck picnic dinner at the park.

The American Home Achievement Medal will again be awarded, strictly in accordance with American Home requirements.

Mr. David Puerner and Mr. Walter Krueger will be supervisors of judges for the Seedling Show, which will be mainly for seedlings and recent introductions, with a class for superior spikes of older varieties.

The treasurer reported a balance of $655.77 as of April 1st, 1951.

For the afternoon program, Mr. John Flad, Madison, gave a short report on highlights of the NAGC convention at Los Angeles. He stated that an invitation was extended to hold the 1952 convention in Milwaukee, which was accepted. Mr. Dave Puerner of Milwaukee told about the program being planned for this convention, which will be the big event of the year.

Prof. G. E. Beck gave an excellent talk on gladiolus growing which will be summarized in our May issue.

The bulb auction followed; gross receipts were $124.00.

The attendance was surprising considering the slippery condition of the roads during the forenoon. Members in the Two Rivers area deserve our appreciation for their efforts in making the meeting successful.

Question: How should I treat my gladiolus bulbs before planting?

Answer: If you have not already treated them in storage to control thrip, it would certainly be advisable to do so at this time. The usual recommendation is a 5% DDT dust—chlordane or toxaphene are equally effective. There is no specific way in which the dust must be applied—just see that each bulb is given a light coating. Treatment for thrip in storage not only protects the bulbs from injury, but assures that you will not plant them with the bulbs in the field. In regard to dipping bulbs before planting, there are many recommended materials, some of them are for specific diseases, and there is no one of them that is an all purpose treatment. If you feel that you must dip your bulbs, write and tell us what your particular problem is and we will try to tell you a satisfactory material to use.

Question: Can I cut out disease spots on bulbs?

Answer: This is only practical with high priced varieties, or varieties of which you have a small stock. The type of disease lesion is also a factor. If it is a surface lesion which has not gone deeply into the flesh of the bulb, you can usually cut behind it and reach clean clear tissue. The surface of the cut should be covered with a fungicidal material such as merthiolate, which can be purchased at any drug store and is a common household antiseptic. Arasan, spergon or sulfur can also be used as a dust for the same purpose. I would not bother to remove scab lesions (see picture) as they are not too serious, and very probably will clean themselves up this next growing season.

Question: Why did I have many more bulbs than usual rotting in storage this past winter?

Answer. Apparently many bulbs were not in the proper condition to be dug last fall when they were harvested. This, plus slow incomplete drying caused heavy storage losses this past winter. In some instances there was a simple breakdown of the cell structure, evidenced by sunken areas along the nodes where the husks are attached to the bulb.

The condition of many corms made them very susceptible to penicillium storage rot. This is a common trouble which most growers see occasionally. Many growers are noticing for the first time a condition in some of their bulbs evidenced by soft mushy spots on the outside and a semi-dry brown rotted condition in the interior. This usually is botrytis which is showing up fairly heavily this year. Cool, moist growing conditions the past summer made it possible for this disease to develop in Wisconsin. If growing conditions are normal next summer, it will very probably not be serious again.

Highlights Of The Michigan Gladiolus Conference

Five gladiolus growers attended the Gladiolus Growers Conference held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, February 23-24; John Flad, Roger Russell and Theodore Woods of Madison, Charles Melk and Dave Puerner of Milwaukee. Three of them, Messrs. Russell, Puerner and Woods took part in the program. Mr. Puerner suggested the society recommend to the NAGC that a study be made of possibilities or organizing an advertising and marketing program which met with unanimous approval.

Mr. Russell gave a highly appreciated talk on photography, giving helpful hints on lighting, background and exposure. Some of his recommendations will be published in a later issue.

Mr. Theodore Woods emphasized that growers would be better off if they eliminated some of the old varieties and poor bulbs which are now being planted on a large scale and instead planted newer varieties with less disease and which would bring more profit.

From the **Florist's Review** magazine, we have gleaned the following discussions by some of the speakers. ers.

Dr. N. W. Stuart, of the U. S. D. A. plant industry station, said experiments indicate that the application of nitrogen reduces the production of healthy corms. The type of nitrogenous fertilizers used seemed of little consequence.

Storage Construction

Storage house construction was discussed by J. S. Boyd, agricultural engineering department, Michigan State College. He said that the insulating material used determined the type of construction. Moisture is the usual problem in concentrated storage, generally solved by the application of an asphalt paint to masonry and of an asphalt paper on wood framework. One cause of the problem is that wood shavings and some other fillers shrink after a time. Commercial fillers are prepared so as to be resistant to moisture, fire, deterioration, etc. Fans can control moisture, but must be watched for their effect on temperature.

Experiences in packaging bulbs were related by John Vaughan of the Vaughan Seed Co., Chicago. He said colored pictures on each package were better sales makers than placards.

Mr. Harold Goldenstein, chief of Kunderd Bulb Farms, Goshen, Ind., defended the practices of bulb retailing. His firm has found that packaged bulbs sold easily—but at little or no profit. Retail catalog sales kept his firm going, the wholesale business being incidental. He urged growers to talk quality, not price.

Weed Control

Dr. Robert Carlson of the college staff reported on trials of weed control chemicals, by which considerable time in hand weeding can be saved. He advised application of the chemicals 5 to 10 days before planting the corms and again a few days later. In this program, soil and moisture conditions must be considered.

Effective chemicals, he said, were 2,4-D, two pounds per acre; EH-1 (sodium 2,4-D chlorophenyl, sold under trade name Crag), four pounds per acre; TAT-GW, one pound per acre, and Premerge, six pounds. The spray after planting corms would be less than the figures above, being one pound for 2,4-D, three-quarters pound for the second and third products and none for Premerge.

The amounts given are for a spray with fifty gallons of water. Sprayed on the rows only, the coverage would be twice the amount indicated, or two acres. Application requires seven to eleven man-hours per acre, compared to twenty to thirty-five man-hours per acre for hand weeding.

International Gladiolus Show

The Central International Gladiolus Growers Exhibition Committee, composed of growers from 6 states and Canada, made plans for a show to be held on **August 17-18** on the campus of Michigan State College. This show will be held in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1952.

Growers from Vermont to California attended the Michigan conference.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

The Sheboygan County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held an enjoyable meeting and pot luck supper in Sheboygan, Sunday, March 11, with the Manitowoc Chapter as guests.

During the meeting, Mr. H. E. Halliday, State Entomologist's office, spoke about the Gladiolus Shows to be held at the State Fair. Mr. John Gates, Two Rivers, reported on plans for the State Gladiolus Show to be held in Two Rivers in August.

After the pot luck supper, Mr. Orrin Meyer, Chilton, showed movies and Mr. Al Erbstoezer, Plymouth, showed slides taken by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow at the Central National Show at Madison last year. Mr. Erbstoezer then showed slides of local scenes and a trip through New York state and Washington D. C. By Mrs. Lois Wightman, Sec.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

Gladiolus bulbs for sale. Large size and jumbo bulbs of at least 10 popular varieties. $3.50 per 100 postpaid. Disease free and DDT treated. C. A. Brown. Lake Beulah, Wis.

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15 Acres - Hardy varieties
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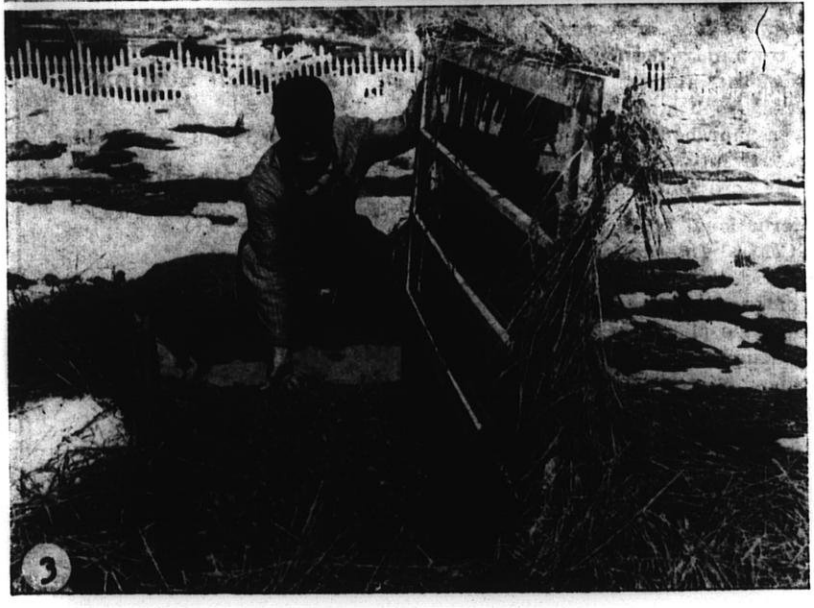
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From Sowing The Seed To Digging Plants in

Pansy Culture

By Glenn A. Dunn, Madison

Pansies are probably the most widely known early flower plant we have today.

To have them ready for the early trade, they have to be started and wintered under glass. The following is an account of how we did it at our place.

Soil is Fumigated

About July 20, 1950, a bed for planting the seed was prepared by mixing 3 inches of leaf mold with 6 inches of regular soil. The bed was then sterilized with MC—2 Soil Fumigant to kill all weed seeds and fungus.

After airing the bed for two days, pansy seed was sown in rows six inches apart ¼ inch deep. The glass was placed on the bed leaving a 3 inch opening between each sash and lifting the top edge of sash up about 4 inches. Dirt was placed on the glass in sufficient quantity to shade the ground in the bed.

About August 1st, the seed had germinated. It comes up to 7 to 10 days. Weeding was entirely eliminated by the sterilizing with MC —2.

September 1st, seedlings were transplanted into beds prepared in the

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Fig. 1. Lifting seedlings from seed bed. Note absence of weeds between rows due to soil fumigation. Sash in upper frame shows how soil is used for shading newly transplanted seedlings.

Fig. 2. Transplanting seedlings into cold frame bed about September 1st, where they will remain all winter. Distances 2½ to 3 inches between plants. Kneel on board to keep from packing soil.

Fig. 3. On March 16, a peek into the cold frame. Note heavy covering of hay. Plants look fine; will bloom in mid-April.

Photos by Wis. Hort. Soc.

same way as the bed in which the seed was sown. Seedlings are set from 2½ to 3 inches apart and shaded for a week until they have become rooted.

Need Moisture

Pansies require a lot of moisture to do well. The leaf mold in the beds helps to keep the soil moist. Beds were watered twice a week until the water stood on the ground around the plants.

September 10th all glass was removed from the beds and left off until the ground froze. We were careful to have the ground very wet when it did freeze, which was around Thanksgiving time this past year.

After freezing weather, the glass was put on the beds and then covered with 5 to 6 inches of marsh hay. While putting the glass on we placed poison oats bait under each sash, so that if mice got in during the winter, they would get the poison. Mice can eat a whole bed of pansies if no precaution is taken to keep them out.

Trenches should be dug around the beds to take off excess water, so it will not run into the beds. Water or ice standing in the beds is sure to cause trouble.

On March 16th, we opened one bed to inspect the plants, shown in the picture. It looks like we will have plenty of plants. However, the glass will not be removed until the ground quits freezing every night. Once the glass is removed it is kept off.

Question: How can we control thrip in the field in 1951?

Answer: Start your control program when the plants are 6 to 8 inches in height. If you wish to spray, DDT, chlordane or toxaphene are excellent. use them at the rate of 3 pounds of the 50% wettable powder to 100 gallons of water. In smaller quantities, use them at the rate of 3 tablespoonsful to 1 gallon of water or 9 tablespoons to 3 gallons.

These materials are also effective as dusts— a 5% dust is sufficient. It is generally thought that spraying is more effective than dusting. Success in controlling thrip depends upon an early start and faithful applications at least every 10 days until the buds show color. After the flower has been cut, it is wise to continue treatments to the remaining foliage. This also applies to stock which does not bloom.

Favorite Gladiolus Varieties

Members of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society were asked to send a list of their favorite varieties. A large percentage responded but a few did not.

Their choices of varieties may be helpful to other members of the Society.

YELLOW: Crinkle Cream and Spotlight received four each for first and three for second. Golden Crown, three. Other votes were for Golden Titan, Golden Beauty, Van Gold, Cynthia, Keepsake, Aureole, Golden Arrow, Golden State, Oregon Gold, Sundance, OL OL and Yellow Herald.

BUFF OR ORANGE: Sun Spot won with six votes for first and one for second choice, while Orange Gold received three votes for first. Other choices in this group were Bobby Dazzler, Donna, Daisy Mae, Alsace, Athlane, All Glory, Tiuberon, Gold Medal, Chief Pontiac, Hugh Price, Dr. Whitely, Margaret Jean, Trocadero, and Sparks.

SALMON PINK: In this division, Spic and Span was the favorite. Second place was tied between Dieppe and Picardy. Others are Cooney Lass, Cardova, Fabulous, Genghis Khan, Pharvale, Victory Queen, Lady Wayne, Jennie Marie, Strawberry Peach, Boldface, Ethel Cave Cole, Chinook, Marion Pearl and W. R. Reader.

LIGHT PINK: Connecticut Yankee was first, followed by Phantom Beauty. Others mentioned were King William, Evangeline, Tivoli, Variation, Ethel Cave Cole, Friendship, Heart'sDesire, Gavotte, Complexion, Lipstick, Beauty's Blush and Lady Helen.

PURE PINK: Spic and Span, first with five votes. Runnerup was Ethel Cave Cole. Others were New Yorker, General Douglas MuArthur, Hearts Desire, Complexion, Rosa Van Lima, Necia, Lipstick, Tivoli, Connecticut Yankee, Cooney Miss, Summer Gal, Pink Charm, Mermaid, Pandora, Sparkle, Eglantine, Citation and Pink Picardy.

SCARLET: Red Wing, first, with four votes. Second place was Algonquin. Included in this group were Red Cherry, Flame Girl, Dieppe, Rhett Butler, Harold K, Carnival, Valeria and New Europe.

LIGHT RED: Mid America, first, with six votes, followed by Ohio Non Pariel. Others were Hawkeye Red, Firebrands, King Click, Atom, Redwing, Nancy, Red Cherry, Stoplight, Daniel Boone, Royal Windsor, Red Charm, Mountain Gem, Mighty Monarch and Harold K.

DARK RED OR ROSE RED: Burma and Red Charm tied for first place. Firebrand won second. Other varieties were Black Cherry, Harold K., Mighty Monarch, Crimson Tide, Firebrand, Birch Red, King Click, Lila Wallace, Cardinal Spellman, Buena Vista, Velvet Mantle, Mohawk, Ataturk, and Mrs. R. H. Errey.

ROSE PINK: Miss Wisconsin, first, with five votes, and Miss Chicago, second. Others were Preview, Dawn Glow, Corona, Evangeline, Rosa Van Lima, Noweta Rose, Tivoli, Burma, Tralee, Mauvie Rose, Sweet, Charmony, Magnolia, Pres. Truman, Giant Cyclamen.

LAVENDER: Elizabeth the Queen, first, with seven votes, followed by Bridal Orchid. Others were Lucky, Wedgewood, Siboney, Minstrel, Huntress, Lavendar Lace, Patrician, Parthiena, Gail and Lavendar Prince.

PURPLE: Purple Supreme, first with five votes. King David, second. Others: King Lear, Mrs. Marks Memory, Purple Beauty, Pay Master, Margaret Wood, Sherwood, Lancaster, Dorothy Armstrong, Vulcan and Velvet Dream.

DARK VIOLET: Blue Lagoon, first, with six votes. Abu Hassan, second, with four votes. Others were, Great Lakes, Porcelain Blue, Blue Ice, and Ravel.

LIGHT VIOLET: Blue Beauty, first, with six votes. Ravel, second. Others weer, Silver Gull, Better Times, Raysheen, Blue Bonnet, Blue Ice, Great Lakes, Abu Hassan and Musio Clementi.

SMOKEY SHADES: Tunias Mahomet, first, followed by Dusty Miller. Others were Misty Dawn, Smyrna, Robinson Crusoe, Stormy Weather, Chief Multnomah, Persian Rug, Oklahoma, R. B., Sandman and Buckeye Bronze.

ANY OTHER COLOR: Buckeye Bronze and Vagabond Prince tied for first. Others were Gay Nineties, R. B., Vagabond Prince, Keith, Bold Face, King Tan, Robinson Crusoe, Pinocchio, Sahara and High Finance.

SEEDLINGS: King David (Puerner) received two votes for first choice, while one vote each was received by Milk Burma Rose, Flad's Pink, and Savelief Seedling No. 325 (Golden Dawn).

Vegetable Varieties For Home Gardens

By O. B. Combs

One of the first requirements for successful home vegetable production is the careful choice of varieties. The following list is suggestive only and is confined to varieties known to be adapted to Wisconsin conditions. Other varieties may be substituted where local experience indicates satisfactory performance. **Varieties** are suggested especially for the northern portion of the state, which, for this purpose, is roughly considered as that area north of a line from St. Croix Falls to Marshfield to Marinette. These earlier varieties can be used in the southern portion of the state, but may not always give results equal to later varieties which produce satisfactorily farther south.

ASPARAGUS: Mary Washington.

BEANS: (bush, green) Tendergreen, Contender, Topcrop, Rival, Ranger, Idaho Refugee: (bush, wax) Brittle or Round Pod Kidney Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Cherokee; (pole, green) Kentucky Wonder; (pole, wax) Golden Cluster Wax; (bush, Lima) **Henderson Bush, Clark's Bush,** Early Market, Peerless, Fordhook 242, Triumph; (dry) **Michelite, Great Northern.**

BEETS: Early Wonder, Perfected Detroit, Detroit Dark Red.

BROCCOLI: De Cicco, Green Sprouting.

CABBAGE: (varieties **not resistant** to yellows) Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, All Seasons, Danish Ballhead, Mammoth Rock Red; (varieties **resistant** to yellows) Racine Market, Resistant Golden Acre, Resistant Detroit, Jersey Queen, Marion Market, Globe, Wisconsin All Seasons, Wisconsin Ballhead, Red Hollander. All varieties listed in order of earliness.

CARROTS: (half long) Nantes or Coreless or Touchon, Red Cored Chantenay; (long) Imperator, Morse's Bunching.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Snowball, Super Snowball, Snowdrift.

CELERY: Golden Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Summer Pascal for green.

CHARD: Large White Ribbed, Fordhook Giant Rhubarb.

CHINESE CABBAGE: Chihli, Michihli.

CUCUMBERS. (slicing and dill) Straight Eight, Cubit, Marketer, Colorado, A & C. (pickling) National Pickling, Chicago Pickling, Double Yield, Yorkstate Pickling (mosaic resistant).

CUSHAW: Butternut.

EGGPLANT: Black Beauty.

KALE: Dwarf Green Scotch.

KOHLRABI: White Vienna, Purple Vienna.

LETTUCE: (leaf) Black Seeded Simpson, Grand Rapids, Oakleaf; (butter-head) Bibb, White Boston; (crisp-head) Great Lakes, Cornell 456.

MUSKMELONS: **Delicious,** Milwaukee Market, Honey Rock, Pride of Wisconsin, Craig, Iroquois, Schoon's Hard Shell.

ONIONS: (sets) White or Yellow; (seed) **Early Yellow Globe,** Brigham Yellow Globe; (transplants) Sweet Spanish, Bermuda for late summer and early fall use only.

PARSLEY: Moss Curled.

PARSNIP: Hollow Crown.

PEAS: (dwarf) American Wonder, Freezonian, Pride, Teton, Little Marvel, Laxton's Progress, Greater Progress, Wando; (tall) Alderman.

PEPPERS: (mild) **Merrimack Wonder, Pennwonder, Early Pimento,** Early California, Wonder (Calwonder, Oakview Wonder), Golden California Wonder.

POTATOES: (early) Red Warba, Irish Cobbler; (mid-season) Chippewa; (late) Katahdin, Russet Rural, Russet Burbank.

PUMPKIN: (summer "squash") Yankee Hybrid, Early Prolific Straightneck, Caserta, Dark Green Zucchini; (all "squash") Green Table Queen, Uconn. (pie) Small Sugar, Winter Luxury.

RADISH: Cavalier, Lone Star, Cherry Belle, Early Scarlet Globe, White Icicle.

RHUBARB: McDonald, Canada Red, Valentine.

RUTABAGA: Laurentian, American Purple Top.

SALSIFY: Sandwich Island.

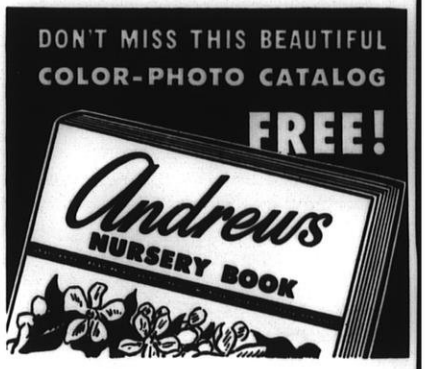
SPINACH: Long Standing Bloomsdale, King of Denmark, Nobel, New Zealand "spinach" for summer use.

SQUASH: **Buttercup, Green Gold, Sweetmeat,** Golden Hubbard, Green Hubbard.

SWEET CORN: (early) Improved Spancross, Seneca Dawn, Sun Up, Golden Rocket, North Star, Marcross, Our Choice, Earligold; (second early) Improved Carmelcross, Gold Rush, Wisconsin Golden 800; Lincoln; (main crop) Wisconsin Golden 804, Iochief, Golden Cross Bantam, Tendermost.

TOMATOES: (very early) **Early Scarlet, Valiant, Bounty** or **Victor;** (early) Stokesdale, Sioux; (second early) Longred, Wisconsin 55; (late) Rutgers; (yellow) Jubilee.

TURNIPS: Purple Top White Globe, Golden Ball, Shogoin or Seven Top for greens.



NEW INTRODUCTIONS



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Garden Club News

Poynette Garden Club plans to have at least two speakers this year. In March, "Trees and Shrubs of Wisconsin" were discussed. In May, there will be an exhibit of tulips and spring flowers and arrangements by members. For June, we will have a flower arrangement meeting and in August a flower show open to everyone. We plan to sponsor Junior Gardens this year. We'll have a garden tour, perhaps combined with a picnic. Each member is to grow some plant new to her and will report on her success at a fall meeting. At one meeting we will have pictures and a talk on State Parks.—Mrs. J. R. Kelton, Pres.

Ripon, Ceresco Garden Club is planning on having a guest speaker for the March meeting. In June we are having a picnic and the anniversary of the club is observed at that time. There is a reunion of all members, past and present, at this meeting. We are planning on a flower show later in the season and also a radio talk.—By Mrs. M. Koehler, Sec.

The Rosholt Garden Club is planning the following events for this year. 1. An African Violet Show in April. 2. Showing colored flower slides with a talk on tuberous rooted begonias. 3. A garden tour in the summer, with lessons in landscaping given by the speaker. 4. A flower show in connection with the Rosholt Community Fair. We also have two public landscaping projects.—By Mrs J. H. Hanson, Pres.

Wausau Federated Garden Club. The Wausau Federated Garden Club is planning a meeting on April 10 at the Elk's Club with H. J. Rahmlow as speaker. In May we expect to exchange May baskets which each garden club member has made. In our yearbook we remind members that wild flowers will not survive the trip home from the woods. In June we plan to visit the McKay Nursery Co. at Waterloo and our four garden clubs will put on a free flower show for the public to enjoy. In August,



at our Marathon County Fair, we will put on a different flower show each day. It will be educational and will show two arrangements, one good and one poor. In October, we will have an unusual program. Mrs. I. L. Burger of Woodstock, Ill., will show us how to make Christmas arrangements. Tickets will be sold at 50c each. Each year we try to have at least one good book review on gardening or the life of some gardener. Each club in Wausau does some charity work at Christmas. For years we have been sending Christmas cookies to the T. B. Sanitorium. During the summer time we plan on having a pot luck luncheon and at that meeting each member will bring a flower arrangement. One of our members will be the teacher and will tell us of each step that we are to take and why, and then the best looking arrangement will receive a prize.—By Mrs. C. H. Brimmer.

Waukesha—Town Garden Club is planning for this coming year: a flower show in May or June. A garden picnic at Mrs. Charlton's summer home on Lake Nagawicka. A flower arrangement project. A speaker on lawn care. A tour and inspection of flowers at Whittnell Park with a speaker to tell us about it. Last summer we had a rose garden tour in July. We held, together with the Spring City Garden Club, a Christmas Festival at the Elk's Club Hall, last December.—By Martha A. Schacke, Corres. Sec.

Wausau-Home Garden Club used the dreary month of March for a flower arrangement work-shop. The study was in the form of paper construction work. Each member was given a slip of paper on which was written the type and color of arrangement she was to create. Each table was furnished with a color wheel, an assortment of colored construction paper and a book on flower arrangements. Discussions were lively and results excellent. In June our club is going to have a 6 o'clock breakfast and hike for studying birds.—Mrs. S. R. Slade.

AFRICAN VIOLETS

MOTHER'S DAY SPECIAL—Collection of 8 different varieties of African Violets, all named. Mrs. O. F. Isenberg, 433—3rd St., Baraboo, Wis.

PERENNIALS

Strong transplanted field grown perennials for spring shipment. AQUILEGIA - Scott Elliotts per 100, $10.00. CARNATION - Grenadin, Scarlet Red, Dark Red or mixed colors, $7.00. DELPHINIUM - Belladonna, Bellamosum, Wrexham, $10.00 per 100. GAILLARDIA - Burgundy, Goblin or Dazzler $9.00 per 100. North Pole Nursery, Cornucopia, Wisconsin.

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IRIS LECTURE

The **Flagstone Garden Club of Fox Point** is planning a special program on May 8th, at which Mr. Orville W. Fay, Wilmette, Ill., iris authority and hybridizer, will show colored sound movies made by John Ott, entitled, "How to Grow Iris." He will also show time-lapse pictures of the opening of flowers and his own Kodachrome slides of iris. They would like to offer all garden club members the opportunity to hear this famous speaker and invite all interested to attend. The time, Tuesday, May 8, 8:00 p.m., at Fox Point School, Fox Point, Wis. Admission $1.00.

ILLINOIS GARDEN WEEK

A Tour of Houses, Gardens and Historic Sites in Illinois

The Garden Club in Illinois will hold its annual garden week as follows. Springfield; May 3 and 4. Dixon; May 5 and 6. Winnetka, May 26 and 27.

At Dixon, "Hazelwood," the estate of Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen will be visited. At Winnetka and Glencoe, 6 houses and gardens with flower arrangements put in place will be seen. For program and price of tours, write the Garden Club of Illinois, Shop 312, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

ADDITIONAL GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS

Not Listed in February Issue

Iola Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. George Willett.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Arthur N. Kruse

Manitowoc Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. R. T. Buerstatte
Sec., Mrs. Herbert Pleuss

Milwaukee—Bay View Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Eric Raisch, 3473 N. Frederick Ave.
Sec., Mrs. W. P. Dietzman, 235 W. Wilbur Ave.

New Holstein Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Frederick Klauck
Sec., Mrs. Wm. A. Schmidt

Wausau Home Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Russell Slade, 1501 Wisconsin Ave.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. C. J. McAleavy, 2202 Elmwood Blvd.

Mukwonago Garden Club
Pres., Donald E. Hollister
Sec., Mrs. Lester Buell
Meetings: 3rd Friday evening.

MILWAUKEE PARKS STUDIED BY GARDEN CLUB

"Summer In Winter" was the topic at the February meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club.

It's been said: "The sky is the limit". Mr. Warner E. Bartrom and assistant proved this when showing colored pictures of our county parks, beaches and pools which had been taken from the plane belonging to Mr. Arthur Hankwitz. Included were: Humboldt, Washington, McGovern, Kletzsch, Lincoln, Hoyt, Estabrook parks, Bradford beach and pools.

The bird's-eye-view pictures were taken at the different seasons of the year and showed that because of location each had a beauty and usefulness all its own. All the pleasure, sports and hobby advantages were brought out such as swimming, tobogganing, fishing, and picnicking. Scout Day Camp sites were also shown.

Estabrook park is very showy in spring with its choice tulips and flowering crabapple trees.

In truth, Mr. Bartrom's pictures showed the beauty and recreational advantages making Milwaukee County an attractive vacation spot for the entire family.

Mr. Herman Koch won the door prize this month which was a coffeemaker.—By Martha Getzlaff Koch.

SCORE CARDS FOR JUDGING BOUQUETS AT SMALL SHOWS AND COUNTY FAIRS

Is your County Fair judging its flower exhibits by giving some consideration to the arrangement and container? Many fairs have adopted our suggestion of using the following score card.

Quality of material	50%
Arrangement	30%
Container	20%

Since it has been customary to judge on the basis of quality alone, this score card allows the largest percentage to quality and therefore has met with the approval of many exhibitors.

Mrs. C. L. Larson of Iola, writes, "I judged a little show last summer where almost all the points were given to quality. They were very eager to learn about arranging flowers, but I was handicapped because of that large score for quality. I would suggest the following score card.

Quality of material	40%
Arrangement	40%
Container	20%

Perhaps the time has come when we can give a larger score to arrangement, thereby increasing the beauty of the bouquets exhibited at our small shows and fairs.

AFRICAN VIOLET AND INDOOR PLANT SHOW

Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh
Wednesday, May 16
Auspices Oshkosh Horticultural Society

THE PROGRAM

11:00 A.M.—12 N. Entering and arranging African Violet and indoor plants.

12 Noon. Luncheon, to be served by the Raulf Hotel ($1.50 per plate) at 12:30 P.M.

The exhibits will be judged during the noon hour.

1:30 P.M. Comments on the exhibits by the judges. How the classes were judged.

2:30 P.M. Short business meeting. Discussion of organization of a regional group.

Announcements.

2:45 P.M. Illustrated talk on indoor and outdoor gardening by the judges.

Note: All garden clubs in the Fox River Valley are invited to attend and exhibit. Miss Bessie M. Pease is chairman of the committee in charge of the show. Judges will be Prof. G. E. Beck, Dept. of Horticulture U.W. and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Sec. Madison.

Reservations for luncheon, and, if possible, a statement of the number of exhibits to be brought should be addressed to Miss Agnes Phillipson, 1653 Ninth St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Classes for the African Violets are the same as can be found on page 157 of the March issue of this magazine.

The Wauwatosa Garden Club heard a talk illustrated with pictures in March on "Conservation in Wisconsin," by Mr. Albert M. Fuller, Curator of Botany with the Milwaukee Public Museum. The meetings are held the third Tuesday of the month at 1710 Underwood Ave. Guests are always welcome.—By Martha Getzlaff Koch

PREMIUM SCHEDULE
EXHIBIT OF INDOOR PLANTS

All exhibits will be judged individually by the merit system. Each will be scored or rated as follows. Excellent (score of 93-100); Very Good (score 85-92); Good (score 75-84). Appropriate cards with judges comments will be placed on each exhibit.

A **sectional champion** award will be given in each section. A **grand champion of the show and reserve champion of the show** will be selected.

Section 1. Vines or Trailing Plants
Example: ivy, pothos, philodendron, wax plants, etc.

Section 2. Begonias
- A. Flowering types
- B. Foliage types.

Section 3. Flowering plants
- A. Large—over 4 inch pots
- B. Small—4 inches or under

Section 4. Ferns—any type

Section 5. Foliage plants (excepting ferns and begonias)
- A. Large—over 4 inches
- B. Small—under 4 inches

SCALE FOR JUDGING FOLIAGE PLANTS

Size of Plant	30 points
Cultural Perfection	35 points
Distinctiveness	10 points
Rarity	10 points
Form	15 points

Flowering Plants

Size of Plant	30 points
Health and Vigor	20 points
Flowers (quantity and quality)	25 points
Shape	25 points

HOW TO TRANSPORT AFRICAN VIOLETS

If you wish to transport a few African Violets to your flower show, place them in a box sufficiently large so that the leaves need not be bent. Pack excelsior or paper around the bottom of the pot firm and deep enough so that the pot will be held in position. Place a cover over the box and then keep them from tipping while in the car. The cover is necessary to prevent drafts and cold air injuring the plants. Keep them at a temperature above 60° if possible.

Commercial growers have large boxes with an elevated shelf containing holes large enough to hold the pots firmly and securely.

PANSIES

SWISS GIANT PANSIES. Mixed Colors at $3.00 per 100. North Pole Nursery. Cornucopia, Wisconsin.

AFRICAN VIOLET AND INDOOR PLANT SHOW
BY THE
CENTRAL WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB ASSOCIATION

Evangelical Lutheran Church — Amherst, Wis.
Wednesday, April 25

10:00—11:30 A.M.: Registration of members and visitors. Entering plants for show. Everyone is welcome. Registration 50c.

12 N.: Pot luck luncheon. Bring a hot dish, sandwiches, cake or other food—enough for yourself and a little more. Plates, cups, silver and coffee will be furnished by committee.

1:30 P.M.: How the exhibits were judged. Comments on culture and plant judging. By the judges: Prof. G. E. Beck and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

2:30 P.M.: Business meeting and anouncements.

3:00 P.M.: Ilustrated talk on indoor and outdoor gardening. By the judges.

COMMITTEES

Registration: Mrs. F. C. Wipf, Iola, Treasurer of Central Wis. Garden Club Ass'n.; Mrs. Lester Ristow, Amherst, Sec.

Entry Committee: Mrs. R. C. Cleaves, Iola and Miss Josephine Voie, Scandinavia.

Committee, African Violet Show: Mrs. Alvin Mathieson, Rosholt, Chairman; Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt; Mrs. Orin Jorgens, Scandinavia, Mrs. Frank Bucholtz, Clintonville.

Committee, Houseplant Show: Mrs. Harold Smith, Mrs. Frieda Durholt, and Mrs. Vincent Grosek, of Amherst, Mrs. F. J. Long, Clintonville.

Asst. to Judges: Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt.

Display Table: Bring 1951 program booklets, history, scrap-books, garden books, favorite garden tools, etc. Please label each article. Committee: Mrs. Harris Amundson and Miss Leah Ambroson, Iola.

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Do You Prefer Red or Pastel Shades?

Beauty is Individual. We Can All Find

Beauty At Flower Shows

By Elizabeth Stewart, West Allis

"Now, this is what I would call a beautiful arrangement", exclaimed a certain Mr. Jones to his wife. The scene was at the community hall where the local townspeople were having a flower show. Still looking upon the arrangement with evident approval, he further remarked, "I always liked red." His wife nodded understandingly but offered no comment. Further on down the line, however, it was Mrs. Jones who suddenly became very interested in table setting. "John, isn't this the most beautiful table you've ever seen?" she exclaimed. "Such heavenly pastel colors. How I would love to have china and glassware like that!" Her husband looked on totally unimpressed.

Beauty Gratifies The Eye

Thus we become aware of the fact that what is beautiful to one person may not necessarily be beautiful to another. How then, do we define the word "beauty"? Has it ever occurred to us that if man did not exist our flowers, trees and sunsets would hold no beauty? Without man there can be no beauty. This fact may come as a bit of a shock to some of us. Many of us think that things are either beautiful or they are not. We fail to realize that we, personally, have anything to do with that fact. Webster's dictionary defines beauty as "that quality or combination of qualities which gratifies the eye or ear, or which delights the intellect or moral sense by its grace or fitness to the end in view."

Beauty Is Individual

So, we must realize that beauty dwells within man. Something is beautiful because we think or feel that it is. We know that no two people in the world are exactly alike. Every individual has his own set of ideals and emotions. Therefore, beauty must necessarily be an individual thing, as was so clearly demonstrated by the Joneses reactions to various flower show exhibits.



A photographer may look at a garden and think it beautiful because of the interesting design of light and shadow, or perhaps its color. A botanist may think a garden is beautiful because of its many nearly perfect specimen blooms. He will study the form of a rose and its substance. He will notice the color of the rose and decide whether or not it is right for that particular variety. The stem will be closely examined. It must not be too heavy or weak. The foliage must be free of insect damage. Those are the botanist's ideals or standards of beauty.

The flower arranger is not too concerned with perfection of bloom. A flower arranger's standard for beauty lies in perfection of design according to the fundamental principles of art.

What beauty does the average flower show hold for most people? The red flowers will always seem beautiful to Mr. Jones. His wife, a collector of old glassware and china will be found admiring a period table setting. One gentleman, who happens to be an iris fancier, will be casting admiring glances at various iris specimen blooms. Mrs. Ames of green thumb fame will be seen carefully studying the prize winning African Violet plants. In another corner little Mrs. Smith may be found standing in front of an article arrangement wearing an expression closely akin to reverence and awe.

Yes, the beauty we are so happy and thrilled to find at flower shows is merely the reflection of the beauty that dwells within ourselves.

COMPLETE LANDSCAPING OFTEN PROFITABLE

Many people setting out to beautify their home grounds with trees and shrubs are confused by the many thousands of species in the plant kingdom.

Professional advice in this field is readily available. Just as you may go to your doctor for advice on health you may go to a trained landscape nurseryman, who will take over the entire responsibility for beautifying your home grounds. Most prominent nursery firms have landscape departments to whom the task of landscaping is entrusted.

Nearly everyone has a different idea of what is beautiful, so that it is impossible to set up any standards for creating beauty, whether it be landscape beauty, or some other kind. Here is a general check list, however, to tell you whether it is a success.

1. Does it please you and your family?

2. Does it meet with your requirements for beauty, outdoor living, food (such as large and small fruits), shade, privacy, flowers (to wear and for the house), or climate control? Not all of these things may be needed or wanted, but knowledge of them tends to broaden your ideas of what you want. You probably will want color all year, of flowers, fruit, berries, foliage, with evergreens for both summer and winter color. Solid, permanent green is a very refreshing, restful color, interspersed with flowers, fruit and leaves that change with the seasons.

Plants For Harmonious Effects

Lets Do It The Right Way

Condensed from Horticulture—(Mass. Hort. Soc.)

It is practically impossible to make a generalized planting plan which can be adapted to any and all houses. Even if it were, we would be running into the same monotonous foundation effects that we are attempting to get away from. Every home presents its own problems of existing trees, soil conditions, general size of area, slope or flat surface and the style of architecture. Although most foundation plantings can be designed to include the most desirable types of plants, each plan must be developed separately. Let us think of the landscaping as similar to home building.

What to Avoid

The architect or builder is limited to certain materials from which he constructs a house, but the effects obtained can be unlimited. With this thought in mind, we have illustrated a popular type of home architecture, with two types of foundation plantings. But what a difference in their results! How often we see the approach to the front door literally cut through branches of two spruce trees. Every time it rains the branches are weighed down with water which is quickly unloaded on the first passerby. The first floor windows might as well have been omitted from the plan, for all the good they do. How pleasantly surprised some of our friends have been to find that they could enjoy sunshine in their living room or dining room after these trees had been removed.

Nuisance Plants

Then there are those unnecessary little plants along the edges of the entrance walk. I can see no justification for the use of this type of planting—yet I would wager that about 50 percent of the homes have them—some are round, some are pointed and some are square. If you have any on your own place, what good are they except to attract the neighborhood dogs? Putting a wire around these plants or spraying them with repellents is not the real solution. I suggest that they be removed or omitted entirely. The same advice goes for those pairs of specimen plants at the sidewalk end of your entrance walk. If they are of the low spreading type of plant they might help to identify the path quietly, but usually they are little globe arborvitae, Irish juniper or, worse still, blue spruce. You will be surprised at how much less maintenance you will have if you remove these "bumps."

Plants to Use

Have you noticed the difference in effect gained by the plantings sketched below? In **Figure 1,** the house looks restless and shy behind those sharp-pointed trees, but in **Figure III,** it seems to blend into the landscape, and yet the beauty of the lines of the house are unhidden—in fact, they are accentuated.

The entire planting does not have to be composed of evergreens. "But it will look so dead in the Winter," is the usual complaint. I enjoy the branch characteristics of plants in the Winter, especially when they are covered with snow or ice or shadowed against the house. In reality, some plants are unusually beautiful in their Winter condition.

I recommend a considerable use of evergreens, but leave room for some deciduous plants. Foliage texture to me is much more attractive than foliage color.



Fig. 1. A row of pointed and globular evergreens — dull and monotonous.



Fig. II. The same planting eight to ten years later. Ugly isn't it?



Fig. III. An effective treatment of the same house. Note how it enhances the property.

PROPERLY DIRECTED SHADE MAKES YOUR HOUSE MORE LIVEABLE

In the summer the sun sets in the northwest in the temperate zone and nearer to due west as one goes south. The hottest part of the day is in the early afternoon, when the more direct rays of the sun strike the roof of the house, heating it to an uncomfortable degree.

A tree located to shade the wall and roof in the afternoon will keep house temperatures more comfortable, may reduce the wall and roof temperatures by as much as 20 to 40° Fahrenheit. This helps to eliminate the well known "attic furnace". Rooftop temperatures of 140 degrees have been recorded. By having a tree shade the west wall and roof of the house you will be protected from the hot sun when and where you most require such protection. Likewise, you can plant different kinds of trees, such as fruit, or other flowering trees around your property to give you shade where you want it, at the time of the year you most desire it.

In the spring, fall and winter, the tree shading your house will not interfere with the sun, which at that time sets in the southwest. Moreover, by use of a tree which sheds its leaves, the sun will be certain to shine on the property during the cold season when you need all the natural warmth you can obtain.

Here are some of the shade trees to use in Wisconsin. Thornless honey locust, silver maple, Chinese elm, American elm, hard maple and white ash.

Indoor Garden Question Box

Care of Azalea, Easter Lily and Tulip Plants. Sun and Shade Loving Plants. Milk for Plants. How to Grow Geraniums.

ANSWERED BY G. E. BECK
Department of Horticulture, U. W.

Question: AZALEA PLANTS. I received an azalea plant as a gift. Can I carry the plant over and have it bloom again next winter? Our city water is very hard. Can this be used for watering? A friend grew a plant very well last year but it refused to bloom this winter. What was the reason?

Answer: It is difficult to carry these plants over and have them bloom but it is possible. Keep the plant in a window where it will receive good light until early June when it can be moved out of doors to a location where it will receive light shade. After it has finished blooming this winter do not neglect watering it. Azaleas do need an acid soil. To counteract the lime in hard water a pinch of alum should be given the plant every two weeks. A very light dusting of the soil surface with sulfur once a month would also help to keep the soil acid.

This procedure will be necessary during the summer too if the plant is watered as will undoubtely be necessary even though the pot is set in the soil to rim depth. Before danger of frost the plant should be brought in to a cool room where it will receive good light. **A temperature of 40 to 50° F. would be preferable.** After the buds have started to swell the plant can be moved to a warmer room where you can enjoy it.

Azalea flower buds **need a period of cool temperatures** before the bud can complete development and flower. One of the reasons that your plant did not bloom this year may have been because it did not receive sufficiently cool temperatures.

Question: EASTER LILY PLANTS. How can I care for my Easter lily plants so they will bloom in the garden next fall?

Answer: The majority of the Easter Lilies this year are the variety Croft. This variety of **Lillium longiflorum** is quite hardy here in the state. After the plant has finished flowering keep it in a window where it will receive as much light as possible. Continue to water it although it will require less water than when it was in flower. Late in May remove the plant from the pot and plant it at a depth which will place the bulb about six inches below the soil service. Lilies require a deep fertile, **well drained** soil for best growth and production. These lilies also prefer full sun. The plants should flower again about mid-August or later.

In late fall after the soil has frozen cover them with evergreen boughs, marsh hay or similar mulch.



Philodendron cordatum, which climbs in the tropics, gives an artistic trailing effect when used indoors. It grows equally well in soil or water under the most adverse conditions. Cut courtesy "Home Gardening For The South."

