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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 1932

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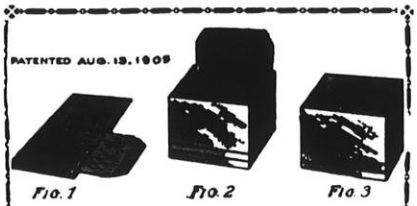

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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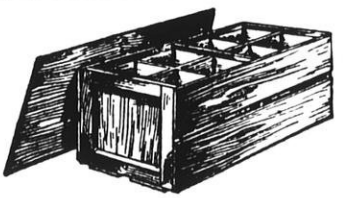

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Washburn, Wisconsin

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

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CONTENTMENT IN THE GARDEN

THE real garden is one in which we can be contented and happy without fussing. For that matter the same thing may be said of the real home. The housewife who is continuously going around looking for that invisible speck of dust, or the gardener who is fussing about the garden looking for weeds will never get the full measure of contentment and happiness.

As the editor of "New Jersey Gardens" writes editorially—"By and large the compensations from the garden are greater than the disappointments; then why make such a fuss about the disappointments? Many years ago a woman with a famous garden took me out to see her roses in full June bloom. There happened to be a lusty rag-weed that had escaped her watchful eye right in the center of the roses. The gardener was called, a reprimand given, and for her the roses did not exist. There was no seat in the garden—no place to tempt loitering when there was so much to do! Round and round we walked about the neat beds over which her eye was wandering not for beauty but for weeds! I was young at gardening then, and unhappy from the visit. It may just be this garden has influenced my philosophy. Anyway, many things happen in my garden that cannot push me into 'making a fuss.' "

MEDAL WINNERS AT GLADIOLUS SHOW

The American Gladiolus Society offered gold, silver and bronze medals for certain classes of the premium list at the Wisconsin Gladiolus Show. The medals were won as follows:

Gold medal for best collection of Gladiolus of all types, Mrs. Clair Cosper, Spring Green.

Silver medal for best American collection, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.

Bronze medal for the best spike with greatest number of buds and bloom, F. P. Thomas, Kenosha.

Bronze medal for spike with largest individual floret, William Zuege, Oshkosh.

Bronze medal for best collection of ten varieties or more, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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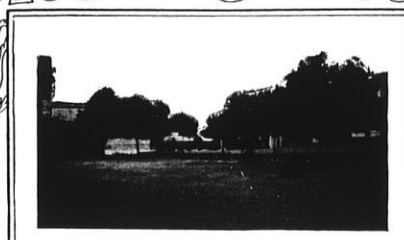
Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.

2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.



OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

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Strawberry Fertilizer Tests

AS HAS often been said by experimenters, a one year test is not sufficient to obtain accurate results in any experiment. The same may be said of the fertilizer tests on the farms of Earl Leverich, Sparta; H. L. Eberdt, Warrens; and Chris Laursen, Warrens, during the past two years. At the request of the Strawberry Growers' Association very elaborate tests were carried on cooperatively between the association, the State Horticultural Society and Prof. A. R. Albert of the Hancock Experiment Station.

The weather often has an unusual influence on the results obtained from fertilizer. During a dry season it may be entirely possible that fertilizer on any crop will give a decreased yield if applied in large quantity. The reason is that the fertilizer does not dissolve in the soil moisture and may injure the root system of the plant. While it is not probable that this happened in these tests, nevertheless, the dry season of 1931 no doubt affected the results, especially on the lighter sandy soil. The results of the three tests were somewhat similar. We are therefore only publishing the yields on the farm of H. L. Eberdt because this test has the added advantage of being on two varieties, the Beaver and Premier. Difference between the two varieties was quite striking as the figures will show.

C. H. Beaver, of Eau Claire, originator of the Beaver strawberry.

COMMENTS ON FERTILIZER TESTS

By PROF. A. R. ALBERT, Hancock

ON THE plots on H. L. Eberdt's farm Premiers averaged 187 quarts per row, and the Beavers, 335 quarts per row, making an increase of 148 quarts for the Beavers. On plots Nos. 8 to 15 no phosphate was applied and the yield was 176 quarts. On plots 16 to 20 an extra application of 400 lbs. of 20% phosphate was made and the average yield was 204 quarts, making, apparently, an increase of 28 quarts for the extra phosphate. On the whole, the fertilizer ap-

FERTILIZER TEST ON FARM OF H. L. EBERDT, WARRENS, WIS.

Row	Quarts	Kind of fertilizer
		Premier
8.	151	500 # 4-16-4; 40 # 50% K; 100 Am. S. (SD) 80 # K (SD)
9.	163	500 # 4-16-4; 40 # K
10.	180	500 # 4-16-4
11.	181	No fertilizer
12.	187	500 # Agrico-4-16-4
13.	179	500 # 4-16-4
14.	182	500 # 4-16-4—1 ton lime; 200 # Mang. Sul. 100 # Am. S-(SD)
15.	184	500 # 4-16-4—100 # Am. S. (SD)
16.	209	500 # Agrico 4-16-4—400 # 20% P.
17.	203	400 # 20% P.
18.	210	500 # 4-16-4—40 # 50% K—400 # 20% P.
19.	199	Control
20.	198	500 # 4-16-4—100 # Am. Sul.-(SD) 400 # 20% P.
		Beaver
21.	329	Control plus 40 # 50% K. 100 Am. S (SD) 80 # 50% K. (SD) and 400 # 20% P
22.	343	Control plus 400 lbs. 20% P.
23.	363	Control plus 40 lbs. 50% K. 400 # 20% P.
24.	329	Control plus 1 ton lime-100 # Am. S. (SD) 400 # 20% P.
25.	347	Control
26.	349	Control 40 # 50% K; 100 # Am. Sul (SD) 100 # Am. Sul (TD) and 400 # 20% P.
27.	380	Control plus 40 # 50% K. 200 Am. Sul. Both TD and 400 # 20% P.
28.	362	Control
29.	303	Control plus 285 # Milorganite
30.	244	400 # Agrico 4-16-4, plus 400 # 20% P.

Explanation: Yield in quarts per row. Am. S. is Ammonium sulfate. P is 20% superphosphate. K is 50% muriate of potash. S. D. is side dressing applied about July 20. T. D. is top dressing applied after bloom in spring. # means pounds. 4–16–4 means 4% nitrate, 16% phosphate, and 4% potash which is the control.

plication made on these Eberdt plots had practically no benefit. Agrico was apparently beneficial, increasing the yield by about 6½. Excessive potash applications apparently were detrimental. This was noticeable in the establishment of plants in the fall of 1931.

On the Leverich plots the control plot average with 500 lbs. of 4-16-4 was 286 quarts, while with 500 lbs. of 4-16-4 plus 400 lbs. of 0-20-0 the control average yield was 309 quarts. Again we have an increase for the phosphate fertilization. Again potash seems to have a detrimental effect. With regard to nitrogen the results are not at all consistent and no conclusions can safely be drawn. On the few odd plots the manganese sulfate treatment alone on top of manure decreased the yield by 21. The 1000 lbs. of 20% phosphate increased the yield by 18; 250 lbs. of potash with manure decreased the yield by 18. This substantiates, in effect, the conclusion that phosphate is generally more necessary than potash on this type of soil. It also appears that manganese will not be effective in increasing production.

On the Chris Laursen farm the unfertilized plots had 21½ more than the control plots. In fact, it is the only plot which exceeds the control plots in yield. The control plots received 500 lbs. of 4-16-4. Neither additional nitrogen, either as milorganite or ammonium sulfate, nor additional potash was effective on this Boone fine sand. In fact, the heavier the application of potash the poorer was the yield. The dry hot season of 1931 must be recalled.

I am more than ever convinced that organic fertilization thru green crops and manure or leaving out the manure and using 2 or 3 green crops, fertilized as needed (non-legumes with nitrogen, legumes with phosphate and potash), will be the safest and cheapest way out. Let us see what this year's work will bring.

To get the maximum crop of tomatoes, give the plants plenty of room and do not prune them.

THE TRUCK IN FRUIT MARKETING

THE truck was both praised and condemned by speakers at the eighth summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation held at the University of New Hampshire, August 1-5.

Two prominent speakers covered both sides of the subject. The following is a report of their comments at the Institute.

Truck Brings Closer Consumer Contact

The truck has become the modern bargain counter over which the consumer deals with the producer for fruits, vegetables, potatoes and eggs, according to a report today by F. P. Weaver, professor of agricultural economics, Pennsylvania State College. He presented figures showing that 100 per cent of some of the small fruits are brought into Philadelphia by truck, and that 44 to 71 per cent of such important commodities as apples, cantaloupes, peaches and strawberries are also trucked in. Truck shipments are on the increase in all Pennsylvania cities where rail receipts have not already disappeared.

"With this closer contact with the consumer, the farmer has learned to understand their tastes and preferences and has become more interested in delivering graded high-quality products," Professor Weaver said. "The farmer has become less concerned, however, as to whether the grades are officially recognized."

Another result of truck transportation is that it has enabled growers to market crops of poor quality which would not bring enough on the city markets to pay railroad freight or express charges. In the majority of cases this produce is found to be in better condition on arrival than rail receipts. The marketing of ungraded crops of inferior quality without a label will doubtless be encouraged by the cheaper truck transportation, Mr. Weaver pointed out.

The truck, already damned by motorists, has proven a wrench in the gears of "orderly distribution," the goal of cooperative marketing, it was pointed out by Frederick V. Waugh, agricultural economist at Boston, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Trucks were blamed for having greatly complicated the job of getting accurate and timely information on supplies and prospective supplies of fruits and vegetables in the markets of the northeastern states. Orderly distribution, which marketing specialists say means better prices to the farmer, is based on this market information.

"Orderly distribution is pretty much a fact in the case of commodities shipped largely by rail," the speaker said. "Good distribution of California grapes or Mississippi tomatoes can be based on an understanding of market demand as shown by a historical record of takings and prices in several markets, plus a study of current supply data.

"The northeastern grower of apples, asparagus, and strawberries has on the other hand much less complete data on which to base his marketing plans. Carlot shipments and receipts of these local commodities are a small part of the total. The proportion of truck shipments is unkown and in general is growing.

"The existence of strong cooperative marketing associations also makes possible the gathering of reliable data on truck shipments. It is likely that the business will continue to grow even if checked temporarily by taxes and regulations of various kinds."

Farmers bulletin No. 471 is entitled "Grape Propagation, Pruning and Training."

New Plums Require Special Pollinators

GROWERS of the new Minnesota plums are well aware of the fact that the trees often fail to set fruit. A tree may bloom heavily but the blossoms will fall off leaving a very small or practically no set.

An article by W. H. Alderman and Ernest Angelo in the July issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist is of special interest to our plum growers because it may clear up this problem.

Pollination of Plums

All of the new hybrid plums require cross pollination with other varieties. In the last few years it has become evident that many of these hybrid varieties are not only self-sterile but are also cross sterile to a considerable degree. The original tests of these were made in our own orchard which contained a large number of varieties of hybrid and native plums, there was no indication of inability to set fruit.

The first test made of the hybrid seedlings sent out by the State Horticultural Society gave no indication of this lack of fertility since they were also grown in proximity to the old native plum variety, at least this was true in most cases. It was only when commercial plantings of the new hybrid varieties came into existence that realization came of the need of suitable pollinators.

We have worked with seven varieties principally, including: Underwood, La Crescent, Tonka, Waneta, Elliot, Monitor, and Red Wing. The pollen of each of these was tried upon the others and seven other pollinators were also tested upon each of these standard varieties. For each pollen test, from three to seven hundred individual blossoms were pollinated, making a total of more than forty-one thousand pollinations.

Native Varieties Best Pollinators

The result of this work to date indicates that some of the old time native varieties are probably the best pollinators obtainable for the hybrid varieties. Outstanding among these was Surprise, which produced a good set of fruit from nearly everything on which it was tested except Underwood. These native varieties will be entirely satisfactory as pollinizers for most places in Minnesota, because in this region they bloom about the same time as the hybrids or only a few days later, so that the blooming season overlaps. Farther south they may not be as satisfactory because the natives oftentimes bloom too late to act as pollinizers for them. Where this condition prevails, it is probable that Hanska and Kaga will give a fair crop when available as pollinators for most of the hybrid varieties. Of the two, Hanska is to be preferred. The new Minnesota seedling, No. 194, also seems to be a fair pollinator for most of the hybrid varieties.

The following table indicates the good and fair pollinators for each of the principal varieties worked with.

Variety Studied	Good Pollinators	Fair Pollinators
Underwood	Hanska	Rollingstone
La Crescent	Surprise Wolf Rollingstone De Soto	
Tonka	Surprise Wolf Rollingstone De Soto	Hanska Kaga Underwood
Elliot	Minn. No. 194 Surprise	
Monitor	Surprise Wolf Rollingstone De Soto Minn. No. 194	Kaga
Red Wing	Surprise Wolf Rollingstone De Soto	Minn. No. 194 Hanska Kaga Elliot

Fruit growers will do well to attempt to secure some of these native varieties and top-work them in their plum orchards, or purchase nursery stock of these varieties for inter-planting. There seems to be a little uncertainty as to how many trees it would be necessary to top-work to provide good pollination, but probably two or three branches top-worked in the top of every third or fourth tree in every other row would be entirely sufficient. It is possible that one could get along with somewhat less. It would be a good idea, however, to use three or four of the native varieties for this top-working since some of them seem to be a little better for certain varieties than others.

As soon as the development of the fruit will warrant a final count, a more complete report will be made available to nurserymen and fruit growers.

CRACKING OF TOMATOES

THE cracking of tomatoes is influenced by the growing conditions such as soil moisture supply, fertility, and also by the variety used, some varieties being more subject to cracking than others.

One way of overcoming this tendency is to make a careful selection of tomatoes for seed from plants which do not have this tendency, grown under ordinary conditions. If certain plants have tomatoes which have not cracked, while under the same conditions other plants show this tendency, then seed may be selected which will show very little tendency to cracked fruit. The form and quality of tomatoes may also be improved by careful selection of seed stock.

DAPHNE AND LUPINES require a neutral or alkaline soil for best growth according to experiments conducted by the Ohio experiment station.

Many of our members have not had success in growing daphne cneorum. The plants seem to die without apparent cause. We would like to hear from members who have grown them with success, telling under what conditions they were grown.—H. J. R.

Raspberry Variety Comments

THIS spring our small fruit testing variety committee recommended the June raspberry for trial in Wisconsin. The June is the standard early variety for New York state, but has not been tried out very extensively in Wisconsin. It was therefore very interesting to observe this variety doing very well on the farm of H. H. Harris near Warrens. The canes were vigorous, of good height, the berries large and of good quality. In sections of the state where an early berry is wanted for the early market this variety should be given a trial.

U. P. Hedrick of New York says of it: "June has become a general favorite among the growers of raspberries because of several remarkable assets. The plants are hardy, very vigorous, and the yield is not only heavy but well distributed over a long season. It is about the earliest of all the red raspberries, ripening its fruit at this station in June, as does no other variety. The plants produce comparatively few suckers and these are widely separated so that the crop matures well. June is a cross between Loudon and Marlboro, both of which it surpasses. The product ships well throughout the season and is good in quality though not of the best.

Marlboro

Marlboro is still one of the favorite varieties in the Bayfield section. Perhaps more Marlboro are grown there than any other variety though this is not true in any other part of the state. The growers and the Association criticize the Latham because it does not hold up well in shipment. The Marlboro hangs well to the bushes and holds up well in transportation, whether by truck or by rail. In New York State the Marlboro has lost its poularity mainly because it does not seem to do well on all types of sail; it lacks vigor and suffers much from even a slight drought. This has been noticed at Bayfield as well, though this section usually has more rainfall than many other sections of the state.

Ontario

One of the nicest crates of raspberries we have ever seen was on the farm of Edward Carlson at Bayfield. The variety was Ontario. Mr. Carlson has been growing Ontario for some time and a number of other growers are trying it out. The berries were very large, handsome, and seemed to stand up well. It seems to be a very good shipper because of its firmness. It is a very productive variety, and even in New York state has surpassed every other variety grown there in the quantity of fruit.

Ontario was originated as a second generation seedling of Superlative and Loudon in 1909 by the New York Experiment Station of Geneva, New York. It fruited first in 1911 and was introduced in 1919. The plants are tall and very vigorous and quite hardy. They contract mosaic slowly. The suckers are numerous, quickly making a matted row, and are devoid of prickles.

King

The Bayfield growers are looking for an early berry and we saw the King on several farms but were not very much impressed with it. In Minnesota it is recommended as an early variety next to the Chief, but in New York it has not been found satisfactory. It seems to thrive best on clay soil. The New York station reports that the fruit is coarser and more crumbly than other standard sorts. It seems to do fairly well farther south than New York. It was introduced by T. Thompson of Richmond, Virginia, about 1892. This variety is not as early as June and may be considered a midseason variety. The berries are only of medium size and do not give as good returns from market as the larger kinds.

When poorly grown they are likely to have an insipid flavor and be rather poor in quality.

Blackcaps

The Honey Sweet black cap raspberry was found doing well for Mr. E. E. Powell at Sparta. The canes were from seven to ten feet in length. Mr. Powell does not believe in tipping the canes because he says branches form along the entire length of the cane and he gets a bigger crop by leaving them in this condition. However, the rows were so matted that it was very difficult to pick the crop. There was a question in our mind whether he would not have had even better berries had he tipped them to a height of about five feet.

The berries are of large size, glossy black, very good appearance. They ripen in early midseason and can be left on the bushes longer than most other varieties. Being sweet they require less sugar than many blackcaps. The fruit is borne in very compact clusters and easily picked.

This variety is very susceptible to diseases of the black raspberry. The original plant of this variety was found as a chance seedling by A. B. Katkamier of Macedon, New York, in 1912.

THE MELBA APPLE

WE ARE very much impressed with the high quality of the Melba apple and believe that it is one of the coming varieties for early market.

Melba was ripe about August 15th at Madison this year. In flavor it is better than most any of the early apples on the market today. It has a decided McIntosh flavor and we would say it is much better than Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Dudley, Tetosfsky, and most of the other early varieties. It is of good size and good color.

BAYFIELD HAS BIG BERRY CROP

BAYFIELD is becoming one of the important small fruit sections of Wisconsin. Visiting this community during the raspberry season we found a splendid crop being harvested. In fact, Bayfield is probably the largest raspberry producing section in the state. There will probably be well over 20 thousand crates of raspberries alone shipped this year.

The strawberry crop was also very good though it suffered somewhat from the dry weather. Well over 24 thousand crates of strawberries were handled this year. This is from the Bayfield community alone and does not include the smaller growing sections of Washburn, Herbster and Port Wing.

The Bayfield Fruit Association is an important factor in the marketing of the crop. In fact, without it the large volume of fruit could not have been handled this year. As pointed out by Manager Ed. Carver, "If we had not shipped a good many carloads out of this section by rail the market would have been demoralized, as the trucks could not have handled the crop." In fact the Association protected the market for non-members who sold to truckers.

STRAWBERRIES COVERED WITH CELLOPHANE

SALES were just about doubled when quart boxes of strawberries were covered with cellophane, as against boxes not so covered, according to Henry Greger of Sheboygan writing in the Market Grower's Journal. Mr. Greger recommends the use of cellophane in connection with roadside stands or marketing of strawberries, currants, raspberries, cherries etc., directly to the customer. As an experiment, quart boxes of fruit were displayed for sale, the top covered with cellophane held in place by transparent cellulose tape and similar fruits were placed alongside in the same kind of boxes but without cellophane covering. Sales were just about doubled with the fancy wrapped fruit.

SOW OATS IN THE RASPBERRY PLANTATION

AS A safeguard against winter injury to raspberry plants Prof. W. H. Alderman of the Minnesota horticultural department recommends that oats be sown between the rows of raspberries in September, especially if growing conditions are favorable. This cover crop will draw the moisture and plant food from the raspberries, thereby maturing them ready for winter. In sections of the state where there is likelihood of winter injury we would recommend this practice this fall.

In a letter from Prof. Alderman during August he states: "We are planning to use an oat cover crop again this year in our red raspberry plantation. We also use a similar cover crop in our black raspberries. Last year we could see no difference in the plot containing a cover crop and the one receiving no cover, but there was practically no injury anywhere on raspberries last year. It is my feeling that a cover crop of this kind is an additional safeguard that is worth the time and effort of preparing. In some years I believe it will assist materially in preventing winter injury of the type which occurs early in the fall.

"We usually broadcast the oats by hand and cultivate them in."

Describes the Chief Characteristics

Relative to the variety Chief, Prof. Alderman writes "The Chief came through in good shape this year, although for some reason it has not met approval in the Hopkins district where the growers are using King very extensively for an early berry. In spite of the fact that this district is only a few miles from our fruit breeding farm, there seems to be a distinct difference in the behavior of the berry in the two locations. The growers complain that it picks hard and in hot weather can scarcely be picked at all. Reports from the northern part of our state and in fact from all other districts indicate that Chief is being very well thought of."

SOME GOOD PLUMS

INSPECTION of many of the plum varieties grown in the state this summer strengthens our opinion that growers should be very careful in making a selection of varieties for either the home orchard or for commercial planting. So many plum varieties are of poor quality, some being unmarketable.

Those who had an opportunity of sampling the Underwood this year were of the unanimous opinion that it is "hard to beat." It ripened the week of August 8. Many of the plums were the size of small hen's eggs, the flavor excellent, and the flesh firm. The Underwood is good either for canning or eating.

La Crescent is good for a yellow plum. However, it is not of large size and its color probably would not make it a good market plum. Both Underwood and La Crescent are Minnesota Hybrids.

Tokata

Tokata is a good producer, of excellent quality, and of large size. It has been recommended to growers in Wisconsin for several years. It was introduced by the South Dakota Station in 1912. The female parent is a large fragrant apricot plum of China, and the male parent the De Soto, a native plum from southwestern Wisconsin. The skin is a rich, dark red, the flesh is very firm and with a rich apricot flavor. Prof. N. E. Hansen says that when cooked a few minutes in sugar syrup the sauce has a Chinese apricot flavor which is superior to that of any of the native plums or the ordinary California plums as received on the market.

FRUITS LEAD IN VALUE IN CALIFORNIA

The annual value of the fruit crop in California is 103 million dollars, the average for the year 1925 to 1930. This is greater than the income from the motion picture industry which is 76 million dollars. It is second only to petroleum. The dairy income is 84 million, vegetables, 70 million, and grapes 50 million.

Practical Apple Grades For Farm Orchardists

THE following grades for apples are being recommended by C. L. Kuehner of the Horticulture Department of the University for use by farm orchardists and roadside market operators. Mr. Kuehner emphasizes the fact that graded fruit attractively packed in convenient containers wins customers. The apples should be priced according to grades. This will enable the orchardist to sell his inferior apples without losing his customers and at the same time get a good price for his best grade.

U. S. No. 1 large: Consists of apples 2½ inches or larger, in good condition, good color, free from insect and disease injury, free from bruises and dirt. The apples must be mature, but not over-ripe.

U. S. No. 1 small: Consists of apples 2¼ to 2½ inches. In all other respects the same as U. S. No. 1 large.

U. S. Utility: Consists of fair sized apples, in good condition; free from worm holes and serious disease injury; free from bad bruises and dirt. The apples must be mature but not over-ripe. No color requirement.

Culls are apples which do not qualify for any of the above grades. Apples which are wormy, badly scabbed, dirty, undersized, either immature or over-ripe are designated as *culls.*

What Is A Grade No. 1 Apple

The Wisconsin Department of Markets has adopted the grades used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the grades are therefore called U. S. No. 1, etc. According to the grade requirements issued by the Federal Government a U. S. No. 1 apple must meet the following requirements.

U. S. No. 1:—The requirements for this grade are the same as U. S. Fancy except that less color is required for all varieties except yellow and green varieties, for which the requirements for both grades are the same. Apples of this grade shall be of one variety, (1) mature but not overripe, (2) carefully handpicked, (3) clean, (4) fairly well formed, (5) free from decay, internal breakdown, unhealed broken skins and bruises (except those incident to proper handling and packing), and visible water core. The apples shall also be free from damage caused by (7b) sunburn or spray burn, (7c) limb rubs, (7d) hail, (7d) scars, (7e) disease, (7f) insects, or (7) mechanical or other means. Apples must have from 15 to 25 per cent color according to variety.

Explanation of Terms

1. "Mature" means having reached the stage of maturity which will insure the proper completion of the ripening process. Before a mature apple becomes overripe it will show varying degrees of firmness, depending upon the stage of the ripening process.

(7b) Sunburn or spray burn which has caused blistering or cracking of the skin or when the discolored area does not blend into the normal color of the fruit unless the injury can be classed as russeting.

(7c) Dark brown or black limb rubs which affect a total area of more than one-half inch in diameter or light brown limb rubs which affect a total area of more than 1 inch in diameter.

(7d) Hail marks, drought spots, or other similar depressions or scars which are not superficial or where the injury affects more than one-half inch of the surface in the aggregate.

(7e) Disease. Scab spots which are not corked over or corked-over scab spots which affect a total area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter.

(7f) Insects. More than two healed insect stings or any healed insect sting which is over one-eighth inch in diameter exclusive of any encircling discolored ring.

Must be free from worm holes.

CUTS FOR ADVERTISING WISCONSIN APPLES

WE CAN furnish our apple grower members with matrices from which cuts can be made very cheaply, as illustrated on this page, to help them advertise their fruit. We had these matrices made last year and they were used by a number of fruit growers with success. The cut is used at the top of an ad to catch the eye. Below it the grower describes what he has for sale and gives his name and location. If you are interested write now as there are only a few matrices left.

State Florists Meet at Superior

HURON H. SMITH

MOST places are over-touted when it comes to setting forth their virtues as convention cities, but this was not the case when the florists of the Wisconsin Upper-Michigan Florists Association chose Superior, Wisconsin, for their summer convention. We now realize why Cal Coolidge thought so much of his summer camp on the Brule. Although it was their first experience in entertaining a convention the florists at Superior and Duluth combined to work out the finest summer convention the association has ever had.

While this was only a two-day meeting, parties arrived as early as Saturday and did not leave until Friday. The first day was designated as the FTD day and was in charge of President Henry Kienahs of La Crosse and J. Ernie Stapleton of Duluth. The morning was spent in visiting greenhouses of the neighborhood and in a luncheon party for the visiting ladies followed by a tour of the region during the afternoon. The members met in session at 1:30 p. m. and listened to a talk by Mr. L. H. Buisch of Dayton, Ohio, upon methods of merchandising. Most of the members expressed themselves as very much pleased with this talk and felt they had been well repaid for making the long trip to Superior even if this was the only thing that they heard. In the evening the school for florists was held and four demonstrators made up about one hundred floral pieces. The demonstrators were Mr. Sidney J. Dale of Houghton, Michigan, Reginald W. Stapleton of Duluth, Mr. K. Johnson of Holm and Olson, St. Paul, and Mrs. Edward Peterson of Minneapolis. Volunteer demonstrators also assisted, including Mrs. Windmiller of Mankato, Minnesota. An interesting telephone message during the demonstration informed President Kienahs of the birth of his first baby boy and the demonstrators made up a little stork basket carrying a registration card for Henry Kienahs, Jr., while a telegram of congratulation and a basket of flowers was wired to the mother from the meeting. After the demonstration an eight piece orchestra furnished music for dancing until after midnight.

Wednesday morning the entire group, including the tradespeople, took busses to the Superior Docks of the steamer Montauk to embark upon a three-hour tour of Saint Louis River and Bay, past the lighthouse into Lake Superior, and around under the aerial bridge to the Duluth Docks where busses took them to the Hotel Duluth where a fine luncheon awaited and a program of music and speaking furnished by Duluth Florists. SAF. After the luncheon, busses took the party over the new Arrow Head bridge back to the Moose Hall convention room for the annual summer meeting of the Association. Here again some excellent addresses were given by Mr. B. E. Thorpe of Hartford, Conn., on "Protecting One's Investment"; by John Young, national secretary of the American Society of Florists on the Work of the SAF, and "Whither are we Drifting," by James Sykora, of the Amaling Company, Chicago, and past president of the Illinois State Florists Association. This again was very well received. Invitations for the 1933 summer convention came from Oshkosh and Wisconsin Rapids.

The convention banquet was held in the evening at the hotel Androy, Superior. There were no speeches at the banquet although a few of the guests were called upon to respond. Mr. Henry Rosacker, of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota State Florists Association, brought 76 members of the Association with him to Superior. The officers of the Minnesota State Florists Association flew to Superior by plane. Another birthday was celebrated when Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the vice-president, Earl Ashland, was given a huge basket of fruit at the banquet.

Thursday morning a group assembled under the leadership of Charles Ashby for a trip to the wonderful Pierce Estate on the Brule where Calvin Coolidge was entertained. They spent the entire afternoon at the Pierce Estate, coming back to the Cliff house on Lake Superior for supper and a dancing party to wind up the convention. Although Superior was thought to be rather far for a summer convention during depression times, 246 people were present at the annual banquet.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST

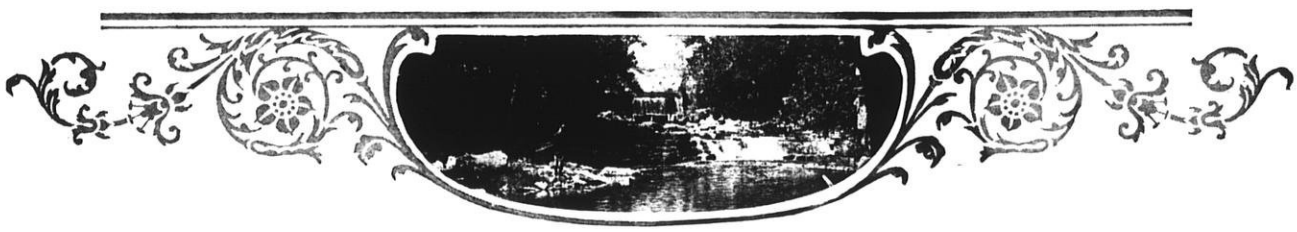
THE 17-year locust has been found in Douglas, Price and Green Lake counties this year, according to E. L. Chambers, state entomologist. Its return has been predicted for some time.

The 17-year locust has the longest period of development of any known insect, spending 17 years in the ground and then coming out and laying from 400 to 600 eggs in from 30 to 40 days.

The locust may do serious injury to orchards where the female rips up the bark on twigs to lay her eggs. It is a wedge-shaped, nearly black insect from one inch to one and a half inches long. It has reddish wings and on them a black "W" is distinctly marked.

CORAL LILIES—75c and $1.00 per dozen, postpaid. REGAL LILIES —$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per dozen, postpaid. H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

EDITORIALS



ANNUAL CONVENTION AT MILWAUKEE

November 9-10

THE joint annual conventions of the State Horticultural Society and the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will be held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 9-10. This was decided at meetings of the Board of Directors of both organizations held during the latter part of August.

State Florists Meeting

The Wisconsin Upper-Michigan Florists will meet at the same place on November 10-11. While details have not been arranged as we go to press it is hoped that a joint program on flower arrangement with demonstrations can be worked out for the afternoon of September 10. We feel sure that closer cooperation between the organizations will be of mutual benefit.

Fruit and Flower Exhibits

Premiums will be offered for fruit classes of standard varieties and also new seedlings, and will be announced in our next issue. Flower premiums will also be mentioned.

The program for fruit growers will be of special interest to members of the county fruit growers association as well as commercial growers. The Garden Club Federation officers are planning a program of unusual interest to garden club members.

Honorary Recognition

Two women whose work in horticulture has been of outstanding value were chosen by our Board of Directors to receive the certificates of honorary recognition at the annual banquet. Names will be announced there.

GROWERS MUST FOLLOW CHANGES IN EATING HABITS

MR. CONSUMER is eating more fruit, more green vegetables and less carbohydrate foods than he ate ten years ago. Moreover, Mrs. Consumer is demanding that her groceries be put in smaller packages and that these packages be of standardized sizes, qualities and brands. All of which, according to Russell A. Palen of the Growers' Fruit Exchange, Winchester, Virginia, speaking at the American Institute of Cooperation has forced the farmer to alter his selling methods to keep up with the times.

Many wasteful practices developed during the period from 1920 to 1929, Mr. Palen said, more than four million persons being added to the distribution system. Present economic conditions will not permit the duplications of service which sprang up, he declared.

"It is to be hoped," said Mr. Palen, "That in the future the growers will be grouped together in large enough groups to maintain effectively systems of national standardizing and advertising. Small shippers or small cooperatives have neither the money nor volume to justify national sales efforts like those of the California orange and lemon growers."

HIGH TARIFF ON U. S. FRUITS

PRACTICALLY every country to which we export fruit has increased its tariff or imposed embargoes.

Canada has a duty of 84c per box on peaches, and $1.45 on pears, with other fruit in proportion.

Complete embargoes exist in Italy, Spain and Japan.

Poland has a duty of $6.75 per box on apples. Argentine has an embargo on barrels and prohibitive duty on boxes. Norway has a duty of $3.70 per box on apples during August to January. Finland has increased its duty recently to $3.45 per box. In Denmark the duty is 50c per box on apples, and in Sweden it is 98c per box.

Mexico has increased its duty so that shipments are prohibitive. In Belgium the duty is 95c per box plus a sales tax of 2 per cent, and in Germany there is an import tax inspection charge in addition to the duty of 33c per box. France has just recently ordered an embargo which may prohibit imports of U. S. fruits entirely unless it is modified. In England the duty is 10 per cent on delivered price.

GARDEN NOTES

PEONIES can be transplanted best during September, or even until frost. By planting them now they will become established and may even bloom a little next year. Old clumps should be divided at this time and set out in a new place.

EVERGREENS can now be transplanted with perfect safety. Dig them with a good ball of dirt around the roots. If they are to be moved some distance, burlap should be tied securely around the ball, which is left in place when the tree is planted, only the top being opened up and cut away. This protects the small roots. It is impossible to transplant an evergreen, except a seedling, successfully without a ball of dirt. After a tree is set in place it should be heavily watered several times until frost.

THE NEW LAWN may be best prepared now. If the grass seed is sown at once and kept well watered the lawn will become established before frost and will be much more successful next year than if planted next spring. This is because the grass does well during the cool weather of fall, when we usually have plenty of rain, and is then in a much better position to withstand heat and dryness during mid-summer next year.

CLIMBING ROSES, especially of the Dorothy Perkins type, should be pruned by cutting the old canes, which have finished blossoming, to the ground, leaving only the young canes for blossoming next year.

NOW IS THE TIME to decide what varieties of spring blooming bulbs we want for the garden. Some of the new tulips such as Clusiana and Kaufmanni will bring a host of garden visitors to see the garden next spring.

If you plan on growing the Madonna lily it must be planted in the fall so it can produce a crop of foliage. Don't forget to plant lily bulbs slightly on their side so that moisture does not lodge between the two scales. Madonnas should be planted only four inches deep because they are not stem rooted.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Alfred Hottes of *Better Homes and Gardens* makes a valuable suggestion for keeping sweet alyssum in bloom throughout the season. He writes: "There is no reason why sweet alyssum should not bloom throughout the entire summer as well as fall if you will take your grass edging tool or shears and cut one side of the plant this week, another side next week, and the top the third week. This acts as a rejuvenating tonic and keeps the sweet alyssum in constant bloom."

GLADIOLUS can be cut with a long stem and most of the leaves left on the plant "by sticking your knife through the sheaf of leaves so that you can cut the stem unusually long without removing the foliage," according to Mr. Hottes. "It is the leaves which manufacture the food to store in the bulb for next season's growth."

Then again, if you do not cut the flower stalk of your gladiolus for use in the home, be sure to cut the seed pod off after it has finished blooming. Seed production is a severe strain on the plant and you will get a much better bulb if the seed pods are cut away as soon as possible. This is true not only with bulbs but with perennials, peonies and iris.

WHITNALL PARK

Milwaukee county's largest park, the 600 acre tract at Hales Corners has been named in honor of Charles B. Whitnall.

Because of its size this park lends itself to development never undertaken in any of the other county parks. Among the features which will be established is an arboretum, and grouping various kinds of trees for natural effect.

PLEASE SEND CORRECT ADDRESS

IN THE PAST, when the magazine was sent to a member with insufficient address as in a case where the street and number were missing, or in case of incorrect address, the Post Office Department would send us a card giving the correct address and asking us to make the correction in sending future copies.

A new ruling has just been issued by the Post Office Department under which we are required to pay the postage on all such cards we receive. Since we receive a great many during a year's time, the postage bill will be quite large. We therefore urge our members to be very careful to give their correct and complete address when sending in their membership.

UNEMPLOYMENT GARDENS

WHILE there is no substitute for a job as a cure for unemployment and all our energy should be directed towards making jobs, nevertheless we have found that the unemployment garden project has done a great deal of good in certain sections. In Milwaukee county, for instance, the work was under the direction of competent officials, including County Agent Ray Pallett and County Club Leader E. B. Hauser, who spent a great deal of time in making the project a success.

The greatest value of these gardens does not lie in the vegetables that they produce for the people, but in the fact that they are furnishing a wholesome outlet for the energies of those who are without work. The gardens have a real place under present trying conditions in maintaining the morale of those who are so unfortunate as to be without jobs.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Our cover this month shows an arrangement of dahlia blooms from the garden of Mrs. M. Woboril, 304 Oakwood Ave., Oconomowoc. Dahlias may be used very effectively as a living room bouquet.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

The joy of a garden is a state of mind and a point of view toward life, rather than a question of a few plants and their arrangement.—STEPHEN T. HAMBLIN.

VERBENAS

Did you know that the verbena—sometimes called vervain—was considered by the ancients as having marvelous qualities—if you placed a few sprigs of the plant in the cleaning water, no evil spirits came near your house. If two people were at enmity and could be induced to hold a branch of vervain, at once all unkind feelings vanished and they became friends.

Did you wish all your dreams to come true—then rub the juice of the plant all over your body. At once you had every thing your heart desired, but you had to be very particular that the juice touched every spot, else the charm was of no avail.

Have you friends to whom you are wishful of much prosperity and happiness? Send them branches of verbena gathered with the left hand only, during the full of the moon.

FROM THE GARDEN NOTE BOOK

The hardy verbena with its rosy lavender blossoms is a gem for the rock garden, it blooms as freely as the annual varieties and can be propagated readily by layering.

Anagallis is an annual who visited the garden this summer, her compact habit of growth, with constant bloom, indifference to heat and drouth, entitling her to a very cordial invitation to join the garden family next year. This plant is very attractive in the rock garden used as a ground cover for bulbs.

Planted closely it makes a very attractive edging for the border, the blue shades are especially fine.

The new double Nasturtium will also be asked to return next spring. Even the smallest garden can have this plant. One plant will give more of the lovely golden double blossoms than a row of the older varieties.

Commelinas were rather disappointing. While the color is a very striking blue, the flower only lasts a few hours. However, we will try a few in some shady spot another year.

Some new very much praised *alliums*, (first cousins to the well known chives) proved quite attractive, blue, white and yellow. If they are as hardy as the chives we will be glad we asked them to live in our rock garden.

That *"noodle plant"* is growing thriftily and setting a goodly number of fruits. The trouble is, they look so very familiar, not at all like some new and wonderful plant that came from a far-off land. I'm afraid they are going to be like that wonderful bean. However, I'm still hoping.

Growing chrysanthemums from seed is so easy. Why worry if they fail to survive the winter. Seed sown in March produces blooming plants in late September and October.

The *new Dutch iris* are worth while tucking in any well drained spot in the garden, coming into bloom after most of the other iris have gone, they are very welcome both for show in the border and for cutting—the coloring is exquisite.

Speaking of bulbs—I hope you have ordered the bulbs you admired in the spring. If you have not, it is time to think about it before the stocks are so depleted that the ones you particularly wanted are taken.

SAFEGUARDING CROPS AGAINST BIRDS

BIRDS often plunder strawberries and other fruits in the garden. This, apparently, is the experience in England, too, for a device is suggested in a recent issue of POPULAR GARDENING which is claimed to be an effective yet inexpensive bird-scare. The device consists merely of heavy twine tied between stout poles or stakes set at convenient intervals across the garden. From the twine are suspended shining tin covers from ordinary household commodities. These covers are perforated on one side and strung with short lengths of string. The covers should be hung in pairs so that when the wind blows they clang together and glisten in the sun. —FROM HORTICULTURE.

Onion tops should not be broken over to cause onions to mature, as it will reduce the yield.

With the Dahlia Society

DAHLIA SOCIETY NEWS—A New-comer

THE Dahlia Society of Wisconsin is a new-comer to the flower world. It was founded at Madison in February 1930. The society was formed for the purpose of stimulating interest, promoting the culture and developing the dahlia in Wisconsin.

Officers of the Society are as follows: President, E. M. Larson, Madison, Wis.; vice president, J. T. Fitchett, Janesville, Wis.; secretary, Geo. C. Morris, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Fred C. Zacker, Milwaukee, Wis.

Regional Vice Presidents: Northwest, A. J. Strobel, Hartford, Wis.; Southeast, Mrs. W. A. Delaporte, Milwaukee, Wis.; Northwest, John S. McKinney, St. Croix Falls; Southwest, Mrs. A. R. Reinking, Baraboo.

Getting Started

Through this column we hope to accomplish many things. Some of the aims are as follows:

(1) We hope with our affiliation in the Horticultural Society to be able to bring our members closer together.

(2) We shall endeavor to publish authentic seasonal topics on fertilizing, growing, crowning out, cutting back, disbudding, as well as digging and storing of roots.

(3) There shall be discussions of new varieties and their adaptability to our climatic conditions.

(4) Another item that we hope to be able to develop within the society is the time that it takes certain dahlias to reach their maturity, or the height of their bloom. This will be very valuable to those who raise dahlias for the sport of exhibiting them. We will be extremely glad to hear from anyone who can give us any definite data relating to this subject.

(5) To maintain a question-box. Send all questions to our editor.

(6) In the October issue we hope to have something very authentic regarding digging and storing of roots. This issue will also have a report on our flower show.

(7) Remember this column belongs to our dahlia members and we urge that all who have problems with which they are not familiar, should write in to our editor, J. Heineman, 1563 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. and we shall endeavor to furnish a solution for your problems. You may have some very interesting experiences with your dahlias and an account of these experiences may prove interesting to others.

Last Meeting

A meeting of the society was held at the lake home of Mr. and Mrs. Wolters at Madison on July 17th at which 84 members and their friends attended.

Question-Box

(Q) Should we continue to prune and disbud during September?

(A) After the middle of September everything should be allowed to grow naturally; this will assist in maturing of the roots.

(Q) When should I cut the tops off dahlias in preparation for harvest?

(A) This should be done about 5 or 6 days after the first killing frost, thereby giving the roots time to re-absorb the plant fluids from the tops.

(Q) What are the rules for judging dahlias?

(A) The scale of points adopted by the American Dahlia Society for judging flowers in vases and growing plants is as follows:

Size	20 Points
Substance	15 Points
Form	20 Points
Color	20 Points
Stem & Foliage	25 Points

A Coming Event

The Central States Dahlia Society will hold its first annual Dahlia Flower Show on September 17—18, 1932, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois.

GROWS DAHLIAS FROM SEED

THE photo of my dahlias was taken on October 25, 1931. They were a mass of blooms on November 5, which is an unusual late season for dahlias in this part of the state. The first frost came on November 6. I waited two weeks before I dug them and stored them for the winter. As my garden space is limited, I can only add a few new varieties each year, as I have other flowers but the dahlia is my favorite.

I find it very interesting to grow dahlias from seed. I got some wonderful new varieties as you can see by the picture. I have had dahlias measuring 12½ inches across, the first season a seedling which I named American Beauty, a deep pink later shading to old rose. It is perfect in form and has long stems. It took first prize two succeeding times and second prize as the best 1930 seedling at the State Dahlia Show last year. It is a good keeper.

I start my seeds in a small hot house about the middle of March. When they get the second leaf I plant in pots. When all danger of frost is past, I plant in the open where they grow rapidly and bloom the first season. For large and exhibition flowers I disbud, leaving only one bud on a branch. For the garden I only cut off the lower branches.

I use only select seeds and find it very fascinating to grow dahlias from seed, as one creates new varieties from seed, not from tubers.—MRS. MAMIE WOBORIL, Oconomowoc.

WISCONSIN DAHLIA SHOW

The second annual show of the Dahlia Society will be held in the Loraine Hotel, Madison, September 10-11. The show, exclusively of dahlias is expected to be the largest ever held in the Northwest. Almost $500 will be offered in cash, bulbs, medals and cups for premiums. The price of admission will be 15c.

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, Vice-pres. H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
S. H. THOMAS, President Editor
HELEN EBERT, Rec. Sec. WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

NEW OFFICERS

AT THE business meeting held in connection with the annual banquet the Society elected the officers whose names are given at the top of the Gladiolus page and in addition, the following.

Vice-Presidents:
F. M. Palmiter, Janesville
Geo. Morris, Madison
W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac
Arthur Strobel, Hartford

Directors:
Mrs. Clair Cosper, Spring Green
Charles H. Melk, Milwaukee.
Lester Conger, Kohler.
W. A. Sisson, Rosendale
Ray Eberhart, Cedarburg
R. A. Sutherland, Fond du Lac

THE THIRD ANNUAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

THE State Gladiolus Show at Kohler, August 19-21 far exceeded anyone's expectations. A total of 6,650 spikes of gladiolus were exhibited. There were 26 beautiful dinner tables, and 18 shadow boxes. We would estimate that there were close to 400 named varieties, many of the latest and best, shown.

The Kohler Garden Club and especially its president, Miss Lillie Kohler deserve a great deal of credit for the success of the show. Never have we had such cooperation from committee members as at Kohler. Mr. Al. Oehl, chairman of the local arrangements, Mr. J. Garner, Mr. L. L. Smith, publicity, the members of the entry committee, and in fact, all committee members worked tirelessly.

The largest individual exhibit was made by Rev. F. W. Heberlein of Endeavor, Wis., who exhibited 300 varieties, with over 1000 spikes.

Mr. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie had 250 varieties and seven new seedlings, and five large, beautiful baskets.

The Badger Dahlia Farms of Hartford, Mr. Arthur Strobel in charge, exhibited 150 varieties and almost 600 spikes. They had a large foreign collection.

Mr. S. M. Thomas of Lodi exhibited 40 of the newer varieties and 21 of his choice new seedlings.

Mrs. Clair Cosper of Spring Green had 55 varieties.

Eberhardt's Nursery of Cedarburg had a large collection of fine quality.

Mr. Geo. Morris of Madison had some choice varieties and a number of beautiful baskets and artistic arrangements.

Good Seedlings Shown

Mr. Edwin Ristow of Oshkosh exhibited some fine new seedlings and received the award of merit ribbon.

Edw. Grube of Fond du Lac won the special ribbon for the best new seedling.

Fairview Gardens of Fox Lake made an exhibit of choice delphiniums.

R. H. Grove of Sheboygan exhibited 55 varieties of gladiolus.

The Kimberly Gardens of Kimberly had a display of 18 large baskets and a number of newer varieties of gladiolus.

Matthewson's Inc., florists of Sheboygan, exhibited lovely arrangements of gladiolus, roses and other flowers.

Band Concerts and Tours

Added attractions of the show were fine band concerts by the Kohler Senior and Junior Bands Saturday and Sunday evening under the leadership of H. W. Winsauer, and tours of the model village with wonderful homes and gardens every afternoon.

The Judges

The commercial section of the show was judged by Mr. Walter Miller, Sun Prairie, S. M. Thomas of Lodi, and Mr. Martin of Terre Haute, Indiana.

The amateur section which was very large was judged by Mrs. Clair Cosper of Spring Green, and Arthur Strobel of Hartford.

Mrs. Wm. Bowers and Mrs. Phelps Wyman of Milwaukee judged the tables, shadow boxes and artistic arrangements.

The Kohler Garden Club exhibited a beautiful formal garden in the center of the show room floor which was admired by all.

PARTIAL LIST OF PREMIUM WINNERS

Artistic Arrangement, 5 baskets.
2nd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.
Harmonious blending, 3 baskets.
1st, Farnham's Glad. Gardens, Whitewater.
2nd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.
Floor basket.
1st, F. Hagedorn, Sheboygan.
2nd, Farnham's Glad. Gardens, Whitewater.
3rd, Leo Hettinger, Sheboygan.
Table basket.
2nd, Ted Overbeck, Sheboygan Falls.
3rd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.

Gladiolus tips in bowl.
1st, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.
2nd, Badger Dahlia Farm, Hartford.

Corsage bouquet.
1st, Mrs. W. Berlin, Kohler.

Harmonious blending, 12 spikes, 1 variety.
1st, W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac.
2nd, E. Ristow, Oshkosh.
3rd, Walter Axel, Sheboygan.

Harmonious blending, 12 spikes, different varieties.
1st, Mrs. Wm. Donath, Plymouth.
2nd, H. Sommer, Sheboygan,
3rd, Mrs. Peter Kreutz, Kohler.

Tables

Washington Bicentennial table.
1st, Mrs. W. J. Kohler, Kohler.
2nd, Mrs. Alfred Treick, Mrs. Wm. Berlin, Kohler.
3rd, Mrs. Albert Treick, Kohler.

Artistic dinner table.
1st, Sheboygan Falls Garden Club.
2nd, Miss L. Kohler, Sheboygan.
3rd, Mrs. L. L. Smith, Kohler.

Miss Lillie Kohler exhibited three special occasion tables. Mrs. F. W. Eppling, Kohler, won first on children's table. Miss Lillie Kohler and the Kohler Music Garden Club exhibited children's tables. Miss Kohler also exhibited three special luncheon tables winning prizes on each.

Shadow Boxes

Shadow Box—Arrangement of flowers.
1st, Walter Axel, Sheboygan.
2nd, Miss Evangeline Kohler, Sheboygan.
3rd, Mrs. R. H. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.

Shadow Box—Exhibit of gladiolus.
1st, Mrs. Wm. Berlin, Kohler.
2nd, Sheboygan Falls Garden Club.
3rd, Mrs. Arthur Schoof, Kohler.

Meritorious seedling—Wisconsin introducer.
1st, Edw. Grube, Fond du Lac.
2nd, L. C. Wright, Waupun.
3rd, E. Ristow, Oshkosh.

Best spike, ruffled variety.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farm, Hartford.

Best collection not less than 10 varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.

Best and largest collection foreign varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Gardens, Hartford.

Best 12 spikes foreign varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.

Display Kunderd varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.
2nd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.

Collection Australian and New Zealand varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.
2nd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.

NOTE—See list of medal winners on Page 4.

(Continued on page 22)

Wonderful New Varieties Seen at Gladiolus Show

S. M. THOMAS

THE Kohler recreation hall was certainly one gorgeous riot of rainbow hued gladiolus at the annual exhibit of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society on August 19-20-21.

Such vigorous growth of marvelous straight spikes as they were! Not just a few but thousands of them were displayed on tables with snow-white covers.

These gladiolus represented the choicest efforts of master gladiolus creators from all over the world. Australia was there with its Marmora, Hineman, Auburn and Canberra. The first two of these are wonderful blendings, rich mauves, grays, subdued cherry-reds, while the third is a beautiful combination cream and cerise with chocolate splashings.

Pfitzer's varieties from Stuttgard, Germany have for many years held the attention of the Gladiolus world. How quickly did his "Triumph" catch the eye of both connoisseur and novice. Its beautiful orange scarlet of mammoth proportions continued to receive many "Ohs" and "Ahs". He seems to have cornered the market with his near blues and purples. Splendid specimens of his Veilchen Blau, Aida, Charles Dickens, and Paul Pfitzer showed to advantage.

The fine spikes of his almost black Moorish King, his dark red Commander Koehl, and his plum colored Troubador will long remain in the mind's eye. Shall we ever forget the massiveness and purity of those three great whites, Jonkkeer van Teets, Albatros and Giant White!

Mairs Gardens in Scotland is the birthplace of Queen Mary with its numerous well placed delicate blossoms.

From our Canadian cousin—Mr. Palmer, who now is taking first rank as a breeder of gladiolus were shown many fine specimens.

In the writer's humble opinion a spike of Picardy exhibited from Cudahy was the best spike of the show. We were fortunate to see several of his very recent creations. In fact there were more of his recent introductions shown by growers other than himself than were shown at the National show. I am sure that many noted his Hercules, Duna, Coronation and his Wasega.

There were hundreds of spikes of that fine U. S. A. gladiolus, Minuet, originated by Mr. Coleman. It was shown alone or beautifully combined with Groffs—Golden Dream in baskets.

Illuminator by Hinkle combined with Liatris was used to advantage in several baskets.

Mr. Kunderd's stock was well represented by Purple Glory and Dr. N. Shook and the more recent variety Pauline Kunderd.

Mr. Wentworth sent some excellent spikes of his fine new gladiolus—Mildred Louise. The judges conferred on this exhibit an Award of Merit.

The massive flowers of Mrs. Leon Douglas by Diener as well as his Dr. Bennett were much in evidence. Some good spikes of Longfellow, a product of the Decorah gardens are worthy of mentioning.

I can not but help mentioning two blossoms exhibited by Mr. Eberhardt. One was orange with a rich mahogany blotch and the other a true pink.

The Society owes much to the Kohler management for the use of its buildings and the efficient management in staging and conducting the show. The cooling system kept the gladiolus in fine condition during the three days.

The artistic shadow boxes, the very artistic table decorations and a most artistic garden by Miss Lillian Kohler aided in making the 1932 show of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society a marked success long to be remembered.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

OUR SUMMER MEETING

A STUDY of Wisconsin's Park System and one of its most beautiful parks, might be the title given the joint summer meeting of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and Horticultural Society at Terry Andrae State Park on August 11.

Over 200 members attended. The weather was ideal, cool enough so that we could sit in the sun comfortably though there was plenty of shade under the beautiful pines in the park. Chairs and benches had been provided and at 10:00 a. m. Mrs. William Bowers, president of the Federation, called the meeting to order. She spoke briefly of the work of the Garden Club Federation, and called on M. B. Goff, president of the Horticultural Society to outline the relationship of the Society and our aims and projects.

Mr. Goff stated that the program of horticulture in Wisconsin is broader than the growing of fruits and flowers. It is looking forward to the time when Wisconsin shall be noted more than it is now for fine forests, beautiful homes and yards, and as a horticultural inspiration. He urged all to familiarize themselves with the conservation program and to cooperate.

Mr. Huron Smith of the Milwaukee Public Museum read a very interesting letter from Mrs. Terry Andrae, who was in California and unable to be present. We hope to publish this letter in early issues of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Mr. D. H. Kipp of the State Conservation Commission gave an interesting talk on the parks of Wisconsin. He stated that Wisconsin was the first state in the Union to plan a state park.

Way back in 1878 the first park was created in Lincoln County, called The State Park. It was virgin timber and would now have been a splendid memorial had not the legislature in 1897 sold the site to commercial interests. The ironical part of it is that in later years the state repurchased land in this vicinity for a park, paying more for it without the timber than it was sold for with the timber in 1897. While we might be inclined to blame a legislature for this sort of act, nevertheless members of the legislature represent the opinions of the people back home. It is public sentiment that is the deciding factor in issues of this kind.

It is for this reason that the conservation commission especially appreciated the interest of the State Horticultural Society and Garden Club Federation in the park system.

Mr. Kipp told of the work of the commission in furnishing slides and illustrative material on the wild flowers of Wisconsin which will be available for use by garden clubs.

A roll call of clubs indicated that all nearby clubs had representation at the meeting.

Our secretary, Mrs. W. A. Peirce of Racine, called the roll and then read a financial report of the flower show, indicating that a small profit was made at the 1932 show. It was one of the few flower shows of the country that paid expenses this year.

Following a picnic luncheon Mr. Huron Smith took the group to the Shelter House, formerly the home of the Andraes, where illustrative slides were shown of the flora of this section. The group was then divided into sections for the tour. It is described by Huron Smith in his letter as follows:

ANDRAE PARK TOUR

Huron H. Smith

Some two hundred people took part in the bird and botany hikes at the Andrae State Park, Thursday afternoon. The party was divided into four groups according to their own choice. Those interested in bird study were led into the bird sanctuary by Mr. R. S. Corwin, of the Museum extension department. All trips lasted approximately three hours. Those interested in trees and shrubs accompanied Mr. Stephan Kliman, graduate of the forestry school of Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and assistant in botany at the Public Museum, Milwaukee. A general view of the park area for those unable to hike far was taken under the leadership of George L. Waite, honorary curator of botany at the Museum. The last group made a hike of about eight miles to the interesting section north of the park where Junipers horizontalis abounds. En route some time was spent in a sand blow pick-

ing up pieces of prehistoric Indian pottery, flint chips and Indian relics. One party found a curious bit of sand fused by lightning into a cone-shaped tube. The small purple fringed orchid (Habenaria psycodes) was also observed on this hike. Hiking along the beach proper, the zone of the sea rocket (Cakile edulenta) was observed from near the water's edge to a point about 200 feet back into the dunes. Along the line of the first vegetation one found the beach pea (Lathyrus maritimus) well restricted to this definite zone.

The present season is one of the first goldenrod (Solidago Juncea), with Joe Pye weed (Eupatorium purpureum) and boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum) just coming into bloom. Pitcher's thistle (Cirsium pitcheri) grows in the sand near the bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi). A curious sight is the occurrence of the prostrate juniper (Juniperus depressa) in the center of a large bed of the flat juniper (Juniperus horizontalis). Glossy green lawns on sand aptly describes the patches of flat juniper. The party was interested in the sea reed grass (Ammophila arundinacea), planted to keep the dunes from shifting. Curious patterns etched into the sand by wind blown leaves were observed. Attention was called to the progress of the various evergreens planted by Mrs. Elsbeth Hasse Andrae, the donor of the park to the state. Five o'clock found everybody willing to take their seat in the auto or bus to return home.