Question: FORCED TULIPS. I received a pot of beautiful tulips as a gift. Can they be planted in the garden? What care should they be given so they will bloom again next spring?

Answer: Yes, these tulips can be planted in the garden. After the plants have finished flowering place them in a window where they will receive sunlight. Although they will require less water after flowering, do not neglect them. In May the plants or bulbs should be removed from the pots and planted about six inches deep in the garden. The bulbs will probably not flower until about the second or third year they are out of doors.

Question: MITES ON AFRICAN VIOLETS. Is there any new material that we can use for controlling mites on African Violets? Have tried several things and they do not seem to give us good control. I read about Dimite being good. How is it used and is it available?

Answer: Although "Dimite 25% Emulsifiable" is not a real new material it is only recently that satisfactory application rates for African Violets have been worked out. Use ¼ to ½ the strength recommended by the manufacturer. One-half strength will spot the flowers. Make 3 applications one week apart, then once a month. Apply Dimite as a spray. Your Editor tells me that the Glenn A. Dunn Co. on University Avenue here in Madison stocks Dimite. It is manufactured by Sherwin-Williams Co. (Acme & Lowe Prods.), 101 Prospect Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

Question: SUNLIGHT AND SHADE FOR HOUSE PLANTS. I have one nice window facing south and another facing north. Now that spring and summer are approaching, which house plants can be safely left in the south window and which in the north? Is a west window dangerous for some plants?

Answer: The type of window including curtains etc. will make a big difference as will the trees and other buildings that may be near the win-

dow. In general though the following plants are a few of the many which will take a south window in summer—full exposure to sun. Amaryllis, Cacti, Coleus (Foliage Plant), Crown-of-thorns, Flowering Maple, Gardenia, Geraniums, Lantana, Oxalis, and Shrimp-Plant.

Plants requiring shade, a north window, include African Violet, Aspidistra (Cast Iron Plant), Baby Tears, Begonias (many of them do best in partial shade in summer), Chinese Evergreen, Cut-leaf Philodendron, Dieffenbachia, Ferns, Impatiens, Ivy, Peperomias, Philodendron, Pothos, Sansevieria and Strawberry Begonia. Any of these plants which do best if given shade may do unsatisfactorily in a west window unless it is shaded with a curtain or by other means.

Question: MILK FOR PLANTS. A friend of mine is feeding her house plants with milk and claims wonderful results. She has advised me to try it. Have any tests been made with the use of milk and egg shells for house plants?

Answer: Yes, the Horticulture Department at Washington State College has conducted tests on the use of dried milk as a soil amendment. The results on the use of dried milk on tomatoes have been published but I have only seen informal reports on the tests conducted on ornamentals. Experiences at Washington State College and reports from several growers of that region indicate that dried milk should be kept out of poinsettia soil and that carnations as well do not seem to respond. Good results were obtained when the material was applied to the soil in which chrysanthemums, Easter lilies, snapdragons, and roses were grown. It is reported that the general effects seem to be an increase in root development, stem length, strength, nitrogen and phosphorous content of the plants and foliage color. Such other benefits as earlier maturity of many flowers, better keeping quality is also indicated in many cases. For pansy and stock seedlings one grower has gotten 25% better results when he used ½ oz. of dried milk per flat of soil. For application to growing crops it has been used at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 square feet or 1 pound in 15 gallons of water. Several growers who tried using the product on roses found no benefit. There also seemed to be a correlation between the nutrient content of the soil and the response obtained from dried milk application. In soils that contained ample nutrients little benefit was apparently received from the dried milk. To my knowledge no recommendations have been made for the use of this material. Be cautious and careful and try it only on a few plants if you want to try it.

I do not know of any trials on the use of egg shells or water which was used to soak egg shells for application to soil in which plants were growing.

Question: SIZE OF POTS FOR GERANIUMS. I understand that geraniums will bloom better if confined to a rather small pot. What size of pot is best and why is it that they will bloom better?. If the geraniums are used in the garden border, should they be left in the pot or planted directly in the soil? Do they require shade?

ANSWER. Research has proven that geraniums mature faster and bloom earlier if they are given sufficient nutrients and are kept continually moist, that is providing they receive good light and favorable temperatures. By all means do not over pot, but on the other hand do not attempt to grow a large plant in a four-inch pot because under average care it will suffer from under watering and lack of sufficient nutrients.

Whether or not you remove the plants from the pots will depend upon the use that is planned for the plants in the fall. If you wish to use these plants as house plants I'd suggest that you leave them in the pots; on the other hand you will get superior results from the plants during the summer if they are planted directly in the soil. It is best to take cuttings (slips) in the fall for the plants that you keep over winter rather than trying to use the old plants. A location that affords afternoon shade is ideal.

Prof. Volz at Iowa State College, Ames, has conducted extensive tests on geraniums to determine their value under outdoor conditions in Iowa.

The ratings were: Superior: Grant (Red); good: Mme. Landry (pink), Radio Red (red), Pride of Camden (red), Bunny's Pride (red), and Gregerson's White; Fair: Buchner (white), Scarlet Princess (red), Red Fiat (red), Better Times (red), Red Barney (red), Scarlet Princess (red), Red Fiat (red), Better Times (red) Red Barney (red), Improved Poitevine (pink), Salmon Supreme (pink), Improved Ricard (red) and Olympic (red), and poor: Enchantress Fiat (pink), Pink Fiat, Salmon Fiat, Irvington Beauty (rosey-red), White Madonna (white) and Frances (rosey-red).

POINTERS FOR GROWING AMARYLLIS

Do you have success growing amaryllis? The following notes on this subject were taken from the bulletin, "Under Glass" published by Lord & Burnham, Irvington, New York. The suggestions are worth considering in growing these plants.

The bulbs may be potted up any time from October through December. Only large size bulbs should be bought since those under 20 centimeters in circumference will not usually produce flowers.

Amaryllis are easiest to care for when not over-potted so use a 6 or 7 inch pot or one about 3 inches larger than the bulb. Plant the bulb so it sets about ⅔ out of the soil in a well drained, fibrous sod or soil loam which has been composted with about ⅓ manure for two or three months. Fertilizer that is heavy in phosphorous and potash but lighter in nitrogen is beneficial and may be added. A 2-10-10 commercial fertilizer is recommended at the rate of a 4 inch pot to 2 bushels of soil before planting by Professor Alex Laurie of Ohio State University. Nitrogenous fertilizers tend to make the bulbs split up.

Very little water should be applied until growth appears and with amaryllis there is no telling when this will be, for no matter what you do, they won't start to make growth until they are ready. Too much moisture too early may cause fungus diseases just as with any other kind of lily. After the flower bud sheath shows, however, the roots want plenty of water for development.

While amaryllis can be grown at cooler temperatures, they flower best at 60 to 65 degrees without shade during the winter and a light shade in the summer. Growth is slow at cooler temperatures, especially when the soil is permitted to run dry.

Grandfather used to tell young girls who came to him for advice on how to find an ideal man: "Never go out looking for an ideal man—a husband is easier to find."—The Argyle Atlas.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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Wm. Judd, Stoughton, Vice-President
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APRIL IN THE APIARY

In the April, 1950 issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, this statement appeared: "In March we write that we had inspected all colonies during February. We can now write that the weather in February was better for inspection than it was in March—at least on the days when we could have worked with the bees. That has often been the case. March is an uncertain month during which we may have long periods of disagreeable weather. Temperatures are not important; it is easier to work with bees at a temperature of 32° in bright sunshine and no wind than at 40° or 45° in high, damp winds. In fact, we just don't open colonies during windy weather."

We were going to write that statement again this year when we noticed it had already been stated. On March 10, for example, the temperature was over 32°, the snow was thawing on the highway but a strong, damp east wind was so penetrating we were chilled to the bone trying to do a little work in one of the yards. We just didn't open any colonies that day.

Continue to Feed Soy Bean Flour

April is a very critical month for the beekeeper. Unless we can maintain maximum brood rearing this month we cannot hope to build up strong colonies by the first of June. If April weather is warm and plenty of pollen comes in, all is well. However, with thousands of larvae to be fed every 20 minutes or so, few of us appreciate how much pollen is required by the nurse bees in good colonies.

Watch For Pollen

It is well to watch the amount of pollen available to the nurse bees by frequent examination. In fact it is advisable to feed soy bean flour mixed with sugar syrup in the form of cakes all the time during April and also in May if the weather conditions



are unfavorable. If the bees eat the pollen cakes, then it means they really need it. If they have plenty of pollen they won't need it and of course, we don't need to give them any more until the cakes have been used up.

Remember this. Tests have shown that feeding cakes on top of brood frames is the only way in which the nurse bees can feed on the soy bean flour when they need it and so we should not feed dry pollen outdoors.

"PICTURE CONTEST"

Wanted: Photos to Tell Value of Wisconsin Honey.

The Advertising Committee of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture is planning to sponsor a small leaflet telling the value of Wisconsin honey as an energy food.

William Judd, Chairman, Stoughton, Ed. Ranum, Mt. Horeb, and Harold Braithwaite, Baraboo, members of this committee feel that such a leaflet will tell the story of Wisconsin honey to the working and playing consumers. It will stress the availability of energy from honey and the high value of honey as a means of securing needed energy for various activities.

Five pictures will be needed to complete this leaflet and the committee decided to make a contest out of the selection of these pictures. Winning pictures in each of the five groups will be used in the leaflet and each winner will be rewarded $3.00 per picture used.

The five pictures needed are:

1. One picture with a boy and a girl eating bread and honey with a comb of honey and a jar of honey in the foreground. The liquid honey should be in a jar with the word "honey" in plain sight. Producer's name and address will be blocked out of the picture used.
2. A boy or boys at hard active play—baseball, football, tag, etc. Any type of activity that requires lots of energy.
3. A girl or girls at active play—jumping rope, skating, etc.
4. A man or men doing active work—making hay or doing other farm work, driving a truck, working on a construction job, etc.
5. A woman working in the home or at other active physical work.

Cash Awards

Do you have any pictures that you feel will show the need for energy from honey? Are you interested in taking such pictures? If so, submit your entries and help promote Wisconsin honey as well as winning a $3.00 prize for your entry. **Entries must be of glossy print pictures.**

Pictures will be judged for (1) Suitability for reproduction; (2) Adaptability to leaflet; and (3) Human interest. The decision of impartial judges must be final. Place name and address of person submitting the picture on the back of each picture and include with each entry any stories or features that will add human interest to your entry.

The contest closes July 1st, 1951. Contestants may enter any or all classes. However, no more than two prizes will be awarded to any one individual. Submit entries to any of the members of the Advertising Committee, to the secretary of the Beekeepers Association or to the Bee and Honey Section, Room 419 SW, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

A Case Of Sabotage

On February 24th, I walked a quarter mile through two feet of snow to an apiary of about 30 colonies which had been moved to this new location last fall. Its a nice place, with trees on three sides forming an excellent windbreak.

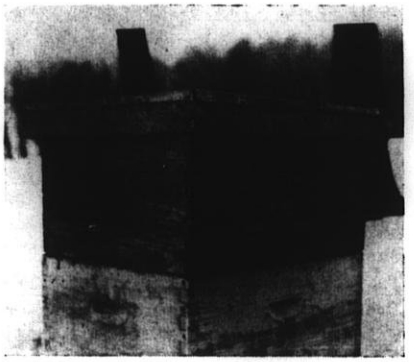
The colonies were covered with snow almost to the upper of the three brood chambers. Suddenly I noticed something very strange and exclaimed, "Those X X X hunters—they've shot a hole through the top hive bodies." It was a nice day, temperature about 40° F. Looking into the hole in the first colony, I noticed that the outside comb also had a hole in it, larger than the one in the hand hole of the brood chamber, but the next comb was all right.

A glance through the yard showed that **every single colony** had a hole on both sides of the upper brood chamber, directly in the hand hole, and several had another hole in the rear. These holes were about one inch in diameter, some a little larger. The edges were rough, some were almost square in shape, some more oval. I looked to see if someone had cut the hole with a chisel, but could find no chisel marks. In fact, the whole thing was very puzzling.

Looking through the colonies, I found the bees in excellent condition. There were no tracks in the snow. No honey had been taken from the colonies. It was all very puzzling. Why would anyone do such a foolish thing?

I then spoke to Dr. C. L. Farrar about it. He said he had seen a yard in California some years ago, in which **woodpeckers** had cut similar holes. That sounded like the answer. We then asked men in the Wild Life Management Department at the University of Wisconsin and they said, it was entirely possible that during the winter the woodpeckers, having a very keen sense of hearing, could hear the sound of the bees, perhaps even in some way detect the larvae, the same as they do larvae in trunks of trees. No doubt they had bored these holes in a vain effort to reach the larvae and eat them. The food supply was no doubt very scarce this past winter due to low temperatures and deep snow.

In a total of about thirty colonies,



Holes Drilled by Woodpecker

from 60 to 70 holes had been drilled —a real piece of sabotage. The holes were only in brood chambers containing bees and brood, none in empty hives. To repair the damage we drove two shingle nails into the wood at the top of the holes and then filled them with wall crack filler such as painters use.—By H. J. R.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHOULD MEET MORE OFTEN

The following letter was addressed to the officers of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, signed by Miss Catherine Judd, Secretary of the Rock County Beekeepers Association.

"The members of the Rock County Beekeepers Association at their last meeting voted to bring up at the summer session of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association the suggestion that the State Board of Directors meet every 3 months to promote the business of the State Association."

There is no question but that more meetings would be of benefit to the beekeepers of the state. Perhaps the problem of paying the expenses of the members of the Board of Directors to such meetings can be solved. The directors consist of the officers and the president of each district association. Some of them would have to travel several hundred miles to attend meetings.

BEES WANTED

Will buy for cash—up to 200 colonies, complete bee outfit, standard 10 frame equipment for extracted honey. Lloyd E. Turrittin, 4104 W. Kiehnau Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wisconsin.

SHALL WE SPREAD BROOD TO INCREASE BROOD REARING

Question: A neighbor beekeeper places empty combs between frames of brood because, as he says, it will induce the queen to lay eggs in the empty combs and thereby increase the amount of brood rearing. Is that a good practice?

Answer: No. In fact its a bad practice. Actually it will upset the normal activity of the colony and result in less brood rearing.

This fact has been known a long time. Dr. C. C. Miller, one of the great beekeepers of his day wrote in his book, "A Thousand Answers to Beekeeping Questions," published in 1917, as follows.

"For some years I have been of the opinion that for me there is no time when it is profitable to spread brood. Early in the season, at the time when we want bees to build up as fast as possible, bees of their own accord have all the brood they can cover. In that case, if brood is spread, it will then result only in chilled brood, thus hindering instead of helping the building up."

FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT HOLDS EXCELLENT MEETING

The meeting of the Fox River Valley District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association held at De Pere this year was excellent both in attendance and in interest. To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pfluger of De Pere goes the credit for making excellent arrangements and heading the committee on the fine pot luck luncheon.

Members expressed themselves highly in favor of continuing the pot luck luncheon idea for District and State meetings. They even voted, almost unanimously, in favor of a smorgasbord type of banquet at the annual convention if arrangements can be made. Many beekeepers are not inclined to attend conventions at which there are high banquet prices.

Officers elected for the District are: Mr. Leonard Otto, Forest Junction, Pres.; Mr. Douglas Stevens, Chilton, Vice Pres.; and Mr. Cornelius Meyer, Route 3, Box 154, Appleton, Sec.Treas. Beekeepers in the Fox River Valley not belonging to a County Association can join the State Association by sending their dues to Mr. Meyer. They are $1.25, which includes membership in the District, the State Association and in the State Horticultural Society.

Bee Inspection Report

Mr. John Long, Chief Apiary Inspector, sent to the Annual Convention his 1950 inspection report. We present it here in condensed form.

A total of 3,396 Apiaries were inspected with 39,232 colonies and AFB was found in 451 apiaries and 1,342 colonies. Immovable frame hives were found in 137 apiaries and 301 colonies were taken care of.

The total number of inactive apiaries checked was 1,029. These are former beekeepers who no longer have bees, but have equipment stored away. Off the list as beekeepers, who have disposed of their equipment were 878.

1950 APIARY INSPECTION REPORT

County	Apiaries AFB	Colonies Inspected	Colonies AFB
Barron	8	1,069	34
Brown	7	1,530	9
Buffalo	3	238	9
Calumet	8	1,025	29
Chippewa	7	1,071	16
Clark	5	1,624	9
Columbia	11	465	45
Crawford	18	1,121	48
Dane	17	740	85
Dodge	33	991	109
Door	14	867	20
Douglas	11	560	20
Dunn	3	484	7
Eau Claire	—	723	—
Fond du Lac	21	1,615	56
Grant	22	901	73
Green	5	530	17
Green Lake	3	695	12
Iowa	3	69	10
Jackson	2	789	2
Jefferson	20	701	69
Juneau	1	27	3
Kenosha	11	535	19
Kewaunee	20	440	86
La Crosse	3	699	5
La Fayette	4	1,177	9
Langlade	1	84	1
Lincoln	—	106	—
Manitowoc	3	1,005	9
Marathon	19	1,538	56
Marinette	1	313	2
Milwaukee	18	444	57
Monroe	—	242	—
Oconto	—	177	—
Outagamie	17	704	43
Ozaukee	—	2	—
Pepin	—	8	—
Pierce	5	1,691	21
Polk	10	663	29
Price	—	—	—
Racine	24	495	52
Richland	14	296	3
Rock	16	963	28
Rusk	2	926	82
St. Croix	3	758	3
Sauk	19	1,736	48
Sawyer	—	1	—
Sheboygan	2	693	3
Taylor	—	862	—
Trempeleau	1	878	2
Vernon	10	481	14
Walworth	6	283	8
Washington	—	485	—
Waukesha	1	162	6
Waupaca	20	583	50
Waushara	3	479	13
Winnebago	—	135	—
Wood	6	681	8
Totals	451	39,232	1,342

STOCK AND PRODUCTION

By Floyd Moeller

(Continued from March)

Better Management For Good Queens

Getting back to production, it is obvious that breeding bees for higher production and any number of other characteristics is a reality; and rapid progress has been made. But along with prolific high producing stock we must begin to recognize that our old methods of colony management are going to have to change, in many cases. **The old practice of confining a queen to one brood chamber by means of a queen excluder just cannot be continued when improved queens are employed.** These queens need more room to lay. Two or even three standard hive bodies are not too much for some of our better queens. Eighteen to twenty well-filled standard frames of brood have been frequently observed with some of the better queens. Confined to 10 frames, such queens just cannot reach maximum colony development.

The conditions under which queens are produced, no matter how superior the stock may be, will greatly influence the quality of the queens produced. I will not attempt to discuss queen rearing methods, but will say that just as extreme variation between queens and their resulting colonies can be due to this cause as to differences in stock. **Queen breeders sit up and take notice!**

Testing, selection, and breeding can and will improve our honey bee stock just as it has our field crops, and livestock, and though still in its beginnings, I can assure you this is our answer to improved stock. Conceivably we may someday have special stock for comb honey production, extracted honey production, pollination of certain crops, bees for short or long honey flows, or lines adapted to conditions in localized areas over the country, much as hybrid corn lines are employed today.

MINNESOTA BEEKEEPERS LOOK INTO A HONEY PACKING COOPERATIVE

According to the Minnesota Beekeeper, magazine of the Minnesota Beekeepers Association, discussion on A Honey Packing Cooperative consumed almost an entire afternoon of the first day of the convention." The magazine then gives in condensed form, a report of the findings of a marketing specialist of the Minnesota Business Research and Development Department as follows:

The market for honey can be greatly expanded both as a table delicacy as well as a sweetener in home cooking and baking.

Granulated honey is finding a ready and growing market.

Stainless steel is most desirable for all processing facilities.

Extreme care must be given to straining or filtering operations—the temperature must never exceed 160 degrees.

A distinctive and attractive label is an essential part of a marketing program.

Distribution, merchandising and marketing are the all-important factors. It would seem that these can be best and most economically handled by or through a central organization.

The building should be of modern design, without frills, but with all essential features including storage facilities for convenience and sanitary operation in the highest degree.

Need 1,000,000 Lbs.

An efficient plant must process a **minimum of 1,000,000 pounds** which should not present a problem in Minnesota.

DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETING
WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

APRIL 11, Wednesday—North Central District meeting, Marshfield, Wis. Central State Bank. Basement room. Corner 3rd and Main St.; Marshfield Manufacturing Co. to furnish sandwiches and coffee. Bring a dish.

MAY 2, Wednesday—Northwestern District meeting. Legion Memorial Hall, Bloomer, Wis. Dishes available for luncheon. Parking space available.

THE PROGRAM

10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Talks by beekeepers and packers, retail merchants and specialists. See February issue Wisconsin Horticulture for details.

12:00 Noon. Pot Luck luncheon. Each person is asked to bring a dish. Those who do not bring food may buy tickets for 65c. Luncheons to be served same as at our summer meetings in July. Coffee will be furnished by committees.

The plant probably should be located near the greatest number of large producers or near the larger center of distribution, or both.

The estimated cost of processing facilities for efficient operation is roughly $14,000. This does not include office equipment and, or course, no buildings or real estate.

An experienced, competent plant supervisor should be employed at the outset.

A honey processing specialist should also be called in as a consultant before acquiring a plant or operating facilities.

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

For sale—8-frame covers and bottoms at 15c each. Hive bodies 50c each. No disease. Herbert Riehm, 924 Labaree St., Watertown, Wis.

BEE SUPPLIES

Extractor. 60 gallon stainless steel settling tank. One 20 gallon tank at $20.00. Electric uncapping knife. 100 hive bodies with frames. Write for prices. William McLean, 406 State St., Whitewater, Wis.

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Wisconsin Horticulture



Apple Blossom Time

May, 1951

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ON SO MANY CROPS
AS IT IS TODAY WITH
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Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are $1.00 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rate which will be sent on request.

What We Should Know About Wisconsin's No. 1 Insect Pest of 1950

The Plum Curculio

Its Life History and Control

By C. B. McIntyre

The plum curculio, a snout beetle which attacks apples, plums and cherries, **was the number one insect pest of Wisconsin fruits during the 1950 season.**

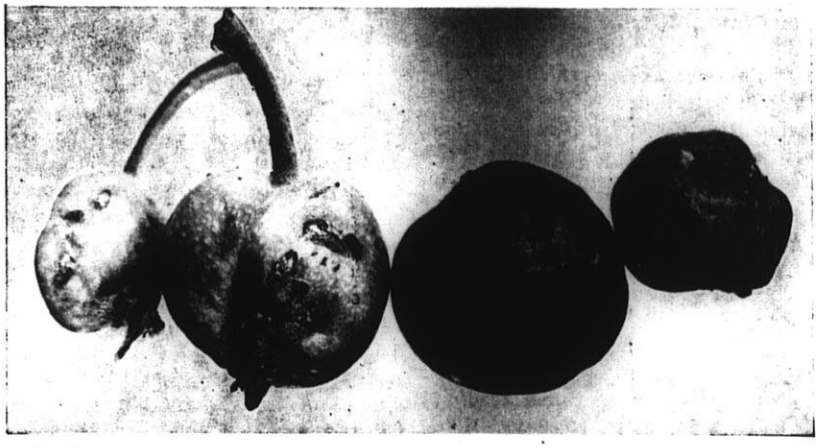
This insect passes the winter as a dark-brown snout beetle, ¼ inch long, with greyish or whitish patches on its back and four humps on its wing covers. A strong curved snout, about one-third the length of the body, projects forward and downward from the head of the insect.

When these beetles seek protected winter quarters for hibernation, they find suitable shelter in orchard sod, but seem to prefer to move out into bordering fence rows or thickets containing wild crab apples, wild plums and thorn apples. Here they pass the winter under leaves, stones and various debris present upon the ground.

When Feeding Begins

In the spring the adult beetles begin flying from their winter quarters to apple and plum trees, usually about the time of petal fall. They begin feeding on the fruit as soon as it sets, eating little round holes in the skin. At this time they mate and the females begin laying their eggs in the newly formed fruit when it has reached a diameter of ¼ inch.

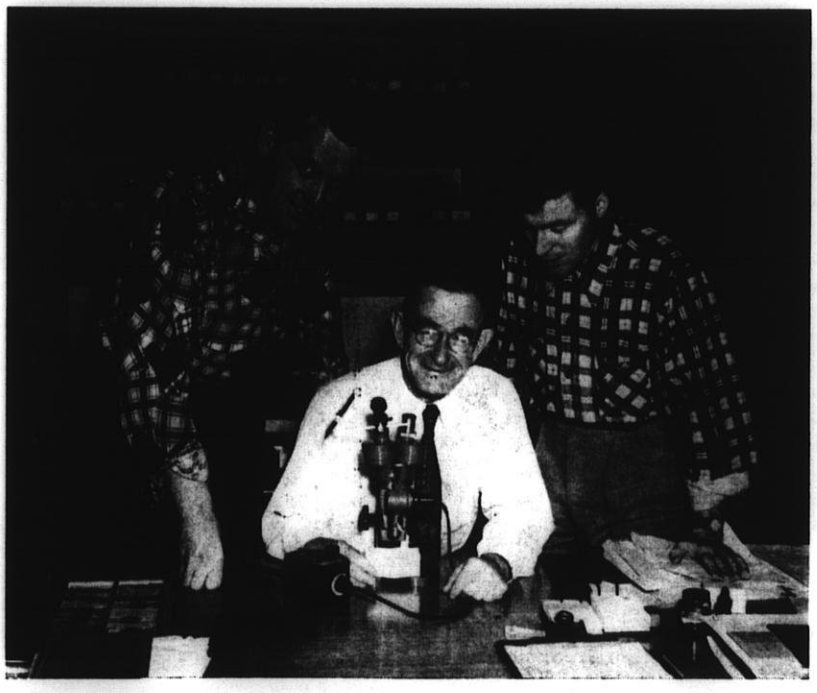
In the egg laying operation the female first eats a small round hole in the skin of the fruit, then turns



Apples distorted and showing scars caused by feeding and egg laying habits of adult curculio.



Adult curculio on a young fruit.



Entomologists of the University who will be active in carrying on the research program of fruit insect control this coming season. From left, Donald A. Dever, who will work in Door County; Dr. C. L. Fluke, who is discussing insect problems with his assistants, and C. B. McIntyre, who will be working in the Gays Mills section this summer.

around and deposits a shiny white oval-shaped egg into the hole and finally, with her mouth-parts, cuts a crescent shaped slit below and half way around the egg. This crescent-shaped slit leaves the egg in a gradually dying flap of fruit and prevents it from being crushed by pressures caused by rapid fruit growth.

About 4-7 days after the egg has been laid, a tiny grayish-white curved-bodied larva with a brown head hatches and starts eating its way into the flesh of the apple. If the infested fruit drops to the ground the larva will mature, but if the fruit remains on the tree the larva will be crushed to death by the growing tissue. The infested fruits which mature on the trees are distorted and knotty with fan-shaped surface scars.

(Infested plums and cherries may remain on the tree until ripe and the plum curculio larvae will mature in them and drop to the ground.*)

When Larvae Mature

After the infested fruit drops to the ground, the larvae finish feeding and mature in 20 to 30 days, then leave the fruit and burrow down into the soil to a depth of one inch. Here they make a small earthen cell and go through the pupal stage, which lasts 7-12 days. The new adults emerge from these cells during August and feed for awhile on the maturing fruit before seeking their hibernation quarters. There is only one generation per year in Wisconsin.

Control

During average years in Wis. the beetles begin feeding just after petal fall, so that control is secured without applying a lead arsenate spray during the open cluster stage. This eliminated any possibility of killing honey bees that visited the orchard at this time. However, during the 1950 season, the plum curculio adults **began feeding during the full bloom stage,** which accounts in part for the severe damage.

The greatest amount of damage usually occurs in orchards where plums are grown or near thickets that contain wild crab apples, wild plums and thorn apples. Under these conditions it is difficult to bring an infestation under control.

Until research on more promising insecticides can be carried on, the present recommendations to the orchardist are as follows:

1. Remove all wild plums, crab apples, etc. from nearby thickets and the occasional plum tree in the orchard.
2. Add lead arsenate to the open cluster spray.
3. Use chlordane or lead arsenate in the petal fall and repeat five days later.

WILL CHEMICAL THINNING CHANGE BIENNIAL BEARING OF APPLES?

By A. E. Murneek,
Missouri Experiment Station

Growers who are interested in chemical thinning of apples, frequently ask the question whether this type of thinning will change the alternate year bearing habit of some varieties. Usually they refer to such pronounced biennial bearers as the Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, York or Golden Delicious. The answer is **yes,** if the expected heavy crop in the "on" year is reduced to an average, but preferably below average, size by early chemical thinning. By "early" is meant not later than 2 weeks, and at most 3 weeks, after full bloom. Moreover, in order to get the desired results, thinning must be so heavy that the fruit set in the "on" year will not be much more than 1 apple per 10 flower clusters on heavily blooming trees. Hence, to bring about annual bearing of well established bearers, one must sacrifice to some extent the crop in the "on" year for the purpose of getting fruit in the "off" year and thus break a well established alternate year bearing habit.

Must Maintain Vigor

But, unless the trees are maintained in good vigor, there is no assurance that when a blossom or past bloom thinning spray is used in the "on" year biennially fruiting trees will snap into heavy production in the following year. When trees are devitalized due to over bearing, lack of soil fertility and poor pruning or spraying, fruit production may be meager in the "off" year and not much will be gained.

The writer has in mind a block of closely planted York trees growing on a light loam soil and consequently of low vigor. When some years ago practically all the flowers were removed from these trees in the "on" year by means of a caustic spray, there was very light to no bloom in the following year. While in another block of Yorks of the same age, but vigorous, a similar bloom spray resulted in a satisfactory crop in the following "off" year. These differences from the same treatment were very striking indeed. Several other observations point to similar effects and results in other varieties.

It should be emphasized, however, that in most cases, as a result of timely and heavy chemical thinning, apple trees have produced satisfactory crops in the "off" year when no fruit was normally expected. But insufficient spray thinning followed by hand thinning, at the usual time when all the drops are over, absolutely will not do the job of breaking the established biennial bearing habit of apples.—From **Missouri Horticultural News.**

MOST WESTERN APPLES ARE SOLD IN THE CENTRAL STATES

(This comes from Missouri)

In order to determine which apple markets are most important to Washington state growers, the Apple Commission of this state has summarized and published the unloads by regions for 1946-1950. Surprisingly enough not the "Industrial East" but the Central states (From Ohio to Colorado and Minnesota to Texas) took about 45% of all the fruit shipped from Washington. This most likely is true also of apples coming from Idaho, Oregon and other western states. The "grain and meat belt" seems to be also an apple consuming region. Missouri, therefore, stands in the center of the largest apple market of the country. Our growers should try to get a bigger slice of this trade, considering their advantages in harvesting, packing and shipping costs.—By A. E. Murneek in **Missouri Horticultural News.**

ROSE FENCES NOT PRACTICAL IN WISCONSIN

In some states south of Wisconsin, the multiflora rose is used as a living fence.

It cannot be recommended in Wisconsin because it is apt to winter-kill. Furthermore, we have many rabbits, as evidenced by the damage to raspberries, shrubbery and trees this year. They will eat the roses down to the snow level.

Wisconsin Apple Institute News

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Apple Institute met at Fond du Lac on April 24th. The following officers were elected for 1951. Mr. H. J. Schubert, Madison, President; Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo, Vice Pres.; Mr. Armin Frenz, Cedarburg, Rec. Sec.-Treas. H. J. Rahmlow continues as Corresponding Secretary.

Other Board members present were, Martin Fromm, Cedarburg; Joe Telfer, Green Bay, past President; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, past Secretary; Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Merle Pennebecker, Waupaca; Alfred Meyer, Hales Corners; R. L. Marken, Kenosha; Marshall Hall, Casco; Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; Earl McGilvra, Baraboo.

National Meeting in Missouri

The annual meeting of the National Apple Institute will be held in Missouri on June 13-15. Pres. H. J. Schubert and Corr. Sec. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, were appointed to represent Wisconsin at a special meeting of regional Institute officers to consider problems of the industry in marketing. All members of the Wisconsin Apple Institute are invited to attend the National meeting. Program will be out soon.

Apple Recipe Books Praised

The recipe books put out last year, "Wisconsin Apples—44 New Ways to Use Them," came in for high praise from Board members. Out of 20,000 printed last year only a few thousand are left. Several Board members ordered more than 1,000 each for the coming season. A motion was passed that the Executive Committee proceed to have more books printed before the supply is gone.

Better recipes are wanted and growers are requested to ask their wives to submit improvements on any recipes in the booklet found below standard.

A committee consisting of Mr. Armin Frenz, Mr. Arno Meyer, Mr. Arthur Brunn and Mr. Earl Skaliskey, County Agent, West Bend, was appointed to work with Mr. E. L. Chambers, Superintendent of Horticulture at the State Fair, on an apple display at the Fair which will do credit to the apple industry of the state.

Apple Promotion

Discussion of best methods of apple promotion was the most important topic of the meeting. Timely and effective promotion may mean a return of much more than the ½c per bushel apple growers are paying to support the Institute. Another meeting will be held in July at which plans will be approved.

Mr. Gilbert Hipke reported that the A. T. Hipke and Sons Canning Co. of New Holstein have for sale several thousand Western apple boxes used only once. Members should contact them at once.

Join the Institute

The Board of Directors expressed the hope that every commercial apple grower in the state will join the Wisconsin Apple Institute this year. A big crop is in prospect. Promotion will be needed. Write Mr. Armin Frenz, Cedarburg, Treasurer, enclosing your check. Dues are $5.00 per membership and 50c per acre of bearing orchard for membership and the newsletter.

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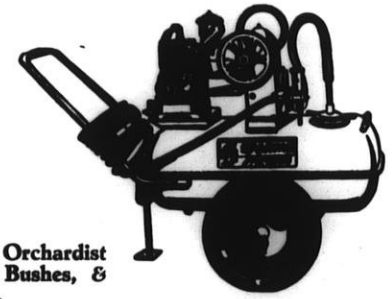
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How To Prune Young Fruit Trees

Prune Well At Planting Time. Plan for Well Spaced Branches and Open Crotches

By C. L. Kuehner



Fig. 1. At planting time when the future shape of the tree is planned.

1. Fruit trees should be pruned at planting time as shown in picture 1. All but two of the branches and the central leader were removed at planting time. After pruning, the leader in this tree was shortened to about 18 inches, and each of the two side branches to about 12 to 14 inches. Both side branches form open-angled crotches with the trunk of the tree and they are from 8 to 12 inches apart on the trunk.

2. This picture shows a 2 year old tree which was properly pruned at planting time a year ago. The branches are well spaced along the trunk, the crotches are open and the leader is taller than the largest side branches. This tree is being trained so it will be able to carry a heavy load of fruit without breaking down.

3. In this picture is another 2 year old tree one year after it was pruned at planting time. It has its main branches too close together on the trunk. The main branch at the left as well as the leader should have been cut a few inches shorter at planting time. It would have resulted in a better headed tree as in picture 2.

4. This is what happens to branches with narrow crotches and with trees in which the main branches are closely nested on the trunk in the head of the tree.



2. Results of good pruning at planting time; well spaced branches. 3. Main branches too close together. 4. This could have been prevented. Photos by C. L. Kuehner.

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Control Vegetable Insects

Don't Grow Your Crops to Feed Them

By R. Keith Chapman
Dept. of Entomology, U. W.

Undoubtedly many growers spend more in the way of money, time and labor on feeding vegetable insects than they receive from the crop which is harvested. A common method of allowing for insect damage, especially in the smaller gardens, is to plant a little extra of each crop—"one for the insects and two for me," as the saying goes. Here again the grower is cheating himself, for although he may harvest a quantity of vegetables necessary for his use, the quality, appearance, flavor and food value will be greatly reduced if insect control measures are not taken.

With the newer, more effective insecticides now available insect control is not only made easier but a degree of control previously believed impossible is now being attained. Such powerful new insecticides are not without their faults, however, for many of them are either toxic to the plants on which they are used, are dangerous to those applying them, or leave residues which may be harmful to the consumer.

It also must be kept in mind that in spite of the fact that the newer insecticides are extremely effective, cultural and sanitary practices cannot be neglected. Much of the damage commonly caused by insects can be prevented by a thorough clean-up of the garden and its surroundings with the destruction of old crop refuse, early fall plowing, elimination of the weeds and if possible a rotation of the garden spot.

With the above facts in mind we will proceed to discuss a few of the vegetable insects which may appear rather early in the season and point out the recommended control measures which should be taken against them.

Cucumber Beetles

The most destructive insects on cucumber, squash, pumpkin, and melon plants are the striped and spotted cucumber beetles. These insects ordinarily attack the small plants as soon as they appear above the ground and may completely kill a large percentage of the plants in a very short time. The striped cucumber beetle, which is about ¼ inch long with a black head and yellow wing covers with three black stripes on them is more common than the spotted beetle which is slightly larger and has 12 black spots on the wings. As well as feeding on the young plants these beetles attack the foliage and blossoms during the season, eat holes in the fruit in the fall, and spread the cucurbit wilt disease from plant to plant.



Dr. R. Keith Chapman, Department of Entomology, U. W., transferring aphids from virus infected potatoes in a study of transmission of virus diseases.

Since the cucumber beetles appear so suddenly and damage the plants so rapidly, it is necessary to have control measures ready to apply as soon as they appear. Dusts of 1% to 3% DDT will give excellent control of these beetles and can be used if extremely **light** applications (10-15 lbs. per acre) are made. If precautions are not taken to apply very small quantities of DDT to cucurbits, considerable injury to the plants may result. Dusts of 3% purified DDT with a high setting point (103°—105°) or 3% methoxychlor will give good control of these insects with less danger of injury to the plants. If the above materials or good equipment for applying a light, even film of dust to the foliage are unavailable, a 0.75% rotenone dust could be used instead without fear of injuring plants. Applications might have to be repeated more often with this material, however, as its residual effect is less than that of the other materials mentioned.

Cutworms

Cutworms work chiefly at night and hide by day just under the surface of the ground. Most of them cut off plants such as tomato, cabbage, and corn just above or slightly below the surface of the ground, although some may climb the stalk and eat the foliage of the plant. There are many kinds of cutworms which vary in color and markings but in general they are dark-colored, plump caterpillars about 1½ inches long which assume a curled up position when touched or when they are resting beneath the soil surface near the plants which they have cut off the previous night.

Some cutworms are controlled better than others by particular insecticides and therefore if one material is not doing a good job, another one should be tried. For underground feeders make a side-dress treatment about 3 inches deep with 3 or 4 lbs. per acre of either toxaphene, chordane or DDT. For foliage feeders spray or dust plants and the adjacent soil about 6 inches on both sides of the row with 2 lbs. per acre of toxaphene, chlordane, or DDT. Heavy applications of DDT to the foliage of young tomato plants may cause some injury and care should be taken in this respect. A poison bait may also be effective in controlling cutworms. Such a bait may be made by the following proportions of materials:

Sodium fluosilicate ..... 5 lbs.
Coarse bran or sawdust 100 lbs.
Molasses or light motor oil 3 qts.

Continued on Page 215

"The Face Is Familiar..."

Producers of fresh fruits and vegetables, like the producers of practically everything else, are being called on for increased supplies.

This same thing happened during the last war, and growers and distributors delivered the goods. As a result, the produce industry earned and has held a position of greater importance in the national food picture.

So two long-range objectives—financial soundness for the industry and improved service to consumers—were furthered.

It looks like the same thing is beginning to happen all over again.

Once again the produce industry is faced with the responsibility of improving its *performance*.

Once again the produce industry is offered the opportunity of *improving* its *position*.

This situation calls for practical application of the *very same principles* progressive groups have been emphasizing for years. These fundamental principles are not revolutionary, or even new. But they are essential to the successful completion of the job at hand:

1. The production of varieties most useful in meeting the nation's food needs.
2. Increased efficiency in every phase of production, grading and packing.
3. Constant efforts by growers and distributors to eliminate damage, waste and spoilage.
4. Constant efforts by growers and distributors to get produce to the consumer at the peak of its quality and freshness.
5. Constant efforts to improve the distribution process by shortening the route, reducing handling and speeding movement.
6. More effective advertising and promotion of produce to create more uses and greater demand.

In other words, the situation calls for constant, cooperative efforts involving every segment of the industry, and covering every step from the beginning of production to the consumer's market basket.

The "face" of this program is certainly familiar. But we of the Atlantic Commission Company sincerely believe such a program will best enable the produce industry to meet its new responsibilities and promote its future well-being.

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BERRY PLANTS

Strawberry and raspberry plants for sale. Gem, Streamliner and Evermore Everbearing strawberries at $15.00 per 1,000, $2.00 per 100. Premier, Catskill Fairfax and Robinson at $15.00 per 1,000, $2.00 per 100. Dunlap at $12.00 per 1,000, $1.75 per 100. All postpaid. Latham raspberries at $5.00 per 100, $3.00 per 50, $1.75 per 25. Postpaid. Viking raspberries at $25.00 per 1,000 F.O.B. Bayfield. $3.50 per 100, $2.00 per 50, $1.25 per 25, postpaid. John Krueger, Route 1, Bayfield, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

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LIKES DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES

Mrs. George Vincent, Genoa City, Wis. writes, "we enjoy every issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, especially any articles about strawberries. This year we had about six acres which bore very well—the weeds grew well too. We still feel the Senator Dunlap is superior in flavor to any other variety."

ORCHARD WORKERS BEING DRAFTED

We do not have a point system for deferring farm workers at the present time as obtained during the last war. The decision of whether or not a farm worker or orchard worker is to be drafted is left entirely to the local board. Local board members often do not appreciate the technical knowledge required by workers in large orchards. One board suggested to an orchardist that he just leave half of his orchard without care because his son was drafted.

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASS'N HOLD MEETING

Plan Summer Meeting Program. Berry and Vegetable Promotion Considered

Members of the Board of Directors, Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association, shown in the picture, met in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Monday, April 16, to make plans for the coming year. Mr. Harry Barlament of Green Bay was elected 2nd Vice President of the organization. Mr. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, read the minutes and financial report, stating there is $49.10 in the treasury.

The Board considered the program for the annual summer meeting at some length and worked out the program found in this issue. Due to the lateness of the season, it was felt that the date of June 19 would be better than a week earlier, as local growers wish to serve strawberry shortcake to all who come.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of promotion of berries and vegetables to Wisconsin consumers while they are in season. It was pointed out that the freshness, flavor and health value of home grown produce is not always appreciated by local consumers. Large posters were exhibited and Sec. Rahmlow was instructed to search for small posters illustrating berries and vegetables, which can be used at roadside stands, grocery stores and on autos or trucks.

To Study Promotion

The following resolution was passed unanimously: The Board of Directors recommends that the organization study the possibility of promoting the value of berries and vegetables to our consumers and that a committee be appointed to work with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society on a promotion program; the cost of the program for 1951 to be paid by the Berry and Vegetable Growers Association.

The advertising committee appointed by the president consists of: Chairman, Mr. F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; Mr. Chris Olson, Route 1, Berlin; and Mr. Elmer Whitby, Route 3, Chilton.

The Board decided in favor of holding a one day Convention with noon luncheon early in November, the time and place to be announced later.



The Board of Directors, Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n., plans future program at April meeting. Seated, from left, E. L. White, Sec.-Treas., Fort Atkinson; C. H. Braman, Pres., Waupaca; Elmer Whitby, V. Pres., Chilton. Standing, Chris Olson, Berlin; Roy Rasmus, Waupaca; F. W. Van Lare, Oconomowoc; N. A. Rassmussen, Oshkosh; Harry Barlament, 2nd V. Pres., Green Bay. Behind the group is a poster promoting berries and vegetables.

SPRING NITRATING OF STRAWBERRIES

Relatively few Wisconsin strawberry growers apply nitrogen to the bearing strawberry beds in the spring of the year. Nitrogen fertilizer is advocated on light soils where the plants show a yellowing of the leaves during a cool, wet spring when nitrates do not become readily available.

An interesting article in **Tennessee Horticulture** states that less than a third of their strawberries qualify for the fresh fruit market due to soft and decayed berries unfit for shipment. Recommendations are to avoid spring nitrate applications in any form on fields for harvest.

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Use "Fermate" fungicide through the scab season. Prevents infection of buds, leaves and fruit without burning. Growers who used it have produced up to 75 per cent more clean fruit than with sulfur.

TO STOP FRUIT INSECTS. Use "Marlate" to stop cherry worms, plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, apple maggot, and others. Safe to use close to harvest as it's no hazard to consumers.

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TO STOP POTATO BLIGHT. Use "Parzate" fungicide to prevent both early and late blights. Also the ideal control for tomato blights and anthracnose, celery blights, etc. So mild on the plants you get vigorous growth for higher yields.

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On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.

Listen to "Cavalcade of America"—Tuesday Evenings—NBC

News For Growers

Strawberries in Good Condition. Plan to Attend State Meeting at Green Bay

REPORTS FROM BERRY GROWERS

Strawberry Plants Look Good. Rabbit Injury a Serious Problem. Some Winter Loss of Raspberries.

Reports from berry growers in various parts of the state indicate that strawberries came through the winter in excellent condition due to heavy snow covering but raspberries suffered from winter injury as well as rabbit injury.

Olaf Selfors, Bayfield, writes on April 8, "Raspberries are still covered by 3 feet of snow." He reports a substantial increase in strawberry acreage over last year. John F. Swartz, Kenosha, writes that raspberries seem to show no winter injury as they had a rather dry fall and canes ripened well. Rabbit injury severe above snow line. Some mouse injury noticed. He thinks winter injury to raspberries occurs when canes are not well matured before cold weather or by a prolonged warm spell in winter. Strawberries are in fine shape and there has been a slight increase in planting over last year. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, writes, "There is no winter-killing on raspberries but rabbits have wrecked the canes. Strawberry plants not wrecked by white grubs came through in good shape."

Kinney's Nursery of Baraboo reports no injury from rabbits or mice. Strawberries came through all right and there is very little injury to acreage.

Robert Jacobs of Sturgeon Bay wrote, (early April). "It is too early to determine injury on raspberries and strawberries. There has been no rabbit or mouse injury. Strawberries came through the winter in almost perfect condition. There has been very little, if any increase in new planting."

Leo Van Ert of Van Ert Nursery, Marshfied writes, "Our Latham and Sunrise raspberries came through the winter fine. Indian summer froze back. We had severe mouse injury."

By Carl Felton, Madison. "Raspberries showed less injury this year than formerly. Our strawberries came through very well. Were covered in early November. There is only normal planting in this vicinity. The plants were covered with marsh hay."

By Albert Kruse, Baraboo. "There was not as much winter injury to raspberries this year as the year before. We did not have much rabbit injury to berries, but quite severe on trees. Those we dug seem to be in excellent condtion, better by far than last year.

H. B. Blackman, Richland Center. "So far there seems to be no winter injury to raspberries and they are alive to the tips. We had no damage from rabbits or mice.

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING

WISCONSIN BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS ASS'N

Green Bay — Tuesday, June 19

PROGRAM

10:00 A.M. Assemble at the Harry Barlament Gardens on Highway 41 and 141, four miles northwest of Green Gay. Watch for sign. Registration (get your badge).

10:30 A.M. to 12 N. Visit the berry and vegetable fields with Mr. Barlament and specialists. Discussion, questions and answers. Get acquainted. See 5 varieties of strawberries fruiting. Seven acres of tomatoes. Seven acres dusted sweet corn. 10-12 acres early and late cabbage. 2-3 acres cantaloupe; squash and other vegetables.

12 N. To Pamperin Park. Pot luck cafeteria style luncheon. Bring a hot dish such as potatoes, other vegetables, sandwiches or cake, etc. Enough for your family. Give food to committee and receive luncheon tickets. Coffee and strawberry shortcake will be furnished free by local growers; Harry Barlament, Zimonick brothers and Clarence Greiling. Bring plate and silver. Those who do not bring food may purchase tickets at 75c.

1:30 - 2:00 P.M. Short meeting in park. Announcements. Mr. Charles Braman, Pres., in charge. Speaker: County Agent Jas. Kavanaugh, Green Bay.

2:00 - 3:00 P.M. To Zimonick Brothers Gardens, to see 30 acres tomatoes, strawberries, sweet corn and many varieties of garden vegetables.

3:00 - 4:00 P.M. To Clarence Greiling Gardens. See 2½ acres strawberries, 12 acres sweet corn and a variety of vegetables.

Those taking part in the day's program will include the owners of the gardens; Prof. O. B. Combs, Chairman, Department of Horticulture; Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Fruit Extension Specialist, Madison; Prof. F. A. Gilbert, Superintendent and Horticulturist, Peninsular Branch Experiment Station; E. L. Chambers and staff, of the State Entomologist's office. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, will be Master of Ceremonies in the field.

Committees

Finances: Mr. E. L. White, Fort Atkinson, Sec.-Treas.

Luncheon details: Local growers and wives of members of Board of Directors, Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association.

Registration: County Agent James Kavanaugh and staff.

VEGETABLE INSECTS

Continued from Page 211

Water (enough to moisten) about 7 gallons

The water should be added to this bait until a moist crumbly consistency is obtained. The bait should be spread over the ground surrounding the plants to be protected in the evening so that it does not dry before the cutworms have a chance to feed on it.

Gardeners large or small are well paid for the time they spend in checking their crops for insects and in promptly applying the correct control measures.

From the Editor's Desk

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members:

With the coming of spring we all experience a renewed interest in out-a-door activities, especially after the long and severe winter just ended. Our Wisconsin Horticultural Society too has taken on increased interest in planning for next year's operation as a result of the fine cooperation extended through Governor Kohler's office, the legislators, and the Department of Agriculture. On behalf of the officers and directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, I wish to take this opportunity to express our very sincere thanks to all the loyal workers who gave so generously of their time and effort to bring about the needed increase in our budget to carry out the many diversified activities associated with our organization. I am indeed most grateful for the consideration.

This time of year also seems the logical and proper time to bring new interest and members into our society. I would ask each of our members to check carefully their own list of friends and neighbors and bring the story to them so that we may have their help as new members to carry on this wonderful work in the various fields of horticulture.

My best wishes to each of you for a bountiful crop and peaceful years.

By G. J. Hipke, President

ATOMIC ENERGY EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

A huge atomic energy exhibit, including an atomic pile, which will reveal everything that can be disclosed to the public about this revolutionary development, will be a feature of the **Wisconsin State Fair, August 18 to 26,** Jack Reynolds, manager of the Fair has disclosed.

Arrangements were completed by the signing of a contract with the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, which operates the museum for the United States Atomic Energy commission at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Kathy Mae Telfer was 6 years old when this picture was taken in May, 1950. She also appeared on our cover for May of 1950 as she was at 5, but she makes an even more charming picture here. We can assure you that her grandfather, S. S. Telfer, a past president of our Society, thinks so too. "Sid" Sr. and "Sid" Jr. operate Driftwood Farms at Ellison Bay.

FUNDAMENTALS OF HORTICULTURE

"The Fundamentals of Horticulture," by J. B. Edmond, Mississippi State College; A. M. Musser, Clemson Agricultural College; and F. S. Andrews, Virginia Polytechnic Institute has just been released by the Blakiston Co., Philadelphia 5, Pa. It contains 502 pages, 30 tables, and 149 illustrations (price $5.50.)

The contents include chapters on plant growth and development, principal horticultural practices and principal horticultural crops. It is an excellent book for the student, written in readable and interesting style.

ERNEST H. NILES

Ernest H. Niles for many years president and manager of the White Elm Nursery at Hartland, passed away at his home, February 5, at the age of 68 years.

Mr. Niles became associated with the nursery in Watertown in 1906. It was moved to Oconomowoc a short time later and then in 1925 to its present location in Hartland. Mr. Niles left the nursery in 1948 and became associated with the McKay Nursery Co. He was always an interested and active horticulturist, admired by all his associates.

ROSE SHOW

The Fourth Annual Rose Show of the Milwaukee Rose Society will be held at Whitnall Park Botanical Gardens on Saturday, June 23.

The Milwaukee Rose Society was organized in 1946 for the purpose of creating an interest in growing roses and its rose shows; which are open to the public, are the only exhibition of outdoor grown roses in the state.



The Executive Committee, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and the Garden Club Advisory Board met in Fond du Lac April 20 to consider a number of important Garden Club activities for the coming year. Seated, from left, Mrs. M. A. Haller, Oshkosh; Mrs. J. L. Larson, Iola, Board chairman; Mrs. Oscar Conrad, West Allis, member Executive Committee; Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee. Standing H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Secretary; E. L. Chambers, Treasurer; Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, President; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, Vice President.

WISCONSIN IRIS SHOW

Mitchell Park Conservatory, Milwaukee

Saturday-Sunday, June 2-3

The Wisconsin Iris Society is planning one of its famous shows this year at Mitchell Park Conservatory in Milwaukee. The show opens Saturday, June 2, at 2:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m., and on Sunday, June 3, from 8:30 a.m. until 9:30 p.m.

Artistic arrangements will be shown in the East Wing and lobby of the Conservatory. Single specimens and collections will be shown in the West Wing. Many of the newest iris will be on display.

The show committee and officers are: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blodgett, Waukesha; Mrs. Robert Reinhardt; Mrs. Gibson, Hales Corners, committee members. Mrs. Robert Baumgartner. Milwaukee, Pres.; Mrs. R. Reinhardt, Waukesha, Vice Pres.; Mr. Alfred Mueller, Elm Grove, Secretary; Mrs. Alfred Dess, Milwaukee, Treas.

HOW TO PRUNE BLACKBERRIES

When the new plants are eighteen inches to two feet in height pinch off the tips. This forces the canes to develop side shoots, and prevents them from becoming too tall. At the end of the growing season, remove all except three or four of the strongest canes.

In the second year, pinch back the new shoots when they reach two feet. As they will not attain the same height at the same time, go over the plantation several times. Destroy all suckers. It is important to do this work at the proper time, for if it is done too late the laterals will continue to grow and be injured by winter. During the summer or in the autumn of the second season remove all but five or six of the strongest canes.

Follow this practice every year, removing the canes that have borne fruit as soon after fruiting as it is convenient to do the work. Each spring head back the laterals. The length of lateral to be left will depend on the variety, since some kinds set fruit further out on laterals than others. If the fruiting habit of a variety is unknown, wait until the flower buds show before heading back the laterals. The length of lateral to leave after pruning will vary considerably, but do not leave more than two feet.

If it has not been possible to pinch back the new shoots in the summer—and no pinching is better than pinching too late—head back the bushes to three or four feet in height in the spring and head in the laterals as already described.—From circular 183--Raspberries and Blackberries, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottowa.

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. . . AND SMALL FRUITS . . .

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- Currants
- Gooseberries
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- Raspberries
- Strawberries

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our annual meeting at Two Rivers on April 1st was a fine meeting in spite of the weather. John Gates, chairman of our State Gladiolus Show gave a complete report and everything looks promising for a fine show. The J. E. Hamilton Community House is an ideal building with a banquet hall so we don't need to leave the building for anything. Everyone praised the facilities for the show.

Some Show Dates

July 22. Sheboygan Chapter picnic at Kiwanis Park, Sheboygan (with all the trimmings).

August 5. Seedling and Late Introduction Show and picnic at Jefferson, Wis.—by S. Wisconsin and N. Illinois chapters.

August 11—12. State Show at Two Rivers.

By Walter Kurtz, Pres.

WORK IN OUR GLADIOLUS GARDEN

As I write this, April 10, labels are all painted, ready for use. Glad seeds have been warming up for several weeks (wish they were in the ground like John Flad's!). Bulblets are also being slowly warmed up a bit. Bulbs are all dusted with Arasan or Spergon and DDT, partly to save time during the planting season. For I shall dip no bulbs.

I have a fair supply of leaf mold (I get from five to a dozen truck loads each autumn from the village streets, brought to me by the village truck). I let these leaves compost for at least a year, after mixing in what garbage and garden trash is available, along with as much sluge from a sewage disposal plant half a mile away as I care to haul (It's mine for the hauling.) and some lime to keep the pile from souring.

This compost, mostly leaf mold, I use in two ways, chiefly. First, I work some of it into the rows with my little tiller just before planting the bulbs. Second, I use more of it later as a light mulch during the growing season. I have discontinued placing any fertilizer under the bulbs, preferring to sprinkle it on the rows after planting, raking it in lightly before wetting it down. Will use Ruhm's lime phosphate this year.



Arrangement at the Madison Gladiolus Chapter Show. Photo by Roger Russell.

I'll see you later at the shows, and maybe I'll have a spike or so along with me.—By Leland C. Shaw, Milton.

HOW WE PLAN TO GROW GLADS THIS YEAR

From reports received in answer to a questionnaire, many of our leading gladiolus growers do not (1) practice any extensive treatment of bulbs in spring. (2) Use no chemical weed killer. (3) Have no uniform system of fertilization. (4) About 50% have irrigation and (5) did not have any unusual storage trouble with bulbs last winter.

Walter Axel writes that he will not use any bulb treatment, just DDT for thrip control. He will not use any chemical weed killer and has had cow manure hauled into the garden for the last 15 years, so will not use any fertilizer. He has a Rain King sprinkling system.

John Gates of Two Rivers will not use the chemical weed killer, will fertilize with fish leavings and will irrigate by pumping water from the river. He has had no storage trouble.

Hugo Krubsack of Peshtigo will not treat his bulbs this year nor use any chemical weed killer. He uses a compost for fertilizer, does not have any irrigation system, and has had no trouble with bulbs this year.

A. F. Scholtz of Wausau dusted with Arasan when storing and will not treat them again for planting. Weeds are controlled by cultivation and he will use some commercial fertilizer. He has had no storage trouble.

Walter Kurtz, president of the Society writes, "Dusted my bulbs with Arasan and 5% DDT. Will try a chemical weed killer for weed control. For fertilizer, will use dried sheep manure mixed half and half with 3-12-12. Have a 'rain maker' for irrigation."

GLADIOLUS THOUGHTS FOR MAY

By H. E. Halliday

At this time of year we all have visions of prize winning spikes come next August. There are a few things we might think about now which possibly will help us grow those spikes and at the same time give us healthy corms next fall. Perhaps our first consideration should be the soil in which we will plant the corms. A loose, well aerated, well drained soil is the safest soil we can use. I feel, also, that a reasonable amount of organic matter in various stages of decomposition is very necessary.

My observations over the years lead me to believe that in a soil such as I have described, many of our gladiolus disease organisms are much less apt to attack the corms. Many of our disease organisms prefer soggy, poorly aerated, poorly drained soil and under such conditions even though there is plenty of organic matter for them to work on, our corms will be attacked. If we should have a hot, dry summer, give your glads water—not enough to keep the soil soggy but enough to keep the process of decomposition of organic matter going on. If the good and bad soil organisms have enough to eat, perhaps our corms will suffer less.

For Dipping Corms

If you are planning to dip your corms, the following solutions are generally recommended:

Spergon for Fusarium—8 pounds wettable powder to 50 gallons of water, 5 to 10 minute dip. Preferable on old corms.

New improved ceresan for Fusarium—½ pound to 50 gallons of water on old corms. I pound to 50 gallons of water on young stock and bulblets. Either strength dip for 15 minutes and plant immediately. Also use a cup of dreft or other wetting agent.

Bichloride of mercury for Scab—1 ounce to 7½ gallons of water—2 hours.

Calomel for Dry Rot—1 pound to 5 gallons of water plus dreft—1 minute.

Do not be afraid to discard visibly diseased corms. If you feel that you must save them, plant them away from the others.

If you are buying corms, buy only inspected and certified stock—that is your best guarantee of healthy vigorous corms.

HOW WE GROW GLADS IN TOMAHAWK

By Axel Permanson

We start out with good healthy bulbs that we soak in Lysol solution before planting. We grow about 3,000 for local sale as cut flowers.

Our soil is a rich sandy loam with a lot of peat and compost added to it. It's subirrigated by spring veins, consequently never dries out or needs watering, yet, it has perfect drainage due to a gentle slope of the land. This soil remains soft and porous, never bakes hard offering a rather poor support to tall plants.

We plant them in beds of double rows, the rows 12" apart running north and south. Due to the favorable growing condition and north-south planting we found it necessary to support them in some way as the strong westerly winds have a tendency to bend them down across the rows. We then conceived a method of staking.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Permanson sent a sketch of the stakes he devised. The stakes are 6 ft. 6 in. long of 1 in. sq. redwood. A 4 ft. strip of the same material is nailed to the stake, with a 1 in. by 3 in. spacing block between. Seven 4 in. openings are left for horizontal bars to slide into. The cross bar is placed according to the height of the plant and the support it needs. The horizontal bars are 7 ft. long and ¾ in. square.)

We found this very practical and time saving, kept the Glads from bending over and growing crooked. It paid well for the cost of material and labor involved. The stakes will last many years with proper care.

When the Glads begin to show buds we place the stakes on both sides of the double row and run the horizontal bars through the lower slots.

This method of staking takes very little time, the stakes being made before hand during the winter months.

We use the same stakes twice during the growing season. When the first planting is cut we pull the stakes and move them to the late planting. Other flowering plants like peonies and delphinium, etc. planted in rows can be supported by this method.

We have received many compliments both to the quality of our flowers and our method of staking them.

raising them as the stalks grow

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

The annual show of the Marathon Co. Chapter, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, will be held August 18 and 19, was announced by Mark Splaine, Pres., at the April 12 meeting.

Albert Scholtz was appointed show chairman, and he will be assisted by Carl Janke, Gordon Melang, Julius Birr, Archie Spatz.

Mr. Scholtz presented a report of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society's meeting held April 1 at Two Rivers.

Mr. A. R. Brown gave an outline forum suggestion to be used at future meetings. Specific phases of gladiolus gardening will be discussed at each meeting.

Gordon Melang read an article "Gladiolus ABC's," explaining how a succession of blooms can be obtained by growing early, mid-season or late varieties, or by planting large and smaller bulbs or timing the planting.

A supplementary bulb auction was held at the close of the meeting.—By Mrs. E. D. Kramer, Pub. Ch.

GLADIOLUS GROWERS ASK FOR FAIR TRADE RULES FOR THE BULB INDUSTRY

During the meeting of the North American Gladiolus Council in Los Angeles, January 4—7, a meeting of commerical growers was held with Commissioner Lowell B. Mason of the Federal Trade Commission to draw up Fair Trade Rules for the industry.

While there were a number of rules written, the information in Rule 1 gives a clear picture of what is desired.

"The practice of selling, offering for sale, advertising, describing or otherwise representing gladiolus bulbs or bulblets in a manner under any circumstances having the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers or prospective purchasers with respect to their size, grade, origin, kind, age, condition, vigor, flowering ability, period of growing before flowering, price, or value, or in any other material respect, is an unfair trade practice."

GLADIOLUS BULBS

Gladiolus bulbs for sale. Large size and jumbo bulbs of at least 10 popular varieties. $3.50 per 100 postpaid. Disease free and DDT treated. C. A. Brown. Lake Beulah, Wis.

A "GADGET" TEST PROGRAM

The Men's Garden Club of America has a program of testing garden "gadgets," described as articles which may be used in conjunction with gardening. In the March issue of the club's official bulletin, Mr. R. J. Dufourd of Minneapolis, chairman of the committee, reports on a number of gadgets, some of which our members may have seen advertised. We think his report is interesting, and give here a portion of it.

"A plant support suggested by Cortis Rice is made by cutting a wire coat hanger. The wire hanger is straightened and then shaped into a loop at right angle to the stem. The stem is pushed into the ground and the plant into the loop. This gadget is particularly good for staking annuals like snapdragons, petunias, zinnias, etc. The loop can be made any size desired.

"A tube seeder advertised in garden magazines was tried. It consists of a tube about ½ inch in diameter with a controllable opening. The idea is to open this opening enough to allow the right quantity of seed to fall through. It is good only for small seeds, and has some merit. However, by the time you load the gadget and fuss with it to get the proper flow, you could have the garden row seeded in the old fashion way.

"Plastic Caps proved themselves very efficient this spring. A dozen were purchased and used repeately during our late, cold spring. Plants were also rooted under them this fall. They kept the frost out and the plants under them rooted well. Paper Caps were also used, as a check to the plastic caps. The paper caps were not as good as the plastic although cheaper for one season. Plastic Caps can easily be stored.

"Glass Bells made by cutting off the bottom of clean gallon and a half gallon jugs were also used. They too, proved excellent. The drawback is the storage problem and breakability.

"The Meko Seedlings Spoon works like a scissors. With it you are supposed to be able to transplant seedlings quickly and efficiently. My objections were that you could not use it in the usual small seedling flats used by most of us, and that it would not 'make its own hole' easily."

Annuals Are Rated

Men's Garden Club of America Tests Many Annuals



One of the interesting projects of the Men's Garden Club of America is its testing program of annuals. R. Milton Carleton, Chairman of the program, Hinsdale, Ill., reports in the March issue of the club bulletin on last year's trials and ratings. Here are some of his comments.

"Oddly enough, the rating does not always show the estimates of the flower. For example, while Lupine Pixie Delight received only a rating of 10, 42% of those who grew it wanted to try it again.

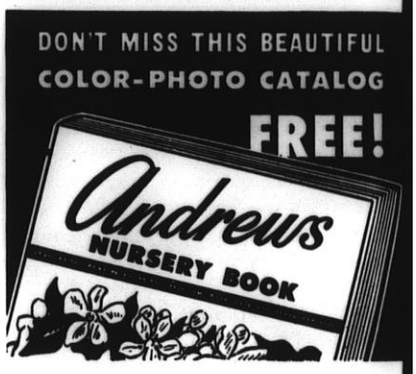
"A disappointing showing was made by Tithonia Torch, the 1951 All America Award winner. It received a rating of only 10.3 and of the 50 testers who grew it, not one liked it well enough to want to grow it again."

Here are the ratings and numbers of growers who would grow it again, as listed by Dr Carleton.

Variety	Rating	How Many Would grow Again?
Aster King Rose	10.0	18%
Aster King White	11.5	18%
Aster King Violet	12.0	14%
Aster Santa Maria	12.3	20%
Calendula Pacific Beauty	15.0	78%
Celosia Harlequin	13.4	10%
Marigold Eldorado	12.5	75%
Marigold Spry Hybrid	17.3	100%
Nicotiana Sensation	16.1	34%
Petunia Allegro	22.0	100%
Petunia Caprice	12.5	85%
Petunia Minuet	17.0	100%
Petunia Rose Charm	19.0	100%
Petunia Sonata	15.5	100%
Petunia White Star	11.6	85%
Petunia Snowball Imp.	10.0	11%
Petunia Tango	12.5	75%
Petunia Snow White	19.0	100%
Salpiglossis Dwarf	9.5	20%
Sweet Pea Ruth	14.8	58%
Tithonia Early Torch	10.3	0
Verbena Bush Type Salmon Queen	14.5	75%
Verbena Compacta Sparkel	17.4	75%
Verbena Hybrida Fire King	16.7	67%

Changes Contemplated

Dr. Carleton also suggests fewer varieties for testing, not over about 10 to 15 in all.



NEW INTRODUCTIONS



One of the newest of the gorgeous Sub-Zero Roses is "Queen Of The Lakes." Beautiful, long buds open to large, perfectly formed, dark red flowers. Upwards of 100 flowers a year. Vigorous and hardy. 2 yr. plants $1.75 each postpaid.

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Garden Club News

CENTRAL REGIONAL GARDEN CLUB MEETING DRAWS LARGE ATTENDANCE

With a registration of 117 members, the Central Regional Garden Club meeting at Amherst on April 25th proved to be a most enjoyable and educational event.

The African Violet and House Plant Show brought out some very lovely plants, which were judged by Mr. Theodore Peterson of Waupaca, and Prof. G. E. Beck of Madison.

The pot luck cafeteria style luncheon proved a delightful meal. The show was staged in the forenoon and the judging was done during the noon hour and finished by 2:30 p.m. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, conducted a Garden Clinic which was followed by a business meeting conducted by the regional president, Mrs. Marlin Steinbach of Clintonville. Mrs. J. L. Larson of Iola gave a report of the meeting of the Garden Club Advisory Board with the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society. Prof. G. E. Beck then talked on how the judging was done and conducted a Garden Clinic on indoor plants. The question of a summer tour, planned in place of the annual meeting in the fall was left for decision of the officers of the region. Many expressions of appreciation for the fine meeting and program were heard.

Hillcrest Garden Club. Our club is planning on a tour through Mitchell Park greenhouses, guided by a member of the horticultural staff, for one of our meetings. At another meeting we had a demonstration on planting a seed flat and on making corsages. We have had a round table discussion about plants, etc., after every program. These discussions are most helpful. We were quite fortunate in having Mrs. Wm. Bruhn, West Allis, one of our members, give a demonstration on pollinization in her own garden last year. A most interesting meeting was held at the farm home of a member where we gathered grasses and weeds for dried



bouquets and had a demonstration on how to arrange them.

The club is planning a tour this year to the farm of another member where we shall endeavor to identify trees by their leaves and bark. As members of the West Allis Association of Garden Clubs, we will take part in the annual show. May 26-27.—By Edna Krautschneider, Sec.

* * *

Mukwonago Garden Club. Our monthly meetings are conducted in an informal manner with no adherence to any long range program. Such subjects as evergreens, shrubbery, small lawn trees, lilacs, crab apples, roses, lawns and perennials are used as discussion topics. An appointed member prepares an outline of a designated topic and through discussion and question and answer procedure, much information is given. Colored movies and slides are often used. The club has toured to such places as Kickapoo Valley during harvest time, Door County at cherry blossom time, Holland, Mich., for the tulip festival and the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois and Starved Rock State Park on the Illinois River.

A community project, undertaken at the request of village authorities, is the planning and execution of a Memorial Green on the village square, dedicated to service personnel. Members of the club planted some 700 red tulips (Darwin and Campfire) in prepared beds, and tulips are set out in spring to give masses of color all season.

Membership is composed of couples and limited to 28 persons. Highlight of the activities is a flower show held each year on the Saturday and Sunday before Labor Day. It's strictly an amateur show and has been proclaimed outstanding for a community of this size.—By Mrs. Lester Buell, Sec.

* * *

Rosholt Garden Club held a very beautiful African Violet Show in their new high school on April 12. The quality of the plants shown was excellent. There was a large attendance of garden club members in spite of rainy weather, from Rosholt, Stevens Point, Amherst and Antigo. Everyone was very much interested in the beautiful flowers as well as the discussion on care of African violets, house plants, and gardening by H. J. Rahmlow.

PERENNIALS

Strong transplanted field grown perennials for spring shipment. AQUILEGIA - Scott Elliotts per 100. $10.00. CARNATION - Grenadin, Scarlet Red, Dark Red or mixed colors, $7.00. DELPHINIUM - Belladonna, Bellamosum, Wrexham, $10.00 per 100.

GAILLARDIA - Burgundy, Goblin or Dazzler $9.00 per 100. North Pole Nursery, Cornucopia, Wisconsin.

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West Allis Garden Club. In February, we attended a joint meeting of six garden groups in West Allis at which Mr. H. J. Rahmlow spoke. These groups have been holding a workshop flower arrangement each month from January through April.

On May 26-27, our flower show will be held by these groups at the Allis-Chalmers club house. The opening ceremonies at 2:00 p.m. will be televised. On May 16, we will have a trip to Whitnall Park to see the crab apple and lilac blooms. On July 16th, we will visit gardens in Waukesha.—By Mrs. Clara E. Herrington.

West Bend Garden Club. The theme of our club for 1951 is "State Parks." At each meeting we have someone give a talk on one of our state parks. Prof. George Ziegler of the Department of Horticulture lectured at our meeting in March on "Landscaping the Home Grounds."

Last year our club helped city beautification by planting 2 flower beds, one at the south entrance to the city and one in the downtown area. We shall continue this project this year.

We have an annual "corn roast" and usually one other picnic—a pot luck supper. We are now making plans for a summer flower show.—By Mrs. H. G. Kahl, Sec.

Whitewater Garden Club. One of the most interesting programs our club has had in recent months was a talk "Over the Garden Gate," by Mrs. L. L. Kumlien of Janesville. For our meeting on May 1st, we are planning a May breakfast and plant sale.—Mrs. P. N. Cobleigh, Sec.

Wauwatosa Garden Club. At our April meeting Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, spoke on "What's New In Spraying Or Treatment Of Plants."

Mr. Chambers particularly emphasized bug control by the use of several insecticides in combination. This is most effective in that it is an all purpose job and saves time and labor.

Mrs. Les Mohrbacher will truly be living the tradition of being a Wauwatosa Garden Club dirt gardener since she won the attendance prize of a fine set of garden tools.

At the May meeting the club will have its annual plant sale and a round table discussion relative to gardening.

Remember—guests are always welcome.—Martha Getzlaff Koch.

FLOWER SHOW IN OSHKOSH

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society will hold a flower show at the Recreation Building in downtown Oshkosh on Saturday and Sunday, August 4 and 5. The committee in charge of details, under the general chairmanship of Mrs. E. W. Brismaster, invites entries from all parts of the state. The schedule and other details of the show will be published in later issues of Wisconsin Horticulture.

ILLINOIS GARDEN WEEK

Presented by the Garden Club of Illinois, Inc.
Winnetka—May 26-27

Ruth Kistner, one of America's foremost authorities on flower arrangement will personally decorate the homes to be open in Winnetka and Glencoe on Saturday and Sunday, May 26-27 during the final days of Illinois Garden Week, conducted by the Garden Club of Illinois. Mrs. Kistner's arrangements as well as the book, "Flower Arranging for the American Home," of which she is co-author, have won her wide acclaim.

Six houses and gardens, with flower arrangements put in place by Mrs. Kistner, may be seen on these two days. Admission at the gate for both days is $2.40, tax included. For program, write Garden Club of Illinois, Shop 312, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

PERENNIALS

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Wisconsin State Horticulture Society

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FAVORITE IRIS VARIETIES

The judges of the American Iris Society have again selected the favorite varieties for 1950. This past year, the **Hall of Fame** was established for the favorite iris of past years—that is, a variety of annual symposiums; or one of the 100 favorite varieties for 10 years.

Last year, 23 iris varieties were placed in the Hall of Fame and 6 were added because they had made the grade, that is, among the 100 favorites for 10 years, as a result of the last symposium.

Here are the Hall of Fame varieties: (DM indicates Dykes Medal winners —top honor for iris.) Great Lakes DM, Ola Kala DM, Wabash DM, Sable, Amigo, Prairie Sunset DM, Fair Elaine, City of Lincoln, Los Angeles, Golden Majesty, China Maid, The Red Douglas DM, Golden Treasure , Christabel, Gloriole, Shining Waters, Elsa Sass, Missouri, Matterhorn, Junaluska, Sierra Blue DM, Treasure Island, Tiffany, Chivalry DM, Golden Fleece, Ming Yellow, Red Valor, Snow Flurry, Spun Gold.

25 Top Favorites

While the Iris Society lists 100 favorites in their 1950 symposium, we publish only the top 25. The date following the name is the year of introduction and the figure is the variety's standing in the 1949 symposium.

1. Chivalry '44 DM (3)
2. Blue Rhythm '45 DM (5)
3. Helen McGregor '46 DM (4)
4. Blue Shimmer '42 (11)
5. Master Charles '43 (7)
6. Lady Mohr '44 (10)
7. Berkeley Gold '42 (13)
8. Snow Flurry '39 (15)
9. Bryce Canyon '44 (6)
10. Cascade Splendor '45 (17)
11. Amandine '46 (16)
12. New Snow '46 (18)
13. Solid Mahogany '44 (22)
14. Elmohr '42 DM (9)
15. Dreamcastle '43 (29)
16. Lady Boscawen '46 (21)
17. Distance '46 (45)
18. Tiffanja '42 (20)
19. Cherie '47 (34)
20. Pink Cameo '46 (19)
21. Azure Skies '43 (14)
22. Garden Glory '43 (32)
23. Goldbeater '44 (46)
24. Blue Valley '47 (28)
25. Mulberry Rose '41 (25)

WEST ALLIS FLOWER SHOW
ALLIS CHALMERS CLUB HOUSE
S. 70th at W. Washington Street
May 26 and 27, 1950

The successful flower show staged by **West Allis Garden Clubs with the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. and West Allis Park Com. as co-sponsors at the Allis Chalmers Club House** in 1950 will be repeated this year. It will open with a special ceremony which will be shown over television.

The section on Horticulture will include specimen blooms of tulips, peonies, flowering shrubs, African violets and house plants. Emphasis will be on artistic arrangement.

The Youth Division has 17 interesting classes. The Tables Division has classes for Luncheon Tables, "A Very Good Morning to You," Special Occasion Dinner Table, Luncheon Table Using Vegetables and Fruit, "Our Neighbors Around the World," Buffet for West Allis Club, and "All Set For Fun."

The show will be open on Saturday, May 26, from 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., and on Sunday, May 27, from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

All judging of arrangements will be by the merit system. The committee decided to use this system because, "We wish this show to be a source of instruction and information to all the people who attend."

THE FLOWER SHOW AT OUR COUNTY FAIR

At our Marathon County Fair Flower Show, garden club members stage a special exhibit but do not receive any awards. Right next to our booth is the usual County Fair Flower Exhibit with the terrible assortment of flowers to which the Fair does give premium money. If the people really want to improve their bouquets and the Flower Show, all they have to do is take a look at what we have on display.

We have some shelves on the wall of our booth and display all kinds of simple arrangements. Then we usually have two tables each day with special arrangements for Christmas, Easter, bride's table, luncheon, dinners, etc. We try to have things which the average person could copy. Each day we have one bouquet which is good and another right beside it which is wrong and use a large poster to explain both. By Mrs. C. H. Brimmer, Wausau Federated Garden Club.

AFRICAN VIOLET AND INDOOR PLANT SHOW

Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh

Wednesday, May 16

Auspices Oshkosh Horticultural Society

11:00 A.M.—12 N. Entering and arranging African Violet and indoor plants

12 Noon. Luncheon, to be served in the Raulf Hotel ($1.50 per plate) at 12:30 P.M. The exhibits will be judged during the noon hour.

1:30 P.M. Comments on the exhibits by the judges. How the classes were judged.

2:30 P.M. Short business meeting. Discussion of organization of a regional group. Announcements.

2:45 P.M. Illustrated talk on indoor and outdoor gardening by the judges. All interested gardeners are invited to exhibit and attend the meeting.

Committee in charge: Miss Bessie Pease, chairman; Mrs. Guy Grundy, Miss Anna Christensen, Mrs. Gordon Carey, Mrs. M. A. Haller, Miss Anna Phillipson, Miss Agnes Phillipson.

The president of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society, Mr. M. A. Haller, has appointed Mrs. O. J. Bloom and Mrs. Frank Schultz as representatives for the formation of a regional group.

Mrs. Glen Fisher of Oshkosh has agreed to again show many of her beautiful varieties of African violets in a semi-commercial exhibit as she did last year. Other growers are invited to exhibit.

GARDEN GLEANINGS

Magazine—Small, interesting. Gardening, flowers, bird and nature notes. Bargain ads. $1.00 per year. Special offer, 3 months, 25c. Mrs. Oscar Lund, Editor, Garden Gleanings, Baroda 3, Michigan.

GARDEN MAGAZINE

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Summer Care Of Begonias

The Tuberous Begonia Is The Shady Lady of the Garden. Water It Well During Hot Weather.

By Eleanor Luckow, West Allis

In addition to being ideal with respect to shade, the begonia, when properly planted, requires little care and yet produces blooms, some of which are five or six inches in diameter and ranging in color from white and yellow to salmon and scarlet. Varieties are almost unlimited. One begonia may resemble a carnation or camellia while another a rose or gardenia, with each flower being more beautiful than the one before. They are especially adaptable for window boxes, producing rich, massive displays in a riot of color. Best of all, the begonia will produce blooms from the last of June until frost with each plant bearing as many as five or six large blossoms at one time.

Where to Plant

In preparing to set the tubers outside, the selection of a proper location and thorough preparation of the beds is of utmost importance. Since the begonia thrives best in 90% shade, the north side of the house or garage is ideal. Underneath trees, beds may be built to a height of six or twelve inches to insure adequate drainage.

The specially prepared beds are worked to a depth of two feet and contain a mixture of one-third peat moss, one-third barnyard manure, well rotted, and one-third torpedo sand.

Fertilizer

While some authorities recommend planting the tubers only one-half inch from the surface, some prefer to put them down several inches. Directly below each tuber place a teaspoon of bonemeal. That is all the care they get until mid-August, when hyponex or a comparable commercial fertilizer is applied twice weekly for three weeks—one teaspoonful to a gallon of water—as a stimulant to carry the blossoming through until fall. It is this care, in particular, that is responsible for the darker green foliage and exceptional abundance of blooms.



Sprinkle in Hot Weather

During the hot weather plants should be sprinkled about three times a week with a fine spray, preferably from a watering can. Too heavy a spray may tend to break the stalks which by this time are thick and holding considerable weight. If possible, it is best to have the water moderate in temperature since plants do tend to show some signs of shock from water that is too cold. Water taken from a rain barrel is excellent.

Stake to Prevent Breakage

Since, as we have mentioned before, the plants have grown to massive proportions and are laden with from three to six large blossoms, it becomes necessary to stake them to avoid breakage as the stems are somewhat brittle. Dowel stakes eighteen inches long and one-half inch in diameter are excellent for this purpose. Where the blossoms become large and too heavy for the stem, looped braces solve the problem.

It is never advisable to prune begonias. Any open wound is apt to be attacked by fungus, especially when crowded and without good air circulation. If it becomes necessary to cut a leaf or stem, it should be done so that a short stump is left which, when mature will fall off by itself.

To prevent blight, keep the plants not less than twelve inches apart. Mealy bugs and aphids can be controlled by a nicotine sulphate and soap spray.

SLIDES AVAILABLE

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has available 8 sets of lantern slides which we will be glad to send free of charge to affiliated clubs. One of the best is "Delphinium—Hemerocallis—Tuberous Rooted Begonias." There are beautiful pictures of these three flowers and a lecture which discusses their culture and history.

Other good sets include, "Lilacs," "Annuals," "Perennials," "Iris," "Peonies," and "Perrenial Phlox." Only return postage is required. Make your reservation well in advance.

Another good set is "Gladiolus," of pictures taken at the mid-west Gladiolus Show at the Field House in Madison in August, 1950.

The slides are 2 by 2 inches, for which projectors can be found in most communities. We recommend a discussion by club members on how to grow the flowers shown as a part of the program.

The Secretary of the Society plans to compile additional sets of slides during the coming summer. If you have any suggestions, we will appreciate them.

AMERICAN DELPHINIUM SOCIETY

Are you interested in growing delphinium? The American Delphinium Society, of which Mr. Carl Grant Wilson, 22150 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 17, Ohio, is president, invites you to join. Membership dues are $3.00 per year and include the Delphinium Yearbook. which contains expert advice.

CONTROL IRIS BORER AND IRIS LEAF SPOT

Iris borer larvae hatch from the eggs which have over-wintered near the surface of the soil as soon as the weather warms up. Therefore, dusting to control them should begin early. Use DDT or Rotenone mixed with a fungicide such as sulphur dust or Fermate. The fungicide will control leaf spot and insure good green foliage. Leaf spot has been difficult to control during past years of high humidity and considerable rainfall. During periods of rainy weather, the plants should be dusted at least once each week or ten days to control the leaf spot.

Indoor Garden Question Box

To Move Tulips. Pansy Care In Summer. Bud Blasting. House Plants Outdoors. African Violets. Begonias In Hot Weather.

By G. E. Beck
Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.

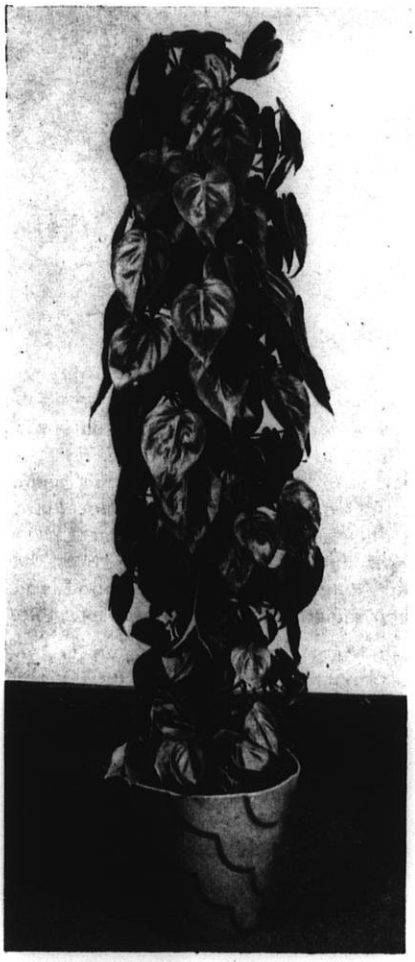
Question: TULIPS AND DAFFODILS. I wish to move some of my tulip and daffodil bulbs. When is the proper time to dig them? Also, is there any method of growing that will make it possible for them to continue to bloom for several years to come? How should they be fertilized?

Answer: The proper time to dig tulips and daffodils is after the foliage has died down. This is usually some time during July. Plant the bulbs at the proper depth and divide the clumps when they become too crowded for continued satisfactory flowering. During the growing season the plants need an ample moisture supply, so if a spring and early summer tend to be dry these bulbs will produce better if they are **thoroughly** watered.

For fertilizer I would suggest using about 5 pounds of bone meal per 100 square feet. This should be well mixed with the soil. For the average soil it would be well to add a liberal supply of compost to the soil used for growing bulbs. Very well-rotted manure could also be used. If the manure is used it should be worked into the soil below the level at which the bulbs will be planted. Place the bulbs on a layer of garden soil so that they will not come in direct contact with any of the manure.

Question: PANSY CARE. My pansies bloom beautifully during the spring months, but seem to get leggy and fail to bloom during the summer months. Is there any way I can keep them blooming?

Answer: Pansies should be planted in soil that contains an excellent supply of organic matter. They also need a good moisture supply. The organic matter will help to hold moisture in the soil for the plants. However, if the plants are thoroughly watered once or twice a week during dry spells, flowering will be increased. Pansies will do best if they receive light shade, especially in the late afternoon. They are partial to cool temperatures you know. Summer flowering will also be increased if you pick the flowers very regularly. As the plants start to sprawl, the stems should be covered with soil at the points so that the production of new roots will be encouraged.



PHILODENDRON ARRANGEMENT

Heart-shaped philodendron foliage is most attractive when trained around a moss-covered pole or support. The leaves should be kept dust-free and glossy, with a moist cloth or by spraying with tepid water.