BARABOO GARDEN CLUB AFFILIATES WITH FEDERATION

The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation welcomes as a member the newly organized Baraboo Garden Club.

The club was organized in June and has had a number of interesting meetings.

The Executive Committee of the Federation voted to accept the request of the Baraboo Club for membership at its meeting on August 30, and expressed the hope that the club will benefit by its affiliation.

Dedication of the International Peace Garden

IN OUR June issue we suggested that our members attend the annual meeting of the North and South Dakota Horticultural Society at Bottineau, North Dakota, on July 13th, and the dedication of the International Peace Garden on July 14th.

Unfortunately, we know of no one from Wisconsin able to attend. However, an interesting account of the dedication was published in the August issue of North and South Dakota Horticulture, written by Mr. W. A. Simmons.

July 14th: The weather man seemed to realize the importance of this day and provided one of his most perfect offerings for the dedication of the great Peace Garden. Starting from Bottineau, the horticulturists of the two Dakotas were shown over the grounds of the State Forest Nursery and then several interesting private gardens, after which we were taken north fourteen miles to the shores of beautiful Lake Metigoshe, where dinner was served.

After dinner the cavalcade wended its way eastward through the wooded hills of the Turtle Mountains until the Canada to Canal highway was reached; then north to the garden site.

50,000 Visitors Attend

When within sight of the garden, a view of some eleven thousand parked cars and busses was disclosed, and some fifty thousand people, together with many refreshment stands, and it appeared as though we were approaching a great city. Many gorgeously-clad red-coated Canadian "Mounties" and many olive-green, khaki-clad American officers were on duty, but there was absolutely no disorder for them to cope with, and their sole function was to direct traffic and parking, to answer questions, and generally to be as helpful and friendly as possible.

The horticulturists were given seats of honor on the great speakers' platform, a much appreciated courtesy, which we owe mainly to our friends Mr. J. W. Parmley of Ipswich. The platform was constructed from poplar poles with a plank flooring and a roof of the leafy boughs of this tree, and its size may be imagined from the fact that it seated a male chorus of three hundred, made up of both Canadians and Americans, besides the notables and speakers of our party.

Canadian telephone and power companies had run light and telephone lines down the necessary sixteen miles to the garden site without charge, and this made the making of the Fox news reels and the broadcasting of the speeches through the amplifiers possible, so that all of the great crowd could hear everything that was said. Many notables of both nations were called briefly before the Fox sound reel microphone, and the film made will be shown all over the world. Among these notables were Governor Shafer of North Dakota, Mr. H. J. Moore of Islington, Ontario; Mr. J. W. Parmley of Ipswich; Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, who, when the Peace Garden plan was explained to him by Mr. Moore, at once told him he could have all the land he wanted and much more.

Holland Donates Bulbs

Mr. Moore seemed a little awed at the great proportions his brain child had attained, as well he might. This accomplishment of his seems to have captured the imagination of the entire world. Holland has donated 250,000 bulbs for the Garden; Japan an almost complete garden in itself, and England a vast quantity of roses. In addition to this, practically every nursery in Canada and the United States is studying the plans to see what would be acceptable as gifts.

Mr. H. N. Dybvig has tendered a great shipment of Black Hills pine, a very princely gift.

Mrs. Sherman Hoyt of Pasadena came all the way from California by airplane to speak at the dedication.

One school principal of Florida sent in a check for four hundred dollars, contributed by the school children and teachers of her school.

Ten large bands were present from both countries, contributing their services without pay, one being a kilted Scotch bagpipe band from Winnipeg. One very pleasing feature was contributed by a sweet little lass in Highland costume from Souris, North Dakota, Miss Myrtle Hunter. A giant bagpipe player from the band came upon the stage and played while the young lady danced the Highland Fling.

Every town within a radius of one hundred miles ceased all business activity today so that all could attend at this great function.

After the speaking, the nine-foot cairn constructed from native boulders was unveiled. On one side is carved this inscription. "To God in His glory we two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as man shall live we will not take up arms against one another."

Garden Has 3,000 Acres

The plan of the three thousand acre garden was shown on a giant placque, twenty-five by thirty-five feet, on the Canadian side. This includes a wall of native boulders, around the whole, with an archway over the entrance one hundred feet high with four pillars supporting it, fourteen feet square at the base.

The garden is not yet financed and it is up to all of us to do our parts in this regard. It is the plan to raise $5,000,000, $1,000,000 to be expended in the construction work and $4,000,000 to be left as an endowment. It is planned to raise this from the mites of the multitude, the nickels and dimes of our coming citizens, the school children, and the quarters, halves and dollars of the adults, so that as many as possible may feel that they have furthered this great project and will take a personal interest in the undertaking.

Let no one hold back because his contribution must be smaller than he would like to make it, as all sums received will be of that character. Send yours to Mr. H. J. Moore, Islington, Ontario, and the name of each donor will be inscribed in an enormous, bound book and deposited in the garden archive. If you have children they are certainly worth a dime each, and I have never had a wife, and I have had and still have a total of one, that was not worth all of a quarter. Add to this at least a quarter for yourself and send the total to Mr. Moore. As one speaker said, with a population of one hundred thirty million in the two nations, it would look easy to raise the required sum. If everyone contributed it would mean less than four cents each.

It is planned to keep a part of the area primitive, and a small zoo of wild animals will be quartered there.

A VISIT TO MILWAUKEE GARDENS

GRETCHEN COLNIK

MANY of Milwaukee's most beautiful gardens were visited in a motorcade by members of the Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club on August 3. About twenty gardens, both in the city and suburbs, were visited during the afternoon.

One of the first estates to be seen was Beechmoor, the Rudolph Hokanson menage on the River Road. The estate, which consists of many wooded acres of beech trees skirting the Milwaukee river, is one of Wisconsin's showplaces.

A charmingly informal border of blooms, including phlox, lyatris, lychnis, scabiosa, petunias, monarda, lythrum, annual delphiniums, rudbeckia, veronica and the popular shasta daisy, leads from the grotto near the house to flank the golf green, which stretches almost to the river's edge.

A large bed of Grosse von Teplitz roses makes a delightful splash of color as one approaches the home, while a rock garden to the south, with its sedums, dianthus, saponaria, lobelia, violas stachys lauta, gypsophila and myosotis, is a new addition. Pachysandra is used extensively in the shadows about the house making an interesting and unusual effect.

One of the loveliest English gardens in Milwaukee is found in the walled enclosure on the adjoining Harold Seaman estate in River Hills. Formal beds of every imaginable bloom, including an unusual arrangement of begonias, pink geraniums, nicotiana, monkshood, ageratum and balsam, make a delightful setting for an old wrought-iron well which is the outstanding feature of the garden. Several rose trees lend the plot the inimitable English atmosphere so much desired in this type of garden.

A broad sweep of Lake Michigan forms the setting for the Fox Point garden of Mrs. Arthur Wenz, treasurer of the Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club. A large circular bed, formal in design and planted around a gazing globe, is brilliant with magenta phlox, madonna lilies, delphinium, daisies and gladiolus. Their vibrant colors are in startling contrast to the blue of the horizon.

The adjoining C. H. Baerwald garden, also on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, has a windbreak of pines and evergreens in front of which extends a formal perennial border the length of the lot.

A profusion of pink petunias, brilliant against a rolling field of golden grain, greets the visitor on entering the Harry Stratton estate on the River Road. In the very center of this unusual garden stands a king elm, silhouetted against the blue of the sky like some ancient sentinel. Its cooling shade makes one linger for an hour of inviting beauty. The large swimming pool is approached through a small formal garden, which lends an Italian note to the entire setting.

News Of The Garden Clubs

WAUPACA GARDEN CLUB

The Waupaca Garden Club held their mid-summer flower show at the library club rooms, Saturday and Sunday, August 6 and 7. Mrs. Harry Bullard, Menasha, Mrs. Peterson, Scandinavia, and Mrs. L. M. Prink were judges.

One committee arranged a Bicentennial table, a Japanese tea table, and a corner "In Old Mexico."

Mr. Petrokowski, Chain O' Lakes, displayed many beautiful and original bird houses.

A white picket fence with gay flowers peeping over it brightened up the north room. Sixty three entries were made and this show was pronounced the best that the club has put on.

Mr. W. H. Laabs' display of dahlias filled one table and was greatly admired.

The Waupaca Garden Club held their monthly meeting at the library club rooms, Monday, August 8. Mrs. Robert Holly gave an interesting talk on "Conservation of Wild Flowers."

The next meeting will be held September 12 with a talk on flower arrangement by Mayme Johanknect and one on "Hardy Annuals" by Mrs. Jardine.

MRS. THEO. PETERSON, *Cor. Sec.*

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society met at the J. W. Roe Nursery in August. Over 100 were present. A supper was served at 6:30 with Mrs. David Ciscel as chairman of the committee.

Miss Edna Robertson of Menasha spoke on getting flowers ready for a flower show. Miss Robertson has been chairman of the Menasha Flower Show for some years. "Artistic arrangement classes," said Miss Robertson, "make for greater success of the flower show. Care should be taken not to crowd exhibits or to mix too many colors in one display. It is better to have a dominant color and to stress perfection of bloom, clarity of color and natural foliage. Concentrate on natural arrangement."

Mr. J. W. Roe gave a short talk on the type of shrubs to be grown in this climate.

FLORENCE WINCHESTER, *Secretary.*

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

The Hartland Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. E. M. Crouch on Friday, July 1st. Mrs. R. O. Erickson discussed with the members her plans for a Fourth of July float which subsequently won the five dollar award. The club received an invitation to a garden luncheon and meeting held on July 14th at Riverview Lodge, Delafield. Interesting and very instructive papers on Building a Rock Garden and the Care of Roses were read by Mmes. Maude Hathaway and C. H. Wittinberg. Members brought specimens of roses and discussed the merits of each.

EMILY B. HANSEN, *Secretary.*

WHY WORRY?

When folks are together and talk depression
Why not change the theme and give expression
To the blessings we share with nary a cost,
For the blue skies above, where darkness is lost.

The daisy that blooms by the wayside is fair
And has a happier face than an orchid rare.
The columbine bells with hummingbirds near
For the coming fall, have never a fear.

From the time when the first tiny spring flower appears
The Cycle of Life moves on through the years,

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society held a mid-summer flower show on Saturday and Sunday, August 13 and 14, in the trustees' room of the Public Museum.

Zinnias and gladiolus predominated, but most of our summer flowers were well represented—phlox, marigolds, verbenas, black-eyed Susans, cosmos, delphiniums, calendulas, dahlias and many others. Even the wild flowers were not forgotten.

There was also a display of cactii and succulents that attracted much attention.

The exhibit was well attended.

ADELAIDE L. LORENTZ, *Sec.*

WAUKESHA TOWN GARDEN CLUB

The Waukesha Town Garden Club held a meeting June 28 at the home of Mrs. J. C. Atkin. The assisting hostesses for the day were Mrs. Anna Hansen and Mrs. P. H. Leininger.

The meeting was one of great interest as the members took part in a general discussion of those plants that were of importance to them. Chemical plants received a bit of attention, as well as the June flower. Mr. August Peters, the guest speaker, was well received and the members asked many questions about the care and the growing of roses.

One new member was admitted to the club, Mrs. Frank Kramer of Waukesha. This brings the total membership to 38. The neighborhood gardens were visited, among them Mrs Kumrow's cactus and rock garden.

VIRGINIA E. HANSON, *Secretary.*

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

Everyone resolved to have no more starving lawns and gardens after hearing Oscar Hoefer's talk on "Fertilizing and Mulching." He explained different fertilizers telling how each should be used. Sulphate of Ammonia for quick results, Nitrogen for green growth, Phosphorus for seed and flowers, Bone Meal for Roses and Peonies, Sheep manure a complete fertilizer, Humus as sponge to hold moisture.

Unused plants should be turned under as soon as possible. Clippings should be left on lawns.

Trim bushes and trees as soon after blooming or fruit bearing as possible when you can see what to cut off.

Mr. R. Lassen gave a very interesting and instructive demonstration of judging for perfection of bloom.

E. MORTENSEN, *Secretary.*

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

The Hartland Garden Club met on August 5 at the home of the Rev. Ph. H. Hartwig. This was an interesting meeting for the members discussed the flowers they had grown for study. Seasonal flowers were displayed and their value in the garden discussed. Mrs. H. G. B. Nixon gave an interesting talk on her experience with phlox. Mrs. Wm. Hornburg led a discussion on the arrangement of gladiolus which was most helpful. Mrs. Hartwig served delicious refreshments at the conclusion of the meeting.

BROWN'S VALLEY SOCIETY

The Brown's Valley Horticultural Society met at Brown's Valley School House July 29. The program consisted of songs by members and music by the Man's orchestra of West Salem.

The tax problem was discussed by Bernie Man. Evelyn Young, Lillie Kirchner and Mrs. E. J. Craig were appointed on the program committee for the next meeting.

MRS. E. J. CRAIG, *Reporter.*

SUM-MER-DELL GARDEN CLUB

Our spring season began in April with tree planting in Nixon Park when Jens Jensen participated in our celebration and as guest speaker gave an impressive talk on recognizing and preserving the beauty God gave us. He spoke feelingly of the destruction along our highways be fire and the axe, bringing the loss of our lovely crabs and hawthorns. Hartland members were hostesses to the club and guests.

In May we motored to Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, where Mr. Toole had a fire and coffee ready for our picnic lunch. Afterwards we roamed through his beautiful hillside woods where na-

tive and other lovely things gathered by Mr. Toole are so well labeled, that it makes an ideal spot for study.

In June, our energies were spent upon the little pioneer garden at the State Show. Mrs. O. Fragstein's inspiration and working out of her plan of just what the pioneer woman would have had in her dooryard was unique and successful.

We met at Mrs. R. W. Roberts' beautiful place in Oconomowoc in July when Mrs. Wm. A. Bowers, who is a student of botany, gave us in her clear concise way some fundamental interesting facts in taxonomy, the study of the classification of organisms which precedes the study of botany. Mrs. Donald Ralph gave some current events in the horticultural world, describing the newly developed oriental poppies in several colors. She also described the nursery of evergreens of the State Conservation Department, situated on Trout Lake, which she had recently visited.

MRS. HENRY B. HITZ.

PARTIAL LIST OF PREMIUM WINNERS

(Continued from page 17)

Collection smoky varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.
2nd, Al. R. Gebel, Oconomowoc.
3rd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.
5 vases, 3 spikes, 5 varieties.
1st, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.
2nd, Geo. C. Morris, Madison.

JUNIOR EXHIBITS

Artistic arrangement for teacher's desk.
1st, Betty Winsauer, Kohler.
2nd, Ethel Bahr, Kohler.
3rd, Kohler Junior Scouts, Kohler.

Artistic arrangement for living room.
1st, Frederic Eppling, Kohler.
2nd, Ruth Halverson, Kohler.
3rd, Ruth Bartz, Kohler.

5 spikes, 5 varieties.
1st, William Kaat, Kohler.

1 spike, any variety.
1st, O. Kapschitszke, Jr., Sheboygan.
2nd, Wm. Kaat, Kohler.

Gladiolus Naming Contest

A large number of boys and girls took part in the naming contest. Fifteen varieties were named without the aid of any adults by looking at other named varieties in the show. The following are the winners.

1st prize, Evor Roberts, Cambria.

2nd prize, Louis Winsauer, Kohler; Katherine Kemle, Kohler; Elizabeth Kemle, Kohler; Wayne Locke, Omro; Hilda Jacob, Kohler.

3rd prize, Mary Louise Fehl, Wausau; Laverne Mahloch, Kohler; Evangeline Schumann, Kohler; Cordella Schumann, Kohler; Mavis Huppert, Fond du Lac; Frederic Eppling, Kohler.

FLOWER SHOWS

DURING August I judged the first flower show of a newly organized garden club at Brooklyn. This club hadn't been informed of the rules which some of the older, well established clubs have seemed to find necessary to adopt. Consequently they asked the visitors and exhibitors to attend the flower show while the judging was being done as they might be able to get a few pointers.

It worked out splendidly. Although there were 20 or more people standing around the tables while I was judging, they, of course, were very glad to make room and didn't interfere in any way with the work. As I went over the different samples I literally "thought out loud," discussing with them the merits of the different exhibits as I came to them or trying to give constructive criticism as to how they might be improved. This lead to a discussion of cultural methods.

As soon as the judging was completed chairs were brought into the aisles and everyone present was seated for a short meeting at which flower arrangement was discussed, using the exhibits for demonstration. I was so well pleased with the results that I want to recommend the plan to all garden clubs.

As a matter of fact, I have never been able to understand why some clubs have adopted the rule of "clearing the hall" when the judging begins. It looks as if there are two reasons for it. First, the exhibitors are afraid of the judges. Second, the judges are afraid of the exhibitors.

Improving the Premium List

At another flower show I ran into the question of whether or not we should have classes for small perennials or annuals to be judged for perfection of bloom. For instance, can one satisfactorily call for an exhibit of "3 coreopsis." Would it not be far better to say "an artistic bouquet of coreopsis." So many of the smaller annuals and perennials such as petunias, ageratum, snapdragons, and others are hardly suited for exhibiting in small quantities. However, such flowers as gladiolus, dahlias, lilies, and others of large size can well be exhibited for perfection of bloom, calling for from one to three specimens for an exhibit.

Occasionally we run into the rather indefinite class "Best display of asters." First of all, why say "best"? Secondly, what is meant by a display? Would it not be better to simply say "an artistic bouquet of asters"? By judging such a class under the score card for judging artistic arrangements of flowers, there will then be no question as to what is called for. The score card is as follows.

Score Card

	Points
Quality of flowers	30
Arrangement of flowers	50
Container	20

This score card gives due consideration to the quality of the flowers or the perfection of bloom, and inasmuch as we are teaching the use of flowers the arrangement is considered. Furthermore the show will be more greatly improved by having flowers of this type arranged artistically than if there were a lot of milk bottles containing three asters. H. J. R.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION LOANS CUTS

In our last issue we failed to give credit to the State Conservation Commission for the loan of cuts accompanying our article on Terry Andrae Park. We appreciate their courtesy.

LAKE GENEVA FLOWER SHOW

One of the outstanding flower shows of the season was held at Lake Geneva by the Lake Geneva Garden Club and the Gardeners and Foreman's Association. The beautiful exhibits of flower arrangements, tables, shadow boxes, fruits and vegetables attracted a large number of visitors.

Pilgrimage to Lake Geneva

HURON H. SMITH

SUNDAY, July 24, witnessed a very pleasant garden pilgrimage to the shores of Lake Geneva under the auspices of the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society. The garden group of the Civic Club of Milwaukee and the Wauwatosa Garden Club were also invited. The main group assembled at the Public Service Building, Milwaukee, at 8:30, where chartered busses awaited to take them on the trip which completely circled the lake. Others went in private cars so that the total number making the trip was 176.

The first stop was made at the garden of Mrs. Harry MacDonald who lives in the Lake Geneva village. This garden was entirely the work of Mrs. MacDonald and was visited because it contained a good series of color harmonies and exhibited a good deal of skill in design. The entire yard was planted so that the background also blended into the garden. These backgrounds were of different species of Philadelphus and Aralia. Many of the group were much interested in this garden because it was entirely feasible for the average home owner.

The next estate visited was that of Mrs. William Pelouze, called Alta Vista. While Mr. Pelouze is especially interested in owning the finest herd of Guernsey cattle in the country, the former president of the Lake Geneva Garden Club is more especially interested in the landscaping design of their place, their cutting garden, and greenhouse. The group was escorted over the estate by their gardener, Mr. Smith.

Next door to Alta Vista is the large estate of William A. Ryerson, which is called Bonny Brae. This estate of 147 acres has 42 acres under cultivation and the rest in natural woodland along the north shore of the lake at the foot of the Snake Trail. Mr. Alex Gardiner, president of the Lake Geneva Gardeners Association is gardener. Points of special interest in Bonny Brae are the rare, exotic trees and shrubs that he has growing throughout his grounds. The bald cypress of the south, the Sycamore of Indiana, the Smoke Bush of North Carolina, the Ginkgo or Maiden Hair fern tree of China and Japan, and many other rare trees and shrubs are to be found at his place. He had a very large cutting garden, formal garden, and quite a good green house which at the present time is producing muskmelons and English forcing cucumbers along with the newer varieties of roses.

Visit Yerkes Observatory

Time slips away so rapidly on such a trip that considerable haste was necessary to complete the trip to Williams Bay, about six miles distant, through the College Camp of the YMCA where dinner was awaiting the entire group while others were stationed in the parking space to eat the luncheon they had brought with them. Although still on schedule, the group hastened to Yerkes Observatory where Dr. S. B. Barrett conducted the entire party through the Observatory and into the observation tower where he gave them a forty-five minute talk on the work of the Observatory. Dr. Edwin B. Frost, the retired director of the Observatory, then took the group for a walk around the grounds, pointing out the rarer specimens of trees and shrubs that he had caused to be planted there.

Dr. Paul B. Jenkins of Williams Bay then took us for a trip to the Seven Sacred Potawatomi Springs at the Big Foot Country Club. The history of Lake Geneva was told by Dr. Jenkins as we stood at the brink of the Seven Sacred Springs.

Slightly behind schedule the group next went to Black Point on the south shore of Lake Geneva, diagonally across from the Observatory. This was the old Conrad Seipt estate now belonging to his two daughters, Mrs. O. L. Schmidt and Mrs. Henry Bartholomay. Mr. Bartholomay is the treasurer of the Lake Geneva Horticultural Society and through the kindness of Mrs. Schmidt and Mrs. Bartholomay the entire group was entertained at a tea at the home of Mrs. Schmidt. Twenty-five years ago Black Point was a barren hill but thanks to the foresight of the original owner some five thousand evergreens were planted which have now reached the aspect of a forest. These consist in spruces, balsams, pines, cedars, and ornamental arbor vitaes. Their cutting garden was very fine, but the group had even greater interest in their vegetable garden and grape arbor.

The last stop was made at the home of Frank L. Maytag, called Ceylon Court. The feature of this place is of course the Ceylon Court building which was originally built without nails in the Island of Ceylon, taken down and shipped to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and again dismantled and shipped to Lake Geneva where it was erected for the third time with minor improvements to make it modern and usable. It stands upon Ceylon Court Point high above the lake at the northeast end and a winding rock garden way leads down to the pier. The chief feature of interest to the garden members was the formal garden containing over 3,000 individual plants and the swimming pool reflecting a large rock garden surmounted by a stone Buddha some four feet in height. At another spot where a spring is found the overflow is conducted into a pool about 40 feet long, shaped exactly like Lake Geneva, and supporting a water vegetation of oriental lilies, water hyacinths and other exotic water plants.

MARTIN A. RYERSON

Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, a resident of Lake Geneva for more than 35 years, died on Aug. 11, 1932, at the age of 75 years.

Mr. Ryerson was one of the organizers of the Lake Geneva Horticultural Society, and a most ardent supporter of horticultural activities.

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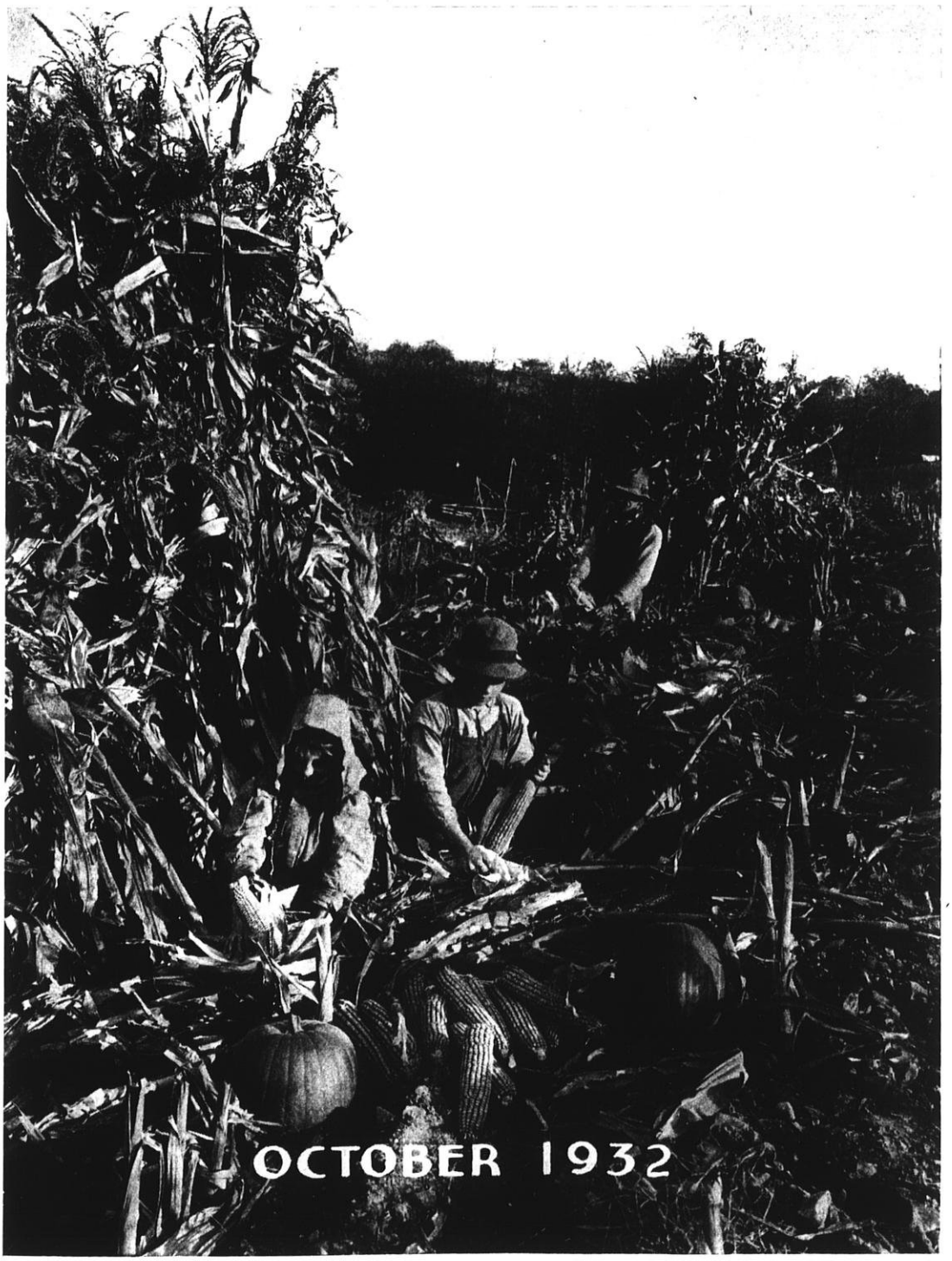

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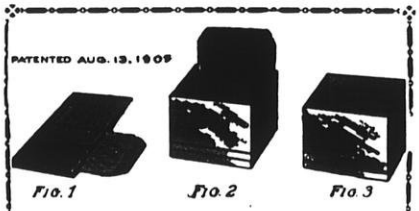

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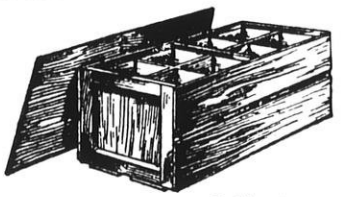

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HORTICULTURAL NEWS LETTER

A. F. Yeager

THE many people who have inquired about literature on rock gardens will be glad to know that leaflet number 90 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Rockeries," covers this subject quite well. Copies may be had free of charge by writing direct to Washington. Farmers bulletin No. 471 is entitled, "Grape Propagation, Pruning and Training." The U. S. D. A. announces that troublesome lawn weeds may be killed by painting them with gasoline. One weed mentioned particularly is plantain.

Now is a good time of year to move evergreen trees. Earth should be moved with the plant and, if possible, the plant shaded somewhat for a while. One method of shading is to put a burlap bag over the tree at time of setting.

Runners which are on strawberry plants at this time of year are little, if any, better than weeds. They use moisture and food and will not produce any crop next spring.

Now, when it is easy to distinguish between the part of plum tree or compass cherry which is true to name and that which has come up from below the graft, is a good time to cut out the worthless wild part.

If you raise grapes from seed you will find about half of the plants unfruitful. That is because they produce blossoms which develop pollen only; hence there could be no fruit.—From North and South Dakota Horticulture.

HINTS. Never speak to your husband while he is pruning a climbing rose. An hour or so at this job gives the meekest man a thirst for blood. The thoughtful wife will set a nice cool drink nearby and go away quietly.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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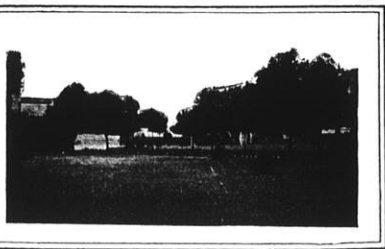

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

New Ideas in Flower Arrangement

ONE of the most important points to be considered in making a beautiful bouquet of flowers is the proportion between the flowers and the vase. Correct proportion is very interestingly explained by Miss Erma R. Koen in the September issue of "Home and Garden Review." Miss Koen writes as follows:

"The primal thing is proportion. It has the relation to all pictorial art that perfect pitch has to music. The layman may not be conscious of it, may not analyze his response to it, or even know there is such a thing, but subconsciously he appreciates and enjoys it.