Question: GLOXINIA BUD BLASTING. Gloxinia plant looks very nice, but buds frequently develop almost to the point of blooming and then turn brown and dry. What is the cause and what can I do about it?

Answer: Gloxinia bud blast is quite common. It is usually caused by allowing the plant to dry out after the buds have formed. These plants need a uniform moisture for best results. However, over watering may create as much difficulty as allowing the plant to dry out excessively.

Question: GROW THESE HOUSE PLANTS OUTDOORS. Which house plants will do well if moved out into the garden during the summer months? Can gloxinia be grown outdoors?

Answer: Here in Wisconsin gloxinias will probably do better indoors during the summer than they would out of doors. If you have a shady location in your border, it is possible that a gloxinia may do reasonably well, especially if it is watered properly.

In the March issue of this magazine several house plants are included in the list of plants for a shady border. Some of the other house plants which will do well when moved outdoors include Amaryllis, azalea, blood leaf (Iresine) cacti, Christmas cactus, coleus, dracena, oleander, orchid cactus and umbrella plant. Give the plants an exposure that suits each one. Shade for a few days until they become acclimated.

Question. CARE OF AFRICAN VIOLETS. Does the care of African violets differ during the farm summer months from that of winter and spring months? Do they like the high temperatures of mid-summer?

Answer: Yes, the summer care of African violets may differ from that of winter and spring. It may be necessary to change the location of the plants so that they will receive the proper amount of light. As the leaves develop on the trees, some windows may then be shaded too much for Saintpaulias. With the advent of spring the plants will grow and develop more rapidly. It will then be necessary to watch watering and also feeding even more closely than before.

Question: TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA CARE IN HOT WEATHER. How can I keep my tuberous rooted begonia blooming all summer and into the fall? They bloom beautifully in June, but become leggy and the flowers become small in late summer.

Answer: Tuberous begonias require a good moisture and nutrient supply. During dry spells I'd suggest that they be watered very thoroughly once a week. The plants will also be benefited by a fine spray of water once a day. The leaves as well as the surface roots respond to this daily light watering. After the buds have started to form and the plants are well established, a very light liquid manure or liquid fertilizer can be applied every two weeks to an advantage.

The water holding capacity and the nutrient holding capacity of most garden soils will be increased by the addition of organic matter such as peat or leaf mold. It is well to keep this in mind when you are preparing the bed for your tuberous begonias.

WILD FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS

Which wild flowers may be picked and which may be picked in moderation or freely for making bouquets? This question is often discussed. The answer is given in a bulletin by the State Conservation Department, entitled, "Wisconsin Wild Flowers."

Do Not Pick These

Arbutus (May-flower), Bloodroot, Bluebell, Dog-tooth Violet, Dutchman's Breeches, Fringed Gentian, Lily, Lotus, Orchis, Pasque Flower, Pitcher-plant, Shooting Star, Spring Beauty, Trillium.

Pick In Moderation

Some of the plants which may be picked in moderation include Arrowhead, Blazing Star, where coming in abundantly on sand, Blue Violet, Buttercup, Cow-silp, Evening Primrose, Mint, Phlox, Pussy Willow, Sunflower, Verbena and Yellow Pond Lily.

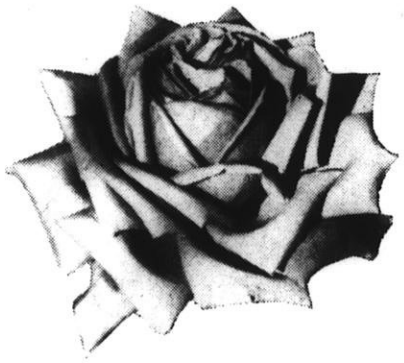
Pick These Freely

Plants which may be picked freely and may be used for large bouquets: include Aster, Black-eyed Susan, Bouncing Bet, Butter-and-eggs, Campion, Chicory, Daisy, Fireweed, Goldenrod, Grasses, Queen Ann's Lace, Sweet Clover, Wild Parsnip, Yarrow and Sorrel.

How To Plant Roses

After Planting Cover Plants to Prevent Drying

By the American Rose Society



Care on Arrival: If the roots are moist and you plant at once, no special care is necessary. If the roots are dried out, or if you cannot plant at once soak the plants in water over night but no longer. If they must be kept longer, bury in the ground and keep moist. Plant as soon as possible.

Planting Site: Morning sun is important and the more of it during the day the better. Roses do not like constant winds but do like some circulation of air.

Soil Preparation: Soil that will grow good vegetables or grass will grow good roses. Poor soil is improved by mixing in leaf mold, well rotted manure, compost, peat moss or other types of organic material, at the rate of 5 to 6 bushels per 100 square feet of ground area. Some growers get the soil ready months ahead of time. Others just dig a hole and plant without any special preparation. Somewhere between these extremes is the best. The American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa. lends its members books on this subject, for a mailing charge only. Do not let details of soil preparation keep you from planting your first roses.

Planting Dormant Roses: Make the hole big enough to spread the roots out in all directions. Make a cone of earth in the center on which to rest the center of the plant. Put in a little of the top soil at a time, working it around the roots to prevent air pockets. When the hole is about three quarters full tamp soil down firmly. Fill last quarter of hole with water and when it has been absorbed fill in rest of soil.

The bud union (the knot-like structure above the roots) should be just at or slightly below the soil level. After planting, cover entire plant with soil, burlap or paper for about ten days to prevent stems drying out. Uncover gradually when shoot buds begin to grow. Plant hybrid teas about 24 inches apart, floribundas about 24 to 30 inches and climbers not closer than 4 feet apart.

Fertilizing: Do not fertilize newly planted bushes. If well rotted cow manure is available use it once a year in the early spring, otherwise use a commercial fertilizer of the 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 grade about once a month until August. Use one heaping tablespoon per bush.

Watering: Roses need plenty of moisture and unless there is rain they should be watered thoroughly during dry periods. Soaking the soil to a depth of 8 inches at least once a week is desirable. Do not wet the foliage, but flood the beds under the plants.



Dusting with dry powder is easier and it pays to get a good dust gun. Roses should be sprayed or dusted regularly once a week. Remove any diseased leaves and burn.—From pamphlet, **A Guide for Beginners on Growing Roses.**

The Story of West Allis Kiwanis Club

Victory Gardens

By W. H. Stone, West Allis

During the years of World War II Kiwanis clubs all over the country were engaged in all sorts of activities to aid in the war effort.

Early in 1943, an idea came to Kiwanian Earl Gruber. The call had come for more home gardens as an aid in food production. Not far from Earl's home was an idle tract of land to be used for park purposes. The war had necessitated the postponement of park development. Earl proposed to the Kiwanis club that they secure from the County Board permission to use this land for Victory Gardens and that the club sponsor and supervise the project. The club readily assented and the plan that was worked out received acclaim not only from the locality but also from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Kiwanis International.

This tract of land comprised about 48 acres, about 25 acres of which had previously been under plow. The Allis Chalmers Co. agreed to plow and harrow the soil. The County Agricultural Agent, Sidney Mathisen and his associates, gave their assistance in technical advice, gardening lectures, printed material, garden plans, soil analyses, preserving and storing, etc.

After the ground was prepared every Kiwanian in the club pitched in and did his bit. The land was surveyed and divided into 225 plots, 60' x 70', and 12 plots 60' x 35'. Each plot was staked out and properly numbered. In the meantime, it had been made known through the local newspapers that these plots were available to the public for a fee of $1.00. Long before the surveying was done, all plots had been assigned.

Tons of Vegetables Grown

No accurate estimate was ever made of the amount of vegetables that were produced but it must have amounted to many tons. It was an inspiration to go out on a summer evening and see hundreds of gardeners with their families out there bending their backs and killing weeds. Probably for the first time many made the acquaintance of people in the next block or in other parts of the city whom they had never known before. Now they had one thing in common; they were gardeners.



Dedication of West Allis Kiwanis Club Victory Gardens by Governor Heil during the last war. Here is a suggestion for starting Liberty Gardens.

Project Continued

This project was carried on for five years on the same tract of land. In the meantime the war had come to a close, the demand for garden plots had dropped off a bit, and the County Board decided to proceed with park development. But many people had enjoyed the delights of gardening and the wonderful flavor of vegetables fresh from the garden. So the demand for garden plots was still sufficient to warrant the continuing of the project. Permission was obained to make use of another near-by idle tract of about 8 acres. This tract was laid out into 50' by 40' plots. The fee was raised to $2.00 and in addition to being plowed and harrowed the land was also fertilized. This plot was used for two years and then was sold for real estate development. There was still a demand for garden plots. The City of West Allis gave permission to use some city owned land in the vicinity of Cleveland Ave. and 72nd St. A tract of about 6 acres was divided into 40' x 50' plots and the gardening went on. As sooon as the weather permits, the gardeners will again be out there this spring preparing their soil and planting their seeds.

THE NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND THE JONQUILS

What is The Difference Between Them

Question: We have been asked to give a talk to our garden clubs on jonquils but cannot find any reference or material on them. There is a great deal about narcissus and daffodils but I find little on the jonquils. Can you help me?

Answer: The reason you find so little written about jonquils is because there are very few people who grow them. There are not very many varieties of them, and we do not find the bulbs on the market as we do narcissus and daffodil bulbs.

There is a misunderstanding among many gardeners about the names. So it is well to bear in mind the accepted description.

1. This **family** of bulbs is properly called the "narcissus" family from the Latin.

However, to enable gardeners to distinguish easily between the different kinds, it was decided that those flowers having a trumpet shorter than the petals should be called "narcissus."

2. Those which have trumpets as long as or longer than the petals are called "daffodils."

3. An entirely different kind, having round or onion-like leaves, as distinguished from the flat leaves of the narcissus or daffodil are called "jonquils."

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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SWARMING REDUCES THE HONEY CROP

If you want to get a good crop of honey, then it will be necessary to control swarming. All beekeepers will agree to that.

To make an increase, it is possible to divide strong colonies early, giving the division a queen shipped in from the South. Both may then build up to sufficient strength to obtain a honey flow if the flow is prolonged during July and August.

Not only will swarming reduce the strength of colonies and consequently reduce the honey crop, but if they develop the "swarming fever" it will likewise reduce the crop, because egg-laying is curtailed 7 to 10 days before swarming and that means a reduction in the number of bees a month later.

Causes Of Swarming

On this subject, Dr. C. L. Farrar states in the bulletin "Productive Management of Honey Bee Colonies in the Northern States," as follows:

"Under extracted-honey production swarming is usually brought about by crowding. Strong colonies may become congested prior to the honey flow when drawn combs are not available for the clustering of bees above the second brood chamber. During a heavy flow colonies not strong enough to force the bees to occupy the super may store too much honey in the brood nest; consequently brood rearing becomes restricted. Such colonies, when supered with foundation, frequently do not draw the new combs fast enough to hold the incoming nectar, and more honey is forced into the brood nest. Colonies supered with foundation are more likely to swarm than those abundantly provided with drawn combs.

Use Three Brood Chambers

"Occasionally the comb space for brood rearing provided by two brood chambers becomes temporarily re-



stricted with pollen. The use of three brood chambers is the logical solution to this problem. It would be fortunate if the accumulation of pollen required the use of larger hives more often.

"Supersedure of a failing queen just before or during the honey flow is frequently a cause of swarming. The colony may swarm with the old queen or, if she is lost, a swarm may leave when a virgin queen takes her mating flight. Several days of inclement weather during a good honey flow may induce swarm preparation, because the field bees are forced to remain in the hive.

REPORTS FROM BEEKEEPERS

Winter Losses Higher Than Usual. Increase in Purchase of Package Bees. Many Feeding Pollen Supplement.

Winter losses were reported heavy in many sections of the state this spring. In answer to a questionnaire sent to county, district and state officers and beekeepers in various sections, we got these reports:

In the Milwaukee area, losses are reported as high as 50%. Superior: 10% to 20% loss. Fox River Valley: Losses heaviest in years. 30% and over. Also many weak colonies. From Medford: 15% to 50% loss. President Henry Schaefer of Osseo reports 3% to 4% loss.

Colony build-up and the strength of many surviving colonies are reported as good. Nosema is reported in some sections and not in others.

Most of our correspondents reported an increase in the number of package bees being shipped into their section to replace losses and for additional colonies. Cornelius Meyer, Appeton, reports, "Many rush orders going in for packages—more than in recent years." Kenneth Smith of Neenah reports, "One beekeeper getting 200 packages and another 100 packages—more than in past years."

Pollen Supplement Feeding

Pollen supplement—soybean flour, in some cases mixed with pollen and in others mixed with yeast, is bein fed in many parts of the state. Bu not enough beekeepers have adopted its use. Lawrence Figge of Milwauke reports there is pollen supplement feeding but that the pollen supply is fair in the hives. Is using mixed soybean flour and pollen. K. L. Helwig, Superior, writes, "Feeding soybean flour. Some beekeepers using some pollen with it." Mr. Schaefer reports feeding soybean flour with pollen from combs. Not many feeding in the Fox River Valley, according to reports.

The Market

The Milwaukee market is reported as good with 5 lb. jars retailing at $1.00 to $1.05. In Superior the retail price is 85c to $1.25; largely private sales to consumers. In the Fox River Valley, the honey market is slowing up. Was active all winter. One chain store has retailed a 5 lb. pail at 79c. Smaller stores—85c to 95c for 5 lb. pails. One lb. jars 25c—29c; 2 lb. jars 45c—47c.

John Pagel of Medford states the market is fair. Five lb. pails, 80c to $1.10 for white honey. Mr. Schaefer reports the market good. Prices 85c to 95c for 5 lb. containers. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, reports honey market fair. 5 lb. containers, 89c to $1.00. Very few packages being purchased. Winter losses averaged 20%. Not much Nosema.

What Is A Fair Price For Bees For Pollination?

We would like to hear from beekeepers who have worked out a satisfactory contract with both fruit growers and legume seed growers for payment of bees for pollination purposes.

The question as to what is a fair contract is being asked by beekeepers as well as producers of fruit and seed. Conditions vary greatly. Half a dozen types of contracts are in use in California and Oregon.

For example, a different type of contract would be necessary between the beekeeper and the fruit grower than between the beekeeper and the legume seed grower. The reason: bees should be moved into the orchard after the pink spray has been applied and when the blossoms are beginning to open. They must be removed before the calyx or petal fall spray is applied. During this time they will not produce much honey. From the standpoint of the fruit grower, he will wish to know whether the colonies are "strong" for pollination or whether the populations are small. Furthermore, a contract based upon an increase in the crop is not practical with fruit.

Contract with Feed Growers

Some growers recommended that as many as 3 colonies per acre be used for ladinos clover pollination. The beekeeper will be forced to inspect his colonies frequently to see if they are making a living. He may have to feed unless the bees are getting nectar from other sources. Can he make a contract based on the increase of production of seed per acre?

President Henry Schaefer of Osseo, in the **Minnesota Beekeeper** recommends the following:

"When operating bees for pollination there is very little honey. With two to five colonies per acre the bees have to hustle for a living, making them better pollinators. The farmer sees you haul in supers for the bees and takes it for granted they are full of honey when you haul them out.

"A better way than the share basis is to get your pollination fees on a written contract with a reliable farmer. Have an agreed base per colony and a sliding scale based on the increase in seed yields, as for instance, $5.00 per colony for a seed yield up to 100 pounds per acre, this the base price.

For Ladino Clover

$6.25 per colony for 125 lbs. per acre.
$7.50 per colony for 150 lbs. per acre.
$10.00 per colony for 200 lbs. per acre.

"One half of the base price or $2.50 per colony to be paid when the bees are set in the field.

"A still better way is to rent the alfalfa or clover ground and do all the spraying, furnish the bees, and do the harvesting. The rent being one half of the crop of seed. This way you control your share."

From reports received from several beekeepers the system mentioned by Mr. Schaefer has not always been satisfactory. The farmer has not always been able to harvest his crop efficiently and get all the seed. Often disagreements arise about the amount of seed produced and when payment should be made. As the value of bees for increasing clover seed production becomes determined, suitable contracts can be worked out. Write us if you have any reliable information to give.

The Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, is undertaking some research this year to determine the increase in seed production in Wisconsin due to the use of bees and to study the different methods of payment. This is an important work.

DRIFTING OF BEES

In the Bee World (England) we find a report of an experiment in Germany and reported in Bienenztg (Leipzig) on the subject of bees drifting. An appeal is made to beekeepers to mark hives with colors easily recognized by bees such as bright yellow, blue or white, so that they shall not drift and be killed by others, nor carry disease.

This danger of drifting is due to putting too many stocks close together, contrary to the wide spacing found among wild honeybees in the woods.

U. S. D. A. ANNOUNCES HONEY PRICE SUPPORT

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that under the price support program most flavors of honey will be supported at 10c per pound to the beekeeper. About a dozen flavors of limited commercial acceptibility will be supported at 9c per pound. These prices are designed to reflect about 60% of the March 15, 1951, parity price for honey in 60 pound containers.

Honey will be purchased, when necessary from packers who pay not less than the support price for the honey acquired from beekeepers. Prices payed to packers will include handling costs.

QUESTIONS ABOUT HONEY

By The American Honey Institute

Question: How can we add honey to a prepared-mix ice cream?

Answer: Honey should not be added alone to a ready-mix ice cream. Add something like pineapple or cherry. If you decide on pineapple more sugar needs to be added to the mix.

Question: We are thinking about putting out a frozen package and would like to include honey. How can we do this without crystallizing of the honey?

Answer: Before storing honey heat it to 145 to 160°F. for thirty minutes to cause liquefaction of all dextrose crystals in the honey which might later initiate granulation.

Question: What do you think about my blending poor honey with my first grade honey in order to move this poor honey?

Answer: Never sacrifice quality to reduce costs. Quality is the best guarantee of success you can have.

Question: I am a diabetic and can use no sugar. Can I use honey?

Answer: Ask your physician and follow his advice. If he says you may we will be pleased to furnish you with recipe books showing you how to bake and cook with honey.

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For Sale—up to 1,000 supers of combs. All 10 frame size. Full depth. Nine combs to the super. All good wired combs, white to black. Bodies well painted. As they come at $3.00 each. No disease. Also several hundred brand new 10 frame hive bodies, painted. Oscar Ritland, Mauston, Wis.

German Beekeeping Is Different

Climate and Periods of Honey Flow Lead to Different Practices

An article by Hans Geng in the June issue of Beekeepers Magazine (Mich.) entitled "Today's Beekeeping in Germany" gives some interesting differences in practices from those applied in this country. We understand that beekeeping is a serious undertaking in Germany and there are schools devoted to this hobby with degrees for those who graduate. Here are some of the differences found in the article.

The harvest of honey is as a whole, much smaller than that of the states. The 10-year avearge in most districts is around 15 to 20 pounds per colony. Our systems of beekeeping require much more time which naturally raises the price of honey. Nearly always, honey has been sold on the line with butter, and has always been more expensive than meat.

Since, nearly always, the main flow ceases by the middle of June for several weeks, we find it wise to decrease brood rearing from about Mav 1st, by removing the queen which diminishes the brood in that hive for about 20 days. The queen is sometimes kept caged in her own domain by means of a queen excluder on the cage, which means that the bees have access to the queen, but the queen is prevented from laying. Too much bee population would but use unnecessary food while there is no nectar available.

In August the fall honeyflow begins. Most beekeepers get busy in July to stimulate their colonies with some feeding in small quantities over a period of 10 to 20 days, to add strength to the swarms. Some use a "building" frame in the brood chamber. In this frame there is no foundation, so the bees build drone comb. This drone comb is cut out once every week, and the urge to swarm is thus lessened, while it keeps the drones at a minimum.

In different hives the building-frame can be removed from the back by an extra door, where it also serves as a barometer for swarming. As long as the bees are busy building at the drone comb, there is seldom danger of swarming. But this particular procedure requires a great deal of time.

In Germany, we do not put a single hive on a stand outdoors. Usually the hives are kept in bee-houses which are sometimes only made of boards nailed together, with spaces in it where the bees fly out.

As a rule, 20 to 25 pounds of honey or sugar are sufficient for a colony in our district to bring it through the winter and until the new flow starts in the spring.

Aside from the bee houses, bee stands are used, which hold three to five hives. These stands either have a roof which can be raised, or a door in the back, There are about 50 different kinds of hives in use here. There are hives which can be handled from the back, others from above, double-hive constructions are also used. Hives in which the combs rest on a special sled which is to be removed from the back. All kinds of frames are in existence. That is, of course, a great drawback in manufacturing frames. More uniformity on that line would mean lower prices for bee hives. Many hives have built-in windows in the brood chambers for observation.

In the heather districts are many beekeepers who encourage swarming during the summer months. These swarms then are put in the old stye straw skeps, and in the fall, after the heather flow is over, the excess bees are shaken off and sold as package bees.

I, myself, have found that Italian bees shipped to me by a package shipper in the United States excel our strains by far in good manners.

But in spite of all that, our beekeepers love their small apiaries, regardless of earning a cent or not. The United States, of course, has the advantage of uniform hives and other materials and there a honey crop is surer. **But we do have one thing in common, all beekeepers have the same high ideals.**

Everything in a modern home is controlled by a switch—that is, everything except children. — Bonduel Times.

THE HONEY BEE HELPS BUILD A CHURCH

"Built to the Glory of God with the Help and the Diligence of the Honey Bee," is the title of an article in the April issue of "Modern Beekeeping," (Paducah, Kentucky). The article was written by the Reverend L. K. Johnson of La Jolla, Calif., and tells about the beautiful church which is pictured. Here are some of the quotations from the article.

"The bronze plaque was unveiled at the morning service on the day of dedication by Mary Ellen Aeppler of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, who also turned on the perpetual light, after appropriate ceremony, at the dedication service the afternoon of November 26, 1950.

"It all came about when Carl Aeppler and his faithful and loving wife, Hazel, cast their lot and future with the bees and their unchanging attitude toward work. Being as true to the bee as the bee is to the blossom, rivaling and even exceeding him betimes in diligence and know how, they produced honey until success crowned their industry and enabled them to build the Church and realize the dream that a faithful faher in the ministry wanted to fulfill but which long service, age, circumstance and ill health placed beyond his reach."

TELL THE CONSUMER ABOUT HONEY

Honey wasn't moving very fast in January. We asked the manager of one of our larger chain stores, who is well versed in merchandising, this question: "How can we increase the sale of honey?" He answered without hesitation, "You beekeepers have got to demonstrate honey to the consumer. Lots of them don't know anything about honey. Show it to them—demonstrate it. Tell them how good it is and how they can use it."

How can this be done? How can we tell more consumers about honey? Shall it be by advertising in newspapers or can we do something ourselves with a little effort?

The county and state fairs offer a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate honey and show it to thousands of consumers. It is amazing the number of people that visit the fairs of this

state in one season. Three-quarters of a million at the state fair alone. County fairs have an attendance of from ten to fifty thousand.

We must learn how to exhibit honey, how to show it in such a way that the consumer will become interested. It is a job for a county beekeepers association. Each county association should have a committee to work on the problem. Individual beekeepers should put up exhibits. The Association can induce fair secretaries to permit the beekeepers to demonstrate and sell their honey. We must point out that beekeeping needs help and that it would be a calamity if the number of bees decreased because they are the world's best pollinizers. Oftentimes bees are more profitable to surrounding farms than they are to the beekeeper. Let's tighten our belt and get going.

NEW FEDERAL HONEY GRADES

The revised standards for U. S. Grade of Extracted Honey are now available by writing to Leonard Fenn, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D.C.

Four grades are established as follows:

U. S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy is to contain not less than 81.4% soluble solids or 18.6% moisture. It shall possess a reasonably good flavor, be dominant floral source, or, if blended, a good flavor for the blend. It must be free from defects and score not less than 90 points for clarity when scored in accordance with the scoring system.

U. S. Grade B or U. S. Choice shall contain not more than 18.6% moisture, possess a reasonably good flavor, be reasonably free from defects, reasonably clear and score not less than 80 points.

U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard is honey for reprocessing which contains not more than 20% moisture, has a fairly good flavor, is free from defects and of such quality with respect to clarity as to score 70 points or more.

U. S. Grade D or Substandard is the quality of honey that fails to meet the requirements of Grade C.

Flavor as a basis for grading honey and the factors of the point grading system will be difficult to apply.

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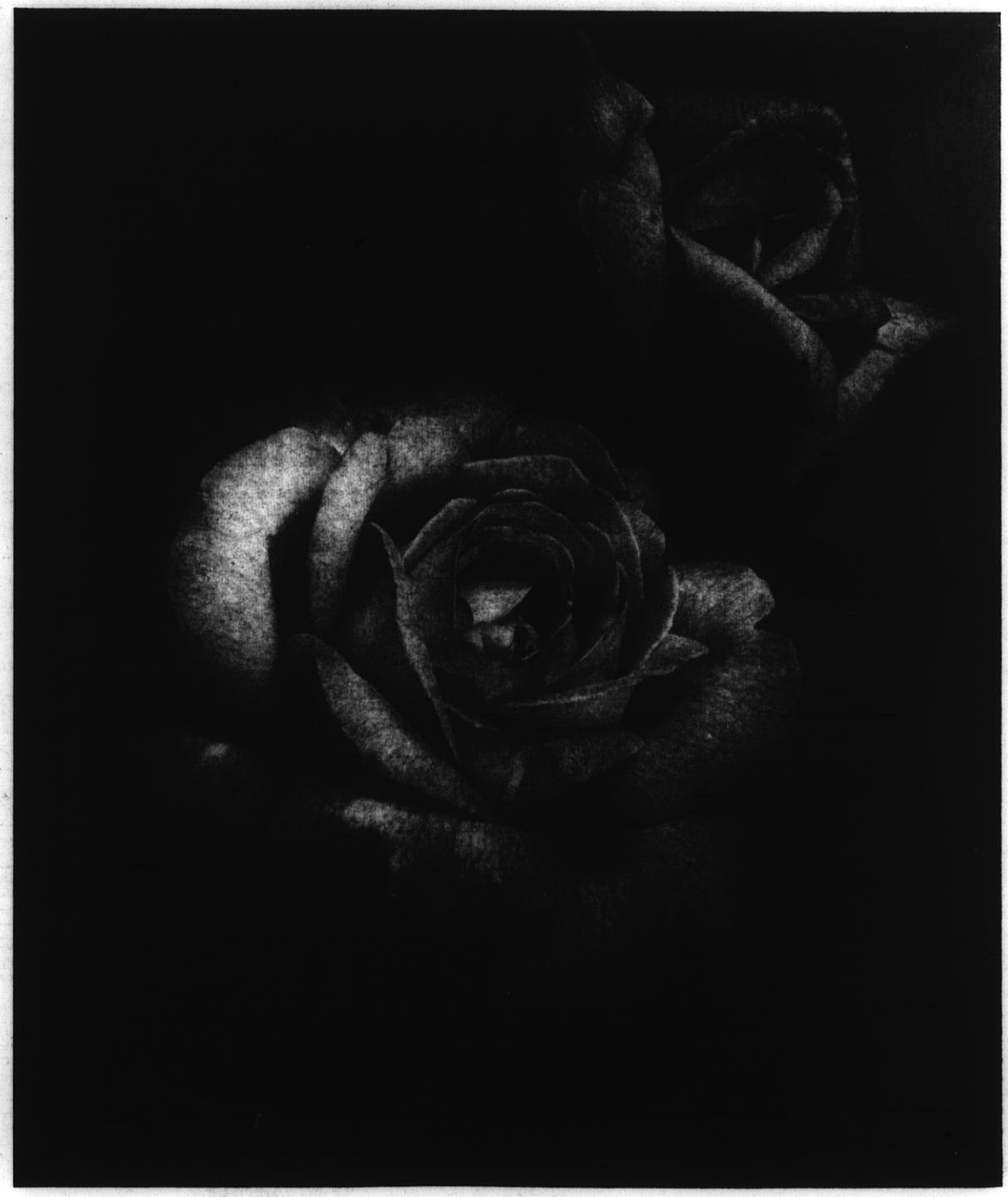
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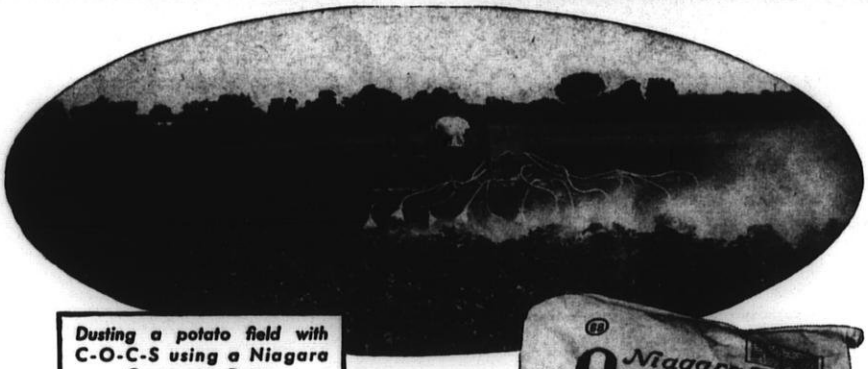
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Wisconsin horticulture



June, 1951



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PLAN NOW TO

Control Apple Maggot

It May Again Be A Serious Pest If We Have Plenty of Midsummer Rains.

By C. L. Fluke

During the 1950 season, the apple maggot was again a serious pest in many Wisconsin orchards. Many small orchardists suffered losses because of an inadequate spray program late in the season—mostly in August—and also because of an accumulation of apple maggot flies due to poor control in past years.

During 1951 the apple maggot population will depend largely upon our mid-summer weather. If it is hot and dry during July and August, the population may be low. However, if we get plenty of mid-summer rain, infestation may again be serious and require special attention. There can be no greater discouragement to a fruit grower than to effectively control diseases and insects early in the season and then have his fruit ruined late in the season by this pest.

The apple maggot flies attack the sweeter or non-acid varieties of apples including Tolman Sweet, McIntosh, Wealthy, Snow, Northwestern Greening, Dudley and Delicious.

Apple maggots thrive only where a certain type of decay organism is present.



The adult apple maggot fly ovipositor. The egg is laid by injecting the ovipositor under the skin.



The adult apple maggot fly. Notice markings on wings.

So long as the fruit remains firm or solid the maggot grows slowly. As soon as the soft rot caused by the organism gets under way, the maggots begin to grow rapidly.

The maggot is a slender white worm which feeds within the pulp of the apple and carries with it the soft rot organism. The adult is a small fly, somewhat smaller than the common house fly, has black and white stripes across the body with a prominent white spot in the middle of its back. The wings are marked with a black pattern, shaped somewhat like a letter F or W.

The insect spends the winter in the soil as a small seed-like pupa. In early summer, usually by the middle of July, the flies begin to come out of the soil. During bright sunny days they may be seen flying among the trees, occasionally alighting on leaves or apples, lapping up any food they can find, especially secretions of plant lice or other insects.

They feed for about two weeks after emergence before the females lay their eggs, making tiny punctures on the apples, so small that they are difficult to find with the naked eye.

The eggs hatch within a few days and then the young maggots start feeding. They grow slowly at first, but as soon as the apple either drops to the ground or becomes mellow the worms grow rapidly. When the maggots are fully grown they leave the fruit to enter the soil and get ready for winter. In certain winter varieties, such as Delicious, the maggots seldom survive, yet the fruit may be entirely ruined by the brownish dry tunnels made by the worms before they die.

The flies ordinarily have one generation a year, but sometimes they do not emerge when they are expected to but remain over in the soil until the second summer. These so-called carry-over flies emerge later in the summer than the one year flies. If the season, especially during July, is dry and hot the flies do not all emerge; but if the season is moist most of them will appear.

Flies which developed in an early maturing apple will be the first to emerge the following year; those which come from a late variety will appear later.

How to Control the Maggot

Two pounds of either lead arsenate or 50% DDT wettable power to 100 gallons of spray will control the maggot, but it is important that the sprays be applied at the right time.

One spray will not control the mag-



Apple maggot injury. The larvae have tunneled around in the flesh of the apple. Decay has started and darkened the tunnels.

got in years of extended emergence as happened in 1950. The only sure way to tell what is the right time is to trap the flies.

A simple yet effective trap is made by filling a 5-pound honey pail, or similar container with a "lip", with water, adding one tablespoon of household ammonia and a pinch of powdered soap.

Each orchardist should use at least three or four bait pails and hang them about shoulder high to outside limbs on the sunny sides of the trees. The pails must be kept lipping full and ammonia added every five days. If the solution becomes cloudy or dirty it should be thrown away and fresh material added.

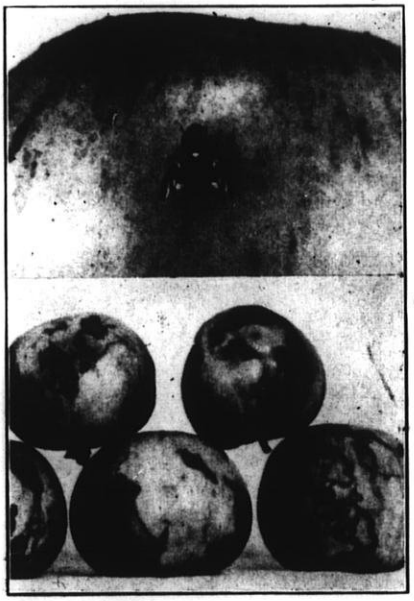
Place the pails in the orchard not later than July 10 and examine daily, counting and removing the trapped flies. This is best done by pouring the solution through a strainer into another pail.

Spraying should start ten to fourteen days after the first fly is caught. As long as flies are caught in the traps it is necessary to spray every ten days or two weeks, making not more than three applications.

In years of light infestations one spray of lead arsenate at the beginning of the fly season (usually July 15 to 25) may be enough, but in years of many flies it may be necessary to spray late in August even up to a week before harvest.

If it becomes necessary to spray near picking time, use methoxychlor at the rate of two pounds to 100 gallons of water.

The above information is available in Circular 394, Controlling the Apple Maggot, by the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.



Above, apple maggot fly stinging the apple in egg-laying.

Below, appearance of apple maggot infested apples after harvest.



Full grown larvae of the apple maggot—much enlarged. These are the maggots that tunnel through the flesh of the apples and cause the injury. Photos by Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin.

PEACH CROP PROSPECTS

Southern States Will Have Large Crop, Northern States Will Be Short

According to the U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Service, the peach crop in the ten **Southern** states will be almost three times last year's short crop but slightly less than the ten year average of over 17 million bushels. Large crops are seen for the Carolinas and Georgia. Short crops in prospect for Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

In the Mid-west, peaches were severely damaged by low temperatures last winter and short crops are in prospect. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky will be extremely short. Fair production is expected in northeastern Ohio and parts of Missouri.

In the West, California, Utah and New Mexico have favorable prospects. Colorado, Washington and Oregon will be extremely short.

ORCHARD NOTES FROM WASHINGTON STATE

Bartlett Pears Popular. Change-over to Red Delicious

"The Bartlett pear is perhaps more popular this spring than it has been for a number of years," writes William Luce in the April Issue of "Better Fruit" magazine, relative to conditions in the state of Washington. He continues, "The favorable price last year and a more favorable blight situation has undoubtedly caused many growers to plant more Bartletts. The red strain (Max Red) of Bartlett does not seem to gain rapidly over the standard variety. Growers seem to be a bit cautious yet and are apparently waiting to observe trial plantings of the red strain of Bartlett.

"The greatest change-over in apple varieties will be from standard Delicious to reds. This will be accomplished principally by grafting, although nurseries report interest is still high in the new red strains of Delicious for the planting of new trees."

FUJIYAMA STRAWBERRIES

The Fujiyama is recommended by Bernice M. Ritchart of Variety Gardens, Mauston. She obtained plants from a Michigan nursery. She states it has been consistently winter hardy and is a heavy plant maker. The berry is pointed and firm throughout and very large.

The variety was originated in the Orient and is said to be one of the largest strawberries ever grown. Berries measuring 7 inches around have been produced, so it is more a berry for home use than for shipping.

Two negroes were talking about a recent funeral where there had been a profusion of floral tributes.

Said one: "When I die I don't want no flowers on my grave. Jes' plant a good old watermelon vine; and when she get ripe you come dar, and don't eat it, but jas' bust it on de grave and let de good old juice drip down through the ground."

Wisconsin Apple Institute News

A number of members of the Wisconsin Apple Institute are expected to attend the annual meeting of the National Apple Institute at St. Louis, Mo., on June 13-15. Official delegates are the Institute's president, H. J. Schubert and Sec. H. J. Rahmlow, both of Madison.

One of the features of the first day's program will be the crop estimate of each state. National secretary, Truman Nold, writes on May 17, "From reports on the bloom, pollination and initial set, the apple crop has started with a prospect generally of ranging from average to large, except in the Northwest. The Central states generally had bloom and pollination weather comparing with that of 1949, with the exception of a few localities that suffered winter killing: Several areas say the fence posts bloomed and set fruit."

Apple Grades Revised

The fruit and vegetable branch of U. S. D. A., after considerable study and conference with industry representatives, has revised the U. S. apple grades. We expect to have reports on the changes in our next issue.

Light Bee Activity

Several observers and orchardists report bee activity light in many orchards. Some reported that apple blossoms seemed to lack fragrance. It will be interesting to note whether pollination and set was affected.

State Fair Apple Exhibit Plans

Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo, was elected chairman of the Institute's State Fair Apple Show Committee, at a meeting called by Horticultural Superintendent E. L. Chambers. Other members are, Armin Frenz, Cedarburg; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; Arthur Brunn, West Allis, and E. E. Skaliskey, County Agent, West Bend.

1951 Paid UP Members, Wisconsin Apple Institute

Secretary-treasurer Armin Frenz reports that as of May 19, the following fruit growers have paid their membership dues in the Wisconsin Apple Institute for 1951.

O. Bolliger, Bayfield; John C. Bremer, Adell; Arthur Brunn, West Allis; Frenz Orchards, Cedarburg; L. R. Fischer, Hastings, Minn.; Frederick M. Gygax, Waukesha; Arthur Halbig, Sheboygan; Hall Enterprises, Casco; L. B. Irish, Baraboo; Arthur H. Kittinger, Caledonia; The Larsen Company, Green Bay; Joseph L. Morawetz, Green Bay; Earl R. McGilvra, Baraboo; Nieman Brothers Orchard, Cedarburg; Orlando Nieman, Cedarburg; M. B. Pennebecker, Waupaca; Aloys W. Pfeiffer, Racine; W. C. Powers, Ellison Bay; Rosa Orchards, Gays Mills; Sacia Orchards,

(Cont. on Page 239)

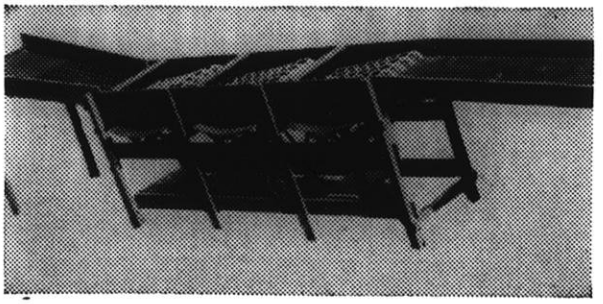


Apple Institute Board of Directors. Board of Directors, Wisconsin Apple Institute met at Fond du Lac in April to make plans for the coming year. Shown are, from left, seated, C. J. Telfer, past president; H. J. Schubert, Madison, newly elected president, Arno Meyer, Waldo, vice president; Armin Frenz, Cedarburg, rec. sec. treas.; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, past rec. sec. treas.

Standing, Martin Fromm, Cedarburg; Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; M. B. Pennebecker, Waupaca; Marshall Hall, Casco; R. L. Marken, Kenosha; Alfred Meyer, Hales Corners; Arthur Brunn, West Allis and Earl G. McGilvra, Baraboo.

Wis. Hort. Soc. Photo.

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(Cont. from Page 237)

Galesville; C. J. Telfer, Green Bay; Albert A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead; A. J. Theys, Luxemburg; Willard O. Wagner, Cleveland; Waldo Orchards, Waldo; Oscar Wiechert, Cedarburg.

County associations that have paid dues: Ozaukee County Fruit Growers' Ass'n., Racine County Fruit Growers' Ass'n., Sheboygan County Fruit Growers' Ass'n., Washington County Fruit Growers' Ass'n.

APPLE EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR PLANNED

By Arno Meyer, Waldo

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Apple Institute in April, a committee was appointed to meet with Mr. E. L. Chambers to plan a State Fair apple exhibit. The committee met at West Bend on May 16. Present were Armin Frenz, Cedarburg; Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg; Arthur Brunn, West Allis; Earl Skaliskey, County Agent, West Bend and the writer, who was elected chairman.

Mr. Chambers stated we could have a space 60 by 16 ft. Part of the background will be trays in competitive exhibits and the rest of the space will be occupied by an apple industry display, still to be worked out.

We wish to appeal to all fruit growers, especially Wisconsin Apple Institute members, to provide fruit and personal help in order to promote Wisconsin apples. We have requested the Wisconsin Apple Institute to advance funds to take care of expenses created before the exhibit is staged, later to be reimbursed from premiums won. The Fair has provided the sum of $150 for the exhibit plus premiums for individual competition of trays and plates.

Before you flare up at anyone's faults, take time to count ten—of your own.—The Bonduel Times.

Generosity to many people consists merely in giving free advice to others. —Cedarburg News.

"Have a good night?" the hostess asked sweetly of the house guest who had slept on a couch.

"Fairly good," he answered sleepily, "I got up from time to time and rested."—The Argyle Atlas.

NEW APPLE GRADES PROPOSED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced in May a proposed revision of U. S. Standards for grades of apples. The principle revisions are: that a U. S. extra fancy grade be added; that U. S. fancy and U. S. No. 1 grade requirements be the same, with the exception of stricter color and russeting requirements for U. S. fancy; that the grade designation "U. S. commercial" be changed to "U. S. No. 1 cookers"; and that the U. S. utility early grade be discontinued.

Color and defect requirements of U. S. extra fancy and U. S. fancy under the proposed revision are similar to those for Washington extra fancy and Washington fancy, respectively, and requirements for other grades remain about the same as they are in the present standards, except for the re-wording of some definitions.

Persons interested in the proposed revision have until June 12, 1951, to submit views and comments to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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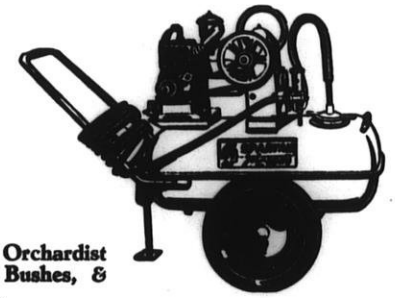
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HOW TO

Repair Injury to Fruit Trees

Bridge Grafting Can Be Successful. Prune Winter Injured Trees Lightly.

By C. L. Kuehner





Every effort should be made to avoid injury to trees from rabbits and mice. When girdling occurs, bridge grafting can save the tree. Above, the bridges after two years. Below, bridges almost completely healed over the wound.

These two pictures show successful repair of girdled apple trees. The bridges in the first picture show bridge grafts which are two years old. They have saved the tree. The lower picture shows that the bridge grafts eventually, within 4 to 5 years, cover the entire girdle caused by rabbits or mice when the tree was younger.

There were many girdled trees in Wisconsin orchards this spring. Many of them were bridge grafted and saved as shown in these pictures. The bridging should be completed by the end of May or early June.

A bridge grafting bulletin is available from the Agricultural Mailing Room, U. W. and was used by many growers who had girdling to overcome last spring.

Below: Suckers will gradually replace the injured limbs.