"Nature is the perfect artist, the perfect proportionist. Occasionally she'll have her little joke as when she creates a giraffe or a camel or a grotesque cactus but for the most part her work delineates pure beauty. For her ideal and most serviceable proportion she utilizes two to three.

"To illustrate this two to three theory, let us think of an ordinary leaf, such as that of the lilac. Mentally divide the length into three parts and it will appear that the width is two thirds of the length—in other words, a two to three proportion.

"The trunks of beautiful trees are frequently two-fifths of the height. The bodies of most quadrupeds are two-fifths as high as they are long; again a two to three proportion.

"A most interesting and conclusive exposition of this theory is the human body. Turn the

palm upwards. The middle finger is approximately two-thirds as long as the palm. Turn the hand over and the idea will be even more apparent. The three knuckles of the middle finger are three-fifths the length of the hand.

"Then consider the body; the neck is two-fifths to the three-fifths of the head, and together they are two to the three of the torso to the hip. Then think of the body from the top of the head to the hip and it will be seen that that portion is approximately two-thirds as long as is the distance from the hip to the heel; in other words nature's much used proportion, two to three. When one becomes conscious of beautiful proportions in the things about him, he quickly and easily makes it a part of himself and would no more think of violating this principle than a singer would end his song before the last resolving chord.

"Of course, there is no hard and fast rule that all arrangements must be proportioned two to three and it is not required that one employ a yard stick to become mathematically correct, for the problem is really quite simple. By experimenting, four to seven and five to eight will be found equally agreeable but four to nine or five to nine approach a two to two proportion and are not such pleasing possibilities.

"In a slender vase, never place too many or too tall blossoms. They appear top-heavy, like a cartoon of a man with short legs and a long body. He lacks balance and it would take only a slight push to knock him over.

"There are formal and informal arrangements of flowers. The former are often seen in the florists' windows or on the dinner table of the hostess who orders her flowers arranged before delivery and so deprives herself of the pleasure of handling them. These skillful achievements are well suited to stately functions and have their place in houses and clubs, but not in homes. They are like pictures which have fine technique but lack feeling and imagination.

"In an informal arrangement *there should be a center of interest.* This may be created in various ways. One plan is to place the most gorgeous, full-

blown blossom directly facing the beholder. Like on the stage of a theater, this is the star, the principal actor, and is stationed near but not in the precise center. The other flowers will make lines toward it and of course, if in the rear, one or two little performers turn their backs on the audience, this will impart an air of careful carelessness, and accidental quality that looks so delightfully unpremeditated.

"Another way of creating a center of interest when a variety of flowers is used, is to give the gayest-colored one the most prominent position. This will will probably be red, for that is the color that predominates all others and not only attracts the eye but holds it. For this reason, all danger signals and stop-lights are red.

"One fact that might as well be touched upon here is that neither all buds, all half-blown nor all full-blown flowers make for good design. When possible use all three in one plan. Of course, florists are obliged to sell their flowers in the bud and the recipient has the joy of watching them mature. This error may be alleviated in the arrangement, if some blossoms stand up, some lean, one or two turn their backs and several droop over the vase. It is always well to break an austerity of the top line of the base by permitting some leaves and several blossoms to fall over it."

INPORTANT FACTOR IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

TWO very important factors in making an artistic bouquet are the predominance of one variety, form, or color in the arrangement, and the point of interest. Fae Huttenlocher, in the July issue of "Better Homes and Gardens," brings this out very clearly, in an article entitled "How to Arrange Cut Flowers," as follows:

"Whatever your flowers, you must select from among them the variety most beautiful and dominant in color and form. These are to be the stars of your flower-arrangement performance —your point of interest.

"*Point of Interest.* Each painting, each musical composition; in fact, each product of art or industry, has its point of interest—the focal point around which all other things radiate, to which surrounding features play up, that portion of your arrangement to which the eye is naturally drawn, upon which it rests. Each item—container and companion flowers—should be selected primarily to enhance the beauty and value of this cluster of flowers known as your point of interest.

"To eliminate restless spottiness that will detract from your point of interest and the loveliness of your bouquet, it is best to mass the same or similar colors together, grading down in masses from light tints high in the arrangement to deepest tones for low notes. This makes for balance, stability, and rhythm in color.

"*Succession of Color.* Remember to not spot your color about promiscuously. Mass it if possible from the tints or lighter flowers high on one side, shading down to dark colors that are low in value on the opposite side."

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Lake Geneva Gardeners Association met on September 14th at Horticultural Hall, Lake Geneva. Reports from the flower show indicated that it was the best show in 28 years, with the largest attendance in the past three years. In spite of the depression there is much more interest being shown in flowers this year than usual, especailly among the juniors.

Speakers at the meeting were Mr. Taylor of the Rockford Nursery, and Mr. Durkee of Lake Geneva who spoke on the use of stokers in greenhouse boilers. Two new members enrolled. An interesting question box was conducted .

The president announced that a speaker on a subject interesting to all members would be engaged for each meeting and also a lunch will be served. The next meeting is on October 12. Mr. A. Smith will talk on lily bulbs, diseases and culture, with a question box.

The annual moving picture benefit at the Lake Geneva Theatre netted about $200.00, which will be used for defraying running expenses of Horticultural Hall.

ALEX GARDINER, *Secretary.*

BONE MEAL A GOOD FERTILIZER

BONE meal has long been a favorite fertilizer in the nursery and garden. Recently, however, we have been told that other types of complete fertilizer were just as good and cheaper.

In the September issue of "Horticulture" J. S. Mattis writes of a fertilizer experiment conducted in a nursery with the red leaf Japanese barberry, 190 rows each 440 feet long were seeded during April. Different types of fertilizer were used including sheep manure, cow manure, bone meal, tankage and complete fertilizer as well as blood meal. The rows upon which bone meal was used were interspersed among the others. During October of the same year, the writer states, "We found invariably that in those rows fertilized with bone meal all of the plants were superior by far and in every respect to all others regardless of the fertilizer that had been used."

The writer concludes that practical nurserymen will probably continue to use bone meal.

THE CLUSIANA OR LADY TULIP

THE beautiful Clusiana tulip from Persia has become very popular during the past few years. It grows about eight inches high and flowers somewhat earlier than the Darwins. Its outer petals are bright red with an inner row of white, giving a striped effect. It is beautiful both in the rock garden and in the flower border. Many of our bulb dealers are now handling this variety. Try it out in the garden this coming year.

Some growers advise planting it in light soil, fairly deep, about six inches.

In the Orchard

MARKET PROSPECTS HOPEFUL

THE apple market is not active, prices have started low, speculators are not bidding for large blocks for exports, BUT don't forget that the crop in the southern half of the United States east of the Rockies is short, in fact very short. It is the prediction of some experienced apple dealers that the low price for apples will be seen at the start. That if the growers will use a little restraint and not start dumping but on the other hand store if necessary a little as they go along this crop will clean up in a hurry at slowly rising prices. The apples are not here to be bought. If you have good sound fruit well graded and packed don't be afraid of it, at least don't let someone come along and take it at his price without an argument. Buyers have come in spreading the germs of depression everywhere. Don't become infected. Business is looking better, prices in many lines are actually better, cotton, wheat, hogs, textiles, oil, coppers and many other raw materials. Some of our economists such as Rodger Babson say the turn has been made. — From VIRGINIA FRUIT.

FROZEN CIDER

FROZEN cider which, when thawed out, is perfectly fresh is recommended to orchardists by Dr. R. B. Harvey of the Minnesota Horticultural Dept.

In the August-September issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist Dr. Harvey states that the cider can be satisfactorily frozen in paper cartons which have been heavily paraffined. The paraffined cartons do not give any detectable flavor of pulpwood, even after four months of storage of frozen cider in them. Ordinary cartons may be dipped in paraffine. Soft paraffine must be used to prevent it from cracking when cold and flaking off into the cider.

The cider should be kept at zero degrees F. The cider will keep for seven months or more if held at zero degrees F. continuously in storage. Dr. Harvey thinks that orchardists could make a profit by preparing high quality cider to be sold in frozen condition, for there is little competition on the basis of flavor from preserved cider now available in stores.

SCENIC KICKAPOO ORCHARDS

Come let's go, on a sight seeing trip,
Up and over the beautiful hills;
And see the Kickapoo Orchards,
Up near the village of Gays Mills.

The road winds through the valleys,
And over many a hill, vale and glen;
And when this scenery, you do see,
You'll be tempted to go there again.

When you arrive at the orchards,
Be sure to visit Indian Point;
Here you will gaze in wonderment,
Till your eyes are almost out of joint.

From here you can look at Gays Mills,
About a half a mile below;
And see the Kickapoo River
Winding through the valley to and fro.

And it's the greatest fruit district,
In this neck of the woods;
And when it comes to quality fruits,
It can surely deliver the goods.

The coloring of all the fruit,
Is a beautiful shade of red;
Which is caused by this location,
And composition of the soil, 'tis said.

All kinds of apples are raised here,
Some are large and some are small;
The Wolf River is a handsome one,
And the largest of them all.

Then there's the Northwestern Greening,
And the good old Talman Sweet;
And the McIntosh and Delicious,
Are all mighty good ones to eat.

This is some place, at fruit picking time,
And they are kept busy every day;
Shipping out fruit by the car load.
Besides delivering with truck and dray.

Here's to the State of Wisconsin,
And here's to the Village of Gays Mills;
Here's to the greatest fruit orchards,
On top of the Kickapoo hills.

By J. W. STEWART, Monroe, Wis.

APPLE CROP SHORT

ACCORDING to the crop reporting service the national apple crop is much smaller than last year. The September estimate was 138,461,000, which is 32% below the large crop of last year and 23% under the five-year average.

The supply being below normal there is no real reason why growers should sell below cost of production. Growers who became panicky and were afraid they couldn't sell their crops, and who took the apples to buyers and said, "What will you give me for them?" or shipped on consignment, are the ones who have established a lower price than the crop warrants. Fortunately this attitude is changing and prices strengthening.

THE BEIERSCHMIDT PEAR

ON SEPTEMBER 2nd Mr. J. A. Beierschmidt of Fairbank, Iowa, sent us several of the new Beierschmidt pears which he has developed and which were recommended for trial by our society last spring.

We found that the quality of the fruit was very good, being fully equal to that of Bartlett. In shape they somewhat resemble the Bartlett pear. So far we see no reason why it should not be a valuable addition to our orchard.

We also found the Beierschmidt pear being grown in the orchard of Mr. C. V. Porter of Menomonie. Mr. Porter has a large number of pear varieties and is enthusiastic about their possibilities. The Beierschmidt was unusually large in size and of excellent flavor. Mr. Porter considers it hardier than Bartlett. Mendall and Minnesota No. 1 are also good hardy varieties which he is growing.

ANNUAL CONVENTION
MILWAUKEE—NOV. 9-10

APPLE MAGGOT MAY STAY IN SOIL TWO YEARS

In speaking before apple growers at a meeting at Gays Mills on September 10th, Prof. C. L. Fluke mentioned that a large percentage of the apple maggot (railroad worm) larvae which went into the soil in the summer and fall of 1930 did not come out in 1931 but emerged this year. It had been known that some of the maggots live over in the soil for two years. The cages put in place in 1930 were held over. Last year it was found that, probably due to dry weather, only 50% of the larvae emerged. This year the balance emerged somewhat later than the one year larvae, coming on mostly in August, making the spray program somewhat difficult to arrange.

As the apples infected with railroad worms fall to the ground the worms crawl out into the soil where they live over winter and emerge as flies during July and August of the following year, or as stated, in some cases two years later.

One method of control has been to pick up all the apples as they fall before the worms can crawl out. This may not, however, control them the following year as there may be some left in the soil from the year before.

At Gays Mills during the past three years the average time for the first emergence has been from July 6 to 14, with the peak this year being July 27th for the one-year-old and August 4th for the two-year-old larvae. This year the first spray was applied at Gays Mills on July 25th. The work there has been carried on by Dr. T. C. Allen of the Entomology Department.

FRUIT CROP REDUCED BY SPRAY INJURY

AN EXCESSIVE loss of fruit in the June drop may be caused by too frequent spray applications, high concentration, spraying heavily from under the trees and severe lime sulphur burn, from the petal fall, or the two-weeks spray. These conclusions were reached following a study on spray injury by the Michigan Horticultural Department.

The formation of blossom buds may be reduced by severe injury to foliage in spraying. Mild injury may cause the same results. Where there has been considerable foliage injury through spraying, a premature dropping of fruit just before harvest time may result and the size of the fruit may be affected unfavorably in the same way.

Color development in apples is usually checked on trees that have suffered severe foliage injury. The ground color is likely to remain green and the red does not develop fully.

APPLE TREES SOMETIMES BLOOM TWICE

SEVERAL newspaper items have appeared during the past month telling of apple trees which bloomed for the second time this year. While this is an interesting occurrence, nevertheless it usually means that something has happened to the trees which has injured them. A year ago while driving through the orchards at Gays Mills with Prof. R. H. Roberts, our attention was called to several trees which were in bloom. On further examination we found that it was in a section of the orchard that had been injured by fire. The fire had started in dead grass and before it could be extinguished several of the trees had been injured, causing them to blossom. Therefore, when apple trees blossom a second time look around for some cause which may have injured it.

APPLE CURCULIO BEING STUDIED

The apple curculio, which is a more serious pest than the plum curculio, has been found in several Wisconsin orchards. Mr. J. A. Callenbach of the Entomology Department has been studying methods of control for the insect at Gays Mills this past year. Reports of his work will be published at a later date.

BOARDER APPLE TREES

WISCONSIN dairymen have made considerable progress in weeding out their boarder cows by test through cow testing associations. It is safe to say that there are as many boarder apple trees in Wisconsin as there are boarder cows. The boarder cow is sold when she does not produce a profit above the cost of her keep. The same rule should be applied to the boarder apple tree.

The first test would be to determine if the variety is one that anyone cares for. If the quality is such that even the members of the family won't eat them it certainly won't bring repeat orders from customers. The next question to ask is "Does the tree produce enough apples to pay for the cost of spraying?" If not, possibly it can be made to pay by proper fertilizing and pruning. If, however, the tree is old and deformed and cannot be brought back into productivity it is a boarder tree. Such trees are most profitable if sawed up for fire wood this coming winter.

APPLE TREES SHOULD HAVE LOW BRANCHES

THERE is definite proof that apple trees with low branches give the highest yield. Trimming them higher than from twenty to thirty inches will reduce the yield and endanger the life of the tree. Sun scald is much worse on trees with high trunks. An orchard so planted that the trees produce shade over the ground will keep up its moisture supply much better than one in which the sun and wind have plenty of chance to dry the soil. As one grower recently said, "The soil always seems to be damp in a dense forest," so it would seem that in an orchard the moisture supply can be kept up much better if the trees shade the soil.

A village parsons's daughter eloped in her father's clothes. The next day, the village "Blatter" came out, with an account of the elopement. It was headed, "Fleas in Father's Pants."

HOW MUCH DID YOUR APPLE TREES GROW THIS YEAR?

NOW is a good time to look at the amount of growth your apple trees made this past season. You will find a ring where growth started last season so it is easy to measure the new growth. If the new growth is from eight to sixteen inches the trees are doing well. If they made less than that they will need nitrate fertilizer next spring. For young apple, cherry and plum trees manure is probably best because it will furnish humus and also nitrogen for continuous growth in the summer. For the old trees however, ammonium sulfate is the standard fertilizer. Unless your trees make a good vigorous growth each year they will not bear fruit to an amount that it will be profitable.

An apple tree over 15 years old producing only one or two bushels of apples can be classed with the boarder cow, not paying for its keep. However, a good variety can be made to produce well with a little extra plant food and proper pruning.

WAYS TO USE APPLES

A booklet entitled "Ways to Use Wisconsin Apples" may be obtained free on request by anyone in the state by writing the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin. It gives a great many excellent recipes and is valuable not only for the housewife but should be recommended by the orchardist to his customers as a means of increasing the sale of his fruit.

Apple Snow

Apple Snow is a good dessert in which any of the sauce apples may be used: 2 cups thick apple sauce, 4 egg whites, sugar to taste, 2/3 tablespoon lemon juice and some nutmeg or cinnamon. Beat the egg whites very stiff, add a pinch of salt and fold the cold apple sauce into them. Add lemon juice and nutmeg or cinnamon on top. The servings may be topped with whipped cream.

PREMIUM LIST ANNUAL FRUIT SHOW WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY CONVENTION

Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 9-10, 1932

Committee in charge: C. L. Kuehner, Madison; Ray Pallett, Milwaukee; E. H. Thompson, Port Washington.

All entries must be in place by 10:30 a. m. November 9

STANDARD HALF BUSHEL BASKETS

Judge—Prof. J. G. Moore. Supt.—R. B. Pallett

Premiums on each variety will be as follows:

1st prize	2nd prize	3rd prize	4th prize	5th prize
$2.50	$2.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00

1. McIntosh
2. Wealthy
3. Delicious
4. Northwestern
5. Fameuse (Snow)
6. Jonathan
7. Any other variety

STANDARD BUSHEL BASKET

Prizes on each variety will be as follows:

1st prize	2nd prize	3rd prize	4th prize	5th prize
$4.00	$3.00	$2.00	$1.00	$1.00

1. McIntosh 2. Delicious 3. N. W. Greening 4. Snow 5. Any other variety

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PLATES

Judge—C. L. Kuehner. Supt. E. H. Thompson

A plate consists of five apples.

Premiums on each variety will be as follows:

1st prize	2nd prize	3rd prize	4th prize
$1.00	75c	50c	25c

1. Grimes Golden
2. Golden Delicious
3. Jonathan
4. Wealthy
5. McIntosh
6. Delicious
7. N. W. Greening
8. Fameuse (Snow)
9. Windsor
10. Wolf River
11. Salome
12. Tolman Sweet
13. Golden Russet
14. Any other variety
15. New Minnesota varieties
16. New New York varieties
17. New Canadian varieties

Score Card

Score card for judging exhibits of apples:
(The first 5 items for plates, entire list for baskets).

Trueness to type	10 points
Size	15 points
Color	20 points
Uniformity	25 points
Freedom from blemish	30 points
Package	5 points
Facing	5 points
Firmness of pack	10 points
Bulge	5 points
Attractiveness	5 points
Total	130 points

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR SEEDLING APPLES

Judges—J. G. Moore, R. H. Roberts, W. J. Moyle. Supt.—C. L. Kuehner

Special ribbons will be awarded two best seedlings. The seedlings which won prizes in last year's contest will not compete this year. Should the entry be a named variety in the opinion of the judges, no prize will be given.

PRIZES ON SEEDLINGS

Plate of 5 apples.

1st prize	2nd prize	3rd prize	4th prize	5th prize	6th prize
$5.00	$3.00	$2.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00

7th prize	8th prize	9th prize	10th prize
$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00

SEEDLING NATIVE WALNUTS AND HICKORY NUTS

Judges—J. B. Moore, C. V. Porter, W. J. Moyle. Supt. C. V. Porter

Plate of 7 nuts.

	1st prize	2nd prize	3rd prize	4th prize	5th prize
Hickory Nuts	$3.00	$2.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00
Walnuts	1st prize $3.00	2nd prize $2.00	3rd prize $1.00	4th prize $1.00	5th prize $1.00

Mother's Apple Pie

"Mother's apple pie" is made as usual except that it has no top crust. The apples should be covered with plenty of sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter. Then add from one-half to three-fourths cup thin cream; bake in moderate oven until apples are tender.

BUD SPORTS POPULAR IN ILLINOIS

BUD sports of apples are arousing a great deal of interest. At the 1931 convention of the Illinois Horticultural Society a committee was appointed to make a study of apple bud sports. The same has been done in Washington where there is so much interest that a bud sport show is held annually in connection with the convention of the Washington society.

In the August bulletin of the Illinois society growers are urged to look for bud sports. The article states:

"From now on as the fruit ripens it should be possible to recognize bud sports in the orchard. It is therefore suggested that growers, in going through their orchards, look for branches and trees bearing fruit that colors more deeply and sooner than surrounding trees or branches. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the higher color should not be attributable to loss of foliage or to other disease or injury.

"A plan for propagating and studying such sports will be worked out if any are discovered. Growers finding them should exhibit them at the winter meeting of the society and should mark and record the description and location of the trees or branches upon which they are borne."

PLUMS

A new bulletin by the New York State Agricutural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, is "The Plum in New York," circular No. 134. It discusses such topics as climatic requirements, culture, pruning, pollination, insects and diseases, and varieties.

Small Fruit Notes

WHERE THE STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES ARE PRODUCED IN WISCONSIN

MONROE County leads the state in strawberry production with Bayfield County a close second, according to the 1930 federal census report. The eight leading counties in the state in acreage and yield are as follows:

County	Acres	Quarts
Monroe	242	361,540
Bayfield	254	343,188
Racine	98	187,897
Winnebago	103	155,998
Jackson	96	151,670
Sheboygan	105	141,290
Door	78	138,514
Waukesha	91	132,576

Bayfield Leads in Raspberries

Bayfield County leads the state in raspberry production having in 1930, 254 acres, while there has been a considerable increase since that time.

The seven leading counties in raspberry production are as follows:

County	Acres	Quarts
Bayfield	139	98,553
Eau Claire	91	61,009
Outagamie	64	62,023
Dane	43	56,289
Monroe	49	44,675
Winnebago	39	37,397

For the state the total acreage reported was 1,474 for raspberries with a production of 1,159,353 quarts. The state production of strawberries was 3,852 acres with a yield of 4,473,404 quarts.

STAKE BLACKCAPS

It is quite essential that blackcap raspberries be staked to prevent injury to the crowns, in the opinion of Prof. W. G. Brierley of the Minnesota Horticultural Department. In speaking of this, Prof. Brierley remarked that new canes of the blackcap raspberries come from the crown of the plant and if allowed to hang loosely they are liable to be swayed by the winds and the crowns injured, causing a reduction in yield.

PLANTING RASPBERRIES IN THE FALL

VERY little fall planting of raspberries is practised in Wisconsin but in some sections as in New England and in Canada it is coming to be preferred by many growers. R. A. Van Meter of Massachusetts in his book entitled "Bush Fruit Production" published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York, says of it: "Plants set as early in the fall as dormant stock for transplanting can be obtained are off to a flying start in spring and usually make a stronger growth the first year than spring-set plants. This is the great advantage of fall planting.

"If the plants are set in spring they should be given the earliest possible start. If they become well established before the drier weather of summer starts they continue to grow vigorously and often will produce a sizeable crop the second year. But when they are planted late very few new canes will be produced the first season, especially if the summer is a dry one."

At whatever time the planting is done the stock should be as near dormant as possible when set. Shoots that have formed or even buds that have swollen are likely to be broken off and their starting in itself seriously weakens the plants. The first shoots to start on new set plants and the strongest canes to appear the first year are from leader buds near the base of the transplanted sucker. If they are broken off it takes much longer for the new plant to establish itself.

PROTECT SQUASH IN STORAGE

Because so many squashes spoil in storage it will no doubt pay to give them a protective treatment. Squashes can be dipped in a formaldehyde solution just before storing which will check the black rot which otherwise starts around the break of the skin. One part of formaldehyde to fifty parts of water is the proper strength.

Control Found for Cranberry Insects--Diseases

NO CROP grown in this country requires as much skill and such expert knowledge as do cranberries. Dr. H. F. Bain of the U. S. department of agriculture and Mr. V. G. Goldsworthy and Mr. L. M. Rogers of the state entomologist's office of the state department of agriculture and markets have been doing research work on cranberry insects and diseases in this state.

Control for Leaf Hopper

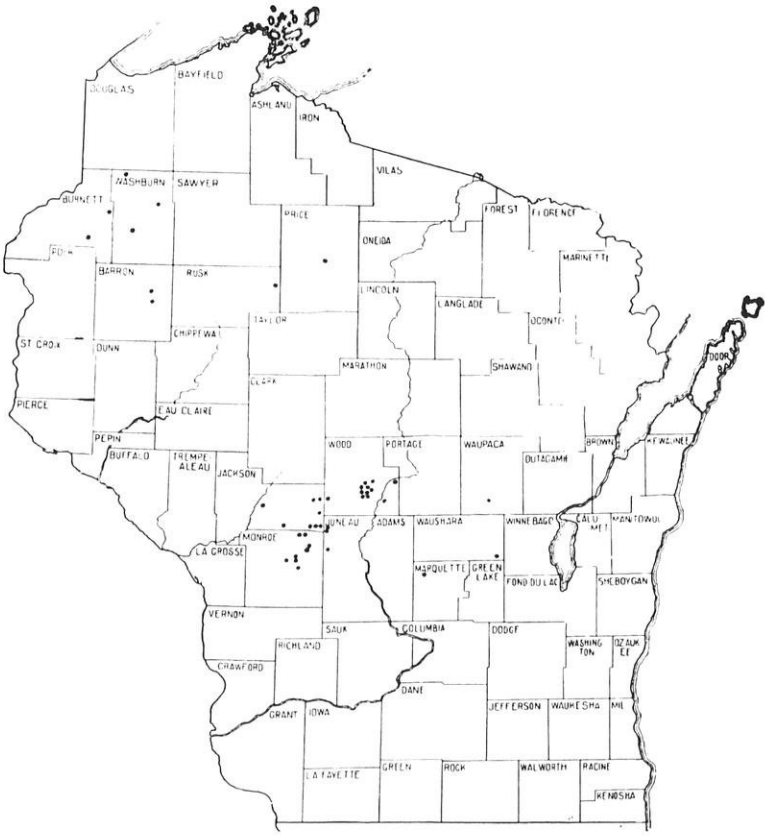
The leaf hopper spreads false bloom or "witches broom," a systemic disease of cranberries for which there is no cure. The control of the leaf hopper consists in spraying with pyrethum at the rate of one part to 600 parts of water with the addition of three pounds of soap for a spreader for each 100 gallons of water and flooding the marsh at a critical period in the leaf hopper's life cycle.

At Cranberry Lake 10 acres were sprayed and a 95 per cent kill obtained. At Byron three acres were sprayed with a 95 per cent kill. Nicotine sulfate was not found to be efficient for leaf hopper but highly efficient for cranberry leaf miner.

At Warrens an experiment was carried on by flooding for the control of leaf hopper. On the Union cranberry marsh a two-year-old planting was flooded July 8 for 18 hours and a 100 per cent kill obtained. This season more than 70 acres of new cranberry marsh has been planted and next year every acre should be flooded for about 18 hours to control leaf hopper, according to Mr. Goldsworthy.

The Cranberry Girdler

The girdler does its damage by cutting off the water conducting system of the plant. It has been found on several marshes in the Cranmoor area and unless controlled threatens to wipe out two entire sections in the next two or three years, according to Mr. Goldsworthy. Girdling work shows up in the fall when they feed ravenously for a short time before going into the cocoon stage where they pass the winter. They can be controlled by flooding toward the end of August and putting on about two inches of sand during the winter so that the plants that have been girdled can send out new roots. The sand also prevents the adult moths from emerging the following spring. Sections that have been badly damaged should be supplied with plenty of moisture.



Location of Cultivated Cranberry Marshes in Wisconsin. From Bul. No. 96—State Entomology Division.

The Fruit Worm

Besides false blossom, drouth, girdlers, frost and seasonal markets, the cranberry grower is also burdened with the fruit worm. This worm can be found on most marshes in Wisconsin and there appears to be no effective control for the pest. The worm attacks the fruit after it becomes mature. The fruit worm has an egg parasite called the trichagamma parasite which destroys the eggs as effectively as the lady bugs do plant lice. This year, through the efforts of the department of agriculture and markets, more than 150,000 of these parasites were released on the Oscar Potter marsh at Warrens. The effort of the work of this parasite on the egg of the fruit worm has been very promising and may prove an economical method of control.

Fertilizer Work

Research work is being done on two marshes in Wood County through County Agent H. R. Lathrope and F. L. Musbach of the Marshfield experiment station in cooperation with Mr. L. M. Rogers, specialist in charge. The fertilizer work is a long-time program but several plots have already been put out in the hope of arriving at some conclusion as to the best type and kinds of fertilizers to be used.

EDITORIALS

FIND A BETTER APPLE FOR WISCONSIN

AT OUR annual convention in 1931 we offered prizes for the best seedling apples exhibited. The result was that 135 farmers from all over the state of Wisconsin sent in seedlings, some of them of unusual merit.

The object of this work is to try to find an apple that is better than anything we now have for Wisconsin. Practically all the apples we are now growing were once found as chance seedlings. It is entirely possible that a seedling is growing today in the state better than any of those we now have. While our Wealthy, McIntosh, Snow and Delicious are very good apples indeed, they all have their faults. To find an apple without faults is difficult. Still who knows but what it will be possible to find one still better than those mentioned.

Those winning prizes for the best seedlings last year were as follows:

1st, Leslie Brecker, Woodman
2nd, Cooper Bros., West Allis
3rd, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
4th, Adolph E. Schroeder, Warrens
5th, J. J. Peterka, Racine
6th, Charles Wepking, Fennimore
7th, Robert W. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
8th, Christ Hagness, Mondovi
9th, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
10th, William Platten, Green Bay

Premiums For Black Walnuts and Hickory Nuts

We are including in the premium list this year black walnuts and hickory nuts. A great many seedling trees are growing, especially in the southwestern part of the state. It is entirely possible that nuts of these two varieties of unusual quality may be found because there is a wide variation in the type of both. Samples of five apples, or seven nuts should be sent to the State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, or to Ray Pallett, County Agent, Administration Bldg., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, about November 1.

Read the premiums offered on apples and seedlings at our convention at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Nov. 9-10.

COMING EVENTS

Annual convention Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 9-10.

Annual convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 9-10.

Annual convention Wisconsin Upper Michigan Florists Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 10-11.

Fourth Annual National Yard and Garden Contest Exhibit. Municipal Art Galleries, Davenport, Iowa, November 1-6. Secretary Geo. M. Sheets, 111 E. 3rd St., Davenport, Iowa.

Ninth Midwest Horticultural Exposition, November 15-20, Marshalltown, Iowa.

OUR 64TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

FOR 63 years Horticulturists of Wisconsin have assembled annually in convention. The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society may well be proud of its service to the state during these many years.

The past year has been a successful one for the Society in spite of financial conditions. Our membership has increased by over 400, and we now have 52 affiliated organizations. Attendance at meetings has increased. In fact many feel that we are on the high road to greater accomplishment.

We will meet this year in Milwaukee. Indications are that our attendance will be large. Fruit growers and garden club members will rub elbows with the florists. All will become better acquainted and have a better understanding of each other's problems.

Read the three programs in this issue and meet with us on November 9-10.

PLANTING TREES GIVES JOBS TO UNEMPLOYED

The largest tree planting program in the history of Milwaukee was announced recently by the city forester. It is planned to plant about five thousand trees and thirty thousand shrubs. Planting operations will be in public parks and parkways and along streets. The work will be carried on with unemployment relief funds.

ANNUAL CONVENTION MINNESOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, MINNEAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 28-30.

Fruit Growers Program

Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, November 9-10, 1932

Wednesday, November 9

10 a. m.

Fertilizers and their effect on the apple tree, Prof. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

11 a. m.

Observation and reports on New York varieties of apples grown in my orchard, C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc.

Discussion—New varieties tested by the Fruit Testing club, H. J. Rahmlow.

Wednesday Afternoon

1:30 p. m.

Management of the young orchard—demonstration by 4-H club team from Milwaukee County.

2 p. m.

Apple scab and cherry leaf spot control, Prof. R. E. Vaughan, Madison.

2:45 p. m.

Apple maggot, curculio and codling moth control, Dr. C. L. Fluke, Madison.

Discussion—Spraying results in my orchard, Arno Meyer, Waldo.

3:45 p. m.

Vegetables to grow in connection with the orchard for roadside sale, H. C. Christensen, Oshkosh.

6:30 p. m.

Annual Banquet

Joint banquet with the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. One dollar per plate. Place: Banquet room, 5th floor, Schroeder Hotel.

Honorary recognition services for two outstanding horticulturists.

Garden Songs by Mrs. W. A. Bowers, Milwaukee.

Skit, "The Big Sign," by the Racine Garden Club.

Speaker

Thursday, November 10

10 a. m.

How I graft fruit trees in spring or summer—demonstration by C. V. Porter, Menomonie.

Discussion on top-working by C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

10:45 a. m.

What we want in a Wisconsin apple. Discussion of merits of varieties and seedlings exhibited at show, Prof. J. G. Moore, Madison.

11:15 a. m.

Revival pruning in the orchard by Prof. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

Thursday Afternoon

1:15 p. m.

Annual business meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Election of officers.

2:15 p. m.

Marketing conference led by M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay.

How I prepare apples for market by Peter Swartz, Waukesha, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo, and Arno Meyer, Waldo. 10 minute discussions.

The roadside market stand—its future and suggestions for improvement by Tom Delohery, editor Farmer Salesman, Chicago.

Discussion, led by Lester Tans, Waukesha.

MILWAUKEE FLORIST HONORED

Mr. Arthur Leidiger of Milwaukee was elected vice-president of the International Florist Telegraph Delivery Association at its annual convention in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, during September. Mr. Leidiger is secretary and treasurer of the Stemler-Leidiger Company, 725 North Milwaukee Street.

PROGRAM

WISCONSIN-UPPER MICHIGAN FLORISTS ASSOCIATION

Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

Thursday, November 10, 1932

9:00 a. m.

Registration of florists — Hotel Schroeder, 5th floor.

9:30 a. m.

New annuals, perennials and rock plants, W. A. Toole, Baraboo.

10:30 a. m.

Joint meeting on flower arrangement.

1:30 p. m.

Florists' convention picture — 5th street entrance.

1:45 p. m.

Business meeting florists.

2:30 p. m.

A prophet of profits in Flowers by Rudolph Scheffler, past president Illinois State Florists, Wheaton, Ill.

3:30 p. m.

Socratic Lessons in Floristry by Dr. S. E. Canaday, President Standard School Floriculture, Sedalia, Mo.

4:30 p. m.

Annual election.

7:00 p. m.

Annual banquet and dance. Grand ball room. Horticultural Society members cordially invited.

Friday, November 11, 1932

9:00 a. m.

W. A. Hansen, Chicago, "A lesson in merchandising, under actual store conditions, including demonstration.

12 Noon

F. T. D. luncheon and annual meeting, both units in Wisconsin. Tribute to new vice-president, Arthur R. Leidiger, of Milwaukee.

ANNUAL CONVENTION
MILWAUKEE—NOV. 9-10

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

ROSEMARY

There's rosemary for you,
that's for remembrance;
Pray you, love, remember.
SHAKESPEARE, Hamlet.

The rosemary may be called a versatile flower. It has been associated with life and death, with joy and sorrow. It has decorated with its luxuriant foliage the gardens of palace and humble cottage. It belongs to the mint family and was accorded a most honorable place among the ancients. The Latin calls it rosamarius, meaning dew of the sea, because of its silvery appearance. The Greeks and Romans made garlands of it with which they crowned the guests of honor at their feasts.

Brides were also very careful to have a few sprigs of rosemary in the bridal bouquet, which they carefully planted and tended. If they grew—"The mistress was master" in the new home.

Italians recommended it for the preservation of youth and to strengthen the memory; also as a sure cosmetic for the removal of freckles. In Hungary a medicinal water is distilled which is esteemed as a remedy for nervous troubles. In England and America a fine aromatic oil is obtained which is of value in manufacturing perfumes.

Rosemary for remembrance—I remember as a very small girl sitting beside my grandmother in church listening to very long sermons consisting of very long, hard to understand words. Sometimes grandmother gave me the rosemary leaf that she always carried in the Bible to smell of as she listened to the sermon. How that aromatic odor helped as I wave the broad leaf as though it were a fan.

A plant of rosemary was given to me a few days ago, and it brought back memories of grandmother and her garden of sweet scented plants, musky tulips, narcissus, pinks, roses, lilacs, sweet Arcadia, mignonette, southern wood, johnny - jump - ups and rosemary for remembrance.

GARDEN REMINDERS

Do not let weeds go to seed in the garden beds. It will mean many hours of labor next season; pull out and burn them.

That pile of lawn clippings and leaves, partially rotted will make a splendid mulch for late planted perennials or bulbs. It will add humus to the soil when worked in next spring.

Move peonies or plant new ones now. Nearly all shrubs can be planted now and be ready to grow where you want them when spring comes. You really do not mind pulling a garden to pieces and rearranging at this time of the year because Jack Frost will soon lay his heavy hand on the garden.

Plant and transplant NOW.

Dahlia blooms should be fully matured or open before they are cut. In this respect they differ entirely from gladiolus. Dahlias wilt very quickly if cut before fully open. They will last longer if cut early in the morning or late in the afternoon.

BULBS

Speaking of bulbs; it is evidently bargain day for bulb buyers this fall, judging by the prices in the catalogs and lists sent me. Testaceum lily bulbs, one dollar instead of two; Regale lilies for one fifty a dozen; those adorable scarlet Tenufoliums, one dollar for a whole dozen; Candidums for as little as a dime; good bedding Hyacinths, eighty-five cents a dozen. That almost new Parrot tulip Fantasy now sells for fifteen cents a bulb. Afterglow, John Ruskin, King Harold, William Copeland, Picotee, Inglescombe Yellow, Baronne de la Tonnaye as well as many other fine varieties are selling at low prices. A very good mixture of Daffodils for four dollars a hundred bulbs. Then we find chionodoxas, snowdrops, scillias Siberica, crocus, specie tulips, fritillaria meleagris, erythronium (dog tooth violets), grape hyacinths all priced within reach. Can't you see them in your rock garden next spring, perkily peeping out before the snow drifts are melted?

All bulbs need a deep, well worked soil with plenty of bonemeal for fertilizer. Should you have a heavy clay, add sand or even coal ashes to lighten it.

There is so much discussion about the depth to plant bulbs. Four times the diameter of the bulb is a good rule to remember.

A mulch after the ground is frozen will prevent them from coming up prematurely if the winter has unexpectedly mild spells as the last one did.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

MILWAUKEE—NOV. 9-10

With the Dahlia Society

E. M. Larson, Pres. J. J. McCarthy, Vice-pres. D. O. Eldredge, Sec. Jos. Heineman, Treas.

SECOND ANNUAL SHOW

THE second annual dahlia show of the Wisconsin Dahlia Society held in the Crystal ballroom of the Loraine Hotel on Sept. 10 and 11, proved to be one of the best flower shows of the season.

The seedling class was one of the best divisions from the standpoint of competition and quality of bloom. In this class, we found three outstanding seedlings which were on a par with any of the named varieties of the show. After a great deal of thought, the judge, Mr. J. S. McKinney gave the seedling of Mrs. Carl Herman of Oconomowoc first prize, the one of Mrs. G. Woboril second and the seedling Dellwood of Mrs. W. Delaport third. Later when the judge went to look for the best flower of the show he went to the seedling class and picked the seedling of Mrs. Carl Herman and awarded it the American Home Achievement Medal for being the best flower in the show.

Mrs. W. Delaporte Wins Cup

In the special class of 10 best blooms there were two outstanding displays. The one entered by Mrs. Delaporte of Milwaukee was awarded the beautiful silver cup for first prize and the one entered by Mr. J. McCarthy was given second prize.

The largest flower in the show was a bloom of Dr. Carman entered by Mrs. C. T. Harnett of Racine. This bloom was also given first prize as the best red bloom.

Chairman Wins

The chairman of the show, Mr. D. O. Eldredge of Madison, was awarded eight first prizes and four second prizes and because of this he was again declared the Sweepstakes winner.

Some of the other winners in the class where the competition was the greatest are as follows:

Commercial Display: Mrs. H. R. Rienking of Baraboo.
Single Bloom White: Mrs. A. Junginger, Madison.
Single Bloom any Color: Dr. Schubert, Madison.
3 Purple Blooms: Mr. Larson, Madison.
3 Red Blooms: Mr. J. McCarthy, Milwaukee.
3 Semi Cactus: Mrs. Woboril, Oconomowoc.
Vase of 6 Blooms: Mrs. H. R. Twiton, Sun Prairie.
Vase of 12 Blooms: Mrs. H. R. Twiton, Sun Prairie.
Display of Cactus: Mr. D. O. Eldredge, Madison.
Basket of Decoratives: Mr. G. M. Johnson, Madison.
Basket of Autumn Shades: Mrs. Derse, Oconomowoc.
Basket of Any Other Color: Mr. D. O. Eldredge, Madison.
Basket of Mixed: Mr. D. O. Eldredge, Madison.
Basket Arranged for Effect: Mr. H. R. Twiton, Sun Prairie.
Vase or Bowl: Mrs. Derse, Oconomowoc.
Display of Pompons: Mr. D. O. Eldredge, Madison.
Display of Miniatures: Mr. Geo. C. Morris, Madison.
Display of Seedlings: Mrs. Delaporte, Milwaukee.
Best Jane Cowl: Mrs. Derse, Oconomowoc.

Banquet Held

On Saturday, Sept. 10, the annual banquet was held at the Loraine Hotel at which time the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, E. M. Larson, Madison.

Vice President, J. McCarthy, Whitefish Bay.

Secretary, D. O. Eldredge, Madison.

Treasurer, J. Heineman, Milwaukee.

The first dahlia seed was sent from Mexico to the Royal gardens at Madrid in 1789.

CENTRAL STATES DAHLIA SHOW

MR. R. E. BERLET, Chicago, president of the Central States Dahlia Society, writes that the first annual dahlia show of the society held at Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago, on September 17 and 18, was an outstanding success.

Over 3,000 blooms were exhibited, many of them from out-of-town exhibitors. The attendance ran over 8,000 people. The judges were Mrs. W. Delaporte of Milwaukee, and Mr. D. Eldredge and Mr. George Morris of Madison.

The society plans on holding its World's Fair International Dahlia Show at the Century of Progress Exhibit in September 1933. Dahlia growers from all over the world are invited to participate in order to make it the most interesting and largest dahlia show ever held in the history of dahlia culture.

DIGGING AND STORING DAHLIA ROOTS

FRED DOERING

THE digging and storing of dahlia roots must be attended to with care and patience.

When the roots have been well matured they will, other things being equal, stand the long period from digging to planting much better than roots that are immature.

The dahlia season closes officially with the first killing frost. If the weather is fine thereafter, without danger of freezing the roots in the ground, it is advisable to leave them there for a time. However, if the weather turns warm so that new shoots begin to appear, which seldom happens, they should be dug. Roots are better off in the ground than anywhere else as long as it is safe to leave them.

(Continued on page 47)

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

THE MAN FROM LODI

Gladiolus friends of Mr. S. M. Thomas of Lodi, will be shocked and grieved to learn of his death. We have lost the best gladiolus fan in Wisconsin—a true connoisseur of glads. It takes years of study to be able to judge gladiolus, and develop a way to express this knowledge so that the reader will be able to understand what it is all about. Mr. Thomas was a connoisseur of the highest type. There is no getting away from it—he knew glads, because he loved them. The knowledge that he was about to impart to us is lost forever. One of the things I always looked forward to at any W. G. S. meeting was to meet this man, to know him better, to rub shoulders with him, and to talk with him. I always felt enriched in knowledge, and with a feeling that he was a splendid man.

EDWIN H. RISTOW.

S. M. THOMAS

Everyone was greatly shocked at the untimely death of the president of our State Gladiolus Society, Mr. S. M. Thomas of Lodi, on September 9th. Mr. Thomas was in the prime of life and a most enthusiastic worker with flowers. His position was that of inspector of schools for the western district of Wisconsin with the State Department of Public Instruction.

We will quote here from an item by Mr. W. A. Sisson in his "Home Garden" Department of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth-Reporter. "At college the boys nicknamed him 'Smiles' for two reasons. First, because his face was usually wreathed in a friendly smile and second, because his middle name was Miles and this word with his first initial forms the word. How wonderful to have lived such a full life. We shall never forget what he has done for us and for the world at large."

D. Evor Roberts, Cambria

THE NATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

S. M. THOMAS

THE National Gladiolus Show was staged August 11, 12, 13 in four parlors and a hallway of the beautiful William Penn Hotel at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kunderd of Goshen, Indiana, world famed grower, displayed thousands of spikes of field-grown gladiolus of harmonious coloring in basket and vase arrangements.

The banquet and annual meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening at which time Mr. Walter Miller of our Society was elected as one of the members of the Board of Governors.

The display of seedlings did not show as great merit as last year. Picardy, Coronation and Duna, recent Palmer introductions, continued their winning triumphs. Mrs. Leon Douglas, Mrs. Dr. Norton, Anna Eberius, Golden Measure were still able to hold their own against newcomers.

A LETTER FROM THE WINNER OF THE GLADIOLUS NAMING CONTEST

D. EVOR ROBERTS of Cambria, Wisconsin, won the five dollar prize offered by the Gladiolus Society in the boys' and girls' gladiolus naming contest at our State Gladiolus Show. Evor writes as follows:

"I was very pleased to receive your letter telling of my good fortune in winning the first prize in the naming contest at the State Gladiolus Show at Kohler.

"In reply I will tell you something about myself. I am thirteen years old and shall enter high school this fall. I am especially interested in music and gardening. My father and I have about one hundred and seventy-five choice varieties of gladiolus and so it is quite necessary that I help at times. I enjoy working with flowers of all kinds and am looking forward to having a garden of my own some day.

"I like Kunderd's Color Marvel, Albatross, Pfitzer's Triumph, Golden Anniversary, and Charles Dickens. We have just completed a lily pool and waterfall and it is quite probable that we will make a rock garden next summer in connection with the pool.

"With many thanks to the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, I remain

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) D. EVOR ROBERTS"

WINS SILVER MEDAL

Rev. F. W. Heberlein, Endeavor, was awarded the silver medal of the National Gladiolus Society for exhibiting the largest number of varieties of gladiolus at the State Gladiolus Show at Kohler on August 19-21. Rev. Heberlein exhibited 300 varieties.

Harvesting Gladiolus

S. M. THOMAS

IT IS time to lift and care for the gladiolus corms and cormels. Most of them are fully developed and the late varieties must be cared for to insure them from not getting touched by the frost.

It has been my experience that the stalks should be removed as they are dug. Use a sharp pair of scissors to cut away the leafy growth. Better cut it as close to the cormel as possible. Such procedure removes any fungus growths that may have started about the neck of the corm. It gives a cleaner corm and makes it easy to treat with semesan or other disinfecting material in the spring of the year. The new shoot can develop without being pushed aside and forming a crook in the stem at its beginning.

If you wish to increase your stock of any variety be sure you save the cormels. Plant them next spring in a rich soil. Cover the ground with peat moss or other good mulch and water them properly. The young corms are more prolific in cormel production.

Bulbs Do Not "Mix"

Keep and plant your cormels separately. If you do not you may be one of those persons who make the cry that them glads are all turning a yellow, a red or all prims. The writer has gathered over one hundred cormels from a single corm of A. V. Bunce and the same number from a corm of Purple Glory. The germination of A. V. Bunch was almost 100 per cent, that of Purple Glory was about one per cent. The result would be that in two years there would be almost one hundred Bunces blooming and not one Purple Glory. In addition, Bunce sometimes blooms from cormels. I have never had a Purple Glory do so.

In the glads' tropical native state the cormels remain in the ground over winter and the cormel's shells gradually deteriorate until the moisture can get at the germ part of the cormel. With our rigorous winters the germ is killed by freezing. It is only occasionally that well protected cormel can withstand our winters. The cracking of the cormels or soaking them to start the rapid destruction of the shell before planting them are aids to good growth of cormels.

The corms may be covered at night with the leaves that have been removed, to protect them from frost. Any of the corms that have been frosted develop a soft rot. They are useless.

Store in a cool cellar which is well ventilated. A box with a fine wire mesh bottom with inch strips across the bottom permits piling them on top of each other, allows the free circulation of air, and prevents heating and early sprouting.

GLAD BULBS DON'T MIX

AT OUR State Gladiolus Show a member of our society stated that a grower had said gladiolus bulbs sometimes mix if a number of varieties are dug and placed in the same container, citing as proof that when this is done, the following year there will be more of a certain variety than of the others and that in a few years time most all of the flowers would be of this stronger variety. It is difficult to believe that anyone still thinks that bulbs mix. It is absolutely impossible for this to happen as the only way in which plants can cross is by cross pollination of flowers and producing seed.

In his article "Harvesting Glads" Mr. S. M. Thomas explains very clearly why it is that after several years we may have more bulbs of one variety than of another, even though we started with the same number of each.

THE SPRING FLOWERING CROCUS

THE spring flowering crocus can be planted with effect in many places. Their purpose is to give beautiful spring coloring masses. They are equally at home in the rock garden, in the lawn or woods.

I will never forget early last spring the sight that greeted me as I drove along a street in a residential section of the city. A mass of beautiful white crocus was blooming in front of shrubbery planted before a house. It was early in the spring. The trees and shrubs were still bare of leaves. Only a faint tinge of green could be seen on the lawn, but the crocuses brightened up the yard and neighborhood. I thought at the time if it gave me so much pleasure I would plant some in front of my house the next fall so that others might share their beauty the following spring. Possibly this is not the right place for them, but in the flower garden only a few see them in the early spring. The weather is usually so unsettled that but few people visit gardens. In front of the home, however, every passerby may enjoy them.

Plant them about two and one-half inches deep and at least three inches apart. Have at least a dozen in a group for mass effect. If the soil is well drained they will not need any covering and will bloom without replanting for many years.

Shakespeare says you can't trust a man who has no music in his soul. A banker will ask how much security he can give before he will trust him. But here's a new test of a man's character;

"He may have a greasy hat and the seat of his pants may be shiny, but if his children have their noses flattened against the window pane a half-hour before he is due home for supper, he is a man who can be trusted."

ANNUAL CONVENTION
MILWAUKEE—NOV. 9-10

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ATTENDS NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING AT DES MOINES

AS WE go to press the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation is planning to attend the meeting of the National Council of Garden Club Federations at Des Moines, Iowa, on October 4th and 5th. A very good program was arranged, consisting of topics which will help the committee a great deal in future work with garden clubs. Reports of the principal talks will be given before the annual convention by three of the committee members.

The entire committee consisting of Mrs. W. A. Bowers, president; Mr. E. White, vice-president; Mrs. Harry Bullard, second vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Peirce, secretary-treasurer; H. J. Rahmlow, corresponding secretary and Mrs. Sidney Welch, member at large, are planning on attending the meeting.

NEW LANTERN SLIDES AVAILABLE

THE State Conservation Department has just finished a set of 50 colored lantern slides on Wild Flowers of Wisconsin.

The Oconomowoc Garden Club used this set of slides for their September meeting and found them very interesting. The slides may be obtained free of charge by writing the Conservation Department, Mr. D. H. Kipp, State Capitol, Madison. The only cost is the transportation both ways.

Another interesting set consisting of about 40 lantern slides is called "Wisconsin Animals and Birds and How to Know Them."

This set may also be obtained by writing the conservation department.

Through the Bureau of Visual Instruction, two sets prepared by the Conservation Commission may be obtained. "Forest Protection," 46 slides show the effect of forest fires and how to control them, and "Ruffed Grouse and Prairie Chickens," a set of 50 slides. For these sets write the Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison. A small charge is made by this department for slides.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM TOPICS

Putting the Garden to Sleep. Winter protection and covering of perennial beds and bulb plantings are always of interest. Many of the old flower tops should be burned to avoid spreading plant diseases and insects. The question of drainage, type of covering, when to put the cover on and the varieties which require most careful covering are a few of the essentials to discuss under this topic.

Making winter bouquets. A demonstration of the various types of materials to use in making winter bouquets with the proper receptacle will prove a valuable topic for discussion.

Books and Bulletins of Value to the Gardener. A discussion of the books available at local and State Free Traveling Library and bulletins to be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Washington and Madison will enable the garden club members to plan their winter reading.

Interesting house plants and their care. Possibly a local florist will be glad to bring over various varieties of indoor plants and give a discussion on their culture.

The life of "Chinese" Wilson. Several books have been written on the life of "Chinese" Wilson who spent so many years in the interior of China and introduced many new varieties for our use and pleasure. He has himself written a number of books. One of the latest about him is "Ernest H. Wilson—Plant Hunter" by Edward I. Farrington. Another book, "America's Greatest Garden" by Wilson gives a description of the plants in the Arnold Arboretum. Other books by Wilson are "Plant Hunting," "Aristocrats of the Garden" and "More Aristocrats of the Garden."

The Boyce Thompson Institute reports that dahlia roots should be stored at a temperature of 35 degrees to 40 degrees F., though a few tubers may survive as high a temperature as 70 degrees to 80 degrees. Imported peat moss was found satisfactory as a packing material.

PROGRAM FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

In Conjunction with the Annual Convention, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee,

November 9-10, 1932

All meetings on fifth floor of hotel.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9

9:30—12 m

Annual meeting of the board of managers, Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

The board of managers consists of one delegate from each affiliated club with the membership of less than 50; two delegates per club having more than 50 members.

The board acts on all matters of business and nominates officers for the coming year. The board will meet in the committee room, 5th floor.

Main Program
Banquet Room, 5th floor

10:00 a. m.

Suggestions for growing gladiolus, gladiolus thrips, dahlias and perennials, by Arthur Strobel, Badger Dahlia Farms, Hartford.

11:00 a. m.

Question box and round table discussion on diseases and insects in the garden, by Prof. R. E. Vaughan and Prof. C. L. Fluke, Madison.

12: M

Luncheon: Make your own arrangements.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 p. m.

How to accomplish civic projects with or without finances. Talk given before National Council meeting at Des Moines, Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Hinsdale, Ill., president Illinois Federation.

2:15 p. m.

What we learned from the National Council meeting at Des Moines, Mrs. William Bowers, Milwaukee, Mrs. Sidney Welch, Oconomowoc, Mrs. H. E. Bullard, Menasha.

2:45 p. m.

Results with new ornamentals tried out by the plant testing club, H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

3:15 p. m.

Design in the small garden, by Alfred Boerner, Milwaukee, Regional Planning Department, Milwaukee County Park Commission.

3:45 p. m.

Annual business meeting, State Garden Club Federation. Election of officers, report of committees.

Progress of junior garden club work in Wisconsin, Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa.

6:30 p. m.
Annual Banquet

Joint banquet with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. $1 per plate. Place—Banquet room, 5th floor, Schroeder Hotel.

Honorary recognition services for two outstanding horticulturists of Wisconsin (two women have been selected to receive the honor this year).

Garden songs, by Mrs. W. A. Bowers, Milwaukee.

Skit—"The Big Sign." Offered by the Racine Garden Club.

Speaker.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10

9:30 a. m.

New annuals, perennials and rock garden plants, by W. A. Toole, Baraboo.

10:30 a. m.

Joint program with Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Association. Demonstration and talk on artistic arrangement of flowers by out of state authority.

12:00 m.

Luncheon—make your own arrangements.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

1:15 p. m.

Annual business meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Election of officers. All members of the Garden Club Federation paying full dues are members of the society and entitled to vote.

2:15 p. m.

Joint meeting with the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Association. Speakers, Mr. Rudolph Scheffler, Wheaton, Ill., and Dr. S. E. Canaday, Sedalia, Mo.

PREMIUM LIST—FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS
Annual Convention Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
November 9-10, 1932

To be exhibited in the assembly room, 5th floor

1. An artistic arrangement of mixed flowers in a low bowl. One variety or color to predominate.

Prizes: 1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c. Each additional entry of merit, 50c.

2. Miniature bouquets. An artistic arrangement in vase or bowl, not over 8 inches tall, or 8 inches wide.

Prizes: 1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c. Each additional entry of merit, 50c.

3. Winter bouquet. No fresh or cut flowers allowed.

Prizes: 1st, $1; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c. Each additional entry of merit, 50c.

Premiums paid in cash by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

SEND IN YOUR QUESTIONS ON INSECTS AND DISEASES IN THE GARDEN

ONE of the important topics on the program of the Garden Club Federation convention is a question box and round table discussion on diseases and insects in the garden by Professors R. E. Vaughan and C. L. Fluke of Madison.

In order to make this part of the program of the most interest to those attending, Professors Vaughan and Fluke would like to have the members send in their questions in advance in order that they may discuss the particular diseases and insects which are troubling the gardens of our members.

Send questions on a post card to State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison.

The sempervivum or hens and chickens have become among the most popular rock garden plants. They are interesting because of their different forms and coloring; hardy too. With a light covering they should live over winter in most Wisconsin gardens.

In The Garden

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

ALMOST all the evergreens are valued for their distinct shape and symmetry, although there are various picturesque types, irregular in habit and growth, which provide pleasing contrasts. Some are tall growers, some medium tall and some are dwarf in habit. It is best to choose plants from the last two groups for foundation planting.

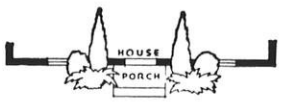
There are various ways to use evergreens in foundation planting. They will lend dignity and accent to a doorway entrance. When used on each side of a doorway, a pleasing arrangement is an upright variety placed on each side of the entrance and faced by two lower growers of the more spreading type.

The next step to further plant the foundation with evergreens is to add corner groups. At the corners where height is needed and where no windows interfere, one or two tall growing varieties, faced with lower growers, should be used.

These two groups may then be connected with other evergreens to complete the foundation planting. Usually there are windows to consider in a complete foundation planting so it is wise to select low growing varieties for the middle planting. Many shapes of various varieties can be had at most any nursery.