TO REPAIR WINTER INJURY

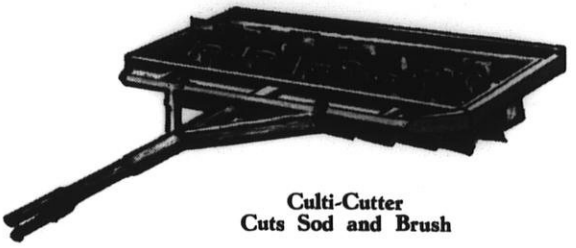
The two pictures at the right show winter injured trees. The trunks of both trees as well as the bases of the main branches are largely uninjured. It means that both trees have a good chance to recover if they are well fertilized and all heavy pruning is delayed for a year or two. By this time numerous suckers will have developed sufficiently to replace the injured limbs. There was considerable injury of this kind last winter.



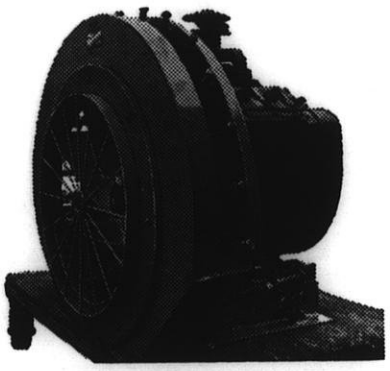
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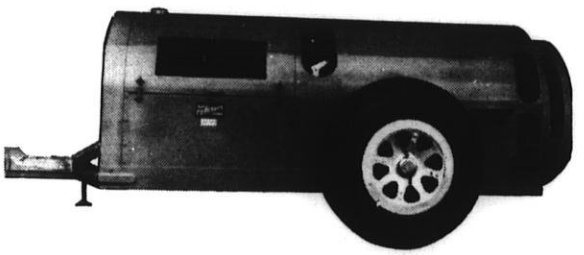
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WILL THERE BE A
RECURRENCE THIS YEAR OF

Late Blight on Tomatoes

Can Blight On Potatoes Affect Tomatoes?

By Glenn S. Pound,
Dept. of Plant Pathology, U. W.

In 1949 the potato late blight fungus attacked tomatoes in Wisconsin in moderate proportions and in 1950 it occurred in epidemic form on both potatoes and tomatoes. The tomato crop over most of the state was a total loss. In looking toward our 1951 crops we must be very concerned about a recurrence of this disease.

In order to fully understand the danger that potatoes constitute to tomatoes and vice versa it is necessary to know something of the fungus, **Phytophthora infestans.** Many years ago it was noted that the late blight fungus on potatoes did not readily attack tomatoes and it was suggested that different "races" of the parasite



Fig. 1. Symptoms of late blight on individual leaflet of the tomato. Note that the symptoms are the same as on the potato leaves in Fig. 2. Upon closer examination the white downy growth of the fungus can be seen around the edge of the spot.

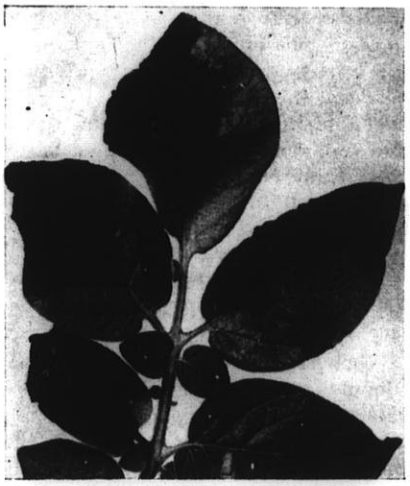


Fig. 2. Symptoms of late blight on potato leaves. Note the large, black lesions.

occurred. Little attention was paid to this, however, until about 1940 when Reddick and Mills of Cornell University showed that the potato fungus could progressively adapt itself to potato varieties of ever-increasing resistance to a point that hitherto immune varieties would be susceptible. In other words the fungus could bridge the gap from susceptible variety A to immune variety D by passing through intermediate hosts B and C, etc. And more than that! **If the potato strain, which did not readily attack tomato, was allowed to pass from tomato to tomato for several times, it adapted itself to this host** and became as virulent to tomato as it was to potato. The strange thing about this "adaptive parasitism" is that a strain built up in virulence on resistant potatoes is unchanged in its reaction to tomato and that a strain built up on tomato is unchanged in its reaction to potato. The 2 reactions, although similar, are apparently independent of each other. This phenomenon has no counterpart among plant pathogenic fungi. These changes are permanent and **the tomato strain can overwinter in potato tubers without losing its virulence.**

Where Does Blight Come From

Now where does our inoculum come from? The spores which spread the disease from plant to plant are very short-lived and do not overwinter the fungus. There are several possibilities for the spring initiation of the disease, namely;

(1) The fungus may overwinter as mycelium in potato tubers and produce infected potato plants in old cull piles or in potato fields. Careful disposal of potato culls is of utmost importance in the spring of 1951 especially in view of the fact that the tomato strain is probably the one overwintering in potatoes in Wiscon-

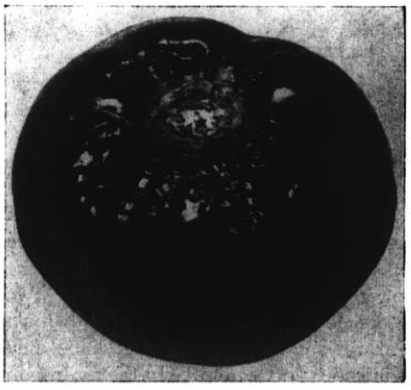


Fig. 3. Symptoms of late blight on a mature tomato. Note the large, blotchy spot which is often the color of contused flesh.

sin this winter and will be ready to attack tomatoes without further build up of virulence.

(2) The tomato strain may be introduced and distributed over the state on tomato plants grown in certain southern areas.

(3) Wind-borne spores may carry the disease northward in the summer from infected areas to the south.

(4) Inoculum may spend the winter in greenhouses growing tomatoes for winter market.

(5) Dispersal of the organism may also occur on green-wrap tomatoes sold on the markets in early spring.

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE OLD STRAWBERRY BEDS

Some Leading Growers Report on Their Methods

By Harry Barlament, Route 4, Green Bay. We mow the old beds immediately after picking, rake and haul the leaves away. We then cultivate the plants to a narrow row with a Roto-tiller or walking cultivator. The rows are narrowed to between 6 and 12 inches wide. We then weed out all the remaining grass and weeds with a hoe and knives. We irrigate and cultivate periodically, irrigating as often as necessary.

We use Chlordane No. 5 or 10 for spittle bug.

FROM SWARTZ NURSERIES, KENOSHA, by Glen Swartz. As soon as possible after the last picking, our strawberry beds are mowed with a tractor mower. With a dump rake, we gather up all the weeds and old plant tops possible, going both ways. The rake will not gather up much of the straw because by the time we are through picking, the straw is too dry and crumbled to catch in the rake. We next go in with a tool made from an old double tractor disk. On each of the two sections we removed the inner two disks and the outer two disks. With these we go up and down the rows, alternating with each disk separately. The additional opening in the middle leaves us about a 12 in. row of old plants. By using the front and back section separately, one of them throws out and the other throws in, which leaves a row of loose dirt in the path. Next we go over it with a tooth harrow and then use a single row tractor cultivator until all the soil is loosened.

We then have a 10 in. or 12 in. row of old plants which have been so thoroughly worked over it is practically like a new bed.

We spray before picking for spittle bugs using either Rotenone or DDT. Rotenone seems a little the best. On the new beds we have to spray for leaf roller. We have tried several different kinds of spray but find the only one that will really knock them out is Parathion.

BY H. B. BLACKMAN, RICHLAND CENTER. Just as soon as the last picking has been finished, we mow the tops of the strawberry plants, burn them or remove them from the field to some distant place for mulching.

We narrow our rows by cultivating between the rows. We like to rake over the entire bed at this time to remove all dead leaves and then use a good balanced fertilizer. We dust or spray with wettable sulphur combined with arsenate of lead.

SHOULD A STRAWBERRY BED BE RENOVATED?

By Philip W. Smith, Entomologist

When confronted with the question, "Should a strawberry bed be renovated?", the writer impulsively felt there should never be a two year old bed. This impulse was prompted by 10 years of observation while engaged in strawberry inspectional work. The best strawberry beds have been those that come into bearing for the f rst time. In two years most of them acquired one or more serious faults. In fact, it is not always easy to prepare a top notch one year old bed to say nothing of an attempt to prepare a bed so it will produce for the second or third years.

Objective—High Quality Berries

The objective of any bed should be to produce the best berries possible and not "just a good crop." This may sound superfluous but because strawberries are so well liked by the public in general, conditions arise (especially in years of a short crop) where poor quality berries are accepted. In other years poor quality berries present problems of acceptance and serve only to influence marketing adversely.

Why Renovate

Some of the reasons people renovate a bed:

1. A bed that has produced well for the first time is often saved for the second year by commercial growers as a sort of an insurance against the possibility of the new planting not succeeding well. The chief obstacles responsible for an unsuccessful new planting are white grubs and droughty weather (often in connection with poor soil conditions). Management can do much to lessen serious white grub problems by proper rotations and cultivation; drought effects by the incorporation of humus building material beforehand.

2. Small growers may renovate beds because they haven't enough land to allow a plot to remain out of production during the one growing season necessary to establish a new strawberry planting.

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Summer Meeting
Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association

Green Bay, Tuesday, June 19

10:00 a.m. Assemble at Harry Barlament Gardens on Highways 41 and 141, four miles northwest of Green Bay. See our May issue for more details.

12 N. To Pamperin Park. Pot luck cafeteria style luncheon. Bring a hot dish. Coffee and strawberry shortcake furnished free by local growers, Harry Barlament, Zimonick Brothers and Clarence Greiling. Those who do not bring food may purchase tickets at 75c.

1:30 p.m. Short business meeting.

2:00 - 4:00 p.m. Visit Zimonick Brothers Gardens and Clarence Greiling Gardens on tour.

Program will consist of discussion in the field on methods of production of berries and vegetables. Discussion by growers and specialists.

3. Many large growers leave the patch for a second crop because they believe anything they get out of the patch the second year will have more profit than the first crop, which had to pay for the year of establishment.

Many a second year crop could be more profitable if more attention was given. Methods of renovation include mowing the leaves after the first crop, raking or burning the leaves, cultivation and spraying.

Reasons Against Renovating

What are some of the reasons against renovating a planting that has borne one year?

Most of the so-called "blight" or strawberry diseases and insect pests that are of an economic nature occur in or arise from an old strawberry planting. The older the bed the greater are the possibilities of different insects and diseases causing trouble. White grubs might be an exception.

When asked what is the "standard" strawberry spray schedule for strawberry plantings, the truthful answer must be that none is recognized for the following reasons:

To apply a spray schedule to a properly planned new planting might be a waste of money and time. There are recognized sprays for specific pests and diseases but these are needed primarily on older beds.

It appears, then, that by avoiding older plantings, insect and disease problems are minimized.

Strawberries draw on the soil's nutrients and water. For the final result (quality berries) there must be sufficient of each. When they run low the quality is reduced. A poor supply of nutrients, an excessive weed growth and too thick a growth of strawberry plants may all cause this effect.

Humus adds to the water holding capacity of a soil. In light soils it "burns out" more rapidly than in heavy soils and this is one reason why second year crops are more rapidly terminated than first year crops.

The Problem of Pickers

Pickers in commercial plantings are selling their time whether they work by the hour or by the quart. **They obtain more for their time in a planting that produces quality berries** than one that produced small berries and make more for the owner of the planting.

The cost of producing a crop of quality berries in an old planting may not appear to be as high as that of the first crop, but scrutiny of all items involved may change the picture. Proper irrigation, spraying, fertilizing, weed control, picker production, etc., all are a part of the cost of producing quality berries for an old bed. Without these it may appear to cost less to produce "what comes naturally." It is difficult to evaluate accurately the cost of extra weeds and weed seeds and miscellaneous pests that are built up in this manner. If a bed that has produced its first crop is immediately torn up after picking, weed and pest and disease control begins immediately and there is an opportunity for soil building practices.



CONTROL WIDTH OF STRAWBERRY ROWS

Poor Production and Small Berries Result From Overcrowded Rows

By C. L. Kuehner

1. The six foot wide matted rows in the upper picture produced poorly. Most of the berries were small. The 2½ and the 1½ ft. wide rows produced more quarts of berries and the percentage of fancy berries was high. It pays to control the width of strawberry rows.

Fancy Berries and Increased Yield From Good Mulching and Plant Spacing

2. Strawberry rows, 18 to 24 inches wide shown in lower picture not only yield more quarts of fancy berries but they are also better adapted to good picking. The excellent mulch in this picture helps the strawberries in three ways—cleaner berries, fewer weeds and much better soil moisture for the plants.



Above. This heavily matted, wide row produced poor berries and low yield.

Below. Well spaced plants in narrow rows, well mulched, produced high yield and fancy berries. Photos by C. L. Kuehner.

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Control Vegetable Insects

By R. Keith Chapman,
Dept. of Entomology, U. W.

(Continued from May Issue)

Last month a few of the vegetable insects which appear early in the season were discussed in **Wisconsin Horticulture** and some of the more important pests which are likely to appear during the month of June will now be considered.

Squash Vine Borer. The squash vine borer attacks most cucurbit plants, but is particularly troublesome on pumpkins and late squash varieties such as Hubbard, especially if they have been planted on the same ground year after year. The damage is caused by the larval stage of a clear-winged moth which has a bright red and black abdomen and noisily flies around the plants during the day much like a bee or wasp. The moth lays its eggs on the stems or leaf stalks of the plants about the end of June or early July when the vine crops are beginning to run. The eggs soon hatch and the small worms burrow into the stems usually near the base of the plants or a short distance out on the runners and begin to hollow them out. The damage is often first noticed when a long runner or the whole plant suddenly wilts as if attacked by the wilt disease. Examination of these vines shows coarse, yellowish-brown excrement or frass which has been pushed out through holes made by the borers. If these vines are cut open it will be noticed that they are hollowed out, and partially filled with frass. Among the frass will be found the fat, whitish-colored, worms with brown heads, the largest about an inch long, which have caused the damage.

Control Starts In June

The squash borer may be controlled by applying insecticides before any damage appears. Three or four applications should be made at 10-day intervals around the crown of the plant and for a short distance out on the runners. Treatments should begin about the third or the last week in June or when the plants start to run. Light applications of 1 to 3% regular DDT dust or 3% dusts of purified DDT or Methoxychlor should be used.

The infestation of squash vine borers may be reduced by destroying the vines as soon as the crop is harvested in the fall. Once vines become infested they may be slit open to remove the borers and then covered with moist earth so that new roots will be formed from the stems.

Cabbage Worms

Cabbage worms are the most destructive insects on cabbage and to a lesser extent on cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts and other cruciferous plants in Wisconsin. There are three different green-colored caterpillars which attack these crops of which the important cabbage worm is the commonest and most important. This worm is velvety green in color, about 1 inch long, and eats holes in the leaves and sometimes into the head itself where it leaves a considerable amount of undesirable excrement. The adult of this worm is the common white butterfly with a few black spots on its wings which is often seen flitting over cabbage patches. The cabbage looper is lighter green in color, about one and a half inches in length when full grown and moves with a looping movement from which it gets its name. The diamond-back moth larvae are smaller, somewhat tapered toward both ends and ordinarily less numerous than the other two insects.

Because of their green color, which closely resembles that of the leaves on which they feed, these insects are very inconspicuous and a great deal of damage is often done before they are noticed. For this reason cabbage should be closely watched and treated as soon as the small worms or the holes from their feeding are noticed. DDT is very effective against all three kinds of worms when used at the rate of ½ pound of actual DDT to the acre as a spray or as a 3% dust. Two or three applications may be necessary to control the various generations. If the crop is to be harvested within three weeks, DDT should not be used because of possible toxic residues. In this case dusts of 0.75% rotenone of 5% methoxychlor or corresponding sprays should be used. If sprays are used on cabbages, a wetting agent should be added or the water will run right off of the waxy leaves without depositing any insecticide. Commercial spreader-stickers made especially for this pur-



The cabbage plants on the left were taken from plots which received two applications of DDT while those on the right were from similar plots which were left unprotected against the attack of cabbage worms.

pose or regular detergents from the grocery store can be added to the spray to aid in wetting the plants.

Cabbage Aphids

Cabbage aphids are small, soft-bodied, greenish-colored insects which may become extremely numerous on cabbage or other related plants at anytime from when they are first set out until after frost in the fall. These insects suck the juice from the plants causing young plants to die and older ones to become distorted and produce no heads or poorly formed, unmarketable ones. Later in the season aphids often become abundant between the leaves of the mature heads which makes them difficult to cut and very unpalatable.

Cabbage aphids can be effectively controlled with ½ pint of tetraethyl pyrophosphate (40%), commonly known as TEPP, to 100 gallons of spray. One pound of 25% parathion wettable powder per acre as a spray or a 1% parathion dust at 30 pounds to the acre will give effective control of both worms and aphids.

Both TEPP and parathion are extremely toxic to both man and animals and great care must consequently be taken if they are to be used. The manufacturer's precautionary statements should be strictly followed including the wearing of rubber gloves, staying out of the dust or spray drifts and washing thoroughly with soap and water after using these materials. If any unusual or uncomfortable symptoms appear after using these phospate insecticides, a doctor should be contacted at once.

ORGANIC MATTER FURNISHES NITROGEN TO PLANTS

Maybe the organic garden cultists are overlooking a bet. Reports from research work in South Africa indicate that organic matter plays a much greater role in plant nutrition than previously suspected. Dr. Ingham reports that cellulose in organic matter absorbs nitrogen from the air that moves through soil. This nitrogen is then fixed by mild soil acids, and washed out to feed plants. Ingham estimates that nitrogen from organic matter in a soil well supplied with this substance is actually higher than that fixed by a crop of clover or alfalfa. In Vaughan's Seed Catalog.

Freezing Strawberries And Raspberries

By Gladys Stillman, Extension Nutritionist, U. W.

A fresh strawberry or raspberry shortcake is "tops" in desserts. What fun it is at Christmas time to be able to surprise your family with a fresh strawberry or raspberry shortcake made from berries out of your home freezer, picked from your own berry patch or purchased at summer prices. You may have found out that not all varieties of berries freeze satisfactorily. Be sure to choose the varieties that have been tried out and found to freeze well, some of which are **Premier,, Dunlap and Robinson.** A few other firm June berries freeze satisfactorily so you may wish to try out some of these other varieties for yourself.

When freezing strawberries use only the fully ripe and firm berries. The fully ripe berries give the best flavor. Avoid any soft, overripe berries as they may give an off flavor. Rinse lightly in cold water, then remove the hulls and drain. From here the procedure will depend on how you are planning to use the berries. For decoration, freeze a few whole berries—for shortcakes, **slice them,** and for topping for ice cream, slice or crush them.

When to Use Sugar

To freeze strawberries with or without sugar may be a personal choice. Sugar does not have to be added for freezing, but most people agree that sugar helps to retain the natural color and flavor and also the natural amount of vitamin C in the berries. Use the amount of sugar the family prefers, but keep in mind that a high sugar content makes for slow freezing. Use 1 pound sugar to 5 to 7 pounds berries or even a little less if you choose. Spread the berries on a large flat pan and sift the measured amount of sugar over them. Mix the sugar into the berries with a spatula so as not to crush them, especially if you are freezing them whole or sliced. Work quickly as top quality berries lose their quality quickly if allowed to stand. This means a loss of flavor and food value.

Freeze Quickly

Pack into well chosen containers, seal according to directions, and freeze quickly. There is a large variety from which to choose so use containers that are moisture-vapor-proof. This means that the original quality is retained during freezing and storage. The storage temperature should be kept at 0°F.

If you freeze the berries without sugar, add the sugar during thawing. With whole berries, slice them while frozen and then add the sugar and thaw.

Freezing Raspberries

Like strawberries, not all varieties freeze satisfactorily. The June, Chief, and Latham red raspberries have been successfully frozen. In freezing raspberries use only the firm, ripe berries and discard any seedy berries. Look over carefully, rinse in cold water and drain thoroughly. Leave the berries whole or crush them. Add sugar, using 1 pound sugar to about 5 to 7 pounds berries. Again, this is a personal choice, but a little sugar keeps the natural berry color and flavor. Pack quickly into well chosen containers, seal according to the directions, and freeze immediately.

BIBB LETTUCE POPULAR

Bibb lettuce has been tested in Wisconsin for 5 to 6 years, according to Prof. O. B. Combs, Chief of the Department of Horticulture, U. W., and found to be desirable early in the season. The variety is named after John Bibb, one of Kentucky's early settlers who developed it in his gardens.

Bibb is high in vitamin content and many housewives prefer it not only because of its taste, but because a small head furnishes a nice amount of salad greens.

Prof. Combs states that the variety should be planted as early as possible in the spring and that it is very much like other varieties of head lettuce in that it will go to seed as soon as the hot weather of summer approaches. Unlike oak leaf lettuce, which will continue to produce over a long period of time if the lower leaves are used first, it is best **not to use** the lower leaves of Bibb lettuce but to wait and harvest the entire head when it begins to move upward in the center, to get the most value from the plant.

From the Editor's Desk

NO MAGAZINE IN JULY

As has been our custom for a number of years, Wisconsin Horticulture will not be published in July. We will be with you again early in August.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Our cover picture this month shows the hybrid tea rose, Symphonie. The picture was furnished us through the courtesy of the Conard-Pyle Co., Star Rose Growers, West Grove, Pa.

SYMPHONIE was originated in France by Francis Meilland. Has large buds of carmine-rose which open crystal-candy petals of carmine-pink. The blooms are very large and deliciously fragrant.

STATE BEEKEEPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, to Represent Wisconsin Horticultural Society

On April 27th, the State Board of Agriculture passed on a resolution authorizing the establishment of a State Beekeeping Advisory Committee to study beekeeper's problems and recommend a long-range program to stabilize, promote and encourage the further development of the beekeeping phase of Wisconsin agriculture.

The committee is to consist of representatives of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Ass'n., Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Wisconsin Experiment Ass'n., Wisconsin Cranberry Growers, the Extension Service, the College of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein, president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, appointed Mr. Don Reynolds of Sturgeon Bay, one of the leading fruit growers of the state, to represent the Society and the fruit growing phase of horticulture. Mr. Reynolds is eminently qualified for this position.

When the barbaric gladiators marched into the arenas of Rome, their helmets and other armor were often adorned with roses.



INFORMATION ON NORTHERN NUT GROWING

If you are interested in growing hardy nuts of all kinds, excellent information may be obtained by joining the Northern Nut Growers Association, Sterling A. Smith, Treasurer, 630 West South Street, Vermilion, Ohio. Membership dues are $3 per year. The Association centers its activity on improved varieties of such species as Carpathian walnuts, thin shelled black walnuts, heartnut and butternut walnuts, Chinese and hybrid chestnuts, hybrid filberts, hardy pecans and hicans, shagbark hickory nuts, sweet acorn oaks, thornless honeylocusts and pawpaw.

Publications on Nut Growing

The organization lists these publications on the culture of nut trees in northern states. **Nut Grower's Handbook,** Carrol D. Bush, Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York. **How to Graft Nut Trees,** Russell J. Smith, Walnut Lane Press, Swarthmore, Pa. (illustrated with diagrams), 25 cents. **The Planting Fertilization and Care of Nut Trees and Persimmon Trees,** Russell J. Smith, available from Sunny Ridge Nursery, Swarthmore, Pa., 25 cents. **Nut Tree Propagation,** C. A. Reed, U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1501, free from Office of Information, W. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C. **Planting Black Walnuts,** W. R. Mattoon and C. A. Reed. U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet 84, free from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington. **Climatic Adaption of Fruit and Nut Crops,** U. S. Department of Agriculture Y. S. 1808, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. **Nut Growing,** L. H. McDaniels, Cornell Univ. Ext. Bul. 701, free from College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. **Propagation of Trees and Shrubs,** Guy E. Yerkes, U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bul. 1567, available from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Washington, 25 D. C.

Nut Nurseries

The following are a few of the nurseries dealing in hardy nut trees and seeds. We do not certify the reliability of these nurseries. Benton and Smith Nut Nursery, Route 2, Millerton, N. Y. Berhow Nursery, Huxley, Iowa. Bernath's Nursery, Route 3, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Hebden H. Corsan, Route 1, Hillsdale, Mich. Louis Gerardi Nursery, Route 1, Caseyville, Ill. Hazel Hills Nursery Co., 96 South Wabasha, St. Paul, Minn. Interstate Nurseries, Hamburg, Iowa. S. H. Graham, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y. J. F. Jones Nursery, Box 136, Erie, Ill. Linn County Nursery (Snyder Brothers), Center Point, Iowa. Michigan Nut Nursery, Box 33, Union City, Mich. New York State Fruit Testing Assn. Geneva, N. Y. Nut Tree Nurseries, Downington, Pa. Whitford Nursery, Farina, Ill.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH OF MAN AND ANIMAL

In the report (No. 3254) of the House of Representatives, January 3, 1951, on the "Investigation of the Use of Chemicals in Food Production" we find this statement, "No reliable evidence was presented that the use of chemical fertilizer has had a harmful or deleterious effect on the health of man or animals."

Mr. W. G. Ogg, director of the Rothamsted Exepriment Station in England, the oldest and best known research station where commercial fertilizers have been studied for a century, stated, "The propagation of unfounded beliefs about the harmful effects of fertilizers is detrimental to the interests of the whole country."

It's the number of square people to the mile, not merely the number of people to the square mile, that makes a country great.—Albany Herald.

GROWING AFRICAN VIOLETS

"How to Grow African Violets," just off the presses of the Lane publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif., is an information-packed little book that deals with all phases of the culture of these popular house plants. Written By Carolyn K. Rector, who through years of trial-and-error methods has built up a prize-winning collection of African violets, and illustrated by Robert Blanchard, a botanist.

Included in the ninety-six pages of this book, which sells for $1.35, are details of potting, propagating, soils, methods of watering, hybridizing and controlling pests and diseases. The final chapter, "Grooming Plants for the Showroom," should be of special help and interest to all those who have fine plants which they would like to enter in shows. Included are tips for the best display of the plant, as well as the standards by which African violets are judged.

BEES BOOST CANTALOUP CROP

Bees are good workers for the cantaloup grower and earn a good wage. This was indicated, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in experiment in the Salt River Valley in Arizona where the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine experimented in a large commercial field of melons.

The grower and his neighbors had a fairly adequate number of bee colonies in the vicinity, and their vines set a good commercial crop. But in a cage experiment, the bee specialists created a heavy bee service for pollination. The result was an increase of nearly 40 percent in the number of marketable melons. This was equivalent to an increase of about 60 crates of melons to the acre.

Native bees, thrips, moths and beetles were of no value as pollinators. Plenty of bees in the cantaloup field early in the season will aid the grower to get an increase in yield.

FOURTH ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

By the Milwaukee Rose Society
June 23, 1951

The fourth annual Rose Show of the Milwaukee Rose Society will be held in the Administration Building of beautiful Whitnall Park in Milwaukee county on Saturday, June 23rd, from 12 Noon until 9:30 p. m. The show is open free to the public and everyone is cordially invited.

The Administration Building is located in the beautiful Botanical Gardens at Whitnall Park near **Hales Corners.** Here, 5,000 roses and numerous other flowering plants are grown and may be enjoyed by all who attend the Rose Show.—By Mrs. Lloyd F. Riebow, publicity chairman.

PEONY SHOW DATES

June 18-19. National Peony Show of the American Peony Society in Cleveland, Ohio.

June 25-26. Minnesota Peony and Iris Society show in the N. W. National Bank Building, Minneapolis.

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PRODUCING THOSE SHOW WINNING GLADIOLUS BLOOMS

Questions answered by G. E. Beck

Question: THRIP CONTROL. When shall I start dusting or spraying to control thrip? What is the best material? Is spraying better than dusting?

Answer: Many growers start their control schedule when the gladiolus are about 8 inches high. If dusting or spraying is started then it will prevent most serious infestations.

Chlordane is effective for thrip control. 5 or 10% Dust or the emulsifiable liquid (use at the rate of 1 pint of the 72% per 100 gal. of water) can be used satisfactorily.

D.D.T. is very effective for thrip control. This material can be used as the 5 to 10% Dust, in the emulsion form used at the rate of 1 pound of actual D.D.T. per 100 gallons of water, or the 50% wettable powder form can be used at the rate of approximately 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. If the sprays are used, it is important to add a spreader sticker to get good coverage and deposit.

1% Parathion Dust or the wettable powder form of Parathion (3 lbs. of the 50% wettable per 100 gallons of water) are very effective for thrip control; however, this organic phosphate is very toxic to humans and extreme caution must be used in handling it.

It may be possible to obtain more thorough coverage with a spray; however, dusting done well will be very satisfactory. It may be easiest to apply dusts at twilight or in the early morning when the air is still.

Question: DANGER FROM CORN BORER. Is the corn borer likely to be injurious to our gladiolus this summer and what precautions shall we take to control it?

Answer: The corn borer potential is high this year. Weather and other factors will determine just how numerous this pest will be.

Prof. J. W. Apple, Dept. of Entomology, U. W., recommends D.D.T. for borer control. Eggs normally will be laid around June 20th. D.D.T. applied when the first eggs are seen and at 5 to 7 day intervals for 3 or 4 applications will control the pest.

Question: YELLOWS. How can I detect gladiolus plants infected with either mosaic or fusarium yellows? If I see them, what is the best way to prevent the disease from spreading?

Answer: A slowing down or stopping of growth is the first symptom of **fusarium yellows.** At the same time or soon after fading of the green color from between the veins of the leaves occurs in spots or generally throughout the leaves. Often the tip of a leaf or one side of a leaf is affected first but the yellowing spreads continuously. The yellowing which follows the fading is succeeded by browning and death of the affected area. Often the entire plant succumbs unless it is a resistant variety.

Remove infected plants carefully and burn them. If you have a small plot with very light infection, it might be worthwhile to soak the soil where the diseased plant was removed with a corrosive sublimate solution to prevent the spread of the disease in the soil.

Mosaic and white-break mosaic cause a mottling, streaking, or spotting of the foliage. Mosaic mottling or striping appears as alternate light and dark shades of green whereas white-break shows gray or yellowish green streaking or spotting. In some varieties white-break appears as a definite yellow streaking and the normal color may entirely leave sections of the leaf. White-break causes infected plants to be smaller than normal. Mosaic in flowers shows as a light striping or penciling of color on the petals whereas white-break may cause color breaking which usually consists of white or a light shade of green, yellow-green, or gray in the color of the petals according to Dr. Nelson of Michigan State. The apperaance of a lighter hue of the flower color or the distortion of florets, reduction of flower size, change in petal texture, as well as very definite changes in the colors of some varieties are symptoms of white-break.

Plants showing these symptoms should be removed carefully and burned.

Question: FERTILIZERS FOR SHOW BLOOMS. I have heard that exhibitors at our gladiolus shows give their plants a special application of nitrogen fertilizer to produce large blooms. Is this advisable and is there any danger in making the application? What type of fertilizer can I use?

Answer: Nitrogen fertilizers are sometimes used to help produce large show blooms. Phosphorus too is essential for flower development.

Sodium nitrate or ammonium sulfate can be applied as a side dressing sometime during July. About ¾ of a lb. is usually used per 100 foot of row.

Corms grown in soils which contain high nitrates seem very susceptible to disease. Soft and diseased corms is the price you may pay because of nitrogen feeding.

Question: IRRIGATION. How can I tell how much water to apply to my gladiolus patch in irrigation?

Answer: Applications of 1½ to 2 inches of water will probably be about right. This amount of water will soak down to the level of the roots where it will be of use to the plants. The way to tell when sufficient moisture has been applied is to dig down 6 to 8 inches and see if the moisture is getting down that deep.

GLADIOLUS SHOW DATES

July 22, Edwardsville, Illinois. High school gym.

July 29. LeRoy, Illinois. High school gym.

August 4—5. Sioux City, Iowa, Auditorium.

August 5. Indiana Seedling and Recent Introduction Show. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

August 11-12. Illinois State Show. Illinois Fair Grounds.

August 11-12. Indiana State Show. Honeywell Memorial Building. Wabash, Ind.

August 11-12. Iowa State Gladiolus Show. Algoma, Iowa.

August 13-14. St. Paul, Minn. First National Bank.

August 17-18. Central International Gladiolus Show. East Lansing, Mich.

August 18-19. Gladiolus Show at Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, Ill.

Wisconsin Shows

August 11-12. Wisconsin State Gladiolus Show. Hamilton Community Hall. Two Rivers, Wis.

August 18-19. Marathon County Chapter Gladiolus Show. Y.M.C.A., Wausau, Wis.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

The Marathon County Chapter, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, at a special meeting on May 3, formulated plans for the Glad Show which will be held August 18 and 19 in the Y.M.C.A. Gym, Wausau. Mr. Albert Scholtz is general show chairman and announced the following show committee:

Supervisor: Judges, Archie Spatz; divisions, Val White; clerks, Mrs. Archie Spatz; arrangements, chairman, Mrs. Al Scholtz, co-chairman, Mrs. Val White. Publicity chairman, Mrs. Ed Kramer.

The following were named to the general show committee: Mrs. Marvin Baeseman, Charles W. Porath, Carl E. Janke, Julius E. Birr, Dr. R. H. Juers, Edward Schaepe, Raymond Korzinek, Lloyd Prahl, Archie Spatz and Ed Howland.

Plans for a judging school to be held early in August at the Archie Spatz flower gardens were made. This judging school will end with the chapter's annual picnic.—By R. B. Kramer, publicity chairman.

State Seedling and Recent Introduction Show
Wisconsin Gladiolus Society
Auspices S. Wis. - N. Ill. Gladiolus Society,
August 5, 1951, Elementary School, Jefferson, Wis.

Color Classes

The 1951 NAGC Classification will be used in the following color classes:

1. White and Cream
2. Yellow
3. Buff and Orange
4. Salmon
5. Pink
6. Scarlet and Red
7. Rose
8. Lavender
9. Violet and Purple
10. Smoky and AOC

Seedling Divisions

Division 1 Single Spike. 1st and 2nd year blooms. The judges will award a rating of 'excellent' to any seedling considered worthy.

Division 2 Single Spike. 3rd year bloom or over. Awards same as in division 1.

Division 3 Three Spikes. Awards same as in division 1.

Division 4 Seedling Baskets. Must be of a single variety. At least 20 spikes. Other foliage permitted. Judging will be based on quality of bloom. 1st and 2nd place awards.

Division 5 American Home Achievement Award. (This division is tentatively included because we have made formal application for it. If our request is granted, we will abide strictly by the rules in making the award.)

Recent Introduction Divisions

Limited to varieties introduced in, or since 1948.

Division 6 **Section A;** Single Spike, 500-400 sizes
Section B; Single Spike, 300-200-100 sizes

Division 7 **Section A;** Three Spikes, 500-400 sizes
Section B; Three Spikes, 300-200-100 sizes

1st and 2nd place ribbons in these divisions.

Division 8. Recent Introduction Baskets. All colors and sizes competing. Must be of a single variety; at least 25 spikes. Other foliage permitted. Judging will be based on quality of bloom and artistic arrangement. 1st and 2nd place ribbons.

Division 9. Cultural Certificates will be awarded to outstanding spikes of any older varieties.

Special Awards

Seedling Champion. To be chosen from divisions 2 and 3. Spikes entered in divisions 1, 4 and 5 will not be eligible.

Section Champions. These will be chosen from each section in divisions 6 and 7.

Recent Introduction Champion. This spike will be chosen from the four section champions.

Grand Champion. The seedling champion and the recent introduction champion will compete for this honor.

NAGC Rosette. Awarded to the Grand Champion Spike.

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Trophy. Awarded to the Seedling Champion.

The host society will provide other special trophies.

This will be an open show in all divisions.

All entries are to be in place for judging at 12 o'clock.

From 12 noon to 1 p.m., a picnic lunch with every one invited.

Judging (scoring) of seedlings will start in the morning.

Judging of other divisions will start immediately after lunch.

Doors open to the public from 2:30 till 8.

GLADIOLUS ARE MAINSTAY OF CUT FLOWER MARKET

Speaking at a meeting of the Florida, Prof. Alex Laurie of Ohio University stated that Gladiolus are now the chief mainstay of the cut flower market.

It was estimated at the meeting that 150,000,000 cut blooms of gladiolus are marketed annually, of which Florida growers supply 50,000,000 blooms.

Dr. Robert Magie of the Gulf Coast Experiment Station is devoting his time to research on gladiolus diseases and stated that there is a possibility of re-establishing Picardy as a popular cut flower by building up stocks of bulbs free from diseases.

Garden Gleanings

STATE'S CANNING CROP ACREAGE SHOWS SHARP INCREASE THIS YEAR

Wisconsin, the nation's largest producer of vegetables for canning, will show a substantial increase over last year in acreage of vegetables for processing, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

If present planting plans are carried out, the state's acreages of peas, sweet corn, and beets for canning will again be the largest in the nation. The acreage of cucumbers for pickles will rank second, and the acreage of snap beans for processing will be the third largest in the nation. Wisconsin is also an important producer of cabbage for kraut, and the acreage planted to canning crops also includes green lima beans and tomatoes.

Wisconsin's canning pea acreage this year will be 139,000 acres or more than a fourth of the total planted acreage for the nation, according to early indications. About 113,000 acres or a fourth of the nation's acreage of sweet corn for processing will be in Wisconsin. The 8,600 acres of beets for canning is expected to be over four-fifths of the nation's acreage. About a seventh or 24,200 acres of the nation's planted acreage of cucumbers for pickles and a tenth or 12,900 acres of snap beans for processing will be in Wisconsin.

Rose blooms are said to have more fragrance in the morning and evening than they do in middle of the day. Fragrance is one of the important characteristics on which All-American roses are judged.

Although hybrid tea roses have been officially recognized since 1867, they have reached their highest stage of perfection and popularity through the All-America Rose Selections trials which were inaugurated in 1938.

The current All-american Rose Selections, Fashion, Mission Bells, Capistrano and Sutter's Gold were chosen for the horticultural "Oscar" over many thousands of seedling developed by the world's leading hybridizers.



VINCA ROSEA OR MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE

Our annual of the month is the very useful annual, vinca rosea. It is a tender, erect, ever-blooming plant, somewhat shrubby, coming in several colors—white with pink eye, pure white and pink. They are somewhat slow growers and should be started early; are splendid as bedding plants and for combinations. They bloom all summer until frost and do well in either sun or partial shade.

Plants will grow about 18 inches tall.

NO MORE DAMPING-OFF

A new material for the control of damping-off in seedlings has been developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Oxyquinoline sulphate and oxyquinoline benzoate, used by E. M. Stoddard and George A. Zentmyer, now of the University of California, were first tried in experiments on Dutch elm disease and vegetables. Later they were used on spinach, peas, eggplant, lettuce, petunias, snapdragon, celery and tomatoes. In one test in which an oxyquinoline compound was put on peas before the seedlings were up, 84 percent of the seeds emerged; in another oxyquinoline salt was applied to lettuce after emergence, resulting in 100 percent control. The material is non-injurious to vegetable and flowering plants, with the exception of the crucifer family. One application after the seedlings appear is sufficient to check the damping-off. The oxyquinoline compounds also check off damping-off once it is present in the seedbed.

PREPARING VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

Most Vegetables Should Be Scalded

Before freezing, practically all vegetables should be scalded, either in boiling water or flowing steam, immediately after they have been harvested, cleaned and prepared. Proper scalding stops the action of enzymes, kills many bacteria and helps to clean the product. Enzyme action must be stopped in order to preserve the natural color, texture, flavor and food value of the fresh product, according to the bulletin, **Freezing Vegetables and Fruits,** by O. B. Combs (Circular No. 337), available from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison.

Scalding With Boiling Water

When vegetables are scalded in boiling water, one to three gallons of water should be used for each pound of vegetables. Occasional movement of the vegetables is desirable to make certain that heating is uniform. A wire basket or other perforated container or a thin cheesecloth bag is suitable for holding the vegetables while they are being scalded.

	Scalding Time	
Vegetable	**In Flowing Steam**	**In Boiling Water**
Asparagus	Medium stalks, 4 minutes Large stalks, 5 minutes	Medium stalks, 3 minutes Large stalks, 4 minutes
Beans, lima	Small seeds, 3 minutes Large seeds, 4 minutes	Small seeds, 2 minutes Large seeds, 3 minutes
Beans, snap	4 minutes	3 minutes
Brussels Sprouts	6 minutes	4 minutes
Cauliflower	5 minutes	4 minutes
Okra	4 minutes	3 minutes
Peas	3 minutes	2 minutes
Spinach		3 minutes
Sweet Corn, cut, whole kernel	5 minutes	4 minutes

Garden Club News

IT'S QUITE EASY TO ORGANIZE A GARDEN CLUB

By Mrs. J. L. Larson, Iola
Chairman, Garden Club
Advisory Board

A group of only ten people may organize a garden club. The club members can then affiliate with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for 75c each. Of course a few more members would make a more interesting club to work with.

A small group can easily meet in the homes of members for an afternoon or an evening meeting, so I suggest that those interested in this project invite friends who are garden minded, also all enthusiastic gardeners, to one of their homes, give a short explanatory talk and then organize by electing a president, vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. It is often easier to conduct the business of a small club by having only one person act as both Secretary and Treasurer.

The president, directly after election should appoint her program chairman, (the vice-president is often chosen for this work) and at least two more to act on the very important program-committee. The president may also be a member of this committee. The committee and the officers should meet as soon as possible for the purpose of preparing a constitution and by-laws. A copy of a sample constitution will be sent by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society on request. A bulletin, "How to Organize a Garden Club," will be available soon from the Society.

One more committee should be appointed, the annual flower show committee. In a very small club this would include the whole membership, but who does not enjoy working on a flower show? Other committees may be added as the club's needs arise and as experience grows.

Now this is not hard, get started and then just keep going by doing and studying interesting phases of gardening. Join your region clubs. We are willing to help in any way possible.



Antigo Garden Club had an interesting talk for the May meeting on shrubs, small fruit and orchard spraying by County Agent Ira Goodell. Several beautiful arrangements for May were shown and many May baskets were exchanged by our members. They contained hidden gifts of plant bulbs or seed.—By Mrs. Earle Holman, pres.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club. Last January we enjoyed our annual meeting starting with a pot luck supper and followed by entertainment and an excellent program. The speaker was Mr. Merrill Ross, agricultural instructor in our public schools. In April we held a regional meeting with the Green Thumb, Jefferson, and Fort Atkinson clubs. In March, Mr. Harold Janes of Whitewater spoke to us on gladiolus and in June, Mr. William Himmler will talk on roses. In July we will have a tour of gardens of members. In September, Mr. H. J. Rahmlow will be the speaker.—By Albert F. Witte, Sec.

Green Thumb Garden Club, Iron River, will hold a flower show on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 p.m. This will be our second show and we expect it to be bigger and better than the successful show we had in June, 1950. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Society, Madison, will be the judge and speaker.—By Mrs. H. J. Hougas, Chairman.

Green Thumb Garden Club Of Jefferson County has a roll call as an outstanding feature at each meeting. In July, each member will give the name and author of some article on gardening she enjoyed reading. If a member fails to respond, she pays a fine. At another meeting we briefly described a bird—then the member next in line tried to guess the name of that bird. In this way each member has an opportunity to participate in the program. One of our members showed colored slides of her trip to the West Coast last summer, which were very beautiful. In March, a member showed slides taken of her colorful chrysanthemum garden.—By Mrs. G. Schlaugenhauf, Sec.

The Iola Garden Club had a plant and bulb sale in May. The club is planning summer meetings in different gardens to study gardening and the growing of plants.—By Mrs. Arthur Kruse, Sec.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society. On May 16 we had our African Violet and Indoor House Plant Show at the Raulf Hotel, to which neighboring clubs were invited. In June we have our strawberry festival, and on July 14, there will be a garden tour of local gardens. Several local gardens of

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garden club members will be visited, ending with an outdoor picnic. Gardens listed for visiting so far include William Alberts, Ashland Ave., Rasmussen gardens; Russell Derbers and the Hallers' gardens on Route 1. Others may be added.

On August 4th and 5th the Society is planning a large flower show at the Recreational Gym in Oshkosh.—By Agnes Phillipson, Sec.

Marinette Garden Club held a very interesting meeting in May. Mrs. D. E. Hooker of Menominee, Mich., a bird watcher, was the guest speaker. The June meeting is to be a pot luck supper at Recreation Hall, Pine Beach, with Mr. H. J. Rahmlow as the speaker and judge of our African Violet and House Plant display. Two other pot luck meetings have been planned. Our annual picnic will be in August at the cottage of a member on the Lake Shore of Green Bay and our Christmas party will be held as usual with a program in keeping with that season.—By Mary O'Connell, Sec.

New Holstein Garden Club received 100 evergreen seedlings last year and each club member planted some which they will replant on a city project later on.

We had an interesting meeting April 24th when Mr. H. J. Rahmlow spoke to us on "Indoor and Outdoor Garden Clinic." The club is planning on taking care of two of the city's flower beds. We are planning several garden tours.—By Mrs. Wm. A. Schmidt, Sr., Sec.

The Plymouth Garden Club is planning a tour to the Kettle Moraine Forest at one of our four summer out-of-door meetings.

We again expect to hold a holiday show early in December and exhibit as a club at the County Fair and again hold a Christmas decoration contest at which we gave rose bushes as prizes last year. The plants were delivered at our April meeting. At that time we also showed a sound film from Jackson and Perkins Co. entitled, "Modern Roses."—By Henry Winn, Sec.

Hawthorne Garden Club, Hales Corners. We have adopted May baskets as a yearly project. Other projects are a bird breakfast, tour of Mitchell Park growing houses, and the County Fair.—By Adah Sperber, Sec.

WAUSAU FLOWER SHOW
June 15

The four garden clubs of Wausau will sponsor the annual flower show this year on June 15 at the Y.W.C.A. auditorium. The Wausau Valley Garden Club will be in charge. Each year a different club has charge, but all participate. All interested garden club members are invited to attend.—By Mrs. E. W. Podratz.

WELCOME OGDENSBURG GARDEN CLUB

The Ogdensburg Garden Club affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in May. The Ogdensburg Garden Club is another one of very active clubs which makes the movement so progressive in Waupaca County. Almost every village or city in Waupaca County now has a garden club.

Officers of the club are: Miss Carrie Rode, president; Mrs. Virginia Laedtke, vice president and Miss Bertha Rasmussen, sec-treas.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW IN TWIN CITIES DRAWS LARGE ATTENDANCE

In the May issue of the **Minnesota Horticulturist,** we read this statement, "Have you ever witnessed 15,000 people pouring into a place in quest of knowledge concerning one species of house plant? Such a crowd attended the African Violet Show at the Minneapolis Savings and Loan Building, April 2nd."

There were exhibits from 12 African violet clubs with a total of 350 plants shown. Amateurs and professionals together exhibited 1005 plants. Much time and effort went into making backgrounds and displays for the plants. Containers ranged from wicker cheese baskets to the most delicate figurines. It makes one realize the vast potentialities of the Saintpaulia when used for room decoration.

Wauwatosa Garden Club had a wonderful variety of plants on sale at the May meeting. This was followed with a short social hour which included refreshments. If the Kruell garden is weedless, it may be because of the package of weed-killer George won as the attendance prize.

In June, a picnic supper will be held at the home of the Thwaits near Dousman.—By Martha Getzlaff Koch.

MILWAUKEE REGION ORGANIZED

The Milwaukee Region of Wisconsin Garden Clubs was officially organized at a meeting called by Mrs. R. H. Sewell, Milwaukee, on April 26th. Eight garden clubs attended and the vote to organize the region was unanimous.

The Constitution provides that:

"Article 1, Section 1: The name of this organization shall be the Milwaukee Region of Wisconsin Garden Clubs.

"Section 2: The purpose of this organization will be to stimulate an interest in gardening; further the beautification of home and civic landscaping and to promote educational and artistic projects pertaining to gardening.

"Article 3: Membership. Any member or garden club may become a member of this organization if affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and upon payment of membership dues."

The region voted to sponsor a State Convention of Garden Clubs affiliated with the State Horticultural Society the week of October 8.

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: Mrs. R. La Philliph, Wauwatosa, president; Mrs. Cyril Fus, West Allis, vice president; Mrs. D. B. Gill, 2631 N. 89th St. Wauwatosa, secretary; Mrs. Arthur Knorr, Wauwatosa, treasurer.

COUNTY FAIR SECRETARIES APPRECIATE HELP OF GARDEN CLUBS

County Fair Secretaries appreciate the help garden club members are giving the flower departments at the Fairs. This is indicated by a letter sent to the Waupaca Garden Club Committee of which Mrs. J. L. Larson of Iola is chairman, by the secretary of the Waupaca County Fair at Weyauwega. He wrote, "I want to assure you we appreciate every bit of effort that you have given this fair, and the help that this is to us. We have gone over your suggestions for changes in our premium list very carefully and have made these changes for the floral department."

When the value of the flower show to the County Fair is fully appreciated by Fair officials, then it will be less difficult to obtain more premium money, more space and a more attractive location for flower shows.

FLOWER SHOW OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Recreation Building, Oshkosh
August 4 and 5, 1951
Theme of the Show:
"Waltz of the Flowers"

Under the cheerful theme, "Waltz of the Flowers," committees of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society are very busy planning their summer flower show on August 4 and 5.

Complete copy of the premium schedule can be obtained by writing Miss Flossie Breager, 100 Rosalia St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Classes include all varieties of annuals, gladiolus, perennials, such as azaleamum, gaillardia, delphinium, lythrum, shasta daisies, phlox and tritoma.

The section on arrangement is very interesting, including such classes as: Arrangement of one bloom in a low container; arrangement featuring a Hogarth curve; arrangement of white flowers in a white container; of swamp vegetation; featuring pyramidal design; in which driftwood is featured.

The section on house plants will feature geraniums, African violet, gloxinia, fuchia and tuberous rooted begonia.

It is in the table arrangements that the theme "Flowers in Song" will be emphasized. The following themes are suggested: "Noel, Noel." Christmas afternoon reception table. "Spring Song." A luncheon table for four. "Ain't Nobody Here but us Chickens." Featuring porcelain chickens, flowers and pottery dishes. "The Wedding March." Wedding reception table featuring wedding cake, candles and flowers. "Rock of Ages." Rock or quartz, flowers, and hymnal. "Will you Remember." A May day luncheon table. "Tea for Two." Card table, dainty dishes and annuals.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW AT OSHKOSH DRAWS LARGE ATTENDANCE

The African Violet Show and meeting staged by the Oshkosh Horticultural Society in the Raulf Hotel, Oshkosh, May 16, was attended by more than 100 people representing a number of garden clubs in the Fox River Valley.

Some excellent plants were exhibited.

Mrs. Glen Fisher of Oshkosh again made a wonderful semi-commercial exhibit. The judging was done by Prof. G. E. Beck and H. J. Rahmlow. They showed movies and colored slides and spoke on the afternoon program. The attendance and enthusiasm shown at the meeting indicates that there is a need and desire for this type of regional meeting. Credit is due to the committee members, Miss Bessie Pease, chairman, Mrs. Guy Grundy, Miss Anna Christensen, Mrs. Gordon Carey, Mrs. M. A. Haller, Miss Anna Phillipson, and Miss Agnes Phillipson for the success of the project.

GARDEN TOUR, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

June 28 - 29

The Winnetka Garden Guild invites gardeners and garden club members to its Treasure Garden Walk on Thursday and Friday, June 28 and 29, from noon until 6 p. m.

Five homes and gardens will be on display plus interesting exhibits pertaining to conservation and horticulture.

Tact is making your guests feel at home when you wish they were.—The Colby Phonograph.

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Recipes For

Flower Arrangements

Freedom To Create Is Our Heritage.

By Elizabeth Stewart, West Allis



Several years ago a well known magazine featured various **flower arrangement recipes.** Readers were informed that they, too, could make lovely flower arrangements by merely following a "recipe." Necessary equipment included a 12 in. rectangular bowl, a 4 in. needlepoint holder and twenty-one long stemmed flowers. Specific instructions were given for the placement of the flowers on the holder. The bowl measured 12 in. in length, therefore, the tallest flower was cut at 18 in., or one and one-half times the bowl's length. This flower was placed ½ in. from the back of the holder. Then, a 17 in. stem was inserted a little to the left and back of the 18 in. one. Further instructions were given for the placement of the remaining nineteen flowers.

Resembles A Cake Recipe

These "ingredients" and directions indeed remind us of our favorite cake recipe which calls for ½ cup shortening, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups flour, etc. The cake is to be baked in 9 in. cake pans.

It is very true that the art of flower arranging and cake baking resemble one another in some respects. Ingredients for a cake should be at room temperature. One must be careful to use all ingredients in their proper proportion. Then, there are various methods of procedures in mixing cakes. Placing the batter into the correct size of pan is also an important factor.

How to Use Ingredients

Before we attempt to use our flowers as ingredients, they require proper conditioning or hardening. The right amount or proportion of flowers in relation to the size of the container is of utmost importance. For interest and variety we may possibly select a certain proportion of round flower forms and an unequal proportion of spike forms. Our colors will be used in much the same way. Colors of weak or moderate intensity will be used in greater proportion. Intense colors will be treated as the "pinch of spice" ingredient. They will, accordingly, be used in small amounts.



Parting of the Ways

Are we becoming a bit vague as to specific proportions? Indeed we are. It is at this point that the procedure of "following" a recipe for baking a cake and that of "creating" a flower arrangement come to a parting of the ways.

A Creative Art

Flower arrangement is a creative art. So too is the art of cooking and baking. There are many folks who are constantly "creating" new dishes through experiment after experiment with various proportions and types of ingredients. However, when we merely **follow** a recipe word for word, we are in a sense, copying someone elses' creation.

There are many who are able to produce almost a photographic copy of famous paintings. Yet, all of us are aware of the value of a copy as compared to that of the original.

The joy and wonder of creative art lies in the fact that there is an inexhaustible source of different combinations of the elements. Of all the pictures artists have painted from the beginning of time there have never been two identical paintings. Yet, millions of artists have used the same basic ingredients of line, form, proportion, texture, value and color.

Thousands of flower arrangers also use the same ingredients or elements. Yet, there have never been two identical flower arrangements!

The fascination of creative flower arrangement lies in the fact that we do not always know what pattern our finished design will assume. We study, toy and tamper with the elements that confront us, always seeking to create a new, more perfect order. Each new flower arrangement presents a new challenge. Through the use of our imagination and acquired knowledge unrelated parts are integrated into an harmonious whole.

Let Plant Material Suggest Design

Perhaps many of us will remember being told that we must always start with a preconceived plan. Undoubtedly this procedure is necessary at times. We might plan a triangular, crescent or hogarth curve design. But for pure enjoyment, try letting the plant material and one's own impulses suggest the pattern our design is to assume. Sheep-like submission to certain rules, recipes or formulas can only result in stifling creativeness. We need to dare to be different. By permitting our imagination to have free rein we can explore the possibilities of all the elements we work with. It is even good for us to attempt the ridiculous once in a while. Unexpected suggestions and fresh new approaches are often gained this way. Perhaps we may be startled into the realization that we have been satisfied with the mediocre or commonplace.

Freedom Must Be Earned

Time and experience will teach us which ideas and methods are valuable and those that had better be discarded. We must never lose sight of the fact that freedom to create is our most precious heritage. Let us remember too, that freedom must be earned, respected and never misused.

Garden Question Box

Outdoor and Indoor Garden Questions Answered.

By G. E. Beck



A brass coal bucket is an ideal container for several potted plants. This growing foliage arrangement is made of a Schismatoglottis, an Areac palm, a Peperomia and two varieties of Philodendron. Photo courtesy, "Home Gardening for th.. South."

Question: POINSETTIA CARE. How should I care for my poinsettia plant during the summer?

Answer: Late in May cut the shoots back to within about 4 to 5 inches of the soil surface, then repot the plant using 3 parts of porous soil and 1 part of rotted manure. For the repotting, it will be sufficient to remove some of the soil from around the outside of the soil ball and replace this with the new soil. Water the plant well, place it in a protected location for two weeks or until new growth has started, then select a location in the garden or border where the plant will receive good light and sink the pot to rim depth in the soil there. It may be necessary to water the plant from time to time.

Turn the pot about every 2 weeks to sever any roots that may have grown down through the hole. Feed the plant about once a month with a complete fertilizer used at tne rate of about ¼ teaspoonful for the pot. Apply the fertilizer when the soil is moist and then water it in. **When the shoots reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, pinch out the tips.**

This will cause the plants to branch and thus they will be less leggy. Pinch the new shoots until mid-August. Bring the plant in before any danger of frost.

Question: GARDENIA NEEDS. My gardenia does not seem to produce flower buds. Now and then it produces one flower. Does it require any special care different from other plants?

Answer: Yes, gardenias require acid soils, they also require good light, a humid atmosphere, warm temperatures, and a uniform moisture supply for best results.

For satisfactory flowering, keep the plant in a window where it will get sun, do not let the soil dry out (spraying the foliage once or twice a day will be beneficial), and give the plant ½ teaspoonful of alum or iron sulfate every month. These materials can be dissolved in water and then used to water the plant.

Question: FOLIAGE PLANTS IN THE GARDEN. Do you advise the use of foliage plants such as coleus in the garden flower border? Do they require any care which is different from other garden perennials or annuals?

Answer: Foliage plants such as coleus can be used very successfully in the garden flower border where they must be treated as tender annuals. If coleus is planted in a good soil where it will receive full sun and given a good moisture supply the plants progress rapidly and give more intensely colored foliage than is developed indoors. Many varieties quickly reach a height of 3 and 4 feet here in Wisconsin. Before frost, you can take cuttings for your fall and winter plants.

Question: GERANIUMS IN HOT WEATHER. Do geraniums require shade in the garden? I have a bed of geraniums in a rather sunny place. They don't seem to bloom well and the plants are not as nice appearing as I would like. What is the trouble?

Answer: The majority of the varieties of geraniums currently available here in Wisconsin will do better if they receive some shade during hot, dry weather. Afternoon shade would be quite ideal. For best growth, geraniums need ample moisture and a soil which has a good nutrient supply. Geraniums are heavy feeders on potassium (potash) so be sure to use a fertilizer for them which supplies this nutrient. Leaf mold, peat, or some well rotted manure worked into the soil will help to improve its moisture holding capacity. In dry weather thoroughly soak the bed once a week.

Question: TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS NEED WATER. During the summer, my tuberous rooted begonias develop brown spots on the leaves and do not appear nice and green as I have seen others do. What is the cause? Does it hurt them to be watered with cold water on a hot day in mid-summer?

Answer: A number of factors may cause poor results with begonias. The brown spotting of the leaves may be due to begonia leaf spot. Adequate spacing, proper location (allow for air circulation between the begonias and shrubbery or buildings), and clipping off diseased sections of the leaves may help control these diseases. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture may also help to prevent the spread of the leaf spotting.

Poor soil, lack of moisture and humidity, and improper exposure may also account for poor begonias. Incorporate liberal amounts of peat, leaf mold, compost, or well rotted manure into the soil to improve it for begonias. These materials will im-

prove the moisture holding capacity of the soil as well as furnish some nutrients for the plant.

During dry weather, water the plants very throughly once a week. Begonias will also respond to a daily spraying with water which will help provide a more favorable humidity.

Tuberous begonias need a shady location so plant them where they won't get direct sunlight.

Cold water will be all right for watering begonias on a hot day. Research has shown that it is **almost impossible for water on foliage to cause leaf burn or scald on sunny days.**

Question: BETTER BLOOMS FROM ZINNIAS AND OTHER ANNUALS. I would like to grow my zinnias so that they would produce large and beautiful flowers which I could use for exhibit at our County Fair and for cut flowers. What special care should I give them during mid-summer? How should I fertilize these annuals?

Answer: To have good annuals by mid-summer it is essential that the soil be properly prepared at the time the plants were set out or the seed was sown. Heavy clay soils and light sandy soils will be improved greatly by spading in large amounts of organic matter. Peat, rotted manure, compost, and leaf mold are all excellent sources. These materials can be added to good garden soils with benefit too. A complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 4-12-4 should be broadcast at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per 100 square feet and worked in prior to planting. Nasturtiums for one example though will flower best when they are grown on a fairly poor soil.

Thin out the young plants to allow room for ample development of each plant that is allowed to remain. Mulch the soil with lawn clippings, peat or other suitable material after the plants are well established and have been cultivated at least twice. A mulch will conserve moisture and help to maintain a cooler soil

Early in July many annuals will respond favorably to a side dressing of nitrogen fertilizer. Apply about ½ to ¾ of a pound of ammonium sulfate or sodium nitrate per 100 feet of row. Water the fertilizer in well. If the summer is a dry one, watering the plants very thoroughly about once a week will also be essential. Lastly, the small side buds on many annuals can be removed to help produce a larger terminal flower.

Question: AURATUM LILY. Is the Auratum lily hardy in Wisconsin? My neighbors tell me it doesn't last many years in the garden. Why is that? What lily varieties do you recommend?

Answer: It seems that Auratum species are not generally long-lived when grown under Wisconsin conditions. Several factors may contribute to this but undoubtedly one of the most important is lack of winter hardiness.

Olympic Hybrid strain of **L. centifolium** is a new hardy lily that merits trial. Regal, Madonna, Formosanum, and Coral are varieties that can be expected to do well here when properly planted.

THE CRAB GRASS PROBLEM

Chemical Control Not Yet Entirely Successful

Don't become too excited about glowing reports of chemicals which will control crab grass in your lawn. Reports from scientists who have been studying the problem are that several chemicals have been successful if applied at **exactly the right time**—when the plants are very small as in late June or early July. If applied at a later time, so much chemical is required for control that other lawn grasses are also severely injured.

In talking the subject over with Dr. Kenneth Buchholtz, Department of Agronomy, U. W. who is carrying on research in weed control, he agrees that the most practical method of keeping crab grass out of the lawn is still to practice good lawn care. Too many of us mow our lawn too frequently and too short. By fertilizing the lawn properly, that is in the early spring and again in the early fall, giving it plenty of water, cutting it no shorter than two inches and not too often, the June grass will form a dense sod which will tend to prevent the little seedlings of the crab grass from getting started.

Frequent heavy watering is important for good lawn maintenance. The evaporation of moisture keeps the grass cool, so that growth continues all summer. June grass has a tendency to become dormant in hot weather. When this occurs the crab grass seedlings become established rapidly and soon take over.

NEW ROSES TO BE NAMED AT CONVENTION

Two new roses will be christened Chief Seattle and Princess Angeline at the National Convention of the American Rose Society to be held in Seattle, Washington, **June 14 to 18.** A descendent of the original Chief Seattle, for whom the city was named, will be on hand to do the honors, assisted by Indian maidens in full regalia. The two new roses will be available in the trade this fall.

A copy of the program and full details of the National Rose Convention may be obtained from the American Rose Society, 1316 Derry Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOW TO WATER YOUR ROSES

Roses are naturally deep rooted. Light summer rains, when the weather is hot, may not penetrate the soil very deeply and consequently, the roots at a depth of from 8 inches to 2 feet may suffer from drought. Watering with a hose in such a way that only the top three or four inches of the soil are moistened does very little good if the soil lower down is allowed to remain exceedingly dry.

A good way to water is with a "soil soaker" hose soaking the soil to a depth of several feet. If in doubt as to the dryness of your soil, dig down and see how conditions are. It will be an interesting lesson. Sprinkling the rose bed in the evening should be avoided. It will wash off the spray for insects and disease control, encourage mildew and black spot if the moisture does not dry rapidly from the leaves.

The reason why it is more difficult to grow roses well on light soil than on heavy soil is largely a matter of moisture. Light soils must be watered more frequently than heavy soils.

Flattery is telling the other guy exactly what he thinks of himself.—Rib Lake Herald.

"Is it possible for a man to make a fool of himself without knowing it?
"Not if he has a wife."

When you feel dog tired at night it may be because you growled all day. —The Bonduel Times.

Prosperity goes to the heads of some people and to the waists of others.—River Falls Journal.

Landscape Architecture

It Has A Personal Application To Everyone.

By Joseph S. Elfner

Do you shy away when the term "landscape architecture" is mentioned? Is it something you put off with a vague "Well, that's for the big estates and public buildings," kind of remark? Let's take a look to see just how it does have a personal application for everyone of us.

Perhaps you'll be surprised to realize that most of you have practiced landscape architecture in some of its phases at least. Check with this simplified definition to see if that's not true: "The arrangement of the land and the objects upon it for human use and enjoyment." You see, that does include your efforts in planning lawn areas, shrub, tree, and flower plantings, or the location of vegetable garden, fences, and walks.

We usually think of a professionally trained person when we refer to a landscape architect. Courses are offered in this subject in various colleges throughout the country. At the University of Wisconsin, the work in landscape architecture is offered in the Department of Horticulture. As a professional study, these courses are comparatively new. It was only after the turn of the century that formal training was begun at the college level. For this reason, some of our greatest landscape architects of the past have been self-trained. The quality and inspiration of their work has been the basis upon which much of our present course work is founded.



Members of the landscape staff of the Department of Horticulture, U. W., who will contribute articles in coming issues. From left, G. Wm. Longenecker, Joseph S. Elfner and George A. Ziegler.

Good Landscape Architecture Enjoyed By Everyone

Now you are probably saying to yourself, "Of course, if what I've done in the back yard and around the house is landscape architecture, then I have had some contact with it—but not much." Really, that's not the true situation. Whether or not you are aware of it, you constantly enjoy the results of landscape architecture in your daily routine. Landscape architects employed by the federal government design the grounds for post offices, veterans hospitals, and other federal buildings. Schools, libraries, and other municipal buildlings employ the services of a landscape architect to insure pleasing treatment of the grounds.

Where else do you come in contact with the work of the landscape architect? Very often the beauty and usefulness of the parks and recreation areas in your community have been designed and developed by such a person. National and state parks are selected for the native character of their sites—mountains, forests, rivers, or lakes. But their usefulness and preservation depend upon the landscape architects' appreciation of nature. They have laid out the roads and trails, located the other man-made features necessary for "human use and enjoyment." In our own state, most of us have made use of the attractive waysides and roadside parks that the highway commission and conservation department have provided for the traveler. Their attractiveness and usefulness have been assured by a landscape architect's experienced planning.

Many of you have made use of a landscape architect's advice in the purchase of trees and shrubs. Each year, more nurserymen realize the necessity for providing landscape advice to their customers. They are adding landscape trained personnel to their staffs. As a result, most of our graduates in recent years have gone into that kind of work.

Watch For These Articles

Yes, landscape architecture is a concern for all of us. We'd like you to know more about it. For this reason, the landscape staff of the Department of Horticulture at the University will present a series of articles in this magazine. Watch for them. Here are their titles:

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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BEES AND ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION

By J. T. Medler, Dept of Agronomy and Entomology, U. W.

In Wisconsin during the period 1929 to 1947, the average production of alfalfa seed was 1.0 bushel per acre. The highest production year previous to 1947 was 1930 when 1.4 bushels were recorded. In 1947, 1.7 bushels were produced. This would suggest that we can produce as much or more seed now as in the "good old days."

Studies of the wild bee pollinators in alfalfa would indicate that their numbers are critically low. There is no evidence to show that wild bees have shifted their habits from native host plants to the introduced alfalfa plant. Hence, it is doubtful if there has been a reduction in the number of wild bees that pollinate alfalfa. On the contrary, probably there has been an increase of wild bees in the eastern part of the state, because of the predominance of **Andrena wilkella** (Kby.), a species introduced from Europe. One hope for improved pollination is to learn how to increase and control the wild bees, such as andrenids, megachilids and bumblebees. This research is now being done at the University of Wisconsin.

Not Enough Known About Honeybees

Surveys during the last five years in alfalfa seed fields have demonstrated that under present conditions honeybees are inadequate as pollinators. There is no hope that this situation will change under existing conditions of too few bees for the acreages in Wisconsin, pollen competition by other plants, and no management of honeybee colonies for pollination purposes.

While it's true that a dollar doesn't travel as far as it used to, you'll notice it travels a lot faster.—Horicon Reporter.



These signs advertising Wisconsin honey now available. Prepared under the direction of the Advertising Committee, Wisconsin State Beekeepers Ass'n. Two signs at the right tell the location of Honey Boy Brand honey and will be put up by Mr. H. C. Braithwait of Baraboo, member of the committee.

DISPLAY SIGNS

It pays to advertise is an old saying and is still true if you spend your money wisely. You can purchase signs through the advertising committee at cost—Mr. Wm. Judd, Rt. 3, Stoughton, Wisconsin, chairman. We are having these display signs made by the dozen so they can be sold to you at the very low rate of $3.00 per board. The beaded nite reflector signs are 65c extra. The size of the boards are 12" x 36" to be mounted on your own posts along the highway. The fourth board should have your brand name or your name, the fifth, the miles to your place of business. The fourth and fifth boards were priced to us at $3.70 per board.

Mrs. Harriet Grace of the American Honey Institute told us last summer how important these advertising signs were to us and how well they help sell our product at so small a cost.

The State Fair Exhibit

While we are talking about advertising let us not forget to get our samples ready for the State Fair, Aug. 18 to 26, and if you will contact Mr. John Long, at the State Capitol at least two weeks before the fair he will pick up your honey for display. This honey is to be donated to charity and will not be returned to you. We are going to have a fine display in the Flower Building at the State Fair. We would like some one pound jars, comb honey and also larger sizes from every beekeeper.—**By H. C. Braithwaite** (Advertising Committee Member).

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT HAS INTERESTING MEETING

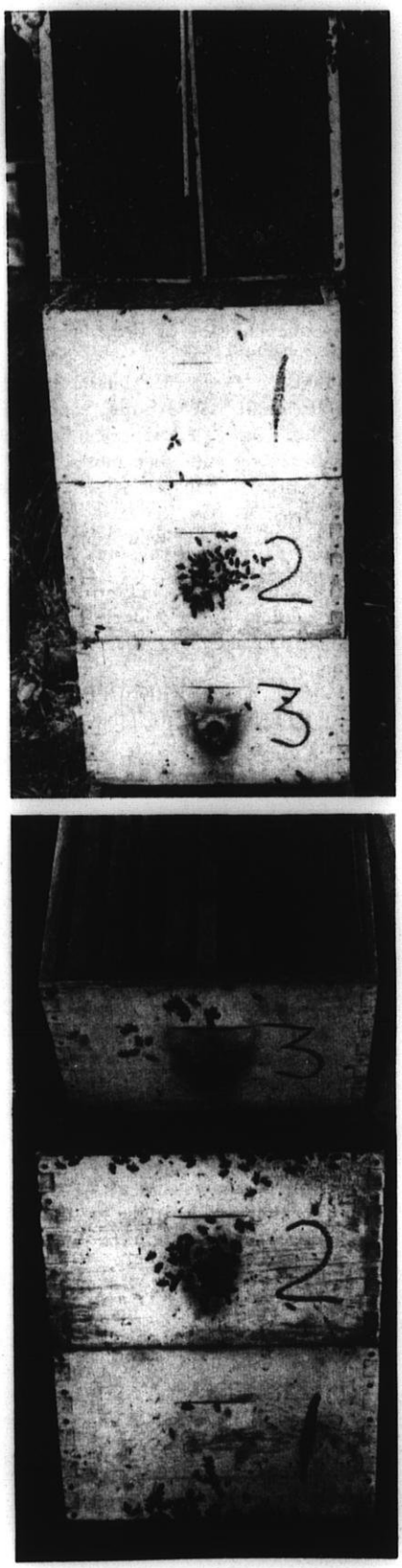
In one of the nicest of locations, beekeepers of the Northwestern District, Wisconsin Beekeepers Association met in the Legion Hall at Bloomer on May 2nd for a very interesting program. The Legion Hall is on a hill connected with the golf course; the view is beautiful. The building is attractive with a nice kitchen. An excellent pot luck luncheon was served by the ladies. Members were so pleased with the meeting place that they voted to accept an invitation to come there again next year.

Officers of the District were re-elected. They are: Mr. Robert Knutson, pres.; Mr. Henry Schaeffer, Osseo, vice pres.; and Mr. Nathan Paddock, Bruce, sec-treas.

Swarm Control By Reversing Brood Chambers

Upper picture. This shows a strong colony at the time when the three brood chambers must be reversed in order to control swarming. The upper brood chamber is filled with brood, pollen and honey.

Lower picture. The brood chambers have been reversed. The chamber with the most brood, pollen and honey is on the bottom board. No. 3 is now on top and has plenty of room



Swarming can be effectively delayed and to a large extent controlled by simply reversing brood chambers at the right time.

The pictures on this page show: in the upper picture, a crowded brood nest in No. 1. There are at least six frames of brood, larvae and eggs. The other frames are filled with honey and pollen. No. 2 had four or five frames with brood and some honey and pollen. No. 3 did not contain any brood, but the bees had been working in this brood chamber, cleaning up the cells and preparing them for egg laying by the queen.

Reversing Eliminates Congestion

It is well known that when colonies have filled their hive space with brood, pollen and honey, they will prepare to swarm. Preparation for swarming is often hastened by a few days of inclement weather when the field bees are confined to the hive.

After reversing, the queen will immediately move upward into brood chamber No. 3 and begin egg laying. This will draw into No. 3 the nurse bees necessary to feed the larvae, thereby eliminating the crowded conditions which existed in the upper picture.

During the dandelion and fruit bloom honey flow, No. 3, in the lower picture, may become filled with honey and pollen. This can be avoided by placing an empty super on top when the honey flow begins. All colonies must be carefully watched for preparation for swarming. They should be examined by tipping up the brood chambers. If queen cells are found located along the lower edge of the combs, the combs are removed, and all cells, no matter where located, destroyed.

If inspection for swarming is made at least once each week and the cells destroyed before they are sealed, together with manipulation to provide plenty of room, the swarming impulse can be stopped. If examination is delayed too long, and the cells found are sealed and almost ready for hatching, it will be necessary to divide the colony to prevent swarming.

THE DEMAREE SYSTEM OF SWARM CONTROL

Is It a Means of Spreading Foul Brood. Will It Reduce Colony Production

There are several disadvantages to using the Demaree system of swarm control, but the danger of spreading A. F. B. is the most important one. We used the system for a number of years and always felt it reduced honey production because it unbalances the colonies and reduces the egg-laying period.

The main reason why we changed to the three brood chamber and reversing method was because it required less labor. Then, some years ago, we were confronted with an outbreak of A. F. B. and were very thankful that we had this system instead of the Demaree system.

You will ask why and the answer is not difficult to find. In the Demaree system the queen is confined to the lower brood chamber by a queen excluder and given one or two frames of brood plus empty combs. Empty supers are then placed over the excluder and all of the brood is placed on top. Egg-laying is temporarily reduced, and if the honey flow is prolonged, a smaller crop will result.

However, let us see what happens to the brood combs placed on top of the colony. When the brood hatches, these combs are filled with honey. The pollen in them is also covered with honey, making it unavailable for brood rearing during a period of pollen shortage. Then these combs are taken to the extracting plant, the honey extracted and the combs either stored or replaced on colonies in the yard. Are they replaced on the same colonies from which they came? Most likely, not.

What May Happen

Now let us see what happens in case there is an infection of A. F. B. We believe the most likely way a colony can become infected is through robbing diseased colonies in the

neighborhood, in buildings or trees. The bodies of the robber bees become covered with A. F. B. spores and of course spores are likely present in the honey they carry home. This infection will probably occur before a honey flow begins and before we have supers on the colonies. Are not the brood combs, therefore, the most dangerous source of infection if they are placed on other colonies?

In the three brood chamber, reversing method of swarm control now being used by many Wisconsin beekeepers, the brood **combs** are never manipulated to any extent. The **brood chambers** are simply reversed by placing the one with the **least amount of brood, pollen and honey** on the top and the one with the most of these on the bottom board. We have colonies in which the same **brood combs** have been occupied by the bees for more than 10 years. If infection occurs in the spring, it is entirely possible that some of the spores may be carried into the honey supers. A further precaution should be taken; all hive bodies should be numbered. Then, after extracting, the supers can be replaced on the same colony. When disease is discovered, all of the combs occupied by the colony will be known. Our own experience would indicate that there is considerable safety in this system.

What Happens to the Pollen

What happens to the pollen moved upward in the brood combs when using the Demaree system? The spring pollen, perhaps from dandelion (one of our best sources) is covered with honey, then taken to the extracting room and may afterwards be stored. We may find these combs and give them to colonies in March and April, but here again there is danger of spreading A. F. B.

In the three hive body, reversing system of swarm control, this pollen is never removed from the colony. We believe this is one important reason why better honey production is possible with this system. Brood rearing can be maintained at a better rate because the pollen is not removed from the colony. By early March and April, normal colonies have usually consumed all the pollen they stored the preceding year, which shows the tremendous amount they require for maximum brood rearing. In addition they should be fed a supplement during the spring months.—By H. J. R.

SUMMER MEETINGS
WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASS'N.
Tuesday, July 24, West Bend City Park

(Located to the north of main downtown section, at intersection Highways 45, 55 and 8th Avenue.)

Wednesday, July 25, Ladysmith, Memorial Park

(On the river bank)

Indoor accommodations in case of rainy weather at both parks.

10:30 a.m. Meeting opened by state president Henry Schaefer, Osseo.

Forum by beekeepers. How is the honey crop, the market, the outlook.

11:00 a.m. "I could have had a bigger crop if I had managed better." Better beekeeping methods are needed. A forum of questions and answers conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Madison.

11:30 a.m. What every beekeeper must do if we are to lick A.F.B., by John Long, State Division of Bees and Honey.

Noon Luncheon

12:00 N. Pot luck cafeteria style luncheon at each meeting. Bring a dish such as potato salad, baked beans, sandwiches, cake, etc. Bring enough for your family and a little more. Local committee and Association will furnish free coffee and lemonade. Bring your own plates, cups, silverware.

A charge of 65c per person will be made to all who do not bring food. This will be used to pay for extra food furnished by committee. Ask for tickets from committee chairmen if you bring food.

Afternoon Program

1:30 p.m. HOW TO SELL HONEY.

Promotion: What it does for the individual beekeeper and for honey. Sense In Spending Dollars! By Mrs. Harriet Grace, director, American Honey Institute, Madison.

WHAT THE BEEKEEPER CAN DO. Speaker to be announced.

BETTER EXTRACTING, HEATING AND BOTTLING FOR QUALITY HONEY PRODUCTION. Speaker to be announced.

HOW SHALL WE ADVERTISE HONEY. By the Honey Advertising Committee.

PRICE SUPPORTS. Support for pollination. Price support of honey for industrial uses.

Taking part in the discussion, as in past years, we hope to have local and out-of-state firms, representatives of Dadant and Sons, Hamilton, Ill.; Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls, Wis.; The Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky; The G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.; August Lotz Co., Boyd, Wis.; Marshfield Mfg. Co., Marshfield, Wis.; A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

Washington County Association Officers: Frank Wilkens, West Bend, president; Joseph Zwerlin, Allenton, vice president; Alfred Seefeldt, Kewaskum, organizer and past president; Miss Clara Jones, West Bend, Secretary.

Rusk-Sawyer County Officers: Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith, Wis., president; Ivan Wisherd, Bruce, vice president; Nathan Paddock, Bruce, secretary-treasurer.

Special Session for Women's Auxiliary

All ladies present are invited to a special session of the Woman's Auxiliary, which will be announced at both meetings. Mrs. Harriet Grace of the American Honey Institute will be the speaker.

Ladies Auxiliary officers: State Association Auxiliary. Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam, president; Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend, vice president; Mrs. John Pagel, Medford, secretary-treasurer.

N.W. District: Mrs. Wm. Feeney, Ladysmith, president; Mrs. Wm. Lorenz, Bruce, vice president; Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo, secretary-treasurer.

Luncheon Committee

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS: **West Bend Meeting:** Miss Margaret Ahlers, Mrs. Albert Bohn, Mrs. Wallace Freund, Miss Clara Jones, Mrs. Frank Wilkens, **all of West Bend.**

To assist local committee: Mrs. Art Schultz, Woodland; Mrs. W. A. Moser, Lowell; Mrs. Otto Koepsel, Mayville.

Ladysmith meeting: Mrs. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, chairman; Mrs. Gerald Prilaman, Exeland; Miss Eva Nelson, Glen Flora; Mrs. Wm. Lorenz, Bruce.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED
Wisconsin Beekeepers Association Apponts Committee to Work on Future Welfare of Beekeepers

The Wisconsin Beekeepers Association Legislative Committee, consisting of William Judd, Stoughton; Joe Mills, Ripon; B. E. Gerstner, Lake Mills; Kenneth Smith, Neenah; Leonard Otto, Forest Junction; Allan Vosburg, Fort Atkinson and Art Kehl, Watertown, met in the State Capitol, Madison, on April 10th. Unable to be present were Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. Mr. Joe Mills was elected permanent chairman of the committee and H. J. Rahmlow was elected secretary.

The committee met with Director of Agriculture, Don McDowell, and E. L. Chambers, Chief of the Plant Industry Division. Mr. Chambers explained a request of the department for three entomologists to work full time during the apiary inspection season under a Chief Inspector. When the three men had been satisfactorily trained, they would be assigned to three districts of the state and would supervise the inspection and general area clean-up of their districts with the help of the part-time inspectors. The request for $8000 from the Legislature to provide for this work has been dropped from the budget and it was not felt advisable to try to get it restored this year. There is no money available in the coming two fiscal years for honey promotion, honey grading or honey house inspection. The committee then requested the State Board of Agriculture to create a committee from various organizations to formulate plans and information to work on the welfare of the industry for the future. This committee was later appointed as stated in this issue.

EXTRACTORS FOR SALE

For Sale. Two—4 frame automatic reversible extractors $25.00 and $50.00. Write Honey Boy Farms, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE

Bee equipment. 45 frame extractor Hoist. Saw rig and several hundred supers, some with combs. Good condition. Priced Low. John Marken, 615—10th St., Oshkosh, Wis.

EXTRACTORS

For Sale—Honey extractors. One twelve frame radial, never used, for motor; one two-frame reversible; two, four-frame; and one three-frame hand power. All in good working order. Lewis-Dadant dealer. Henry Piechowski, Redgranite, Wis.

Look for this sign When You Want

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KELLEY – "The Bee Man"

We want every Wisconsin beekeeper to receive a copy of our 1951 catalogue. This catalogue contains 64 pages, being nearly twice as large as any other and contains many items not found in the other catalogues.

The Walter T. Kelley Co.
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

HONEY CONTAINERS

We now have a good supply of 60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also the 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 1 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

To insure prompt service, order your Association labels now for your new honey crop.

Write for Complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association

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Wisconsin horticulture



August, 1951

FRUIT GROWERS FIELD TOUR

Wisconsin Horticultural Society — Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n.

SUNRIDGE ORCHARDS, MENOMONIE, WIS.

Thursday, September 6th, Beginning 10:00 a.m.

The Program

10:00 a.m. Registration. Under direction of County Agent Archie Johnson, Menomonie. Begin orchard tour. Master of Ceremonies, Prof. Conrad L. Kuehner, U. W., Madison.

TOUR AND DISCUSSION by growers and members of staff, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota. See the following: 1. Tests of new fungicides in comparison with standard spray schedules. 2. Results of using chemicals for thinning. 3. Inspection of new varieties of apples, such as Fireside. 4. Tests with use of Nu Green. 5. Results from use of harvest sprays.

Noon Luncheon

12 M. Luncheon served by local church organization in packing house.

4 p.m. Close tour and discussion.

Directions to Orchard

From Menomonie, take Highway 29 west about 9 miles to Co. Trunk Q. Then Co. Trunk Q to Co. Trunk P, about 1 mile south, then west one mile on P, then ½ mile south on Town road. Signs will be up.

Coming from the west, drive to Spring Valley, take Highway 29 east about 5 miles on Co. Trunk X, south 1 mile on Co. Trunk X, east I mile on Co. Trunk P, then ½ mile south on Town road.

WISCONSIN GIRL HONORED IN 1951 VEGETABLE WEEK

A 19 year old girl, Carol Mahn, of Route 13, Milwaukee, was chosen to be an attendant in the court of the national vegetable queen, Elaine Tessman, of Osseo, Minn., during National Vegetable Week, August 5-11.

Mrs. Walter Pretzer of Cleveland, president of the vegetable growers organization said, "Fresh vegetables have always been vitally important to the nation's health. But now, with greater effort being asked of everyone in connection with our defense program, it is imperative that we remind the nation of that importance."

Apple, Peach, Tomato Graders



The best all round Grader on the market for the smaller and medium size grower. Accurate sizing, bruise protection, economy of operation, ballbearing throughout, quiet, easy running, 90 bushels per hour. Three commercial sizes of fruit and what a price. Only $400.00 with motor, f.o.b. factory.

Agencies Available.

J. CHAS. MOTTASHED

Belding, Michigon

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Subscription by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual dues are $1.25 per year. Organizations of 10 members or more may affiliate at special rates which will be sent on request.

WHAT FACTORS SET

The Price Of Apples

The Total Supply and The Demand For It Sets the Price of Fruit

Several years ago men at the Washington State College, under the direction of Dr. M. Buchanan, attempted to learn what things were most important in setting the price of apples. Unavailability of adequate information prevented complete analysis, but the unpublished conclusions were:

A. The first important factor affecting the price of apples was the size of the crop.

B. The second important factor in setting the price of apples was the general level of economic activity — the buying power of the consumers.

C. The third factor was found to be the supply of other fruits.

If the first two of these price making factors are accepted as basic in setting the price of our apples, and everything in economic theory tends to indicate that they are, then we can, with hindsight, look back and see the or two ways in which our market might have started more successfully last fall.

Crop Estimates

There appears to have been, first, an overestimate in the buying power of consumers and second, an underestimate in the supply of fruit. Both of these errors in estimate tended to create over-optimism. One factor did not compensate the other. Misjudgment of the size of the crop and buying power were not confined to men in our Industry. Buyers in terminal markets also lacked sound information.

1. It was generally assumed that there was an increase in prosperity in the United States. This is shown by the increase in gross national product. (Earnings) between 1949 and 1950. (Earnings were about 100 billion dollars in 1940 and 150 billion in 1950.)

2. In spite of the fact of increased national earnings, prices had been rising, the dollar bought less.

Last fall there was an increase of 5% in the gross national product (earnings). This, presumably, would mean more money available. However, the buying power of the dollar was 6.6% less than in the fall of 1949. The net result was that there was actually little reason for optimistically assuming that consumers were in a better spending position.