Plans for foundation plantings may be so arranged that groups may be added from time to time, thus enabling one to budget the planting over two or three seasons. With fall such a desirable season to plant, no better time could be found to start the evergreen planting.

Rockwell's book on "The Gladiolus" may be purchased from the Macmillan Company, 2459 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for $1. It would be a valuable addition to the gladiolus grower's library.



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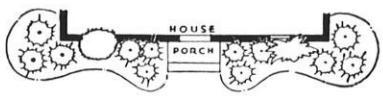

CHART C

NARCISSUS—DAFFODILS—JONQUILS

SOME confusion exists as to the difference between narcissus, daffodils and jonquils. The oldest definition is perhaps the most simple. The true daffodils were the wild narcissus of England, having the trumpet equal or surpassing the perianth in length. Under the true narcissus, such as the poets, the trumpet is so reduced as to be only an eye. The jonquils are somewhat different in that they have onion or rush-like leaves.

In between the long trumpet of the daffodil and the short trumpet of the narcissus so many hybrids have been produced that it was necessary to classify them. This was done by the daffodil committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Some of the important groups are: 1. *Trumpets;* with trumpets as long or longer than the perianth. 2. *Incomparabilis;* with the trumpet not less than one-third but less than equal of the perianth. 3. *Barrii;* cup less than one-third the length of the perianth. 4. *Leedsii;* dimensions the same as Incomps and Barriis, but all white.

Daffodils are easy to grow. They should be planted deeply, and will do best if covered so that they are not frozen during the winter. A light soil is the best. They should be left in the ground until they become too crowded, which is not often. Some gardeners say they should be planted at least eight inches deep, the soil having been prepared to a greater depth. While they can be planted in October, August or September is much better.

AN IDEAL LOW HEDGE

On a recent trip I stopped to look over the grounds of the Jewell Nursery Company at Lake City, Minnesota. My attention was attracted to a beautiful low hedge. Mr. Underwood of the Nursery Company remarked that it was the Lowdense Privet, a very desirable hedge for home ground use. It is hardier than the Amur Privet and will make a hedge about 18 inches high. It is very thick and has beautiful foliage. In some localities, however, it may be affected with blight, the same as the Polish Privet.

A NEW CLEMATIS

The Gypsy Queen Clematis with deep purple blossoms also attracted my attention. Gypsy Queen is a new seedling developed at the nursery and is desirable for its beautiful colored flowers.

THE DOLGA CRAB

Mrs. Louise A. Jaeger of Milwaukee likes the Dolga Crab. She writes as follows. "I hope more of our readers plant the Dolga Crab. It blooms and fruits at about three years. Its semi-double large white blossoms are very pretty but to me it is the most attractive tree I know when covered with its vivid red apples. The apples are fine for pickling and jell."

OUR COVER PICTURE

The cut of the harvest scene on our cover was loaned us by the Wisconsin Journal of Education, and is greatly appreciated.

News Of The Garden Clubs

WAUKESHA TOWN GARDEN CLUB

The Waukesha Town Garden Club held its monthly meeting August 31, 1932, at the home of Mrs. Stewart Nickels. Mrs. Ralph Carr was the assisting hostess.

The members told of their experiences in the gardens this year. Among the flowers discussed were the blue salvias, double nasturtiums, daffodils, ismenes, roses, water lilies, and other lily bulbs in general.

Mrs. J. C. Atkin read an article on the care and planting of the hemerocallis. Mrs. Frank Hoag recited a few selections which were appropriate to the meeting inasmuch as they depicted the gardens and flowers.

VIRGINIA E. HANSON, *Secretary.*

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

The Hartland Garden Club held a most interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. H. G. Nixon on September 2. At roll call members gave their impression of this year's gardening and the new ideas they had worked out. Mrs. R. D. Gilbert gave a comprehensive report on the gladiolus show held at Kohler. Various arrangements of "glads" with other flowers were pleasing.

Mrs. Donald Ralph spoke on garden current events, telling of the State Forestry Park at Trout Lake where seedling beds of Norway, white and Scotch pines have been laid out.

A lecture of interest was given by Mr. Donald Ralph on "Shrubs." He demonstrated with specimens of the various ornamental shrubs and said in planting, a picture should be created. Many of the specimens shown were of unusual varieties which can be used so beautifully in a decorative scheme. The club greatly appreciated Mr. Ralph's talk.

The hostess served refreshments at the close of the meeting.

EMILY B. HANSEN, *Secretary.*

KENOSHA SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Kenosha Horticultural Society, at their August meeting, elected the following officers for the coming year: President, F. W. Becker, 1913-62nd St.; vice-president, S. P. Kollmann, R. F. D. No. 1; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Florence Strangberg, 4526-19th Ave.

The society held a very successful flower show during August on which they realized a profit. This year's show was one of the largest ever held by the society.

On September 10th more than 75 members enjoyed the annual basket picnic at the Swartz Nursery near Kenosha. The program included a baseball game and other activities.

The next meeting of the club will be held on October 18.

FORT ATKINSON CLUB HOLDS FLOWER SHOW

The Fort Atkinson fall flower show held at the Municipal Building, September 10-11, was indeed a quality show. In spite of the dry season the auditorium was crowded with flowers of every type. On Saturday evening the Snell orchestra entertained the show visitors.

There were twelve entries in luncheon table classes, which proved one of the most attractive parts of the show. The harmony of colors in dishes, linen and flowers made the exhibit one long to be remembered.

The display of plant curiosities attracted much attention. These entries ranged from a nine-foot Mexican cactus to almost anything you can imagine Dame Nature producing in the way of unusual flowers.

Shadow boxes and flower baskets were of exceptional beauty.

The new nasturtium (Golden Gleam) caused many favorable comments, while the riot of color in zinnias, marigolds and asters made the auditorium look like an old-fashioned garden.

William Leonard and Ray Bicknell of Fort Atkinson made elaborate commercial exhibits which were admired by the visitors.

The club wishes to thank the following for the liberal prizes offered: Coe Converse & Edwards, Ray Bicknell, Lynn Aspinwall, William Leonard, Hyer-Jeffords Hardware Co., Sengbush Hardware Co., and E. L. White.

Those in charge of this event are to be congratulated on the success of the show. The following committee was in charge: Ted Klietz, chairman, E. L. White, Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. W. R. Gates, Miss Mary Robertson, Miss Abbie Kyle.

MRS. W. R. GATES, *Cor. Sec.*

GARDEN CLUB HAS FLOWER ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL

The La Crosse Garden Club held its first flower arrangement school on September 9 when H. J. Rahmlow of the Horticultural Society staged a school and demonstration.

Mrs. Samuel Fellows was general chairman of the meeting and was assisted by Mrs. Harry Dimler, Miss Mary Miller and Mrs. Joseph Frisch.

A number of bouquets were brought in by the members and three classes judged by all those attending the meeting. Mr. Rahmlow then gave his placings and pointed out the good and bad features of each bouquet. He took many of the bouquets apart and put them together again.

The La Crosse Garden Club is one of the newest Federation clubs. The members, however, have great plans for future activity.

THE LA BELLE GARDEN CLUB HAS BUSY SEASON

The members of the La Belle Garden Club, Oconomowoc, were entertained at the home of Mrs. Roy Welch in May. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, gave a very interesting talk on "All the Year 'Round with Bulbs," showing colored slides.

All of the summer meetings followed a picnic supper for members and their families. In July Mrs. T. Hartridge was hostess to the club and Mrs. Harvey Stephens in August. Interesting papers on lichens and ferns were read by Mrs. Roy Welch and Mrs. George Schuele. Mr. Robert Leaf gave a very comprehensive talk on evergreens. Motorcades to Wychwood at Lake Geneva, Garry-nee-Dule at Baraboo and the summer meeting of the State Federation of Garden Clubs held at Terry Andrae Park were enjoyed by many of our members.

The Flower and Garden Show staged by the La Belle Garden Club at the high school auditorium, August 6 and 7, was well attended and enjoyed by flower lovers in this community and from other parts of the state.

The exhibits were well arranged against a background of evergreens donated by the White Elm Nursery. On the stage an outdoor living room was very effectively arranged with garden furniture from Lykes. Mangers displayed beautiful photographs in colors.

A bicentennial table which graced the center of the hall was very effective. The fine white damask table cloth, the blue and white china and the red, white and blue flower center piece artistically arranged in a white ivory container, made a beautiful exhibit which was much admired.

Flower growers responded generously to the invitation of the club to exhibit their flowers, plants and vegetables. The entire exhibit produced a colorful effect, and quality was considerably above the average in every class.

Much credit is due the flower show committee, headed by Mrs. Newton Evans, for their efforts in making the show such a success.

JOSEPHINE HOLSTEIN DERSE,
Publicity Chairman.

NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB

The North Shore Garden Club met for an informal luncheon at the home of Mrs. H. Worth Smith, Friday, August 19. After luncheon the members visited a number of fine gardens. They visited and enjoyed the gardens of Mrs. M. Vander Hoogt, Mr. and Mrs. William Heth, Mr. and Mrs. Leverenz, Miss M. Krienitz, and the garden of Mr. and Mrs. O. Perkins where lemonade was served A delightful time was had by all. LOUISE A. JAEGER.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual wiener and corn roast of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held on August 30 at the farm of William Nelson.

There were about 75 in attendance who enjoyed the delicious supper.

Miss Florence Winchester gave a report of the State Garden Club Federation and Horticultural Society meeting at Terry Andrae Park on August 11 to which she was a delegate.

Mrs. Edward Wright and Mrs. Paul Harrmann of the flower show committee gave their experiences and impressions of the show. Mr. Wright said that many women discovered that their flowers were worth exhibiting.

Mr. Edwin Ristow told of the State Gladiolus Show at Kohler as did also Mr. H. W. Gerdes. They stated that shows of this type are needed to educate the people as to the best varieties, right containers to use, and the proper arrangement.

Last spring the society organized three groups to try out the newer types of annuals. Mrs. John Geiger bought Mexican marigold and sanvitalia, both small border plants. H. C. Christensen displayed gomphrena or globe amaranth, and also described the calliopsis, and golden gleam double nasturiums.

Florence Winchester, *Secretary.*

MADISON WEST SIDE GARDEN CLUB HOLDS FLOWER SHOW

The West Side Garden Club held their first flower show at the Nakoma school gymnasium on August 27-28.

Gladiolus, dahlias, zinnias and gaillardias predominated. Wild flower bouquets attracted attention. The show was aided greatly by the exhibits of four Madison nurserymen and florists. Among the interesting new classes were the miniature bouquets, not over eight inches tall or wide, which attracted much attention. Console or end-table bouquets were also artistic.

The officers and members of the club were delighted with the outcome of the show and are looking forward to another show next year. A small profit was realized from donations and refreshment sales.

The club president, Mrs. B. W. Wells, acted as chairman of the flower show committee, assisted by Mrs. Mendez Hanson, Mrs. Oscar Jensen, Mrs. J. E. Hansen and H. J. Rahmlow. The social committee consisted of Mrs. E. L. Peckham, Mrs. David Gay, Mrs. Geo. Caine, Mrs. E. E. Harris and Mrs. H. Consigny.

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

Our annual flower show was held August 27th and 28th. The show included flower arrangement for effect, house plants, table decorations, cut flowers exhibited for perfection of bloom, plant oddities and junior exhibits. The table decorations were especially attractive.

At the September meeting Mrs. W. A. Bowers of Milwaukee gave a talk on "Bulbs for Fall Planting." She reminded her listeners that gardening is an aid to mental and physical health as well as a pleasure.

A letter from Mrs. E. C. Haasch created a great deal of interest in junior garden club work.

Flowers and plants from gardens of members were displayed at the meeting.

E. Mortensen, *Sec.*

MADISON GARDEN CLUB HAS PICNIC

The Madison Garden Club enjoyed an interesting meeting at the summer home of Mrs. R. G. Thwaites on Lake Monona in September.

Prof. A. L. Stone of the University Agronomy Department told of the various native plants that are poisonous to human beings, how to identify them and also of curative measures

Mrs. Thwaites told of her study of wild plants while spending last winter in San Antonio, Texas.

DELAFIELD JUNIOR CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Delafield Junior Garden Club was held on August 30th at the home of Miss Mary Lowerre. Officers were elected as follows: Lloyd Thomas, president; Dorothy Schroeder, vice-president; Dorothy Rees, secretary; Mabel Thomas, treasurer.

Ribbons were awarded for gardens judged early in August—21 of them. Judging points were: Design, 10 points; originality, 10 points; bloom, 10 points; color, 10 points; neatness, 10 points, harmony, 10 points. The gardens were scored, not judged in competition. Each garden scoring from 20 to 30 points received a white ribbon; from 30 to 40 a yellow ribbon; from 40 to 50 a red ribbon; from 50 to 60 a blue ribbon. Eight gardens received blue ribbons.

The silver cup given by Mrs. Charles Smythe of St. John's Military Academy for the garden receiving the highest scores two years in succession was permanently won by Lloyd and Mabel Thomas.

Before the meeting was called to order a moving picture of members of the club in action in the garden was taken by Dr. Duma, a member of the Delafield Garden Club and will be preserved by him and presented to the club each year as an interesting page in the history of the Junior Club.

A picnic supper on the lawn finished what we voted a most satisfactory ending of a year's work and the beginning of enthusiastic interest for the year to come.

Mary A. Lowerre, *president.*

If you didn't get a chance to plant your iris earlier, do it now. The same applies to peonies. They can be transplanted until frost.

AN ALL JUNIOR FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

THE first All Junior Garden and Flower Show in the state was staged by the members of the Delafield Junior Garden Club at Delafied on August 18th.

The club has a membership of 30, ranging from the age of 9 to 16, and will complete their third year of garden work in September. The club has met regularly once a month at the home of Miss Mary Lowerre, who, with Miss Helen Moore, have sponsored the work.

From the ABC's of gardening, to the art of constructing a beautiful garden; fashioning the garden accessories and placing them; planning a color scheme, and accomplishing it; the care of flowers and the use of them in the home; arrangement, etc., gives but a glimpse of the actual ground covered by this enthusiastic group of young people. Their flower show marked a climax, demonstrating to parents and citizens that the mind of youth is quick to grasp the possibilities and the pleasures of planning for "The Home Beautiful."

All entries in the show, of which there were 105, were the exclusive work of the club. Certain classes, restricted to flowers from their own gardens only, carried the greatest profusion of flowers.

There were nine miniature gardens ranging from 1½ feet by 2 feet, to 3 feet by 3½ feet, where all houses, fences, furniture and other accessories were the work of the exhibitors. The two largest were entered at the state fair. There were glass gardens, water gardens, bird houses and feeding stations—each a revelation of the aptitude of youthful heads and hands.

Committees made tags, arranged for the building, cleaned the room and arranged tables to save the janitor's fee, took their first lesson in tagging, booking, placing and following the judges, sticking stars—which were used in place of ribbons—and, during the show, assisting in receiving the guests.

AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

AT THE annual meeting of the American Dahlia Society in New York on September 23rd the following officers were elected: President, Warren W. Maytrott, Vineland, N. J.

Vice-presidents: George L. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.; William H. Waite, Eatontown, N. J.; John S. Vincent, White Marsh, Md.; Mrs. Stephen G. Van Housen, Fanwood, N. J.; Charles G. Reed, Lawrence, Mass.; W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia; George W. Fraser, Willimantic, Conn.; J. A. Kemp, Little Silver, N. J.; George L. Farnum, Media, Pa.; Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Summit, N. J.; Mrs. George Holland, Mrs. Frieda Fisher, Trenton, N. J., and Derrill W. Hart, Garden City, N. Y.

C. Louis Alling, West Haven, Conn., was elected secretary and Mrs. Mabel C. Rathgeber, treasurer.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the Society to be in a good financial condition, better than for some time.

GOOD CRANBERRY HARVEST

The cranberry harvest this season is on in full swing, writes Miss Clare S. Smith, secretary of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association, of Wisconsin Rapids, on Sept. 16.

Reports are coming from all sections that the crop is running above earlier estimates. The fruit is large and of very good quality. The over-run is making up for the slight frost damage of early September.

THE LILAC has been adopted by the Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club as the one shrub to feature their city. Many cities have started this practice of adopting one flower, shrub or tree to enhance the beauty of their community. Here is an idea for all Wisconsin garden clubs. It will not be difficult to find a suitable shrub. Someone has suggested that Reno adopt Love Lies Bleeding.

DIGGING AND STORING DAHLIA ROOTS

(Continued from page 39)

If a killing frost comes late with danger of a hard freeze it is best to lift the dahlia roots at once. This process should be done with great care and patience so as not to wrench or break the neck of the roots close to the stalk. A spading fork is best for digging and it is a job for two men. The fork should be inserted deeply into the soil and the clump lifted so that the roots are severed some distance below the tubers. The clump should then be lifted out and dried before being taken into the storage room.

Some growers remove the soil entirely and wash the roots perfectly clean; allow them to dry a little and then pack them away for winter either in peat moss or dry sand. Some even use sand just as it is taken out of the pit.

My experience is to use dry torpedo sand. It is best not to use the same sand for more than one season on account of some roots being diseased.

Before storing, the stalks should be cut down to about three or four inches long and the clump tipped upside down to allow the surplus water to drain out of the stalk. It is a good practice to fill the opening of the stalk with sulphur to prevent fungus or mold. It is also advisable to use sulphur liberally while packing the roots by blowing it all over the exposed parts before packing them away in boxes. If the right kind of a basement is available a limited number of roots may be stored in a bushel basket or box with as much soil adhering to the roots as will stay on. I have never lost any in this manner. The box should not be set on a damp floor but raised up in such a manner that there may be a circulation of air all around the roots.

When storing roots in dry sand it is advisable to sprinkle sulphur on them as you pack them into their container. In placing boxes upon each other it is best to raise them on strips of boards so as to allow a free circulation of air around the box.

Examine Roots During Winter

It is well to examine the roots during the winter months, especially about the middle of January. Carefully remove the sand or covering and if a wet rot is found, with a sharp knife cut the affected parts, apply sulphur or hydrated lime to exposed parts.

A temperature of about 40 degrees in the room where the roots are stored is recommended.

A very prominent grower said, "No matter how you do it, you will have some loss in storage. Conditions satisfactory to one variety will not always suit another. We lose some clumps every winter in an ideal storage room purposely built for dahlias."

GARDEN CLUB HAS BOOTH AT COUNTY FAIR

The La Crosse Garden Club exhibited an interesting booth at the La Crosse County Fair which attracted the attention of a great many people to the work of the garden club.

Mr. H. K. Oakes, secretary of the club, writes as follows: "Mrs. Paul Zeisler was appointed chairman of a committee to make arrangements for the exhibit. We had a beautiful sign painted giving the name of the club and its affiliation with the Federation and Horticultural Society. The booth was decorated with fresh cut flowers and was equipped with a table and several chairs. These furnished members and friends a chance to rest a few minutes in their round of the Fair. Some member of the club was in the booth at all times to answer questions relative to our aim, purpose and desire.

"We believe the venture was a decided success. The exhibit was made through the efforts of our president Mr. Ellis who is also the superintendent in charge of the exhibits of grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers. The Fair Association donated space in the Exposition Building."

HAWTHORNE GARDEN CLUB

The regular meeting of the Hawthorne Garden Club was held on September 20th at the home of Mrs. R. H. Malisch.

Mrs. Malisch opened the meeting with "Zinnias" by Edgar A. Guest. Mrs. A. W. Sperber gave a very interesting and instructive talk on Fall Preparedness.

Suggestions for the convention program were checked and returned to Mr. Rahmlow. Mrs. John H. Paul was appointed our delegate to the convention.

MRS. ED. C. HUNT, *Secretary.*

The name Sisson is known throughout the world to stand for peonies. If it's a peony, we have it. Write us what you want and tell us what you wish to pay. We meet all competition and we make good. Roots ready for delivery beginning August 15th until freeze up.

SISSON'S PEONIES

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This Is a Cordial Invitation to

Visit Our Nursery

and select the Evergreens, Peonies, Shrubs and Shade trees you will plant this Fall. October is a good month to plant, also to plan for spring planting.

If you cannot come, **Write** for our **Catalog.** It is free. We are in a position to give you **the best of service.**

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Our Rock Garden will interest you. We are located on Highway 21, West of Oshkosh.

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A ROCK GARDEN PLANTING BARGAIN

Whether you desire to have a rock garden that will be a picture at all times during the growing season, or you crave to grow many rare Alpine plants, you will find this selection wonderfully satisfactory.

The varieties have been selected for hardiness, adaptability to varying conditions, an extended flowering season, and attractive and varied foliage coloring, all most important to a delightful rock garden. These varieties are adapted to a rock garden getting sunshine over at least half of the day.

Arabis alpina
Alyssum serpyllifolium
Dianthus caesius
Dianthus arvenensis
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Cerastium tomentosum
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Veronica prostrata
Artemesia frigida
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Sempervivum, choice

One each of the above 15 selected varieties for only $2.25, delivered, or 3 of each, 45 plants in all, for $5.85, delivered.

I strongly recommend the grouping of 3 of each variety unless your rock garden is very tiny.

W. A. TOOLE

of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

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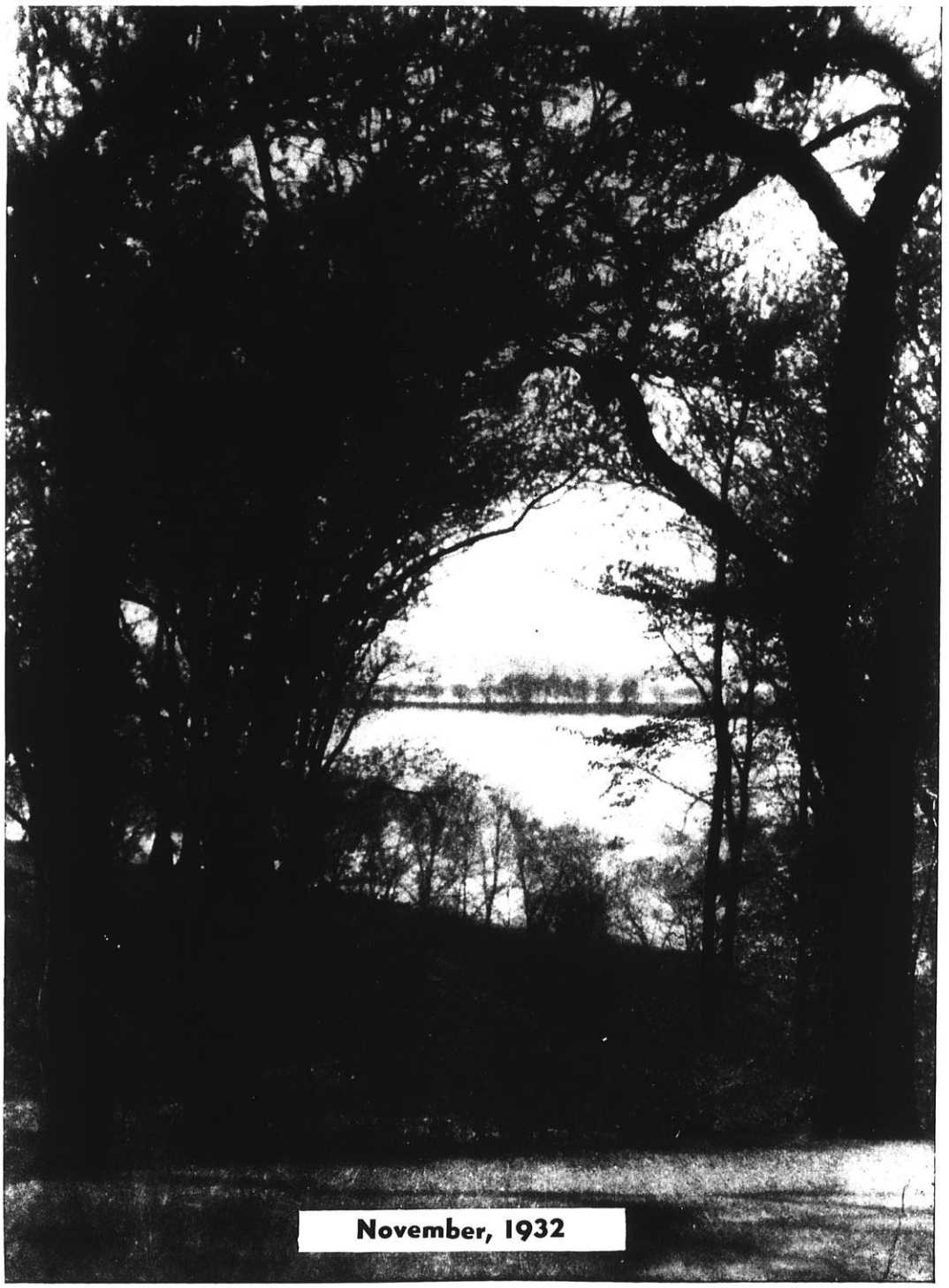

November, 1932

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Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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500,000 LATHAM Raspberry Plants

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Eldorado and Ancient Briton Blackberries. Colored sunflower seed. Peat moss by bale or carload for nurserymen.

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Order Direct From this Ad

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All items sent prepaid when order amounts to $2.00 and over.
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HORTICULTURAL NEWS LETTER

A. F. YEAGER

THERE are two ways of handling black walnut and butternut seed. One is to plant the nuts about four inches deep where you want the seedlings next spring. The other is to mix the nuts with moist earth, put them in a box and bury in the ground probably about one foot deep; in the spring when the ground thaws out dig them up and plant. It is suggested that the nuts be planted where you want the trees to stand permanently, since we have found that transplanting a nut tree delays the growth. A good idea is to put two or three nuts where each tree is wanted to be sure of getting one. On our plots we have had butternuts come into bearing four years after the seed was planted. Black walnuts require about twice that length of time. Give either of these trees as good cultivation and favorable growing conditions as you can provide.

Our apple crop this year was the largest we have had since I came to North Dakota. Crab apples were a drug on the market, but we had no trouble in disposing of the Dolgo. In spite of its size this variety was in great demand because of its bright color and fine preserving qualities.

The following is a good method for canning rhubarb. Wash and cut the rhubarb with the peeling on. Then grind it through a food chopper, Seal in sterilized glass jars without cooking.

If you want to start plums, chokecherries and other fruit from seed. handle the seed in the same manner as that recommended for black walnuts.

I wonder if any of our members raised noodle plants this year. Our daughter did. As is usual with such novelties, it was barely usable. It turned out to be a poor grade of squash, one which has stringy flesh. These strings are the noodles.

"Why do I have toad stools coming up all over my garden?" writes a correspondent. The reason for this lies in the soil having an over supply of organic matter. Mushrooms live on the organic matter.

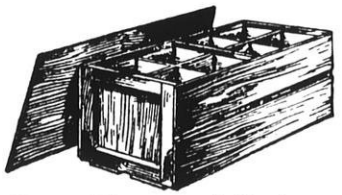
A recent trip to the Experiment Farm at Morden, Manitoba, found Mr. Leslie, superintendent, very favorably impressed with Melba apple. This is an early apple of the McIntosh type. Undoubtedly it deserves a wider trial in our state. One can not be certain that it will prove hardy here, even if it grows well at Morden, because a good many things that do well there, fail here. Hardiness is not entirely a matter of ability to stand low winter temperatures.—From NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE.

Perennials Rock Plants and Wild Flowers

Catalogue on Request

Chequamegon Flower Gardens

V. E. Brubaker, Prop.
Washburn, Wisconsin



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Write for special prices on carload lots.

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RASPBERRY PLANTS

INSPECTED, disease free Chief raspberry plants, No. 1 stock. By hundred or thousand. Write for prices. Strawberry plants: Beaver, Bellmar, Blakemore and Harvest King for spring delivery. W. H. Hanchett, Sparta, Wis.

An eminent educator says all his sympathy goes out to the youth of today who is up against a stone wall, but a lot of ours goes out to poor old dad, who will have to settle the garage repair bill.—*Boston Herald.*

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

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PLANT EVERGREENS IN THE WINDOW BOXES

"MY WINDOW boxes were so attractive this summer that I am sorry to see them taken down. I wish we could grow plants in them all winter," remarked a gardener the other day.

"But you can keep them up all winter," said another gardener. "Plant them to small evergreens."

Small specimens of different kinds of evergreens are being appreciated more every year for porch and window boxes. Surely a window box of these interesting plants would be something new and different. The type of the house must be taken into consideration when the evergreens are selected. Tall slender arborvitae will look well with the house that has vertical lines. Pines and hemlocks suggest the horizontal.

Color, too, should be kept in mind. Pines are lighter green than firs and hemlocks. In this section we will find the spruces valuable for they remain a good green color and do not turn brown. The Norway, white and black hill spruce are recommended. In the spring these small evergreens may be moved to the garden.

An attractive box can be made with pyramidal arborvitae at each end filled between with Mugho pine.

Grow your own Christmas tree by planting a Norway spruce in a tub or box. After the holiday it can decorate the porch or entrance until spring and may then be moved to the garden.