Was this attractive display of apples in a Wisconsin store? Yes. In a Kroger store on University Ave., Madison, Wis. Were the apples shown from Wisconsin? No. The picture will show from whence they came. Was the barrel of apple cider from Wisconsin? Yes, from a grower about 50 miles from Madison.

When Washington state shippers send apples to a certain point, they also send field men armed with display material, such as this. The field men help put up the display, teach clerks to push apples. Can we do something about it? Yes, let's do likewise.

From Fall of 1949 to Fall of 1950

National product (earnings) increased 5.9%

Buying power fell 6.6%

3. While rising prices had eliminated the possibility of consumers having more buying power, it could have been seen last fall that consumers had increased their expeditures for durable goods 30.4%, while their expenditures for non-durable goods had increased only 7.5%. In other words, a larger part of the buyer's dollar was being diverted to consumer durable goods which meant that there was, relatively, a net decrease in the amount being spent on non-durable goods such as fruits and vegetables.

From Fall of 1949 to Fall of 1950

Durable goods expenditures increased 30.4%

Non-durable goods (including perishables) expenditures increased 7.5%

4. The economic factors imply that there was a weaker market situation last fall than in the fall of 1949. In face of this, the f.o.b. price level for Washington apples started out nearly 2 cents higher than the year previous.

Apple Size

In our Industry we have every reason to put small apples in a class by themselves, because brokers and buyers reflect marked price differences between sizes. However, there is evidence that consumers do not make as much distinction between sizes as we in the Industry have been led to believe.

Price Set By Supply and Demand

Economists are well agreed that the total supply of a product and the demand for it enter into setting the price. In terms of apples, small apples and large apples must be given somewhat equal weight in setting prices.

The apple Industry proved this last season when it was found that it was not possible to separate the pricing policy of our large apples and small apples in our Industry. —Condensed from "Apple Research Digest."

DOOR COUNTY HARVESTS FINE CHERRY CROP

With the July estimate indicating Wisconsin will harvest a crop of 20 million pounds of cherries, cherry pie time came in mid-July this year. About 25% of the 1951 hotpack crop will be set aside at the request of the government for use in the armed forces and for school lunches. Wisconsin ranks third in the nation in the production of sour cherries and the quality of the crop is excellent this year.

Door county called for 2,500 cherry pickers. The rate of pay was 13c per 9-pound pail, with a bonus of 4 cents for workers who complete their assignment.

Last year about 40% of the crop was cold-packed and 60% hot-packed in cans.

USDA REVISES APPLE STANDARDS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in June announced a revision, effective July 23, 1951, of U. S. standards of grades for apples.

Under the revised standards a U. S. extra fancy grade has been added; the U.S. fancy and U.S. No. 1 grade requirements remain the same, with exception of stricter color and russeting requirements for U. S. fancy; the grade designation of "U. S. commercial" has been changed to "U. S. No. 1 cookers"; and the U. S. utility early grade has been deleted. Color and defect requirements of U. S. extra fancy and U. S. fancy under the revised standards are very similar to those for Washington extra fancy and Washington fancy, respectively.

This is the first major revision of apple standards since 1931. The revision was worked out by Department personnel in co-operation with state horticultural societies and with apple industry representatives.

Have you ever stopped to think what a wonderful thing the human brain is? It never ceases working for you from the time you are born until the moment you stand up to make a speech.

MEYER SWEET CHERRY TREE WINTERS PERFECTLY AT CEDARBURG

A letter from our vice president, Mr. Arnold Nieman of Cedarburg, in answer to a request for information as to how the **Meyer sweet cherry** tree survived this past winter, reads as follows:

"I had opportunity to inspect the Meyer sweet cherry tree in late June. Mr. Alfred Kasten of Cedarburg is the present owner of the property. We found no winter injury whatsoever on this tree. A young tree of the same variety also came through in perfect shape."

The Stark Brothers' Nursery at Louisiana, Missouri, purchased the right to sell this tree from the Meyer family. During the National Apple Institute meeting delegates from Wisconsin had opportunity to inspect four bearing trees of the Meyer variety at the Stark Nursery at Louisiana, Missouri. The trees were of good form and fruit of good quality.

Since the trees survivevd the rather severe winter of 1950-51, we believe it will be worth testing further in different sections of Wisconsin, at least under climatic conditions similar to those of Cedarburg, which is in a relatively favorable fruit growing section.

This does not, of course, mean that anyone should now attempt to plant a commercial orchard of sweet cherries in this state.

When you question your wife's judgment, remember that she married you.—Wisconsin Farmers Union News.

TCA KILLED CHERRY TREES

Quack grass presents a problem in many young cherry orchards. But tests with TCA with 1 to 6 year old cherry trees in the Traverse City area show definitely that this material cannot be used safely for control of grass either prior to or after tree planting. TCA used ¼, ½ and 1 pound per square rod killed 35, 65 and 90 percent of the grass respectively, but also killed the trees. This was so even when the material was applied in the fall prior to spring planting.

The fortified standard weed-killer appears to be much safer for this purpose. —By R. F. Carlson in **Hort. Topics, by Mich. State College.**

TIPS ON BEATING RATS WITH WARFARIN

Rats may be a problem on all farms, especially around fruit packing sheds. The following item from the Agricultural Leaders' Digest is therefore of interest.

In baiting rats with Warfarin bait, One-Spot Company of Jessup, Maryland, says it is advisable to place the bait more or less in one spot. If spread so all will find it the first night, they may consume it all before the three or four days required to kill and the effort is wasted. By placing in one spot, it can be determined if more bait is needed and those that have eaten are "good rats", then the bait may be moved or added to as required until all are killed. You never know how many rats you have to feed.

POLLINATION PROJECT DEVELOPED IN OREGON

In the irrigated section of central Oregon, a considerable project has been made on a community wide pollination program for ladino and kenland clover.

In 1951, 15,000 colonies will be used. Those having 1,000 square inches of brood are grade A and rent for $7.00. Those with 600 to 1,000 inches rent for $5.00. A 10% tolerance for weak colonies is permitted. Seed growers agree to provide proper locations and to use only pest control chemical not toxic to bees. Where possible, colonies are placed near the center of the seed field. These clovers are known to produce pollen heavily but very little nectar and where one or more colonies per acre are provided, barely enough nectar is produced for maintenance. The project is in the 50,000 acre Deschutes irrigation project.

Major: "You were absent from the parade, any explanation?"

Private: "Yes, sir, a mule kicked the Sergeant in the head and I had to fix it."

Major: "Fix what?"

Private: "The mule's leg, sir."

You are often told not to get out on a limb, but anyone can tell you that's where you'll find the fruit.

—Pierce County Herald.

A lady is a woman who makes it easy for a man to be a gentleman.

—The Forest Republican.

Wisconsin Apple Institute News

Eleven members of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Apple Institute met on July 17 in Fond du Lac and transacted some very important business affecting apple growers. President H. J. Schubert spoke briefly on the happenings at the National Convention in St. Louis and quoted one speaker as saying, "We don't make our living from growing the apple crop—but from what happens to it afterwards."

The Board voted to join the Mid-West Apple Council, organized during the national meeting, in order to have a voice in national affairs from the Mid-west.

New Edition of Apple Recipe Booklets

Approval was given for a new edition of 20,000 copies of "Wisconsin Apples—44 New Ways to Use Them." Of these, the Illinois Fruit Council will purchase 10,000, changing the name on the front cover to "Illinois" and the list of varieties to the kinds they grow. Secretary H. J. Rahmlow announced the employment of a young lady, a home economics journalism student, to work on apple promotion during the summer months. She will contact womens' page editors of daily newspapers and homemakers' program directors of various radio stations. President Schubert has volunteered to train the young lady in contacting fruit store operators, with the view of creating a better market for Wisconsin apples.

Copies of the new U. S. grades for apples were sent out to all Institute members and came in for some discussion at the meeting. Extra fancy and fancy grades have been established.

Apple Posters Available

Small apple posters are available at the low price of 3c each postpaid. They come from the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Ass'n. and are suitable for roadside stands, sales rooms and grocery stores. Any apple grower who can put up these signs should write us. A truckside poster is also available at 75c each. These are quite large and show a young lad with lots of apples—are splendid for grocery stores and the side of a panel truck. Separate checks should be sent for each type of poster.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to President H. J. Schubert for representing Wisconsin at the National Apple Institute meeting which he did at his own expense. Mr. Schubert pointed out that the membership in the Wisconsin Apple Institute has been dropping and felt that we should either make up our minds to carry on in such a manner as to do the most good or drop the whole thing. Board members were enthusiastic about the work of the Institute and determined to carry on. The hope was expressed that all leading apple growers will join the Institute and send their dues to Mr. Armin Frenz, Route 2, Cedarburg, treasurer.

A nominating committee consisting of out-going directors was appointed. They are: Arthur Brunn, West Allis; Martin Fromm, Cedarburg; Arno Meyer, Waldo; Alfred Meyer, Milwaukee.

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HOW THEY *Produce Quality Fruit*

Spray Every Monday; Fertilize Each Year—That's the Method Used in The Dvorak Orchards

We've all heard of Monday being wash day, but have you ever thought of it as being "spray day" too? H. A. Dvorak and Ed. Seidel of Casco have adopted Monday and Tuesday forenoon as "spray day."

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society met with Marshall Hall at Casco on July 11 and we also visited Mr. Dvorak. He has been suffering from arthritis during the past year, and is no longer active in the orchard physically, but just as keen as ever about the success of fruit growing.

Here are some of the remarks Mr. Dvorak made while discussing the orchard.

Spray Every Monday

"Last year we sprayed 17 times — every Monday and Tuesday forenoon. We believe in spraying light — letting it drift over the trees lightly to cover the entire leaf surface but avoid run-off. Run-off collects at the lower edges of the leaf and results in burning and leaf injury."

We ventured to suggest that on some Mondays rains might make the ground too soft for the "speed sprayer" which they use. Mr. Dvorak said, "We fill in the soft spots with crushed gravel, so that we can go through the orchard in any kind of weather. Our speed sprayer travels about twice as fast as most other orchardists run theirs. I suppose if some growers saw us driving so fast they would wonder what was the matter with us. However, it gives us the results."

No Scab Seen

The Board of Directors, under the guidance of Mr. Hall, made a tour through the Dvorak orchard and had a visit with Mr. Ed. Seidel, the present operator. They noticed that the trees have large, dark green leaves — all the way to the trunk — not only on late, terminal growth as is the case in some orchards. There was an excellent crop in prospect, and it looked clean. In fact, we tried to find scab spots, but there were none in the parts of the orchard we visited.

Fertilizer Important

Mr. Dvorak belives in fertilizing each year — just enough to give the kind of tree growth he wants. On large McIntosh trees he uses 10 to 12 pounds of ammonium nitrate per tree. On smaller trees, 5 to 7 pounds, and on cherries, about 7 pounds. He remarked that Golden Delicious needs plenty of nitrogen, and that one can't get a crop without it in sod.

Mr. Ed. Seidel showed us trees that had been sprayed with hormone for thinning. Red Delicious had not been thinned quite as much as he desired and he had a crew of young folks in the orchard doing extra hand thinning. That will give him good spacing and apples of large size and good quality.

Magnificient Trees

The picture shown here was taken several years ago and shows an old McIntosh tree then about 25 years old. In the Dvorak orchard there are McIntosh trees over 55 years old which have borne as much as 51 bushels per tree. The 25 year old trees have borne as much as 30 bushels per tree and are good for another 25 years, according to Mr. Dvorak.

All plantings are being made 40 ft. apart each way. The first plantings were made 20 by 20, using fillers of cherries on the highland, which is free from frost. In some cases, Golden Delicious were used as filler. These fillers were cut out as soon as they began to crowd.

The sub soil in this orchard is clay with a limestone base. When planting a tree, Mr. Dvorak fertilizes with one pound of nitrogen and cultivates the first 4 years. He then sows June grass as a permanent sod and continues to fertilize with nitrogen.

In spraying, lime sulphur is used before bloom, and lime sulphur and arsenate of lead in the calyx. After that, DDT and arsenate of lead used with a mild sulphur. A light application of lime sulphur was used during the blooming period.

Letter from Mr. H. A. Dvorak

On July 25th, Mr. H. A. Dvorak of Casco wrote as follows in regard to their orchard operation.

"So far we have had very good success with our method of spraying. We have omitted the ground spray during the last two seasons and yet we have had the cleanest fruit we have ever had. We found that the outstanding feature is to spray often very lightly which gave us better foliage and cleaner fruit. Because we spray so lightly, we do not use any more spray material than we would with the older method. Last year we put on 17 sprays and 15 of them were with lime sulphur at the rate of 1 to 50, yet we had no sulphur injury.

"However, I feel that in spraying this way, one would have to have a sprayer of the type of the "speed sprayer" or some attachment to a standard sprayer which would give similar results. I do not think it could be done with the old spray gun."

WATCH OUT FOR APPLE MAGGOT

Emergence time of apple maggot flies was normal this year. The first flies were seen in bait traps at Gay Mills on July 14th and spraying started about 10 days later. In lake shore areas and further north, it was about a week later than these dates.

Dr. C. L. Fluke of the Department of Entomology, U. W., advised that there may be a heavy flight of apple maggot flies in August where control was not good last year and that a third spray may be needed in late August. At that time, when the fruit is almost ripe, methoxychlor should be used for control.

We miss our boys who have gone to the service and we hope the enemy does too. —Owen Enterprise.

The only time a horse gets scared on the road nowadays is when he meets another horse. —Ford Times.

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A New Product For

Preharvest Drop Control

Color-Set 1004 May Control Dropping and Improve Fruit Color As Well

Published by the Dow Chemical Company Condensed from Down To Earth

A promising new preharvest drop control product is being offered growers this season after two years of extensive experiments in Michigan and New York and one year's successful results (1950) in ten states and at the United States Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

The product, which will be known to the trade as COLOR-SET 1004, contains a salt of a-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic Acid (TCPPA) as the active ingredient. In practically all trials to date, the material appears to be an improvement over formulations of 1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid as a commercial preharvest spray. COLOR-SET 1004 not only gives better control of drop but the period of effectiveness from one application is considerably longer.

May Improve Color

A most interesting observation is that an application of this material properly timed may result in marked improvement in coloration of many varieties. On certain early maturing apple varieties a single spray of COLOR-SET 1004 applied about two weeks before any dropping commenced offered satisfactory control of drop and improved the red color significantly. On later maturing varieties such as McIntosh, Jonathan, Delicious, Baldwin, and Spy, best results were obtained when application was made from three to five weeks before harvest. Davidson also reports that in the case of Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden, the sprayed fruit attained an unusually attractive golden color.

Dr. M. B. Hoffman and Dr. L. J. Edgerton, of Cornell University, who conducted extensive experimental work in New York State found similar results. Their work was primarily with McIntosh and they found COLOR-SET 1004 very effective in controlling preharvest dropping. The beneficial effects on red coloration were also noted.

Can Be Applied Earlier

All observers agree that one of the good features of COLOR-SET 1004 is that it can be applied earlier than 1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid formulations. The chemical takes a somewhat longer period to become effective and, therefore, should be applied at least eight to five days before dropping is expected to start. On many apple varieties it may be counted upon to remain effective for at least three weeks and in some cases four weeks or longer.

When sprays were applied thoroughly, at least three weeks before the normal harvest date and clear weather followed application, some favorable response in color development was noted on most apple varieties. Furthermore, varieties such as Grimes Golden and Golden Delicious developed an improved yellow color while still on the tree. The action of COLOR-SET 1004 on color development is not definitely known but the indications are that it may be associated with maturity. For this reason it may be advisable to limit the number of trees treated for color development if the fruit is to be stored until further information is available.

On the other hand, storage tests of treated apples in both 1949 and 1950 indicate that there was no appreciable effect on storage life under the conditions experienced during the past two seasons. However, in certain early varieties, it may be possible to hasten maturity significantly by proper application of sprays. This aspect needs further investigation.

An Explanation for Early Maturity Reports:

One difficulty which has been encountered in the field and which may affect storage life of certain apples is the fact that a great percentage of ripe fruit remains on the tree which would otherwise have dropped. When these apples are placed in a container with greener apples or apples that are less ripe, they are likely to be the first to become over-mature. If the trees had not been sprayed these ripe fruits would have dropped to the ground and would not have been packed. It was also noted this past season where growers used COLOR-SET 1004 on a limited number of trees that in the harvest rush the trees receiving this treatment were the last to be picked due to the fact that they were not dropping. When picked, some of the apples on such trees were naturally over-ripe. It is therefore, important to observe sprayed trees closely so that the apples can be harvested before they become too ripe. As sprayed apples approach maturity they often appear to become over-ripe in a very short period of time, particularly under hot-weather conditions.

Pick Apples At Right Time

Importance of Picking Apples at the Right Stage of Maturity:

Although the use of COLOR-SET 1004 offers the apple grower an opportunity to control preharvest drop and improve the quality of his fruit it shoulde be borne in mind that timely picking and prompt storage of the sprayed fruit is of utmost importance. The better quality obtained by spraying is of no avail if the fruit is left on the tree or in the orchard until it is past its prime. Cold storage of such fruit is not a solution to the problem. Apples must be in good condition when put in storage which means picking before they become over-mature or over-ripe.

Recommendation:

1. A 20 ppm. spray concentration is believed to be about right for most apple varieties for preharvest drop control. Such a spray concentration is obtained by using one-half pint of COLOR-SET 1004 in 100 gallons of water. Some varieties, particularly early sorts, may respond adequately to a 10 ppm. spray, but it is not

(Continued on Page 276)

Berries and Vegetables

Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n.

THE BERRY AND VEGETABLE GROWERS MEETING

Green Bay's Berry and Vegetable Growers, Harry Barlament, Zimonick Brothers and Clarence Greiling entertained visiting growers royally at the annual summer meeting of the Berry and Vegetable Growers Association on Tuesday, June 19. It was one of the finest meetings and programs we've attended in years. Even the weather man cooperated — he settled the dust the day before with showers.

Visitors Bring Injured Plants

The meeting started off early at the Barlament gardens when visitors arrived before 10 a.m., several with plants showing injury. E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, was on hand and pointed out that raspberry canes which were dying at the top had cane borer injury, indicated by swellings. Raspberry growers should adopt a spray program as given in the March issue of this magazine. Since injury to cabbage plants from the root maggot was so serious this year and will also be serious next year we consulted Dr. R. K. Chapman who advised us: The fly which lays the eggs is smaller than the house fly and appears about the time the plums bloom. In the cold frame spray (or dust) with Chlordane at that time. In the field seed bed, wait until the plants appear or even the day before and then dust the rows liberally with a Chlordane dust. The flies lay their eggs on the young plants or on the surface of the soil and the little maggots are killed by the Chlordane.

Strawberry Varieties

The discussion of strawberry growing and varieties at the Barlament gardens was most instructive. Mr. Barlament was an excellent host and gave freely of his experience and knowledge. Wisconsin No. 537 strawberry showed a excessive yellowing of the leaves in all Green Bay gardens. Premier has been Mr| Barlament's favorite variety for years, but now he feels the plants have "run out" and they are not producing as they should. This information led to the subject of certification of strawberry plants. Mr. E. L. Chambers stated that seeds fall to the ground and grow so that an old bed may contain seedling plants which are of little value. If these seedling plants are sold then gradually we get a mixture instead of our standard variety which may account for the poorer quality. Certified plants are grown by picking off all blossoms from pure foundation stock so seedlings cannot be produced. Only plants from a one year old bed are sold to avoid mixtures.



Above. Berry and vegetable growers visit the Barlament strawberry field, Green Bay.

Center picture. Harry Barlament, right, demonstrates how a fertilizer spreader works in the garden, with Clarence Greiling and Sons, left, and Mr. Zimonick looking on.

Below. Interested in Bibb lettuce are, from left, County Agent Jas. Kavanaugh, Green Bay; Pres. Chas. Braman, Waupaca; Clarence Greiling, Green Bay, the grower; and Prof. O. B. Combs, Dept. of Hort. U. W.

Catskill showed up very well in the Barlament gardens and produced some excellent quality berries of large size.

Irrigation of Strawberries

Green Bay growers stated they would not attempt to grow strawberries without water. Irrigation pipes were in the fields, but sufficient rain made their use unnecessary at that time. Mr. Barlament stated he obtained water from a pond fed by a creek. He uses a small tank for introducing liquid fertilizer into the irrigation line. The tank is attached to the intake of the system and a valve regulates the amount of fertilizer water introduced. The method employed is simple. For example, supposing the pipe line covers one acre of ground and one wishes to apply two hundred pounds of a soluble fertilizer per acre. That amount of fertilizer is dissolved in the tank of water and then while the system is in operation the valve is opened and the solution is applied over the acre of ground. The more slowly it is applied the better, to avoid burning.

At the Greiling gardens water was obtained from the city water system. When a large amount is used the rate is so low that Mr. Greiling felt it was just as cheap as pumping it from a stream.

Growing Tomatoes

Mr. Barlament explained how he plants tomatoes. A post hole digger is used to dig a hole the depth of the blade. Then about 1 quart of liquid cow manure is poured into the bottom of this hole. The soil is replaced and the tomato plant set on this spot. He feels excellent results are obtained in this way. A commercial fertilizer high in potash is also used. At the Zimonick Brothers gardens 65 acres of tomatoes are grown. Here the fertilizer is applied with a machine as shown in the picture. Three machines are attached to an angle iron and are pulled by a tractor. Each machine

is held by a man, so careful work can be done in making the application.

Excellent Potluck Luncheon

The potluck luncheon at Pamperin Park was excellent and the three hosts and their families deserve a great deal of credit for the help in preparation and the delicious strawberry shortcake which was served. President Charles Braman presided at the meeting and County Agent James Kavanaugh of Green Bay was the principle speaker. The advertising posters displayed by the advertising committee were discussed. The question of when to hold the annual meeting — whether to hold it the day before the Horticultural Society convention or on the Friday of the preceding week brought a tie vote. The matter will be decided by the Board of Directors. The meeting will be held at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

Type of Cultivators Debated

At the Greiling gardens an animated discussion developed over a roto-tiller which Mr. Greiling said was excellent for his purpose. He prepares his ground very thoroughly for planting seeds of several types of vegetables. The roto-tiller prepares the soil in excellent condition. Other growers stated that where large plants are set out such as tomatoes, strawberries, and cabbage it is not necessary to prepare the soil so fine and they find it cheaper and faster to use standard plows and cultivators.

Mr. Greiling is growing Bibb lettuce and Professor O. B. Combs discussed the variety stating it has high vitamin content and is preferred by many consumers because the small head furnishes a nice amount of solid greens. It is best not to use the lower leaves of Bibb lettuce, but wait and harvest the entire head when it begins to move upward in the center.

Other members of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture staff who took part in the discussion were Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Madison; Prof. F. A. Gilbert, Sturgeon Bay. H. J. Rahmlow acted as moderator and a number of growers took part in the discussion.

BERRY PLANTS

State Certified Berry Plants, Strawberry—11 best. $1.00—100 up. Raspberry; Latham, St. Regis Ev. $5.00—100 up. Try Fujiyama, world's largest. Price list free. Variety Gardens, Mauston, Wis.

Berries At Bayfield

Sawdust Delays Maturity. Nitrogen Fertilizer Improves Production and Berry Flavor. Dirty Berries a Problem Without Mulch.

The Bayfield area had a very nice strawberry crop in June. Picking started the week of June 25th. Mr. H. E. Halliday and the editor had the opportunity of visiting a number of berry and fruit farms and took part in a fruit growers meeting the evening of June 29th.

Effects of Sawdust

On the John Torbick fruit farm, a somewhat heavy application of sawdust had delayed maturity by several days. The uncovered section of the field was being picked on June 28, but the sawdust covered rows had no ripe berries on that date, though of the same variety. Sawdust is a good covering if uniformly applied and will protect the berries from dirt and sand. Applying sawdust with a manure spreader was suggested as a good way. Nitrogen fertilizer should be applied in the spring when sawdust is used to prevent nitrogen starvation. Dirty berries and slack pack were emphasized by the Kuehn Co., Bayfield, who are handling strawberries for growers, as factors in low prices. Buyers inspect every case and pay according to quality.

Nitrogen Important Fertilizer Where Needed

On the Kuehn Co. berry farm, we saw an interesting demonstration on results from the application of ammonium nitrate in the spring. A large field of berries was fruiting on new land. Evidently there were so many shrub and young tree roots decaying in the soil that there was a shortage of nitrogen available to the plants, indicated by lack of green foliage color and somewhat small leaves and short stems. This in spite of a liberal application of 3-10-10 fertilizer last year. On one section of the field, ammonium nitrate had been added early this spring. The berry plants so treated had much larger green leaves and in the opinion of 5 men who tasted the berries, they were larger, juicier and sweeter berries from rows treated with 3-10-10 fertilizer or those not fertilized at all. The conclusion was that on soils having a deficiency of nitrogen, strawberries will be greatly benefited by it.

Strawberry Varieties

Berry varieties were discussed at fruit growers meetings. Wis. No. 537



Bayfield plant freezes strawberries. The Kuehn Co., headquarters in Milwaukee, provides a market for Bayfield strawberry growers. Shown here is machine for washing and slicing berries and the type of can used for freezing.

Left: Mr. H. E. Halliday and Mr. Valentine, plant manager, discuss the frozen pack, while at right Mr. John Krueger, Bayfield grower, shows some of his fine strawberries.

was praised for its productivity and vigor and received favorable comments in spite of its yellowish foliage color, which can be improved if a spring application of nitrogen fertilizer is given. Variety Thomas was especially vigorous and looked promising. Premier has been the old standby at Bayfield, but many are dissatisfied with its performance now and feel that seedlings have come in. A number of growers would like to have certified strawberry plants available, so they can be sure of good stock. Catskill was doing well and produced a very good quality berry.

Red stele disease was present in wet soil and what appeared to be drowning out due to excess rain, as indicated by drooping and wilting leaves, proved to be caused by red stele.

PREHARVEST DROP CONTROL

(Continued from Page 273)

known definitely at this time just which varieties may fall into this group.

2. Spray applications of COLOR-SET 1004 should be made about one week ahead of the first expected preharvest fruit drop for many varieties. The time of application is not as critical as with Naphthaleneacetic Acid formulations but is still important, particularly with varieties such as McIntosh. If applied too early a second application may be required for prolonged effectiveness and maturity may be hastened.

3. Do not use higher concentrations than 20 ppm. for preharvest drop control.

4. Do not use more than two applications. In many cases, even with McIntosh, one thorough spray application will prove sufficient on normally healthy trees.

5. Use COLOR-SET 1004 for increasing color and hastening maturity in a trial way only. In general, the earlier the application is made the more effect it will have on color formation and in hastening maturity. On early varieties of apples the spray should not be applied more than three weeks before harvest. On later maturing varieties, it may be advisable to spray as early as five weeks ahead of harvest.



CONSIDER THIS IN PLANNING EXHIBITS

Attendance at field days, fairs, and exhibits—especially big ones—emphasizes the fact that the crowd is attracted by movement. Demonstrations of machinery—airplane dusters, tractors and harvesters—attract people. A non-moving demonstration with a man to explain it gets a few, but well placarded and well illustrated exhibits get a good many walkers-by and some intent observers. Demonstrations without the demonstrator, even though well labeled, are neglected.

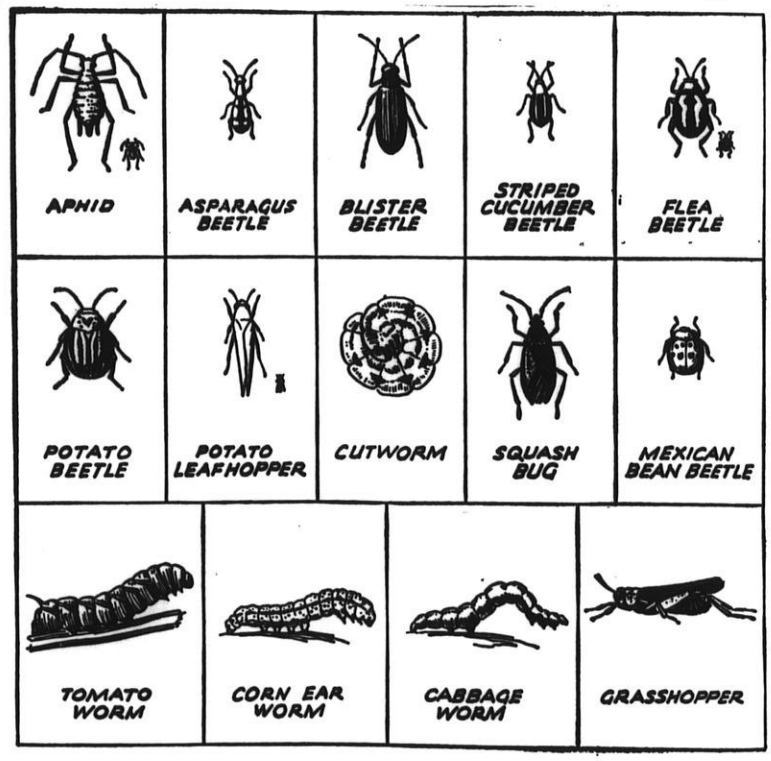
Here are points to guide the planners of demonstrations and displays. Here are also points for the visitor—and that means most of our readers. —In the Market Growers Journal.

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS ACTIVE IN WISCONSIN

The National Junior Vegetable Growers' Ass'n. (N.J.V.G.A.) reports that Barbara Sommerhalder of Menasha, Wis., is active in organizing and obtaining members among juniors in Calumet County. She has been a consistent winner in the Association's Production-Marketing Contest.

The 17th annual convention of the N.J.V.G.A. will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 9-13. Anyone interested in the contest and program may write to Richard Angus, Route 1, Farmington, Minn.

Suspenders are the oldest form of social security.—The Spooner Advocate.



Spotting Chart of Garden Enemies—These are the insects that will attack your garden.

THEY MAY NOT BE HARDY IN WISCONSIN BUT THIS IS

How We Grow Blueberries

By Mrs. Hugo Krubsack, Peshtigo



High bush blueberries so tall she can hardly reach the top are admired by Mrs. Hugo Krubsack of Peshtigo.

Our blueberry planting was established in 1945. We purchased 42 bushes of cultivated blueberries from the Houston Orchards in Hanover, Mass. These were from one to four years old at the time of planting. They consisted of the following varieties: Jersey, Rubel, Concord, Pioneer, Cabot. We really haven't noticed any great difference in hardiness. Some do grow taller than others. Today some of these are three feet tall, others are eight feet tall.

Sheltered Location

The individual bushes are planted eight feet apart between rows and plants, in a plot of land that is surrounded by woods on three sides. **There is not much chance of heavy or cold winds reaching this spot.** There are so many tall pine trees in the immediate vicinity that the air does not move with any great velocity at the level of the planting.

This particular spot of ground is somewhat like a marsh. It is low, spring fed, with a creek coming out of this small low-land piece. We built up our planting to be slightly elevated in the center, with a ditch on all four sides.

The first two years this planting didn't amount to much, although we used fertilizers generally recommended for blueberries; cotton seed meal, sawdust, aluminum sulphate. Frankly, results were discouraging. We didn't have any great success. We nearly lost some plants. One appeared to die.

Mulching Brings Results

After the second year, we discontinued our former program entirely. We started mulching with pine needles and oak leaves. We have used nothing else since then. The one plant that appeared dead started coming up through the mulch. An examination of the mulch today by digging will show it to be full of fine roots.

From this time on, our bushes have grown and grown. We got quite a bit of killing of tip growth at first, but as we carried on our present program it became less and less. This past winter, our coldest in a great many years, with recorded temperatures in this county (Marinette) varying from 27 to 40 degress below zero, we had even less winter killing. Our own thermometer recorded a low of 38 from 11 o'clock one night until 7 the next morning.

We have never had a pH reading, so I do not know the present or past condition of the soil in that respect.

Conclusions

As far as any conclusions we can reach, they may be summed up this way. When we discontinued other methods and concentrated on mulching, our troubles seemed to lessen. The present remarkable growth of this planting has resulted only since we started our pine needle and oak leaves mulch program. We do have a moist "floor" for our planting, and perhaps this helps us utilize the mulch.

Our sheltered condition, with a fair amount of shade seems to prevent the late growth which often occurs during "Indian Summer". We have noticed that blueberry bushes tend to do a considerable amount of growing when hot weather comes late in the season. That may account for a lot of winter killing to bushes planted in more open situations. The slow decay of the mulch is evidentally providing a natural kind of food for these bushes. They seem to withstand cold better, they are definitely strong and healthy, in marked contrast to their first two years. There is a possibility that their sheltered location, protecting them from too late growth in the fall, plus the mulch at their "feet" keeps them from this late growth which may be the cause of winter killing.

We might add that one of these bushes was originally given to a friend who had land on the shores of Green Bay, usually a good place as far as retarded frost is concerned. He gave it everything "according to Hoyle". He didn't mulch it. After 3 years he gave it back to me. It hadn't amounted to much. Planting with those growing as described, and treated the same, it has improved to the point that it can't be told from the others.

We have picked berries every year. The first season (1946) when our bushes weren't thriving, it was only two handsfull. In 1949 we had the largest crop, seventy quarts. This year it looks as though we will pick even more.

BAYFIELD FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE

Bayfield fruit growers met on June 29 and voted to continue the work of the Bayfield Farmers Protective Club and affiliate with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. This club was organized several years ago to encourage sound conservation practice among fruit growers. Mr. Dawson Hauser of Bayfield was president. Mr. Hauser suggested that new officers be elected and the organization function as a fruit growers association. As a result, the following officers were elected. Mr. William Shuga, president; John Hauser, Jr., vice president; Mrs. Ruth La Haie, secretary-treasurer. Directors: Mr. W. Barningham, John Krueger and John Torbick.

From the Editor's Desk

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Dues Are Raised, Convention Plans Made, Budget Adopted

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society met as guests of the Marshall Halls in Casco on July 11. After selecting candidates for honorary recognition at the annual convention, going over the financial report and adopting a budget, the Board decided it would be necessary to increase the annual dues because of a recent increase in the cost of printing our magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture. This increase, which came in May, amounts to about $600 per year. The Board therefore voted to increase the dues as follows:

Dues

For affiliated members, when 10 or more members are sent in through the secretary of the local organization — 85c per year. For individual members, $1.25 per year.

The Board also voted to sponsor the annual fruit growers meeting of Western Wisconsin Fruit Growers and the Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n. at La Crosse; to invite the Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Ass'n. and the Wisconsin Apple Institute to hold their annual convention in conjunction with ours.

Annual Convention

The dates for the annual convention were set for Tuesday and Wednesday, November 27-28. This is the week after Thanksgiving and the first time in many years that the convention has been held that late. Previous conventions have been held just prior to the deer hunting season — about November 13-14. It was felt that this was a little early, although the Secretary pointed out that we never run into bad road conditions at that time, whereas snow and ice may come at about Thanksgiving time. However, it was decided to try the later date for this year.

Nominating Committee Appointed

According to custom, the President appointed the three out-going members of the Board of Directors as the nominating committee, which was approved by vote of the Board. These are: Mr. Arthur Brunn, West Allis; Mr. W. L. Thenell, Sturgeon Bay; Mr. M. H. Ward, Durand. Each is to nominate at least two candidates representing his section of the state. Members of the Society are invited to suggest candidates for nomination to the members of the nominating committee.

The Board gave a rising vote of thanks and applause to the Marshall Halls for their hospitality and the excellent luncheon. Mrs. Hall conducted the ladies on a tour of gardens along the lake shore which was greatly appreciated. Members of the Board of Directors toured through the Hall orchards, and new refrigerator plant, basket factory and also inspected the Dvorak orchards.

EXPERIENCE GROWING NUT TREES

By R. G. Dawson, Franksville, Wis.

Our Crath Carpathian English walnut were quite badly winter-killed last winter. It must have been the early November freeze, because pecans and heartnuts are alive to the tips. We also have several different hicans and a butternut-heartnut cross which were not injured. Trees of Heaven, that were 40 feet high are killed as are also apricots. Would like to hear from members of the Horticultural Society who have hardy Scout apricots and what their success has been.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Milwaukee, August 18-26

Apples, vegetables and honey will be exhibited in the Horticultural Building at the Wisconsin State Fair this year in addition to flowers. Mr. E. L. Chambers, for many years superintendent of the building, promised one of the outstanding exhibits of the entire fair which attracts a third of a million people annually.

It will be the first time in more than 50 years that honey has been exhibited in the Horticultural building.



Society's Board of Directors meet at the Marshall Hall residence, Casco, in July. Front row, from left, Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, vice-pres.; Charles Braman, Waupaca, pres., Berry and Veg. Ass'n.; Walter A. Kurtz, Chilton, pres., Wis. Glad. Society; Arthur Brunn, West Allis; Prof. O. B. Combs, chief, Dept. of Horticulture culture, U. W.; and Aloys Pfeiffer, Racine.

Rear row, from left, Marshall Hall, Casco; Gilbert Hipke, pres., New Holstein; Arno Meyer, Waldo; E. L. Chambers, treas., Madison; Fred Magnus, Appleton; H. J. Rahmlow, sec.

COMING EVENTS

August 11-12. Wisconsin State Gladiolus Society Annual Show at Two Rivers.

August 18-25. Wisconsin State Fair at State Fair Park, West Allis.

August 25-26. Marathon County Gladiolus Society, annual show, Y.M.-C.A., Wausau.

September 2-3. Badger State Dahlia Show. Community Center, 16 East Doty St., Madison, Wis.

September 6. Orchard tour. William Connell orchards, Menomonie, Wis.

October 10-11. Flower Show and Annual Convention. Garden Clubs of the Horticultural Society. Y.W.C.A., Milwaukee.

October 30-31. Annual Convention, Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. Marathon County Park, Wausau.

November 4. Annual meeting, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

November 5-6. Annual meeting, Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Western Wisconsin Fruit Growers and Minnesota Fruit Growers Association. La Crosse Hotel, La Crosse.

November 27-28. Annual convention, Wisconsin Horticultural Society; Wisconsin Apple Institute; Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association; Women's Auxiliary, Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Mr. Roger Russell of Madison took this cover photograph of an arrangement of gladiolus in a low bowl. Roger is not only an expert gladiolus grower but a still better photographer. When we asked him who made the arrangement, however, he was just as forgetful as most men are about what women do. It might have been made by one of the ladies for the Madison Gladiolus Society Show, held annually, or it might have been made by Mrs. Russell. We do expect someone will remind him who made it in the near future.

WESTERN WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA FRUIT GROWERS MEETING TO BE HELD IN LA CROSSE

November 5-6, La Crosse Hotel

An excellent program has been arranged for the annual meeting of the Western Wisconsin-Minnesota fruit growers, to be held in the La Crosse Hotel on Monday, November 5, and Tuesday, November 6.

The program will include timely topics of value to growers, such as experience with concentrate sprays, 1952 apple spray program, Minnesota orchard spray warning service, apple promotion program and a question and answer forum.

This joint meeting has attracted an increasing number of fruit growers each year. A prize of $10 will be offered for the best bushel of apples displayed. All exhibits will be auctioned, and the grower will receive not less than $5 for each bushel.

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Leland Shaw, Milton

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Elenora Piepkorn, our worthy secretary, I am sorry to report, lost her husband, Arthur, who died very suddenly the morning of July 6th after a four day illness. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage from which he never regained consciousness. He was a World War veteran, a member of the American Legion, and with Mrs. Peipkorn, has been active in gladiolus circles for many years. They were loyal and active members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, Sheboygan Chapter and also the New England Gladiolus Society and the N.A.G.C.

Our State Show at Two Rivers

Arrangements for the State Show at Two Rivers on August 11-12 are coming along in fine shape. John Gates, president of the active Manitowoc chapter is chairman of the show and his committees have been very active, and by his committee I mean every member of the Manitowoc chapter. Everything looks very promising for a fine show.

Have just had the pleasure of inspecting, at the request of Jack Gates, the bleacher system set up in the Hamilton Community House, to be used for the commercial display section, and am sure it will meet with the approval of all commercial exhibitors. They will not need to make any other arrangements about setting up tables, shelves, etc., for their display, because it is all provided for in the new arrangement.

Board of Directors
Provide for Arrangement Classes

I am happy to report that the Board of Directors approved the schedule of two classes in the commercial display section — one for artistic display of gladiolus and also a display of gladiolus varieties. Premiums are $15 for first, $10 for second, and $5 for third in each class.



John Gates has predicted a beautiful display with many entries in this section. He reports a large schedule of artistic arrangements and will have a licensed judge judging these classes, which will be set up in the lobby of the building, a beautiful location.

The stage will be devoted to baskets and the Juniors will have a prominent space on the main floor. There will be a Court of Honor with proper background for the champion winners.

So, with every member of the chapter working, the excellent facilities in an ideal building, we cannot fail to have an outstanding show.

—By Walter A. Kurtz, President.

MARATHON COUNTY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING

The Marathon County Gladiolus Society, at their June meeting, voted to hold their annual show on August 25-26 because of a conflict. Dr. R. H. Juers, Director of the State Society, gave a brief report of the Board meeting recently held at Chilton.

Mr. A. R. Brown, one of our members, gave an interesting talk on fertilization of glads at planting time during the growing season. He stated he used no commercial fertilizer, only compost. It takes them two years to make the compost, as follows. ½ oak leaves, ¼ green grass, ¼ barnyard fertilizer.

Keep turning the mixture at intervals, soaking it with water. He used no other ingredients. At the end of two years it can be dug into the garden.

Green crop farming is something new, Mr. Brown stated. His father on the farm raised red clover and early in August attached a ball and chain to the plow. The ball would draw the clover into the furrow and thus buried it under the soil. In the spring he top dressed the soil and planted wheat.

Should compost making be too tedious, we can plant one half our ground in oats or clover. When it is about 6-8 inches high, dig it under. Mr. Brown also recommended hardwood ashes for gladiolus, because it is high in potash. He claims that soil which will produce good, sweet rutabagas will produce good glads.

Fertilizers for Glads

Mr. Brown consulted several florists, and they recommended using superphosphate, 2 lbs. per 100 ft. of row after blossoming, to develop good healthy corms.—By Mrs. E. Kramer, Publicity Chairman

Questions About Gladiolus

By G. E. Beck, Dept. of Hort., U. W.

Question: I plan to exhibit gladiolus at our coming gladiolus show. What is the best way to prepare them for the show? How can I treat them so the blossoms will last a long time?

Answer: I'd suggest the following to prepare gladiolus for a show. Give them good culture. Some special points to consider here would be staking or supporting tall growing and large flowered varieties to prevent wind damage and to insure having straight spikes. A mulch will help to eliminate soil splashing to the florets. Spray or dust regularly to control insects and also diseases if this cloudy, wet weather continues.

Proper hardening is undoubtedly one of the more important factors which influences the lasting quality of gladiolus. If a spike is at the ideal stage of development, cut it 24 hours before the show. Place the stems in water immediately after each is cut. After you have finished cutting, place the spikes in water which is several inches deep. Place the blooms where it is cool (40° is ideal) and out of drafts for 24 hours.

After this hardening, cut ½ inch off the lower end of the stem before exhibiting. If the spike is not developed as fully as desired, it can be cut earlier than indicated above and kept under light during the hardening and immediately after to open up additional florets. Be sure to keep the spikes straight up after they are cut or the tips will be curved.

Question: THRIP CONTROL. Is there anything we can do to control thrips and prevent them from injuring the blossoms of my gladiolus at about the time they start to bloom? I didn't think I had any thrips this year, but when they first opened I found that the petals of my red glads were badly damaged.

Answer: Yes, thrips can be very successfully controlled with several insecticides if they are applied regularly. 5% DDT dust or 1% Parathion (observe precautions) dust can be applied easily with a good hand duster and they do keep the thrip under control if they are applied about once a week. The wettable powder form of DDT and Parathion is also available. Use a spreader-sticker with the sprays, though. If DDT does not seem effective benzene hexachloride is recommended.

If the thrip are well controlled before flowering there is much less possibility of thrip injury to the flowers after they have started to flower.

Question: Last season, we had a lot of rain in the fall and I had trouble with rot of my gladiolus bulbs. Is there anything that can be done to help prevent this?

Answer: Rapid, thorough drying is important. This is especially true if the corms are soft and the tops remain green as many did last fall. Cut the tops off right next to the top of the corm, wash to remove the soil and then dry the bulbs down rapidly. 85° forced air is ideal. Then dust the corms with a fungicide such as Spergon within a day after they are cleaned, then store in a cool, dry location. Each of these suggestions is essential if storage rot is to be held to a minimum.

DIPS AND INSECTICIDES FOR GLADS

By Dr. R. H. Juers, at Marathon County Chapter Meeting

Let us begin with our insecticides, of which DDT is most used today. It is valuable for the control of thrips as a 5% dust in wettable powder or in one of the emulsions. One must be careful about not getting the one used for barns which may have an oil base.

I regret to say that DDT has its limits. It is good for thrips, many leaf hoppers, tarnished plant bugs and others, but is not a cure-all and will not control mites. It may kill off the enemy of the mites and thereby increase mite development.

Another valuable insecticide is parathion—as spray or dust. It controls practically all insects. However, it is very poisonous and mask and gloves should be worn.

Several new substances are available, such as Aramite, which can be added to DDT to control the mite population. It is harmless to humans and so may be preferable to parathion. Another is K-6451, put out by Dow Chemical Co.

One of the most interesting new materials is an organic substance which will act as a systemic poison. This material is taken up by the plant roots or leaves and distributed in the sap. It may be sprayed on the leaves or applied on the soil. These substances control aphids and a number of other insects, especially those that suck the sap.

Fungus Diseases

The most destructive disease of gladiolus is caused by a soil borne fungus, Fusarium oxysporium. The annual loss due to this disease runs into the millions. Another disease, Botrytis, occurs in late August or September, during wet, dark, rainy cold spells. These may be controlled if one starts treatment before plants or blooms are affected and before the late rainy weather and cold begins, as follows: 1. Begin to spray or dust with parzate or dithane before the disease shows up.

2. Spray or dust as often as weather and disease conditions indicate.

3. If Botrytis attacks plants even slightly,

a. Remove blooms from field and bury the culls. Do not allow a bloomed spike on the field when Botrytis threatens.

b. Harvest corms a week or two earlier than you would normally.

c. Spray or dust plants and soil before digging.

d. Dig corms in dry weather.

e. Cure corms rapidly, 80-90 degrees for a week or 10 days and dust with Arasan as soon as corms cleaned or dip in Tersan.

Reported by Mrs. E. Kramer, Publicity Chairman.

(To be continued)

MARATHON COUNTY SHOW DATES CHANGED

Wausau August 25-26

Due to conflicts the show dates for the Marathon County Chapter Show, Wausau, have been changed to August 25-26.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW

August 17-18. Central International Gladiolus Show. Gennison Field House, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Garden Gleanings

ELECTRONIC HOE DOES WORK OF 20

LOS ANGELES — Elimination of "stoop" labor, ultimate goal of many large scale western growers, seemed a bit closer last week as perfection of an electronic robot hoe which will theoretically weed as rapidly and as accurately as 20 agricultural laborers, was revealed at the annual convention of the American Institution of Electrical Engineers, held at the Hotel Huntington, at Pasadena, several days ago.

Introduced to the Institution by David Packard of Palo Alto, the electronic crop thinner has to date been perfected only for thinning of sugar beets, and thins four rows simultaneously.

With the electric "eye," the machine, reportedly costing less than $5,000, operates from light reflection of the leaves and is so adjusted that it selects for chopping off, only plants at certain intervals, or plants out of alignment in the rows. Its manufacturers hope, after introducing it successfully in the sugar beet field, to adapt its operations to cotton thinning, and hope eventually to perfect it for cutting asparagus.

The announcement did not promise that all western agricultural field labor could be eliminated within the year. It did indicate that a great many people are researching the problem of "stoop" labor, and may eventually come up with some answers that will eliminate the use of many field laborers now needed to plant, cultivate and harvest west coast agricultural crops, including vegetables and melons. — From The Packer.

GROWING WOODLAND PLANTS

Under the title of "Growing Woodland Plants," Clarence and Eleanor Birdseye give amateur gardeners an opportunity to develop a woodland garden. Here is a simply worded, fully illustrated book to aid them in their hobby.

The book contains chapters on: Woodland conditions; making synthetic soil; collecting wild flowers; shad houses; propagation; using surplus plants; with descriptions and cultural requirements for more than 200



wild flowers and ferns native to the northern United States.

The book is available from Oxford University Press, 114—5th Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

BADGER STATE DAHLIA SHOW
Madison, September 2-3, 1951

The Badger State Dahlia Society, Inc., is making elaborate plans for the 6th annual Dahlia and Flower Show which is scheduled for September 2nd and 3rd, 1951, at the Community Center at 16 East Doty St., Madison, Wis.

This show has always attracted many exhibitors from all parts of the state as well as many out-of-state dahlia growers. In addition to hundreds of dahlia blooms there is a special section for display of artistic arrangements with separate classes for amateurs and advanced amateurs.

Any person wishing information or a copy of the show schedule should write to the secretary: Ira S. Fuller, 424 Virginia Terrace, Madison, Wis.

WORLD'S LARGEST BLOOMING PLANT

The famed wisteria vine of Sierra Madre, California . . . measures a spread of 40,000 square feet and has one branch 486 feet in length . . . Although water runs on the wisteria vine constantly, its roots require so much moisture that a puddle never forms beneath it; it draws 1500 gallons of water daily from the earth.

Recently Dr. George C. Thompson, Professor of Botany at the University of Virginia . . . inspected it and pronounced it the largest blooming plant in the world. The vine is now valued at $100,000.00.

ORGANIC COMPOSTS OR COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—WHICH?

Dr. Emil Truog of the Department of Soils, University of Wisconsin, has written an article in answer to the question often asked, "Is organic compost better than commercial fertilizers?" or "Do commercial fertilizers ruin our soils?" Here are some statements Dr. Truog makes in his article.

"Some hold that the fertility elements in commercial fertilizers, having been made through the use of strong acids like sulfuric and nitric acids, or consisting of inorganic salts like potassium chloride, are corrosive or toxic to soil bacteria and earthworms, and even give rise to crops of inferior food value, causing disease in animals and humans. There exists absolutely no scientific evidence to support this contention. Experiments have shown that the application of commercial fertilizers tends to increase the numbers of bacteria and earthworms in soils. Moverover, when organic matter rots in the soil through the action of bacteria, its nitrogen is changed to nitric acid, its sulfur to sulfuric acid, and so on. These acids then combine with elements in the soil like calcium to form salts, which serve as nutrient for plants. Until these elements present in organic matter are thus changed, they are not available for use by plants. There is absolutely no difference in the nature of the nitric and sulfuric acids formed in the soil from organic matter through the action of bacteria, and the nature of these same acids as used in a fertilizer factory.

"Conclusion: If I am a city gardener, it may well be advantageous to make some compost for use in improving the physical condition and fertility of my soil, and then to supplement this with some commercial fertilizer. If I am a farmer with a considerable acreage, the compost way will usually be neither feasible nor economical. The needed organic matter can and should be supplied as a by-product of regular good farming practices, which include the application of lime and fertilizers when they are lacking.

Garden Club News

GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS HAVE WONDERFUL DAY AT WATERLOO

McKay Nursery Company is host. Plant materials are studied.

More than 75 garden club members were entertained by the McKay Nursery Company at Waterloo on July 19. Club members from the Milwaukee Region garden clubs and Jefferson, Green Thumb and Fort Atkinson members as guests had a delightful day. The weather was near perfect and Fireman's Park offered an ideal setting. There was a short business session in the forenoon at which plans for the state flower show and meeting in Milwaukee were announced. The state flower arrangement schools were also discussed. One important motion was passed. The region recommends that state officers be elected by the state garden club advisory board which is composed of delegates from each region. If this board elects the officers it greatly simplifies the procedure. Less business and more education is the desire of these garden club members.

After a very pleasant pot-luck noon luncheon in the park dining room at which the McKay Nursery served coffee, hot dogs and ice cream, the group proceeded on a tour through the McKay Nursery company's 500 acres of growing nursery stock.

Mr. Ken Altorfer, landscape architect with McKay's, was the leader and H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Society, was moderator. A schedule of the tour had been prepared, giving the varieties to be seen on each side of the drive as we passed along. Three stops were made at which Mr. Altorfer demonstrated pruning evergreens, and discussed the use of the various varieties of trees, shrubs and evergreens for the small home grounds. Questions were numerous and in the discussion a great deal of valuable information was given.

The tour closed about 4 p.m. with everybody going home happy after a perfect day.

Milwaukee Region garden club officers in charge of tour are Mrs. Robert A. Philliph, president; Mrs. Cyril Fus,



vice president; Mrs. D. B. Gill, secretary; Mrs. Arthur Knorr, treasurer, with Mrs. R. H. Sewell, member of the State Garden Club advisory board, who has contributed so much to the success of the Region's program.

THE FLAGSTONE FLORACADE

The Flagstone Garden Club of Fox Point will stage its annual Floracade at the Whitefish Bay State Bank, 311 E. Silver Spring Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin on Sunday and Monday, August 19-20. The show is open on Sunday from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Monday 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m Their attractive circular indicates that the show will contain many beautiful flowers in horticultural and arrangement classes.

OUR STATE FLOWER SHOW

Wisconsin Garden Clubs affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society will sponsor a flower show in conjunction with the State Convention, October 10-11 at the Y.W.C.A. in Milwaukee.

This will be the first opportunity for members of garden clubs affiliated with the Society to have their own flower show. All members are asked to take an active part.

The schedule committee has prepared an outstanding program of classes, offering many opportunities for doing original work. A copy of the schedule will be received by member clubs within a few days.

We are all looking forward with enthusiasm to this new series of flower shows.—By Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee, Flower Show Chairman.

WAUPACA FLOWER SHOW

August 30—Waupaca Armory

The Waupaca Garden Club is planning an outstanding flower show to be held in the Armory in Waupaca on Thursday, August 30. All interested gardeners are invited to attend. Mrs. M. J. Jardine, secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING AND FLOWER SHOW
Wisconsin Garden Clubs—Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Auspices Milwaukee Region Garden Clubs
YWCA, Milwaukee, October 10-11
PROGRAM

October 10. Staging and viewing flower show.

October 11. A full day of interesting talks and demonstrations.

Note: Full details of flower show and program in our September issue. The committee has some surprises in store for us. The YWCA has ideal accommodations —a large hall for the flower show, a large meeting room, a cafeteria, and will serve a noon luncheon.

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HONORARY AWARDS FOR GARDEN CLUBS

We suggest this month a program of giving honorary awards to garden clubs having outstanding accomplishments.

The score card below is suggested by Prof. Victor Ries of the Department of Horticulture, Ohio University, and also secretary of the Ohio Garden Club Association.

Here is a project for each region. Awards can be given at the annual garden club meeting in October. Let us prepare a score card for Wisconsin garden clubs and make awards in the fall of 1952.

Scorecard for Clubs

1.	Program and yearbook	20
2.	Projects which encourage gardening by members	5
3.	Sponsorship of a junior garden club	15
4.	Garden tours conducted by club	5
5.	Flower show	5
6.	Civic planting program	10
7.	Participation in community projects	5
8.	Publicity for club and gardening as shown in scrapbook	5
9.	Participation in activities by club members:	
	Delegates at district meetings	5
	Delegates at state convention	5
	Delegates at nature school	5
	Average percentage of members attending club meetings (1 for each 10% over 50%)	5
	Percentage of members participating in flower show (1 for each 20%)	5
10.	Organization of a new club	5
		100

DYE YOUR MULCH?

Here's a new idea: Harmonize the mulch with the color of your flowers.

Mulches conserve moisture and in light soils may help greatly in producing a better plant, especially where irrigation is difficult. One objection to using mulches, such as dried lawn clippings, hay, straw and etc., is the color of the material — it just doesn't harmonize well with the flowers. So here comes a new idea. Get a ten cent package of a vegetable dye of your favorite color, mix it with water and you can dye the mulch to harmonize with the flowers or the plants.

Perhaps you don't mind the natural color of mulch, but it's an idea anyhow.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL POSTPONED

Plans were in the making for 3 outstanding flower arrangement schools for garden clubs affiliated with the Society, to be held in late September. However, conflicts arose and speakers were unable to give us the dates desired and so it was thought best to postpone the schools until next spring.

Dorothy Biddle of Pleasantville, N. Y., has agreed to come to us in May. However, she will not be able to give us exact dates until mid-winter. But we can definitely promise at least two, possibly three schools, in the spring. For September, Fort Atkinson and Oshkosh groups had planned schools, and no doubt will plan them for next spring as well.

In the meantime, the State Garden Club Advisory Board has appointed a committee to prepare a schedule of requirements for accredited judges for judging shows in Wisconsin. Attendance at these schools will be one of the requirements.

IRIS FOR SALE

IRIS — Many name varieties. 15 plants for $1.20. Write John Griffin, Route 1, Hales Corners, Wis.

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MANITOWOC HAS INTERESTING PROGRAM

On July 19, Mr. Herbert Vander Bloemen showed colored slides and talked to us on Wisconsin wild flowers. He also showed slides on the 1950 Men's Garden Club of America convention, Oakland, Cal.

On August 19 is our annual garden tour. We will see slides and hear a wire recording of "Wildflowers from the Pacific Northwest."

On September 20, Mr. Eric O. Block will talk to us on chrysanthemums and will show colored slides and wire recordings of "Views from Toledo, Ohio."

October 18 will be Ladies' Night and supper. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society, will show colored slides and talk to us on a variety of gardening topics.

On November 15, one of our own members, Mr. Gil H. Thompson, will talk on trees, shrubs and experiences of the past season. We will show slides and wire recordings of "Pine Bluff, Arkansas-Roses and Dahlias."

Then on December 20th, we will have our annual Christmas party with discussions and luncheon. We will then see colored slides and hear a wire recording of "Views of Anderson, Indiana."—By C. Otto Schmidt, program chairman.



Our farthest north garden club, the Green Thumb Club of Iron River, staged an excellent flower show in late June. Shown here are garden club officers and show committee. From left, Mmes. J. L. Mac Rae, Willis Ingles, Leonard Reidl, sec.-treas., Emil Hanson, vice pres., Milo Myhre and Harley Hougas.

HARMONY OF MATERIALS IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

By Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart



The combination of pine and copper is usually an example of perfect textural affinity. This arrangement offers further proof of the harmony of these two materials.

Equally important is the fact that further unity between container and plant material has been achieved through repetition of line. The graceful curve of the container's spout is repeated in the rhythmic curves of the pine branches.

Good Proportion

The arrangement is about twice as high as the container. It is a good proportion inasmuch as the pine needles are fine and a trifle sparse in some places. The silhouette is interesting because of the inequal space intervals.

This arrangement confirms the fact that flowers are not always necessary for the creation of attractive arrangements.

The arrangement was made by Mrs. Val Suttinger of West Allis and exhibited at the West Allis Flower Show May 26-27. Photo by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

The only way to dislodge a disagreeable thought is to crowd it out with one that is agreeable.—Albany Herald.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOWS DRAW LARGE ATTENDANCE

In the Florist Review we read "The Queen City African Violet Club of Cincinnati, O. presented a free showing of Saintpaulias recently in the lobby of the Gas and Electric company and more than 6,000 persons stood in line to view the display. The company was so well pleased with the show that it wishes to make it an annual affair. Wholesale growers aided in making mass displays.

The West Bend Garden Club will hold a garden tea and flower show, featuring floral arrangements for the home on August 11 at the home of the club president, Mrs. Ida Wiebe, 156 Po Street. It will be a one-day show, from 2 to 7 p.m.

We are happy to welcome any of our garden club friends to our shows.—By Mrs. George L. Swearingen.

Just wait until we all get to be old timers. We'll sure be able to talk about the weather of 1951.

—The Ettrick Advance.

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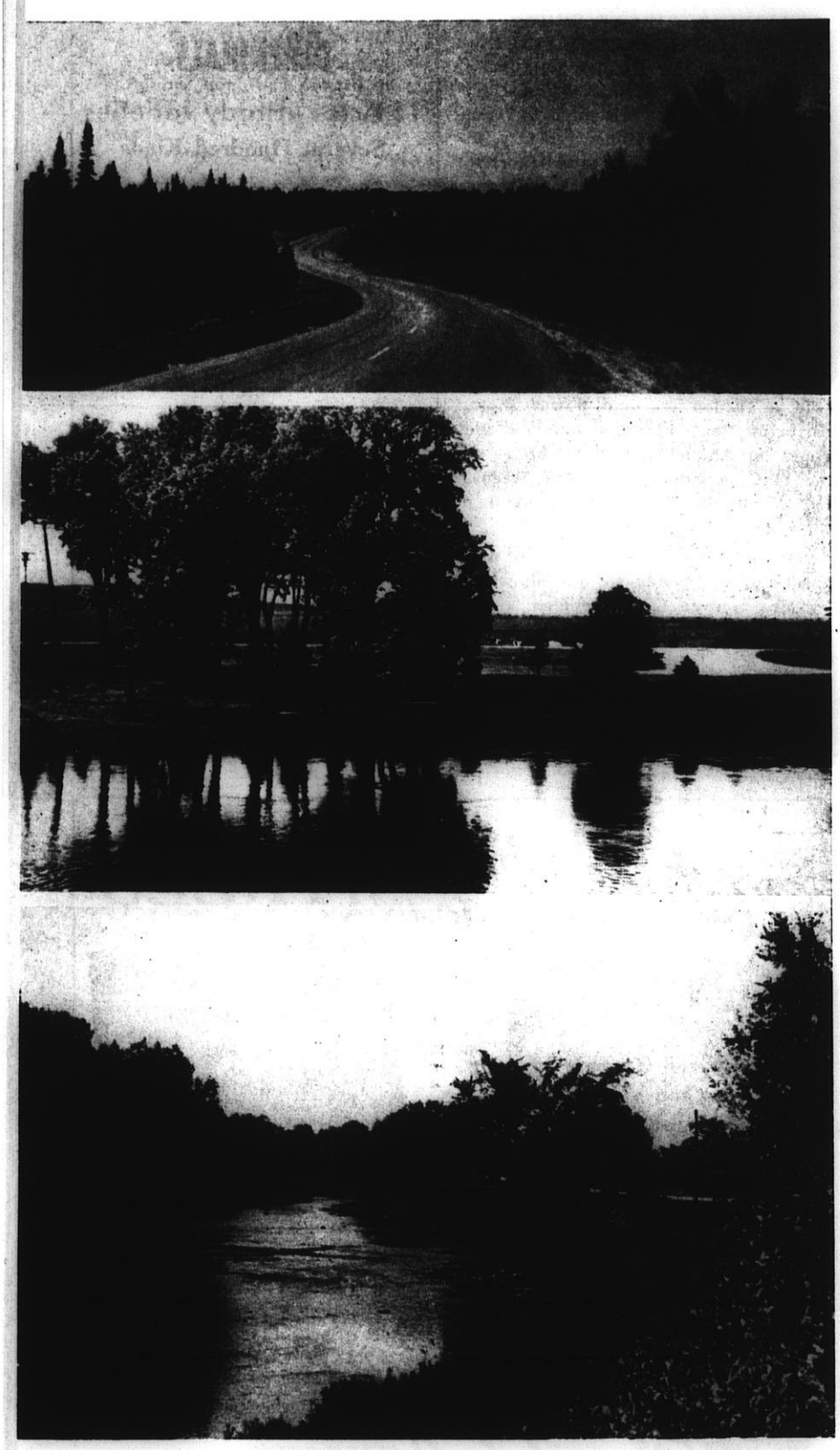
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Long sweeping curves increase the effectiveness of the roadside landscape. Pictures courtesy of Russell L. Williams, landscape architect, Wisconsin Highway Commission, Madison.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The Beauty of Our Roadsides

By G. Wm. Longenecker

Few people realize when they drive over modern highways, which mold so beautifully into the countryside and which display the landscape with such good results, that they are enjoying the product of the collaborative efforts of the highway engineer and the landscape architect.

Most people realize what the highway engineer has done to promote safe and convenient travel but few see what the landscape architect has contributed in the way of increased aesthetic pleasure.

The better state highway departments have on their staffs trained landscape architects whose job it is to help in the layout and design of highways. This is done so that the best possible use can be made of beautiful views, worthwhile groves of trees, fine tree specimens, interesting geological formations, pleasing farm scenes and natural ground forms.

Planning For Our Driving Pleasure

Long radius curves, alignment and grades are a primary consideration of both the landscape architect and the highway engineer. The use of long radius curves instead of long tangents gives the driver who is looking ahead, interesting ever changing scenes. Intelligent highway planning makes it possible for the traveler to go from a starting point to a destination as conveniently and safely as possible, and if the planning is really good, there will also be a maximum of pleasure to be had because advantage has been taken of natural features, interesting views and beautiful changing scenery. For additional convenience and pleasure a well planned wayside or roadside park will be placed here and there where they will be most enjoyed.

Plants Blend Road to Landscape

Good highway planning will feature the areas through which the road goes whether it is farm scenery, river, or bluff country. It is important that plants which are common to a particular area or spot be used to help blend the road into the surrounding landscape. Along highway 30 between Madison and Milwaukee there are a number of tamarack bogs. In spring one will see the bright red stems of the Redosier Dogwood and pussies in such abundance on the Pussy Wil-

(Continued on Page 288)

THE QUESTION BOX FOR

Flowering Plants

To Keep Flowers Longer; Plants for the Fair; Begonias in Hot Weather

By G. E. Beck, Dept. of Hort., U. W.

Question: I would like to show flowers at our coming flower show. Is there any way in which they can be treated so that they will last longer during the warm days of August?

Answer: There are several points to remember in caring for cut flowers. One of the most important is to harden them properly.

Carry a container which has several inches of water in it with you as you cut the flowers. Place the stems in the water as each is cut. This prevents the formation of an air bubble in the vessels of the stem which would retard the uptake of water.

Harden the flowers by placing the stems in several inches of cool water for 24 hours. It is important to keep the flowers out of drafts. After the flowers have hardened for several hours, you can put them under lights if you wish to have them develop or open more rapidly.

Use clean containers for the flowers. Dirty containers harbor bacteria and other microorganisms which multiply rapidly and plug the vessels in the stems, thus preventing the uptake of water.

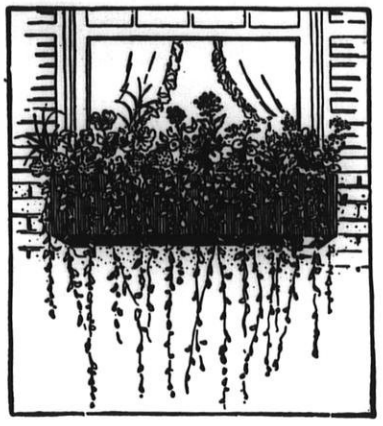
It is also well to remember that injured or diseased foliage or petals as well as apples produce ethylene gas which reduces keeping quality rapidly.

Plants with milky or sticky sap usually keep better if the bottom ½ inch of the stem is immersed in boiling water for 1 minute before hardening. Carefully protect the flowers from the heat during the boiling.

Flowers with woody or tough stems may keep longer if the bottom of the stems are mashed or split. Branches of shrubs or trees, stock, some chrysanthemums and lilies are some suggestions for this treatment.

If possible it is advisable to change the water daily.

For arrangements it is well to know of recent research completed at Michigan State College. Reports indicate that cut flowers arranged in fillers such as Strofoam, Snopack, wire and vermiculite kept better than did the



flowers arranged in organic material, such as cedar, spahgnum moss, stems and ferns.

* * *

Question: How should I prepare a foliage plant to exhibit at our county fair?

Answer: Most important is to grow it well so that the plant is vigorous and has a good color. Check the plant regularly so that insects or diseases can be controlled before they do noticeable damage. It is also helpful to turn the plant often so that it develops uniformly on all sides.

Before you exhibit the plant, clean it thoroughly. Lukewarm rain water is ideal for this job. You can clean plants with a soft bristled brush if you prefer. This seems especially effective for plants which have hairy leaves.

Removing unsightly leaves which have been injured or which are diseased will also improve the appearance of the plant.

I'd also like to suggest that the pot or other container used for the plant be cleaned for the exhibit. Pull any weeds and carefully level the soil surface with a small tool such as a common table fork.

* * *

Question: My tuberous rooted begonias do not seem to do well during the hot weather of mid-summer. The leaves develop spots and the plants stop blooming. How can I keep them looking thrifty and producing flowers?

Answer: Tuberous begonias like warm, humid conditions. We recommend incorporating liberal amounts of organic matter into the soil used for tuberous begonias, not only because that is the type of media their fine, fiberous root systems prefer, but also because the organic matter helps to hold and thus supply moisture. This year it seems that the moisture supply is very ample in most parts of the state, though.

On bright, hot days it would be well to spray the plants with water to increase the humidity. Don't wet the foliage after the leaf spot appears though, because if the spot is caused by bacteria or fungi, overhead watering will spread the disease. 4-4-50 Bordeau mixture is the recommended spray for the control of leaf diseases. During rainy weather it may be necessary to spray the plants as many as 2 or 3 times a week to prevent the spread of the disease. Feed the plants every 2 or 3 weeks until late August with a complete liquid fertilizer for good growth and flower production. If commercial fertilizer is used be sure to water it well.

* * *

Question: I plan to relocate my perennial garden. What perennials should be moved and divided now?

Answer: Now is the ideal time to divide and replant iris, oriental poppies, and Virginia bluebells (Mertensia virginica).

Question: Pest Control on House Plants: Is there any easy way to control pests on house plants? We have only about a dozen plants and it is a lot of work to prepare special sprays. Some of them are said to be so dangerous that we don't even want to try them.

Answer: Once your plants are cleaned up from insect infestation they may remain insect free for some time. I don't know any easy way to control house plant pests though. If your plants are apparently insect free

it is very advisable to isolate any new plants you may obtain. Keep them away from your other plants for several weeks until you are certain that the new ones do not harbor any pests. This may be an easy way to avoid trouble. I have found that syringing house plants weekly is a fairly satisfactory method of controlling insects. Lay the plants on their side on the basement floor, in the bath tub, or kitchen sink and direct a very forceful stream of warm water on both the upper and lower sides of the leaves and on the stem. Place a finger or thumb over the hose or faucet so that you really get good force, be thorough, and the results will be good. This shower is good for most plants even though they may not have insects.

For persistent infestations follow the syringing by spraying with a nicotine sulfate (Black Leaf 40) solution made at the rate of one teaspoonful per gallon of warm water to which genuine soap has been added to make it slightly sudsy. If spraying isn't possible good results can be obtained by holding the plant upside down and dousing the top in a bucket of the spray solution. A weekly repeat performance for about 3 weeks will usually give very satisfactory control.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF BLACK WALNUT TREES

Question: "I have a 20 year old black walnut growing near my fruit trees and vegetable garden. I have been told that a walnut is harmful to other plants growing near it. Will you let me know the nature of the damage it may do, as I do not like to cut it down unless necessary."

Answer: A chemical called "Juglone" is produced in black walnut roots, which has a toxic effect if applied to other green plants and to fungi. In fertile soils, however, it does not seem to be active enough to have any noticeable effect on apple trees and vegetables such as tomatoes, growing adjacent to the walnut. There is a demonstration of this at Urbana where Dr. Colby planted a row of black walnut varieties and flanked each walnut with two apple trees. The harmful effects seemed to be almost entirely from competition, particularly from sunlight. During the earlier years, the walnuts were hurt more than the apples, by their mutual shading. So, with most plants, it seems from various reliable ob-



servations, a walnut is no more injurious than any other tree that is equally competitive for sunlight, moisture and fertility. Rhododendrons and some other acid-loving plants in New Jersey died when planted under walnut trees, but with these species the soils and climate of most of Illinois are already such limiting factors that their planting is not recommended.

—From **Illini Horticulture.**

PIONEER AMERICAN GARDENING

An unusual new book is just off the press. **Pioneer American Gardening** compiled by Elvenia Slosson (Coward-McCann, Inc., 210 Madison Ave., New York City. Price: $3.75). It is a collection of stories out of America's horticultural history contributed by garden clubs in 41 states. From the state of Wisconsin we have the story of Don Muir—pioneer in conservation. Here are some typical chapters: **New England Region** — Vines and Herbs, Battlefields into Gardens, Heirloom Beans; **Central Region** — Farmers Find Our Waterways, Johnny Appleseed, Apostle of Orchards, Home Gardens, Horticultural Beginnings in Iowa, Garden Beds and Tulips. Each chapter or story is written by a different author.

In our public schools today teachers are afraid of the principals; the principals are afraid of the superintendents; the superintendents are afraid of the school boards; the school boards are afraid of parents; the parents are afraid of the children; and the children are afraid of nobody.

BEAUTY OF OUR ROADSIDES

(Continued from Page 286)

lows that they can easily be seen from a fast moving car; in midsummer one will see the soft texture and light green of the tamarack in contrast with the coarser texture and darker greens of the nearby plants; and in autumn the landscape is alive with the bright yellows, oranges and pinks of the willow, tamarack, Poison Sumac and Redosier Dogwood. Good planning takes advantage of such interesting plant groups. Repeating plants along the highway which naturally grow near the roadside will help blend the roadside into adjoining natural plant groups and adjacent countryside.

The landscape architect is trained for this type of a job.

Landscape Architecture, then, is a profession which among other things is interested in helping to enrich the lives of the motoring public by bringing to it beautiful natural roadsides and the joy of attractive roadside landscapes.

IF THIS GOES ON

Honey Sales Will Boom

From the Australian Bee Journal

Producers of many commodities would spend 25 percent of their turnover if they could purchase advertising of such value as Australian honey is receiving in England, yet this publicity has virtually "fallen into the laps" of Australian beekeepers.

On March 15, the "Herald" Special Service cabled that lovely Hollywood star, Vera-Ellen, of the pert face and twinkling feet, told the Associated British Studios, that "she practically lived on" Australian honey. She was reported as having said that honey gave her the vitality which saw her through the strenuous musical "On the Town" and her new British film, "Happy Go Lovely." She said that she ate honey by the dessertspoonful.

When the report reached the Australian trade publicity officer in London (Mr. T. E. Rees) he promptly seized the opportunity to boost the sales of Australian honey in Britain. In about 600 cinemas throughout Britain where "Happy Go Lovely" will be shown, honey displays will be located in the foyers. The displays will carry Vera-Ellen's personal testimonial.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Official organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association

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ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN WAUSAU

Ideal Accommodations at Marathon County Park October 30-31

A new type of convention is being planned by the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association for Tuesday and Wednesday, October 30-31, in Wausau.

It will be held at the Marathon County Park. Anyone not having seen the accommodations at this park cannot realize how suitable they are. There is a long dining hall with kitchen in the center and heated all year round, ideal for the main meeting, with tables and chairs for a luncheon or smorgasbord banquet in the other wing. Directly behind this hall is a dormitory with a comfortable lounge filled with excellent furniture for the ladies' meeting, also heated in cold weather.

SUMMER MEETINGS HAVE MOST INTERESTING PROGRAM

This issue goes to press too early to publish an account of the summer meetings of the State Beekeepers' Association at West Bend and Ladysmith. Both were very well attended—the one at West Bend drawing almost 100 people, but the outstanding feature was the program this year. It was developed along the lines of a forum. Beekeepers and out-of-state visitors were called on to discuss various topics on practical beekeeping, which created a great deal of interest. Emphasis was placed on the fine quality of the clover honey being produced this year and the necessity of extracting early because it has such heavy body and light color that it should not be allowed to be mixed with the nectar of fall flowers.

Allow your colonies to store the fall honey for winter, was important advice. Full details will be published in our next issue.

MY UNSUNG HERO

I admire the guy more courageous than I;
Yet the hero I think most sublime
Ain't the bronc'-bustin' gal in a western corral,
Nor the guy with a mountain to climb.

The brave lion-stalker, the cool tightrope walker,
The man on the flying trapeze
Have not captured my heart with their blood-curdlin' art
As the man with a beard of live bees!

—Eliana Beam
In the Beekeepers Magazine

KEEPER OF THE BEES

The above is the title of an article in the magazine of the Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Society. The article, with the picture shown here of Mr. Harold C. Braithwaite reads, "'Honeyboy' Braithwaite might be said to have an ideal occupation. He keeps bees and sells their honey. Ambitious and vitally interested in his work, he knows how much he is capable of doing and he is satisfied.

"Braithwaite, who is 41, broke down with tuberculosis 17 years ago. He 'cured' two months at the Oak Forest Sanatorium, Onalaska, and nine months at the Lake View Sanatorium near Madison.

"In 1940, he started beekeeping and says, 'I was still a pretty sick lad when I started keeping bees, and I think the work has done a lot for me.' He had 55 colonies the summer he started and now has 400. His wife, Ruth, helps him with the bottling and labeling and also sells the finished product at their roadside stand. He also has 300 laying hens. He is president of the Sauk Co. Beekeepers' Ass'n. and a member of the advertising committee of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Ass'n."



Harold C. Braithwaite of Route 4, Baraboo, recognized by The Crusader magazine.

BEES FOR POLLINATION — AN ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY

From Oregon we hear that the State Department of Agriculture called five meetings in central Oregon to hear the views of clover seed growers on establishing standards for bee colonies rented by orchardists and seed growers for pollinizing purposes.

In states where seed and fruit production is on a large enough scale so that bees are needed in large numbers and where competing plants are not present, the industry will no doubt expand for the purpose of providing bees for pollination.

In Wisconsin we still have a number of problems to solve. The first is the presence of large numbers of small apiaries and the volume of competing plants.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SELL MORE HONEY

As this is written, in mid-July, the Wisconsin honey crop looks good. The quality should be excellent, perhaps the best in the last ten years, according to samples we have seen. Unless the beekeeper spoils it, bees and nature combined have given us a product that every consumer will appreciate.

What then about the price and our ability to sell this crop? Over and over again, we have thought about statements made by some leading agricultural economists whose findings show that the price of food products such as honey is dependent upon these three factors. 1. The size of the national crop. 2. The willingness and ability of the consumer to pay. 3. The price of competing items.

Look at these factors closely. We can see that one affects the other and that the beekeeper can influence the various factors. For example, if each person in the United States could be induced to eat more honey it would affect the size of the national crop as it is accepted by consumers.

The difficulty of course is that we never know until fall what the size of the national crop is and then we have a very limited time to do much about it in case of a bumper crop.

There are 10,000 beekeepers in Wisconsin. If each one sells only 100 pounds to neighbors and relatives — that means 1 million pounds of honey sold. If each beekeeper sells more, it increases the total. Since it seems difficult to raise large sums of money for advertising purposes, let each one of us at least do everything we can this year to promote the use of honey in our own locality.

Some excellent plans have been suggested for selling honey by the advertising committee of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. Let's help them too. Then let's not forget that the American Honey Institute is there to help sell that national crop in every way possible. They have the experience and the ability to promote it throughout the nation.

BEE SUPPLIES FOR SALE

For sale. A large number of standard ten frame hive bodies, some frames with combs, some without. Write for prices. Howard Hicks, Phillips, Wis.

HONEY AT THE WAUSAU FAIR

The Bee and Honey department at Marathon County Fair at Wausau shows well over two tons of honey in the annual exhibit. Exhibitors enter honey, beeswax and honey baked goods under very keen competition. There are 8 or 10 large exhibitors and the premium money is generous.

The Bakery section is excellent, as well as the canned fruits and preserves. The product must contain 100% honey.

Exhibitors Sell Honey

Exhibitors have the privilege of selling their honey at the Fair, and it is indeed a very busy part of the exhibition building. This department is under the supervision of the Superintendent, Mrs. John Coates, Colby, and ass't, Mrs. Albert Sahr, Wausau, who are kept busy answering questions pertaining to bees, honey and baking. Last year, as an advertising project, the Marathon County Association was responsible for the distribution of 2000 samples of honey fig cookies and marshmallow candy. The entire display is judged by Mr. John Long, Madison. The late Mr. I. C. Painter, Wausau, deserves a great deal of credit for the advancement in honey production throughout the County as well as Fair work.

Several manufacturers of beekeepers supplies are helpful in donating material for making the display educational and attractive.

Try the Honey Fig Bars

Recipe:

1 cup Honey
½ cup Shortening
1 Egg
½ tsp. Salt
1 tsp. Soda
1 tsp. Vanilla or 4 drops Anise oil
2¾-cups Flour

Mix in order given—chill dough over night. Roll, cut in strips 3 inches wide. Place the fig or date filling on center of strips. Fold edges over, place in pan upside down. Bake in SLOW oven—300° 10 to 12 minutes. Cut in bars 2 inches long.

By Mrs. John Coates, Colby, Wis.

Editor's Note: Some fairs are doing an excellent job of promoting honey. How about your fair? We congratulate Marathon County, its exhibitors, and Mrs. Coates.

WISCONSIN'S FIRST COOPERATIVE EXTRACTING PLANT

Rock River Honey Cooperative Announces Opening

The Rock River Honey Cooperative announces the opening of their new honey extracting plant at 1015 North Bluff Street, Janesville, Wis. This honey co-op is sponsored by members of the Rock County Beekeepers Association to improve the quality of honey by proper extracting and processing. Much of the labor and planning of the new building was contributed by members.

Beekeepers wishing to obtain the services of the co-op should contact the plant to schedule honey for extracting and also obtain a permit from Mr. John Long, state inspector, State Capitol, Madison, to move equipment. Due to scarcity of tins it is advisable to bring containers.

The co-op offers the following services:

1. Each beekeeper's honey is kept separate on pallets and extracted separately. Equipment is steam cleaned after each lot of honey has been extracted.

2. Honey will be extracted, clarified and heated to prevent fermentation.

3. Honey will be extracted from cappings on each individual lot of honey, separately.

4. Cans will be treated on exterior to prevent rusting.

5. Honey will be in condition to bottle so far as cleanness and clarity is concerned. Granulation will occur, but not as fast as in untreated honey.

It is expected to set up processing equipment at the plant, so that each beekeeper's honey may be bottled and returned to him to be sold under his own brand.

We will be glad to cooperate with beekeepers all over the state and answer any questions. Letters should be addressed to the plant at 1015 North Bluff Street, Janesville.

Present directors are: William Judd, Stoughton; Ivan Whiting, Roscoe, Ill.; Marcus Osborne, Beloit; W. S. Mong, Belvidere, Ill.; C. J. Hickey, Janesville.

Bee supplies and containers are sold by the co-op and besides the services offered the individual beekeeper, honey will be sold at the plant to both retail and wholesale trade.

LEARN BY EXPERIENCE
Sometimes the Hard Way

AN AUGER HOLE ENTRANCE IN THE HAND HOLES of the brood chambers is advocated occasionally—just recently in one of our leading bee magazines. We have a few brood chambers with an auger hole in the hand hole and the things we say when we accidently put our fingers into that hole — not always knowing it is there — are not too pleasant to hear.

And why not have that auger hole entrance just about two inches below the hand hole? Then it will never bother us.

SWARMING. Lots of beekeepers were complaining about swarming in late June and early July. It indicates a crowded brood chamber and lack of timely manipulation. Of course, lots of beekeepers have other work to do —especially dairy farmers, and we know it is difficult to find time to control swarming. However, we would suggest adopting a system that is quick and efficient. The three brood chamber reversing method is just that. If, during the swarming season, the three brood chambers are reversed —the top placed on the bottom and the bottom one placed on the top — and queen cells are killed by looking at the frames from below, it need not take over 10 minutes to take care of one colony. This system worked so successfully with us this year we cannot say enough for it.

We have run into several cases of poor results from the three brood chamber reversing method. The beekeepers said it just won't work. Upon questioning closely, we found that it was not being properly done. For example, in one case, only the bottom brood chamber was placed on top — the beekeeper thinking that he would "split" the brood by placing the top one on the bottom because the top one had about 3 inches of honey in the upper portion of the comb. This manipulation, when the top two brood chambers have become congested, does not alter the situation much as far as swarm control is concerned. To simply place the lower one on top leaves the other two in the same position and just as crowded as before. The heaviest and fullest brood chamber must be placed on the bottom board and the emptiest on top. Queen cells, even if small cups without eggs, should be destroyed with a hive tool. Timeliness is most important.

THE HONEY PUMP can cause a great deal of foaming if it is run too fast — especially if the honey is cold. The gear type of pump will grind the honey to a frosting which will not settle out when the honey is heated until after it has been bottled. We have seen a tank full of honey heated to 150 degrees left standing over night and then bottled in the morning, but the surface of the honey in the glass containers still showed a rim of white frosting. Run your honey pump not more than from 60 to 80 revolutions per minute. That may mean a large belt pulley on the pump. If the honey is pumped slowly while warm to the touch, it is not necessary to let it settle; it can be bottled at 140 to 150 degrees and will stay liquid for a year or more. If allowed to stand over night and get cool, it will granulate in much less than a year.

We're Celebrating A Bumper Honey Crop — and The Opening of Our New Plant — Honey Extracting Service (Heated and ready for 60# cans) — Beekeeping Supplies
ROCK RIVER HONEY COOPERATIVE
1015 North Bluff Street
Janesville, Wisconsin
C. J. Hickey — Phone Janesville 9542
North of Janesville on Hy. 51

BEE EQUIPMENT

For sale — about 300 hive bodies and shallow supers with extracting combs. Bottom boards, covers and hoist. Priced low. John Marken, 615 10th Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

HONEY WANTED

Basswood ..... **White**
Buckwheat ..... **Dark**
Clover ..... **White**
Other Flavors — What Have You?

Send Small Sample and Cash Price at Your Place in 60's

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M. H. Lyons

HONEY CONTAINERS

We now have a good supply of 60 lb. cans, 5 and 10 lb. pails. Also the 5 lb., 3 lb., 2 lb. and 1 lb. and 8 oz. glass jars. We can make immediate shipment.

To insure prompt service, order your Association labels now for your new honey crop.

Write for Complete Price List
Order through your State Beekeepers Association

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED
Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.
C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
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AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY
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Manufacturers of
The LOTZ SECTION, no finer section made, for producing fast selling comb honey.

GLASS JARS

	Queen-line	Economy
5 lbs jars, per reshipping carton of 6	$	$ .59
2 lb. jars, per reshipping carton of 12	.76	.68
1 lb jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.15	1.00
½ lb. jars, per reshipping carton of 24	1.04	.92

TIN CONTAINERS
Friction Top Pails with Bails

5 lb.—12c each Per carton of 50	$ 5.30
5 lb.—12c each Per carton of 100	10.40
10 lb.—17c each Per carton of 50	7.50
Box of Two 60 lb. Square Cans	$ 1.75
60 lb. Square Cans, in bulk, each	.60
60 lb. Square Cans, per carton of 24	14.40
Screw on Honey Gate for 60 lb. can—2½"	2.00

10% discount on orders of $100.00; 5% discount on orders of $50.00



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