Protect Your Orchard and Fruit Trees Against Rabbits and Mice with

SULPHONATED OIL

Gives absolute protection to fruit trees and shrubbery. Easily applied with spray or paint brush on trunks of trees at a cost of less than 2c each. Dealers wanted.

Price per quart, 75c. Per gallon, $1.

Ward Chemical Co.,

Taylors Falls, Minn.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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

Established 1910

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Secretary State Horticultural Society

Volume XXIII **November 1932** **No. 3**

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OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.

2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

A Successful Roadside Market

T. J. DELOHERY

THIS is the first article I've ever written about a huckster-owned roadside market. There are several reasons for my doing so, the main one being the lesson it holds for farm people operating roadside stands who feel the competition of the non-producers that infest the highways.

The huckster or scalper (whatever you want to call these people who bring out market leftovers from city markets) is the problem of a particular section just outside the city limits of Chicago. His spectacular success—he's been there only one season—is the ruin of five farmers who own well-established markets within a quarter of a mile of his place. They are unable to determine the reason why he is successful in view of the fact that their stands are upward of 10 years old.

The answer is not so difficult. I got it from a former market gardener who had a roadside stand, but left it to work for the hucksters because he was able to earn more money and get his salary every week, without fail.

A Good Display is Necessary to Attract Buyers

In this article T. J. Delohery, editor of the Farmer-Salesman interviews a farmer who went to work for a huckster selling at a roadside market. He describes the type of merchandising that makes the huckster stand a success. Growers must use the same methods.

We recommend the Farmer-Salesman to our members who are interested in roadside selling. Address the Farmer-Salesman, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription $1 per year.

How to Get Customers

"Display, the bigger the better; price and quality bring people here," said the ex-farmer. "I had a stand of my own a few years back. I sold what I produced myself, with one or two things I bought. But my market was like most of those owned by farmers, a small place which permitted display only on the counter, and here everything was in a jumble with no separation of color in products or containers.

"I was advised to enlarge my place, to spend some money on fruits and other things that would increase my line and permit a better display. I couldn't do it; didn't have the money, so here I am.

"Display is the thing that stops the people here. We seldom have the best quality, but we do have PRICE and we lose no opportunity to tell people of it by means of large signs. And, if you'll notice atop the stand, there's 'HOME GROWN' in pretty big letters. We buy a little stuff of farmers around here when in a pinch, and I suppose some of the products we buy on the market are produced in this section. But we don't pay top prices. We know how to buy. Out-wait the farmers until they are tired. They'll take less money.

Price Tag On Every Pile

"Nothing is covered here, if you'll notice. The stand is 75 feet long—probably three to five

times the size of the average farmer-owned market. Plenty of parking space, and four rows of produce right out in the open, where it can be seen. There's a price tag on every pile. These signs and the products have a wonderful power of suggestion. They sell themselves. Very often if our quality of one thing doesn't suit, this display makes a sale of another. People, you know, don't like to go away without buying something.

"These price tags, in colors—that is, one sign red, another blue, and so on also stop people who might otherwise pass on. A little cardboard and paint makes them. No fancy lettering needed—they are as 'farmerish' as possible; but a big advantage over the chalk and blackboard you'll see around the farmer-owned stands.

"Quality? Sure our stuff is good, but not so prime. We buy daily and in small lots so we don't have much to carry over because much of the stuff won't hold up long. And it is here we have it on the farmer. We buy most of this stuff at the lowest possible price. Farmers and commission men want to get rid of it toward the close of the market day. It won't keep over, so they take what we offer.

"Placing big signs on it so it will move quickly helps the sale but it hurts the farmer. For instance, we had some tomatoes just about to fall apart. The price was 20 cents. Farmers were asking 60 cents for their best quality. Consumers passing saw the 20-cent sign, and farmer friends told me the people were asking them to meet our price. It was not only impossible, but unjust. There was no comparison in the quality, but the people didn't stop to look at what we were offering.

"The same thing applies to sweet corn. When farmers were asking 15 cents for fresh picked corn, we were selling stuff two days old at 10 cents. We stripped off the outer sheaves. The average woman didn't know the difference, and the price hit her eye.

"We aim to make a profit on volume, and not a big profit on each sale. Cheap stuff is the reason—also volume. True, the low price buys only cheap stuff, but so many people pass our stand every day, we can afford to let them go without trying to build up a steady trade, Some day this practice may catch up with us, but we lease this ground from year to year. Move to another good spot and begin all over again."

Display Stops Cars

As we sat on a sack of onions, talking, I recalled his comment on display and compared it with some of the answers to a questionnaire sent out to city consumers by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Looking up the figures when I returned to my office I found that of the 1500 replies to the question: "What makes you stop at roadside markets" one word, "DISPLAY," was the big thing.

"I don't know what farmers can do to eliminate people such as own this stand," he continued. "There is no law that I know of. True, there are people who ought to be driven off because of the really poor stuff they handle and the terrible competition they make. They are giving the black eye to the practice of buying in the country. I'm speaking now from the viewpoint of the farmer, and I was one up to a few years ago as I told you.

Need For Organization

"The farmer better organize—and stick. Look what the milk producers did. (He was referring to the Pure Milk Association.) I don't know how many times the dairymen fell down on organization, but they have one now that is functioning. They let the public know about their business and, as a result, are strong enough, for the first time, to tell dealers where they fit. If farmers who owned roadside markets could do the same thing I'm pretty positive they'd get the bulk of the money spent for fruits, vegetables, poultry and other products of the home and garden along the highways.

"I say BULK because there always will be price buyers—people looking for bargains. No one wants this sort of trade; in fact, it makes more trouble than profit. City consumers want to trade with farmers but they can't tell a farmer from a scalper right now. Both look the same—rather, the huckster, in the main, looks better because most of them who realize the possibilities of the business, aim to use modern methods of display, selling and advertising.

"Yes, we'll stick here until the people catch up with us. In the meantime we can beat any farmer, and I'm speaking from experience. Yet this market belongs to the farmer, but until he wises up and learns how to sell and organizes to tell the people where he is located he will find dealers taking the trade that rightfully belongs to him."

And so, the problem of the huckster that is beating nearby farmers is not such a big one. Display, quality, price, color and a little knowledge of merchandising together with organization is the answer.

Few farmers owning markets do all these things. I know thousands of farmer-merchants who are successful, and looking back over the explanation of their getting ahead finds them doing the things that brought success to this huckster in less than one year when it ordinarily takes a farmer several years to become established.

And now the gay suburbanite,
Expending his last nickel,
Proceeds to carry home at night
1 hoe, 1 rake, 1 sickle.
His garden is well under way
And if he keeps on workin'
He'll have on some late summer day
1 beet, 1 squash, 1 gherkin.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

In the Orchard

RELATION OF LEAVES TO FRUIT PRODUCTION

"IT HAS been found that where only ten well-developed leaves are present for each fruit on the tree, the fruit at the end of the season is below commercial size, generally poorly colored and likely to be poor in flavor," writes J. R. Magness of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry in the *Canadian Horticulturist.*

With twenty large leaves per fruit, apples and pears of fair size are usually produced. With a crop of this size on the tree, however, the fruit uses for its development so nearly all of the material formed in the leaves that most varieties are likely to produce a poor crop the year following. With thirty or forty leaves per fruit present throughout the tree, better commercial size and better quality is obtained and the tree is in condition to produce a good crop the following year.

Any condition that results in defoliation of the trees before the fruit is ripe will result in fruit of small size, poor color, and poor quality.

Maximum production apparently is dependent upon a large foliage area functioning at the maximum throughout the growing season.

NEW PEARS

MR. WILLIAM PLATTEN of Green Bay writes that he tried out the South Dakota #1 pear and found that the fruit is small, of the Seckel type, a bitter sweet, but somewhat too bitter. The trees are now 8 years old.

He is also growing the Cayuga pear of the New York Experiment Station, grafted on Chinese pear. The fruit is large, early, and of very excellent quality. The growth is vigorous and healthy.

Nine out of ten of the Portland grapes he tried, which previously did so well, froze out last winter. He also fruited Hanover and Keuka grapes. They ripened but the berries are rather too small.

APPLES AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

MANY stores have been making use of apples as an anual "thank you" Christmas gift to customers in recent years. One retailer arranged to have two dozen perfect apples sent to customers' homes. A profitable business has been worked up by a girl living in the New York state fruit belt who ships these boxes of apples to the customers of a score of concerns in New York and other cities. This is an idea that may be worked up by our fruit growers who produce high quality apples.

OZAUKEE COUNTY GROWERS HOLD LARGE APPLE SHOW

SIXTY-THREE Ozaukee County orchardists competed in the apple show held at Port Washington, October 7 and 8. The show was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. As stated in a Port Washington paper, "Ten years ago, according to authority, apples in Ozaukee County were just average or lower. A time is recalled when they were so scrubby and wormy that they were actually shoveled away or dumped. Such inferior fruit made up the average harvest in Ozaukee County.

"In 1922 there was talk of organizing spray rings throughout the county, to improve the orchards and fruit. Today there are fourteen such rings.

"It is within the recollection of practically every adult when New York and other out-of-state apples were shipped into Ozaukee County. Today we are buying Ozaukee grown fruit in large quantities."

There were 518 plates and 100 trays of apples exhibited. Between 1500 and 1800 persons visited the show. Since the show was sponsored purely to promote Ozaukee grown fruit, it was a one hundred per cent success. This success includes the two-week sale and "Queen" contest that featured it.

We believe that every county fruit growers' association would find it to advantage to hold a county fruit show. If sufficient publicity can be given to it, it will put Wisconsin grown fruits in the minds and on the tables of Wisconsin people.

HOLD A COUNTY FRUIT SHOW

THE success of the apple show staged at Port Washington for members of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association in bringing before the consuming public the quality and value of locally grown apples furnishes a suggestion to fruit growers in other counties.

In this issue we have an article telling of the Ozaukee County show. Between 1500 and 1800 persons visited it. The Chamber of Commerce cooperated and a two weeks' apple sale and an apple Queen contest helped give it publicity.

At least seven Wisconsin counties are now organized and have county fruit growers associations with a large number of growers who are producing fruit of good quality. A show properly organized and combined with an apple sale at which apples of good quality are available to the buying public in the retail stores of all the cities and villages will be of great benefit to the grower. If it is too late for a show this year, start now to plan one for next year.

DATE AND APPLE PIE

Chop apples and stoned dates together, equal quantities. Sprinkle with one-half cup of sugar, teaspoon of cinnamon and two tablespoons of water. Fill a rich pie crust with this mixture. Add a top paste and bake half an hour.

POISON BAIT FOR MICE IN THE ORCHARD

STRYCHNINE-treated oats bait for the control of field mice and ground squirrels can be obtained at cost price from the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, McCammon, Idaho.

A letter from Mr. G. C. Oderkirk, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, states that he is at present trying to arrange a shipment of this bait to LaFayette, Indiana, and also to Madison, Wisconsin. The bait mixing plant is at McCammon, Ida.

The cost of the bait is as follows:

25 lb. bags F.O.B. McCammon, Idaho ____ .07½ cents per lb.
10 lb. bags F.O.B. McCammon, Idaho ____ .07¾ cents per lb.

The cost of freight on bait per hundredweight from McCammon, Idaho, to any point in Wisconsin amounts to $2.50 to $3.50. Thus, the maximum cost of 100 pounds of bait laid down at any point in the three states would be $10.75, or 10¾ cents per pound.

The prepared bait is not available for purchase by individuals or organizations for sale at a profit.

For baiting orchards infested with field mice, one pound of bait per acre for the average infestation is sufficient for one treatment. Two to three pounds per acre is necessary if mice are numerous and bait is distributed on the ground in their runways.

Orders for the prepared oats bait should be sent to G. C. Oderkirk, Leader, Rodent Control, Agr. Expt. Sta. Annex, Lafayette, Indiana. Due to the fact that the bait mixing plant is operated on cooperative funds, it is necessary to send a money order, check, or draft drawn in favor of Rodent Control Station Fund covering the amount of the purchase. Bait will be shipped by freight unless otherwise specified.

Mr. Oderkirk states that he will advise us as soon as possible if shipments are made into Madison and LaFayette.

SULFONATED OIL TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS AND MICE

IN OUR October, 1931, issue we recommended an application of sulfonated oil for trees and shrubbery to protect them from rabbits and mice according to the formula of Dr. R. B. Harvey of the University of Minnesota.

A number of our members tried out this new oil last winter and found it to be successful. We are therefor repeating the formula for making this repellent.

How to Make Sulfonated Oil

It is important that the oil be properly made to obtain the best results. The following is the formula as given by Dr. Harvey.

Take one quart of linseed oil (either boiled or raw) and *heat it to 470 degrees F.* outdoors where no fires will be started from accident, because the oil may foam over. Use a container five times as large as the volume of oil. It is best to use a thermometer so that the temperature is definitely known. The oil will give off a slightly bluish smoke at that temperature. Remove the container from the fire when 470 degrees F. is reached, and set it as a distance away from the flame. *Immediately* begin the addition of flowers of sulfur before the oil has time to cool. Add the finely powdered surfur a teaspoonful at a time, and stir the oil thoroughly after each addition. The oil will get somewhat hotter and will foam badly. Add three ounces of the sulfur to each quart of oil. When the sulfur has all been added, the oil should be black and thick, with an obnoxious odor. Do not get it onto the clothing because its odor is very persistent. It will not injure the hands and can be washed off with soap and water, or dissolved by gasoline.

The thick sulfonated oil is just about the right consistency to paint on tree trunks. Paint a liberal coating onto the tree, reaching a couple of feet above the snow line and down to the ground. If it drops onto the ground around the tree, it is all the better for preventing mice from digging to below the protected bark.

If the oil is diluted with turpentine so as to spray it onto the trees with a sprayer, use as little turpentine as possible. We have found no injury to the bark from turpentine dilutions except where there were cracks or rabbit injuries already. If there is injured bark, there may be a zone about a quarter of an inch back from the wound that will be killed after a few months, evidently by the turpentine. About 700 trees may be sprayed in four hours with a good oil spray gun.

NEW EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

A NEW everbearing strawberry known as the Wayzata is being grown by Mr. Fred Braden of Wayzata, Minnesota. Mr. J. D. Winter, of the State Entomology Department, in charge of nursery inspection, writes regarding it, "I believe this is by far the most promising everbearing strawberry I have ever seen. The only place where this is grown is at Wayzata by Braden Brothers. They now have about three and one-half acres in this berry, having propagated the entire stock from one plant during the past six years. The berry is large, firm and of very good quality and color. It is decidedly better than Mastodon and Progressive in firmness and shipping quality. As a market berry it compares favorably with varieties such as the Premier. The plants are large and strong with heavy green foliage, and under irrigation this variety is quite a good plant maker."

This variety will no doubt be recommended for trial in Wisconsin by our fruit testing club in 1933.

MEAT GARNISH OF BAKED APPLES

Cut apples in the middle, take out core, fill with bread or cracker crumbs, mushrooms or potatoes. Pour over each a teaspoon of chili sauce, and a little butter. Add just a little water. Bake and serve with meat.

INSECT CONTROL STUDIES IN DOOR COUNTY

JOHN LILLY

EXPERIMENTAL work on natural and artificial controls of the cherry case bearer was carried on again this year at the Peninsular Branch Experiment Station in Door County. This problem is under the supervision of Prof. C. L. Fluke of the Economic Entomology Department of the College of Agriculture.

John Lilly was in charge of the work relating to spraying or artificial control measures. Considerable progress is reported in satisfactorily controlling this pest on apple without excessive tree injury. Melvin Doner continued his studies on parasites of the case bearer. Emphasis was placed on learning more of the habits and life histories of these tiny beneficial insects. Several additional species are reported.

Two weather stations were operated throughout the season. Two newly-patented machines were used which record hourly the rainfall and the velocity and direction of the wind. One station was located in a heavily infested orchard and the other in a lightly infested one in an effort to explain the spottedness of the case bearer population over the county.

Three types of traps were used throughout the summer to get a record of the fluctuations in the populations of important orchard insect pests. They included bait or "hooch" pans, tanglefoot screens, and light traps.

On August 17 a group of about 50 apple growers were conducted through the spray plots and the work and findings were explained. So much interest was shown that it is planned to make such a tour an annual event.

Dorothy: "How long is it to my birthday?"

Mother: "Not very long, dear."

Dorothy: "Well, is it time for me to begin to be a good girl?" —*Life.*

Two Good New Plums

VISITING at the Aeppler orchard at Oconomowoc in September our attention was attracted to two splendid new plums from the New York Experiment Station. The varieties were Hall and Stanley. They are dark blue in color, of large size and wonderful flavor. The New York Station bulletin says of Hall, "The fruits are so handsome and well flavored that they should sell in either roadside or city market."

Of Stanley the bulletin says, "The fruit is of the prune type, and should be excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. The tree is healthy, vigorous and produces full crops annually. The fruit is above medium to large in size, prune shaped, dark blue, with thick bloom. Both are freestone."

It has been commonly said in Wisconsin that the growing of plums is on the wane. The New York Station bulletin says the same thing. Small native plums will not sell, and we are facing the same situation as they do in New York. The catalog of the New York Fruit Testing Association makes these remarks about the plum situation: "Probably, however, the competition with western-grown plums, which are larger and handsomer, is the chief cause of the dull market for New York plums. It may be that a large, handsome plum of prime quality might be profitably grown in this state."

In the October issue of the *Country Gentleman*, C. W. Ellenwood of the Wooster Ohio Horticultural Department writes: "Fruit growers would do well to spend more time in making observations of the consumer's preference for varieties during the marketing season.

"Plums of the prune type are gradually supplementing most other types. This is especially true where the sales outlet is through roadside or local market. Aside from a limited demand for making butters and jams, housewives prefer a freestone plum sweet enough to be either eaten raw or canned with the addition of a minimum of sugar.

"It will be well worth any grower's trouble to contrast the demand for the prune plums with that for other types. Fortunately there are a number of good varieties of prunes available. Hall and Stanley, two new introductions from New York, are of the prune type and come into bearing earlier than Imperial Epineuse."

Imperial Epineuse is an old French plum of the prune type.

WISCONSIN APPLE CUT ON ENVELOPE

MR. ARNO MEYER of Waldo is using the small sized cut "Eat Wisconsin Apples," obtainable from the Horticultural Society, in the upper left hand corner of his mailing envelopes. Below this cut are the words "Waldo Orchards, Waldo, Wisconsin." This is a very good idea and as it is inexpensive we would recommend the use of this cut to all apple growers. We will be glad to send a matrice to anyone applying for one, free of charge.

ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL MEETING AT ROCKFORD

FRUIT growers in southern Wisconsin will be interested in the announcement that the northern Illinois district Horticultural Society meeting will this year be held at Rockford, Illinois, on December 1 and 2. It will be of interest to our fruit growers to get acquainted with our Illinois neighbors. As we go to press the program has not yet been published. We will be glad to send the program to anyone interested as soon as available. Write us.

He: "Look, dear, isn't the rainbow beautiful?"

She: "What is it advertising?"—*Puppet.*

Lime May Be Needed In Orchards If Ammonium Sulfate Is Used

THE continued use of sulfate of ammonia in the apple orchard may result in soil acidity detrimental to the growth of the tree. A recent letter from Prof. A. J. Olney, head of the Horticultural Department, Kentucky College of Agriculture, was published in the August circular of the Kentucky Horticultural Society. This letter will be of interest to our growers because it opens up a new problem with which we may find it necessary to deal.

"Recently we examined the acid condition of the soil in our station orchard blocks. In an apple block and two peach blocks we found that where sulfate of ammonia has been used for five years or more, the acidity has reached a point which is undesirably acid.

How Acidity Is Measured

"Acidity or alkalinity is measured in degrees of pH. 7 pH is neutral; above 7 to 14 are degrees of alkalinity, 14 being extreme alkalinity; and below 7 to 1 are degrees of acidity, 1 being extreme acid. The soils of Kentucky are mostly acid ranging from 4.5 to 6.5 pH. Some few near or on marl beds run to 7.5 to 8.0 pH. One of the most important effects of soil acidity is on natural formation of nitrate compounds (the form plants can use) from organic nitrogen compounds, through the activity of nitrifying microorganisms. Natural nitrification practically ceases when the acidity becomes greater than 6 pH. In the tests we have made, we found that areas which have been sulfated for 5 years tested 4.4 to 5.3 pH which is clearly too acid for nitrification to take place. Since the presence of nitrate is one of the most important and limiting compounds in so far as fruit tree performance is concerned, the matter becomes one of concern to the grower. When we consider that the amount of nitrate formed naturally may exceed considerably the amount usually applied as fertilizer, it becomes economically important.

"The increase in acidity due to the use of sulfate of ammonia over a five-year period ranged from .5 to 1.0 pH. If the soil was originally 7 pH, of course, no harm would be done, but if the original pH was around 6, then the acidity would soon reach a point where nitrification would cease. The significance of the above simply means this, as applied to orchard management, that if the present acidity in your orchard from the use of sulfate of ammonia is sufficiently high, neither natural nitrification or future applications of sulfate of ammonia will show results until lime has been used to neutralize it. We have found this condition now exists in the station orchard on limestone land.

"In so far as experimental data are available, it appears that a pH between 6 and 7 is optimum for most fruits. One and one-half pounds of calcium carbonate neutralize one pound of ammonium sulfate. So it is easily seen that a moderate application of lime would correct to a safe level.

Selecting Samples for Soil Acidity Determination

"Scrape away two inches of the top soil from four places scattered over the area under one tree or area to be tested in the region where the fertilizer was or was not applied, according to the sample desired. Dig up one-fourth to one-half pound of soil from each of the four scraped areas and place in the same box. Mix the soil thoroughly in the box. Fill the sample bottle and throw the rest of the soil out. *As soon as possible,* spread out in a thin layer to dry. It is most convenient to spread it on a piece of paper about a foot square or larger. The soil should not be left in the sample bottle over one-half hour while in the moist condition."

Ask your county agent to test the sample, or send it to the Soils Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

APPLE MARKET STRENGTHENING

THE apple market has strengthened considerably during the past two months. Growers are showing an inclination to store some fruit, which is a very steadying influence on the market. Reports from many sections indicate that the apple crop is short.

In *Virginia Fruit,* published by the Virginia Horticultural Society we find the statement: "The Virginia apple crop is very short. Pippins, Winesaps, Yorks and Staymans all packed out way below growers' estimates of a month ago, due to small size and heavy loss from defects."

Reports from the West indicate that there is a reduction from eight to ten thousand cars from their estimates of a month ago in the Wenatchee, Washington, district alone. In the Yakima district the present estimate is 6,000 cars less than the estimate of two months ago.

The continued drop in commodity prices ever since 1929 has had an effect on the minds of many producers, causing them to dump their crop as soon as the harvest season is on. "Sell at once because prices may go lower" has been the tendency. There is sound evidence that the low point has been reached and passed so that in the future it will probably pay not to dump, but to hold for more orderly marketing. Many of our growers are doing this.

Mr. M. B. Goff of Sturgeon Bay writes: "So far we haven't discovered that there is anything much of an apple deal. We have quite a lot of apples and have decided to hold them."

With the short crop this year growers should hold for reasonable prices and the chances are they will get it if the quality is good.

Lilies We Can Grow

A. J. SMITH, Lake Geneva Gardeners' Association

LILIES and hardy roses are the leading flowers of the garden. Since they are imported from several different countries, their habits, due to climatic conditions make it possible to have lilies flowering at different periods.

Lilium Auratum and *Speciosum* arrive from Japan late in October, sometimes too late for outside planting because of early hard freezing. When this happens, place the bulbs close together in flats. Cover with soil that is just moist enough to keep the bulbs from withering. Keep them in a cold place just above freezing temperature in flats until March 15. Then pot them in five inch pots and grow them in a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. This will give you good plants for planting outside in May.

The Auratum, the king of all lilies, is becoming badly diseased. Japanese exporters are getting away with this so far. The bulb dealers in this country know these bulbs are affected but up to now nothing has been done to stop the exportation of this disease. Last November I planted four cases of Auratum of which only about 25 percent bloomed. Some of you remember that a number of years ago the Harrisii lily, commonly known as the Easter lily, was so badly infected with disease that the governments of Europe and the United States barred their importation from Bermuda until the disease was eradicated. Today the Easter lily is being imported, practically free from disease.

Auratum Platyphyllum is no doubt the finest of the Auratums. It is a strong grower, grows to a good height with broad robust leaves. The flowers are white spotted yellow.

Lilium Speciosum, the Melpomene strain, is used very extensively for winter flowering under glass. The bulbs arrive in this country late in October and are put into cold storage. They may be obtained any month from November to July.

Lilium Tigrinum fortunei is being put into cold storage for winter flowering. Bulbs planted in July will bloom in November and December. It is orange-scarlet and a native of Japan and China.

Lilium Candidum or Madonna lily, the old fashioned garden lily, is known by everyone. It comes into bloom with some of the late spring flowers. Its odor is exquisite and it mixes well with other spring flowers. It should be grown in every garden.

Lilium Henryi is practically a new lily from Japan, very hardy and easily grown. It has bright orange-red flowers. Blooms in July and August.

Lilium Giganteum is a very useful lily for growing inside or outside. It is a trumpet shaped flower and shows to good advantage in a perennial garden. It must become well established before it will bloom freely. It thrives best in soil with plenty of humus. It should not be planted very deeply.

Lilium Regale or Regal lily is one of the best and most practical of all trumpet shaped lilies. The flowers are white, suffused with pink. It is grown commercially in large quantities in the United States and is very hardy, blooming in July. I strongly recommend it to all gardeners.

Lilium Umbellatum grandiflorum is a European variety suitable for perennial borders or planting among shrubbery. It will stay where it is planted for years and improve. It is easily grown and very hardy. Flowers are a rich orange-red.

Lilium Tenuifolium is a very useful variety because it is early, grows about eighteen inches high, with bright scarlet flowers. It is one of the prettiest of lilies. It flowers early in June.

The varieties I have mentioned are practical for all gardeners in Wisconsin. They should be more extensively grown in private gardens. They can be had in bloom from early June to October. Probably nothing in the garden draws the admiration of flower lovers as do the beautiful white lilies.

GOOD CRANBERRY HARVEST

IN THE Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Report, for October we find the following statement regarding the cranberry harvest: "One of the bright spots of the agriculture of the state is the cranberry industry. Wisconsin's cranberry growers have had a favorable season, and have harvested a crop of fine quality, and, in addition, it is the largest since 1926. The crop in the state this year is estimated at 75,000 barrels compared with the 45,000 barrel crop of last year, and it makes Wisconsin rank second in cranberry production, Massachusetts ranking first. Ordinarily, Wisconsin ranks third in the production of this crop because the output of New Jersey normally exceeds that of this state.

SILVER LACE VINE GROWS 30 FEET

A SILVER lace vine, Polygonum Aubertii, grew to a height of 30 feet at the home of Mrs. C. M. Johnston, 2115 E. Mifflin Street, Madison.

Planted at the corner of the house the vine grew to the roof and made a beautiful showing on the rear porch of the second floor. It blossomed during the latter part of August and continued throughout September. The white flowers formed a dense mass of bloom at the top of the vine. Mrs. Johnston stated that the plant grew as much as four feet in a single day.

The plant is cut down every fall and makes this tremendous growth each year. It climbs alone on a chicken wire netting. Plenty of moisture and sunlight are required for good growth.

The silver lace vine is one of the plants recommended for trial to our plant testing club members last spring.

EDITORIALS

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY NEW FRUIT VARIETIES

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by our president Mr. M. B. Goff to make a thorough study of new varieties of tree fruits. The committee will study the new varieties introduced by experiment stations and new seedlings exhibited at our annual fruit show. If new varieties worthy of further trial are found they will be included in our list to be tested by members of the fruit testing club.

The following committee was appointed: Arno Meyer, Waldo, chairman; R. H. Roberts, Madison; W. J. Moyle, Union Grove; C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; R. L. Marken, Kenosha; Wm. Steele, Pewaukee; H. J. Rahmlow, secretary.

OUR "HONOR" HORTICULTURISTS

FOR the fourth consecutive year the Horticultural Society has conferred an honor certificate upon outstanding horticulturists who not only have made horticulture a success for themselves, but whose work has been of value to the people of the state or nation.

The beautifully engraved certificate embossed in gold is given each year to those who have been selected to receive the honor by the board of directors and executive committee of the society. This year the society recognizes the work of two women who have given a great deal to the people of the state, Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson of Wychwood, Lake Geneva, and Mrs. C. E. Strong of West Allis.

Frances K. Hutchinson in the Early Days at Wychwood

The following are the honor horticulturists recognized by the society during the past three years:

1929

Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville, nurseryman.
Herbert H. Harris, Warrens, small fruit grower.
John F. Hauser, Bayfield, perennial plant grower.

1930

Lewis G. Kellogg, Ripon, nurseryman.
Ernest W. Sullivan, Alma Center, small fruit grower.
William Knight, Bayfield, orchardist.

1931

Frederic Cranefield, Madison, horticulturist.
William P. Longland, Lake Geneva, gardener.
C. B. Whitnall, Milwaukee, conservationist-horticulturist.

FRANCES K. HUTCHINSON

The thousands of visitors who annually visit Wychwood for the study of native plants and birds of Wisconsin would not have had this wonderful sanctuary but for Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson and the late Charles Hutchinson.

As stated on the honorary recognition certificate, "the State Horticultural Society recognizes the services of Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson, whose love of God's great out-of-doors and His creatures led her to dedicate Wychwood as a sanctuary for native plants and birds and to promote organizations for their protection."

Mrs. Hutchinson is the author of several books, her latest being "Wychwood," written in her charming way, a history of the 30 years she has lived at Wychwood, Lake Geneva, what she and Mr. Hutchinson accomplished and their final aims. Mrs. Hutchinson was also a co-organizer of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of Illinois of which she is still honorary president. She was the founder, with Dr. Robert Ridgeway, of Birdhaven, a bird refuge at Olney, Illinois.

In giving Wychwood to the people of the state Mrs. Hutchinson has created what will be even better than a public park. It is endowed under a trust fund as a permanent sanctuary for native plants, birds and small animal life and is available for study to those who are interested. Because it is not a public park but has been dedicated to the people with ample protection, it will be of permanent educational value.

TRIBUTE BY HURON H. SMITH

Happy indeed are those who seek and find their happiness in nature. Back in 1907, Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson evinced a special liking for birds and flowers. Dr. Charles F. Millspaugh, curator of botany at the Field Museum, was a close friend and encouraged that liking. When she found a large estate on the banks of Lake Geneva, in its natural wooded condition, she was quick to acquire it and keep it so. Mr. Hutchinson was also enthusiastic about the place. First seen in the autumn, the wealth of witch hazel suggested the name—Wychwood.

Every year, from early spring until late fall, was spent at the beautiful home, builded to harmonize with the surroundings. Only in the winter did they reluctantly leave it. About the house, all manner of berried shrubs were planted to attract the birds. William Longland was early engaged to assist in carrying out Mrs. Hutchinson's designs. The most noted botanists and horticulturists in the country knew Mrs. Hutchinson and helped stock the place. Charles Sprague Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, and his successor, Ernest H. (Chinese) Wilson, sent their newest discoveries to be tried out at Wychwood.

Mr. Longland is constantly scouring the state to get native plants to naturalize at Wychwood. Tons of earth are excavated and a bog created to grow hundreds of our native orchids. Certain rare plants of Wisconsin will never become extinct, due to Mrs. Hutchinson's foresight. Her 88 acres of woodland will ever become more precious and interesting to the student of nature.

It is a challenging project, not matched elsewhere in the United States by any private individual in its intensity of cultivation and perpetual care foundation. Mrs. Hutchinson has written a book about the place, which has a literary excellence not matched by many of our "best sellers." For all of these favors to Wisconsin, she richly merits the recognition of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

Mrs. C. E. Strong Among Her Delphiniums

MRS. C. E. STRONG

If Mrs. C. E. Strong of West Allis were to keep a record of all the amateur gardeners who come each summer to see her garden and to seek her advice she would require a special secretary, for her visitors are numbered by the hundreds. For many years she has given freely of her expert knowledge of the growing of flowers, plants and shrubs to all those who ask her advice.

She has been active in the organization of garden clubs and horticultural societies on whose programs she has been a never failing source of inspiration and information.

For many years Mrs. Strong has had charge of the amateur flower department of the Wisconsin State Fair and has made this department one of the outstanding exhibits of the country.

On the honorary recognition certificate presented to her are the following words: "The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society recognizes the eminent services of Caroline E. Strong and her unselfish devotion to the cause of amateur horticulturists, inspiring in them a love of plants, flowers and a more beautiful out-of-doors."

Mrs. Strong has for many years been interested in the growing of new varieties of flowers and ornamentals and in interesting other people in them.

She has preached the gospel of the garden because people who have gardens, plants, trees, flowers, and shrubs on their own home grounds are essential for a happy and contented state or nation. Children brought up among such surroundings have a better outlook on life.

TRIBUTE BY HURON H. SMITH

Mrs. C. E. Strong might be called the founder of the garden club idea in Milwaukee. With a strictly limited working membership, she started the West Allis Garden Club several years ago. In 1925 she was one of the charter members of the Milwaukee County Horticultural Society and was likewise a prime mover in the organization meeting of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

Floriculture was and is a life saver to Mrs. Strong. Her large home and grounds on 87th Street in West Allis provides abundant space for propagation, cross-fertilization and culture of the flowers she most admired. There is probably no other person in the county who has grown so many different genera, species and varieties. Her home was a testing station twenty years before the trial gardeners got under way. While she has bred many new varieties, she has always had a liking for columbines and has produced hybrids of considerable promise.

Mrs. Strong always has time for the truly interested amateur who is actually growing plants by his own efforts, but has had little time for the one who cultivates his garden by proxy. Her column in Wisconsin Horticulture shows the extent of her interest, and that she devotes much time and thought to the column is apparent to all her readers.

OUR COVER PICTURE

This month our cover picture is a view of Lake Mendota and Picnic Point, Madison. The cut was loaned us by the Wisconsin Journal of Education.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

Friend walk thine own dear garden grounds,
Not envying others' larger bounds,
For well thou know'st, 'tis not extent
Makes happiness, but Sweet Content!"
—Robert Herrick

PREPARING FOR WINTER

JACK FROST has taken the bloom from the garden, excepting in those sheltered spots where the hardy chrysanthemums are still showing bright color. The leaves are drifting down from the trees over the garden beds, settling between the stalks of the perennial plants, covering them up lightly just as Mother Nature likes to have them covered.

Contrary to the advice of most gardeners my garden is not "cleaned up" in the fall to a state of perfect orderliness. In fact is looks decidedly wild with the bare stems of plants standing up or bending over, just as the wind and beating rains left them. Leaves have drifted over and around them covering the plants much better than I could. The only plants that get special attention are the late fall plantings. Peonies are given enough covering so that the freezing and thawing will not heave them out of the ground. You see, they have not made enough root growth to anchor them firmly. Columbines need an extra covering for the same reason; otherwise you will find them standing on their toes early in March.

Some plants like a bit of protection, not from cold but from the sun. The daphnes, helionthemum or rock rose will sun scald badly during the winter if not given some protection. A few evergreen branches with an armful of leaves will do this nicely. Your roses, especially the hybrid teas, will appreciate a bucket of coal ashes so the mice will not gnaw their bark. Speaking of mice—which for a gardener is quite difficult to do without using rather strong language—there is a sunny bit of rock garden near the house that has been a favorite winter resort of these pests. If the plants are not given some protection from the winter sun they are spoiled by sun scald; if they are protected, the mice chew up the plants either for nests or pure meanness and burrow down and eat the bulbs. In despair I told my troubles to Mr. E. L. Chambers. "Just put plenty to eat under your covering," was his answer. "Soak corn and wheat in a poison and let them help themselves." Here is hoping they have a good appetite.

SHALL WE PROTECT TULIPS?

Every day some one asks, "Must I cover my tulips?" In this vicinity there is really no need of covering tulips if they are planted five to six inches deep and, should the ground be rather dry, thoroughly soaked after planting. All plants as well as bulbs are benefited by a thorough soaking of the soil when planting. The moisture settles the soil around the plant or bulb and induces root growth much more rapidly than when the soil is dry. If you wish to be convinced, plant a few bulbs both ways. After a few weeks dig them up and note the difference in root growth. You will be convinced as I was of the need of plenty of moisture at planting time.

COVERING FOR TENDER PLANTS

One of my garden friends has been very successful in keeping over Canterbury bells and foxgloves. She covers the crown of each plant with a strawberry box weighted down so the wind will not blow it away; if you yearn to grow these beautiful but sometimes elusive plants, try this method of covering.

THE INDOOR GARDEN

The indoor garden may be as interesting as the outdoor garden, even though the space devoted to it may be very small.

If you like to try out new things in the outdoor garden, you may do the same indoors. It is with satisfaction we survey a plant full of bloom and growing thriftily, that for some time shed its buds, its leaves, and in general was, as we thought, a complete failure. Perhaps it did not get enough water, or too much, or the pot was too big, or too small. Sometimes it needs more sand in the soil, sometimes a bit of peat helps. Just keep on trying. Take that lovely little plant, the African violet, Sainta Paula. The one thing that plant insists on in order to bloom with pleasure is plenty of moisture. It does not want a wet soil, but it insists on having a moist soil, at least it does in a living room. A cyclamen is almost the same, but do not water over the center of the bulb or the leaf stems will rot and spoil your bulb.

(Continued on page 71)

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. LARSON, *Pres.* Madison — J. J. MCCARTHY, *Vice-pres.* Whitefish Bay — D. O. ELDREDGE, *Sec.* Madison — JOS. HEINEMAN, *Treas.* Milwaukee

GOOD DAHLIA VARIETIES

J. HEINEMAN

NOW that the 1932 growing season is over, we are looking forward to the next season. During the winter we must decide what varieties we shall raise next year. Let us look over some of the varieties.

We may be thinking of Kathleen Norris, which is one of the most beautiful of all dahlias when it comes true to form. But by looking over the plants of this variety I find about 60% are very weak. If you are willing to try it and it rings true you will most likely say, "It's the pride of my garden." Other varieties which are beauties but have a tendency to fool one quite often are Dwight W. Morrow, Tang, Minnie Eastman, King Midas, Eva L. Quadling, Eagle Rock Wonder, Mrs. A. B. Seal, and American Triumph.

Jane Cowl is a dahlia which very seldom fails. The flowers are always large and it is a very prolific bloomer, for a large type variety. Other varieties in this same class are Monmouth Champion, Jean Trimbee, Andrea Erickson, Dorothy Stone, Bagdad Sharazad, Myra Howard and Helen Ivans.

Next let us consider Jersey's Beauty, a flower not as large as many of the others, but for beauty hard to beat. In Jersey's Beauty we find a strong plant which is a generous bloomer. If you are interested in this type, you may have Buckeye Bride, Kentucky, Judge Marean, Papplion, Supreme Beauty, and Mrs. I. De V. Warner.

We come now to the list of ten varieties that the Dahlia Society voted as the best during the past season. They are listed in the order of votes they received.

1—Monmouth Champion
2—Jane Cowl
3—Ft. Monmouth
4—Prince of Persia
5—Thomas Edison
6—Kathleen Norris
7—Jean Trimbee
8—Dr. Carman
9—Andrea Erickson
10—Ida Perkins

WISCONSIN MEMBERS WIN AT CHICAGO

At the first annual show of the Central States Dahlia Society, five Wisconsin members proved to the Central States that Wisconsin has the quality by winning 20 first and 10 second awards.

The Wisconsin members were: J. Heineman, Milwaukee, 8 first awards, 4 second awards; J. Stonek, Racine, 4 first awards, 3 second awards; Mrs. C. Harnett, Racine, 3 first awards, 1 second award; Mrs. J. Derse, Oconomowoc, 3 first awards; E. M. Larson, Madison, 2 first awards; 2 second awards.

The most perfect flower in the show was a bloom of Kathleen Norris measuring 11½ inches in diameter, raised by J. Heineman of Milwaukee.

NATIONAL DAHLIA SHOW

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the American Dahlia Society was held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, Sept. 22 and 23. Although not as large as some of the previous shows, it was a splendid exhibition with blooms of the highest quality.

The highest award of the show, the American Home Medal, went to the seedling Amelia Earhart, which was entered by J. F. Cordes of Santa Monica, California. Amelia Earhart is coral in color and has long twisted petals. This seedling was raised in California and sent to the show from California to New York by airplane.

Looking over the winners we find the following outstanding:

Kathleen Norris
Asbury Park
Eagle Rock Fantasy
Dwight W. Morrow
Mabel Douglas
Sharazad
Monmouth Champion
Treasure Island
Champoeg
Jane Cowl
Myra Howard
Ft. Monmouth
Minnie Eastman

INTEREST IN SMALL DAHLIAS INCREASING

MR. C. LOUIS ALLING, West Haven, Connecticut, secretary of the American Dahlia Society, writes in a letter of October 13th, "The dahlias at our New York show were much larger and better than ever, in spite of the fact that in general it has been a rather poor growing season. There is, however, a growing interest in the smaller types. This may be attributed somewhat to the good work of the many garden clubs who have done much to encourage the use of the smaller types of dahlias for artistic decorations, and, after all, it must be admitted that a bunch of 9 or 10 inch dahlias could hardly be arranged in an artistic manner in the center of a dinner table.

"We should most certainly advocate the addition of some classes of the smaller types in show schedules and we believe you will find much interest in them particularly among the ladies. Neither will there be any less interest in the large types. It is simply due to the fact that people are realizing the many uses for the dahlia."

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

The Gladiolus Grower

EDWIN H. RISTOW

I WOULD like to create an interest in the growing of gladiolus that goes beyond just the planting of a bulb to obtain a flower that can be cut. I would like to create an interest, an enthusiasm, for growing only the best. Too many miss the thrill that comes from seeing a perfect Minuet or a Pfitzer's Triumph. Too many just grow ordinary varieties, give them poor attention, and consequently have poor results.

One usually finds, after experiencing the thrill of growing a few good specimen blooms, that the appetite is whetted for more. Gradually more and more of the better varieties find a place in the garden, and enthusiasm grows apace. Now is the time to start discarding the poorest stock; to grow only the best; to fertilize, water, and cultivate these properly, and thus take out of their little garden life's greatest reward—Success.

In thinking of my own experiences, through observation and actual talk with home gardeners, I find that the glad bug usually bites in this way. A friend sends a bouquet of gladiolus, or perhaps gives us some bulbs to plant in our own garden. There is something about the flower, when we see it, that catches the eye; or perhaps its beautiful color attracts us. We become interested enough to wish to see more glads, and perhaps jump into our flivver, and start visiting friends who grow gladiolus.

At the start we see only beautifully colored flowers, and perhaps the bug leaves us alone for that year. Another year finds us noticing an apparent difference between one pink glad and another. To tell these apart we learn that a name is given to each variety to distinguish one from the other. Gradually we learn to recognize certain varieties by name, and take a liking to certain ones. As the season progresses we become interested in seeing what other varieties look like. (The glad bug has a foothold now.) We visit other gardens and try to learn to know as many varieties as possible. We find ourselves in hot water many times trying to remember which is which, and what we like best, finally realizing that it will take another year to get really well acquainted with the different kinds.

The first question asked by the average small gardener usually is—"Is my soil all right?" Most any soil will do for gladiolus. It must be fertile or made fertile to get good results. If the soil appears to contain too much clay, it can easily be changed to a loose soil by adding peat moss, sifted ashes, or preferably sand. I changed my own soil from a clay soil to a nice loose soil in this way.

The Soil

At this time of the year, one should prepare the soil for next season. Cut off the tops of all iris and peonies and clean up the stalks of any annuals which may be left in the garden. They harbor insects that should be destroyed. Burn them up, or better still, put them on a compost heap to make good fertilizer for another year. If you can obtain a good, well-decayed, barn-yard fertilizer at this time, spade it into the soil.

Varieties

What varieties should be planted? A true up-to-date knowledge of the various varieties of gladiolus can only be obtained by keeping abreast of the times. After a few years of actual experience, you will know the best, and why they are the best, provided you have sufficient patience to observe their behavior. Tastes vary. Some have a preference for smokies. Others again cannot see anything but blue. Regardless of their preference for a certain color, they will always grow a certain quantity of the old standards. The favorite symposium for 1931 lists the first fifteen in this order: W. H. Phipps, Minuet, Marmora, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Pfitzer's Triumph, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Betty Nuthall, Golden Dream, Purple Glory, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Veilchenblau, Emile Aubrun, Giant Nymph, Albatros, Dr. Nelson Shook.

The beginner should always start with these, because they are the best by actual test, and are down in price to make them reasonable. After he grows these successfully, he can experiment with the higher priced and newer varieties. Learn to grow them well. Buy the best bulbs from a reputable dealer. There is nothing wrong with home-grown Wisconsin bulbs. Plant no more than you can successfully take care of. Water, fertilize, cultivate these thoroughly so they will produce good blooms. Check each variety as you see it open up. Does the color combination click? Compare it with another variety. Is it better? Is there enough difference so you want to keep both varieties? If it is no good, discard it right away, because time and effort spent in raising poor varieties is wasted. Put all of your efforts only on the best.

FAVORITE GLADIOLUS VARIETIES

SYMPOSIUMS of favorite varieties are useful in helping the amateur gardener select the best varieties. The *Gladiolus Review* for October gives a list of the 50 favorite varieties for 1931. The following are the 20 receiving the highest number of votes. All of them are good varieties and should be in every gladiolus fan's garden.

Name of Variety	Originator	Color
1. Mr. W. H. Phipps	Diener	Salmon pink
2. Minuet	Coleman	Lavender
3. Marmora	Errey	Smoky
4. Dr. F. E. Bennett	Diener	Scarlet
5. Pfitzer's Triumph	Pfitzer	Scarlet
6. Mrs. Leon Douglas	Diener	Salmon pink
7. Betty Nuthall	Salbach	Salmon pink
8. Golden Dream	Groff	Yellow
9. Purple Glory	Kunderd	Purple
10. Mrs. P. W. Sisson	Coleman	Light pink
11. Veilchenblau	Pfitzer	Dark Violet
12. Emile Aubrun	Lemoine	Smoky
13. Giant Nymph	Coleman	Pure pink
14. Albatros	Pfitzer	White
15. Dr. Nelson Shook	Kunderd	Rose
16. Mother Machree	Stevens	Smoky
17. Aflame	Hornberger	Scarlet
18. Madame Van Konynenburg	Pfitzer	Light Violet
19. Coryphee	Pfitzer	Light pink
20. Gloriana	Betscher	Salmon pink

CURING AND STORING GLADIOLUS BULBS

THE "curing" or gradual drying out of gladiolus bulbs should be continued for several weeks after harvesting before they are ready to be stored away for the winter, writes Mr. F. F. Rockwell in his book "The Gladiolus" published by the Macmillan Company of New York.

Where but a few dozen bulbs are being handled, so there is no great amount of moisture to be gotten rid of, this matter will largely take care of itself. Bulbs in quantity, however, should be spread out in shallow trays or boxes, preferably with slatted or perforated bottoms, to permit the freer circulation of air, and stacked above each other, so that there will be a two or three inch air space between the layers of bulbs.

Cleaning

In four to eight weeks after harvesting, the bulbs and bulblets will be ready to be cleaned.

For the bulblets, this consists principally of taking the old tops off, and of sifting out through a screen of suitable size the loose sand and dirt. If the bulbs are to be offered for sale, small hard lumps of dirt and pebbles must also be removed. For home use, their presence does no particular harm. The bulblets may be cleaned by merely shaking them in a small ordinary sieve.

In cleaning the larger bulbs, the remainder of the old withered bulb at the base, and the stubs of the tops, should be taken off. The bulblets, which will now be quite hard, and ready to fall from the bulbs, should be carefully saved if wanted for further propagation.

Storing

A temperature of 40 to 45 degrees F. is quite ideal for storing gladiolus bulbs. An occasional drop below 40, so long as they are not actually touched by frost, or a rise to 50 or so, will do no injury.

Large bulbs may be kept in trays, or in paper bags, preferably in a cellar where the air will be fairly moist—but not "dank"—so that they will not dry out excessively and shrivel.

Bulblets, on the other hand, are usually allowed to dry out entirely too much. They will keep in better condition to germinate in the spring if packed in fairly moist sand. This should be examined from time to time, and if found to be getting dry, moistened, and thoroughly stirred up, so that it will not pack down hard, for air is necessary as well as moisture. Granulated peat may be used in place of sand; it is lighter and cleaner to handle, but care should be exercised to get it merely moist—not wet—when mixing the bulblets with it. Peat is much more retentive of moisture than sand, and will usually go through the winter without any remoistening, if kept in a suitable place.

If there is no place available to keep the bulbs excepting a cellar heated with a furnace, or a closet where they are likely to become too dry, they may be protected by being placed in boxes, filling around them with sawdust or peat as they are packed.

WHY "OMIT FLOWERS"

ANNOUNCING the death of a prominent University of Wisconsin faculty member recently over the radio the announcer stated that the family had requested friends to "omit flowers." The idea of omitting flowers seems to be gaining considerable headway when, after all, there is really no reason for it. There is no way in which sympathy can be expressed as it can with flowers. What is there that we can substitute for them? And as a writer in the *Florists Review* stated recently, "The greater proportion of the people in the United States are gainfully employed and oft times it is the folks who have plenty who cry 'hard times' the loudest."

The florist trade represents a very important phase of our national industry. Members of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society will help combat this unnecessary tendency.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Lake Geneva Gardeners met in Horticultural Hall on October 13. Mr. A. J. Smith read a paper on "Lilies and Their Culture" which was very interesting. He had diseased bulbs of speciosum showing how the leaves and stems act when infected by the disease.

Mr. Robt. Blackwood read an article on "Insect enemies and how to control them." After the talk there was a buffet luncheon and we greeted our three new members. At this meeting we had the biggest turn-out of the year. We hope to make each meeting of so much interest that the members will attend each one or know that they have missed something.

Our next meeting will be held on November 9th when Mr. A. Johnson will speak on "Perennials and Annuals."

ALEX GARDINER, *President.*

A new publication which may be of interest is Extension Bulletin No. 184, of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. This bulletin is entitled "Home Storage of Vegetables."

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING AT DES MOINES

BEFORE the Indian summer sun had cast shadows over the four lakes of Madison on the morning of October 3, a car left the city driving west, filled with six people, four ladies and two men. They were bound for Des Moines. Anyone following them would have agreed with Alfred Hottes when he said they were the "peppiest" group at the Mid-West convention of the National Council of Garden Club Federations.

The entire Executive Committee of our Federation was able to make the trip. Discussion of garden club matters; frequent interruptions of "Oh, look, isn't that a beautiful view?"; stops to examine new varieties of shrubs or trees in Illinois and Iowa, and once to pick a few big ears of Iowa corn, made the trip short and interesting.

Arriving about 4 p. m. we stopped to telephone for directions. Mrs. Fae Huttenlocher of Better Homes and Gardens, in charge of local arrangements, had assigned visitors to stay at the homes of members of the Des Moines club. "We could not recommend local hotels," she said, "because they advertise on the landscape"; which shows what happens when women set out to fight for a cause.

We will long remember our hosts and hostesses, the fine entertainment we received, the splendid program and especially the people we met. "Garden club people are fine people" was our unanimous verdict.

Delegates were present from New York to Texas, from Florida to Minnesota. All were interested in finding out how garden club work was being carried on by the garden clubs of other states.

Papers by delegates from several states told us of new projects being undertaken. Important among them were highway beautification, removal of billboards, garden centers, civic beautification, flower shows, flower judging schools and better garden club programs.

The writer was asked to tell of the Wisconsin Federation flower judging schools and the relationship between our Horticultural Society and the Federation. In this many of the delegates were very much interested and asked afterwards how they could cooperate with their Horticultural Society. This resulted in a request to speak before the clubs of two other states on these subjects.

We will have reports at the convention on some of the papers by several of our Board members, which we will publish in an early issue.

On the return trip we visited the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. Prof. B. S. Pickett took us for an extended trip through the gardens and the 240 acre horticultural farm. H. J. R.

THE CHICAGO GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

The seventh annual garden and flower show of the Garden Club of Illinois will be held at the Navy Pier, Chicago, March 31 to April 8, 1933, according to a letter from Mrs. O. W. Dynes, president of the Garden Club of Illinois.

Organize More Garden Clubs

THERE are now 32 garden clubs in the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. This is an increase of about 100 percent during the past three years. However, it is not enough when we consider the number of garden clubs in some adjoining states. Illinois has 120 clubs, Iowa 80. One of the projects of every garden club should be to extend the work to other cities.

Have the neighboring towns near you garden clubs? If not, do you know of garden lovers who would be interested in a club?

Suggest to your friends that they call a meeting. Get together a committee of your club members to attend their first meeting, taking part in their program, telling them what you have accomplished, the type of program you carry on and, if possible, have one of the members give a talk on a garden subject. Suggest that they write to the State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, for the circular on how to organize a garden club with program topics for the year, also a sample constitution and by-laws and a copy of *Wisconsin Horticulture*. Tell them about the work of the Garden Club Federation, our convention and flower judging schools, flower shows, help in carrying on flower shows, the value of getting acquainted with garden club members in other cities, exchanging flower show judges, speakers, and the suggestions they may get from the magazine for their program and gardening information.

For the coming year our motto should be "Each garden club organize a new club."

Perhaps there is an opportunity for organizing another club in your own city. There may be some section of your city in which there are a lot of gardeners who do not belong to the club due to your place of meeting or for some other reason. Suggest that they organize a garden club of their own consisting of members from their own neighborhood. This type of club is very successful in many cities. Cooperate with them in your programs and flower shows.

The Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service estimates that the apple crop of Wisconsin this year is 1,827,000 bushels. The quality is reported as better than average.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT

Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

June 30-Sept. 30

Balance on hand—June 30, 1932		$ 92.21
Receipts		
Dues collected—Federation	$10.40	
Dues collected—Horticultural Society	21.55	31.95
Balance Credit (Art Inst. G. C.)		1.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$125.16
Disbursements		
Wis. State Hort. Soc. (Dues)	21.55	
Expense—		
Exec. Com. (Trav. Exp., Pstg. & Lunch)	11.50	
Judging School—Flowers	1.25	
Secretary's supplies & pstg.	2.62	
Rental of 150 chairs for summer meeting at Terry Andrae Park	9.00	
Federal tax on July, Aug. & Sept. checks	.34	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		46.26
Balance on hand—September 30, 1932		$ 78.90

FAYETTA B. PEIRCE, *Treasurer.*

DAPHNE CNEORUM GROWS WELL AT SUPERIOR

"DAPHNE CNEORUM came through the winter of 1931 in almost perfect condition," writes Mrs. Herbert A. Juneau of the Superior Garden Club.

"It is planted where it gets the morning sun; good drainage and protection from north and west winds. Last fall I wrapped it loosely with wild hay and turned a box over it. A branch was laid down and covered and has rooted well. This was done last spring. Blooms both in spring and fall."

GROWS LARGE ZINNIAS

"ZINNIA EXQUISITE, the seed of which I purchased in Colorado, were the most brilliant I have ever seen," writes Mrs. T. S. Hartridge of Oconomowoc.

"The flowers are of a very bright and shiny texture, almost like patent leather, and have withstood the slight frosts we have had while others are almost completely wilted. In Colorado they grow to an enormous size. I have seen them almost as large as dahlias."

JUNIOR GARDENERS HAVE SUCCESSFUL SEASON

IT GIVES me a great deal of pleasure to receive so many fine letters telling of successful junior garden club work. Many juniors have had very fine flower shows this summer and a good many did splendid work in and around their home and garden, and for their community. I have received letters from senior garden clubs telling of their intentions of starting junior clubs in the near future.

I would like to have all the junior chairmen help this good work and instill into the minds of our youth the love for flowers, trees, and birds, and for a more beautiful America.

Please write me about your junior club work.

MRS. E. C. HAASCH, Box C,
Watertown Rd, Wauwatosa,
Ch'm, Jr. Garden Club Work.

Use of Vases in Flower Arrangement

IRMA RENE KOEN

THE good workman has plenty of tools and the more skilled the workman, the finer his tools. So it is with the person who wishes to become a master of flower arrangements; he must have his proper implements and the most important of these are vases.

As a rule, the simple vase is the best container. A wide mouth and fairly broad vase is required so there will be plenty of water, and the flowers may be inserted separately and have sufficient air. There should be a feeling of weight, of stability, in order that the vase may properly support its load and may not be easily upset.

Pottery, metal, and glass vases are all desirable. One is safe in choosing the former because the contours are generally graceful and its very material requires a simple structure. Glaze and color are important factors. Neither should be too apparent but have a quality that is sympathetic to foliage. When several glazes are employed, one overlapping or running into each other, the result is often subtle and beautiful. Unadorned Italian pottery has great charm and is a lovely medium because the colors are unobtrusive and the glaze reflects charmingly. One artist who, in his paintings, used the same palish, putty colored jar over and over again, called it his chameleon because if the flowers were purple, its glaze turned to a mauve hue, if pink it took on a rose tint.

Some years ago, an Italian florist could not endure the idea of his patrons placing his flowers in the china or cut-glass vases which were then in vogue. So he imported a few bowls from his native country and began to teach his clients that several blossoms in a suitable vase had more beauty than many huddled into a cone-shaped container.

The Decorated Vase

As for the decorated vase, it must be employed with great care. The average interior decorator tells us that plain walls require hangings of a bold cretonne or gay chintz or lustrous silk but with a figured wallpaper hang simple fabrics. That principle is sound and always insures good taste. However, if the decorator is enough of an artist, he sometimes uses design on the wall, in the hangings, and on the floor. To be sure, there must be a harmony of color and a unity of design, and to obtain this the decorator must have unusual skill and experience. This theory is applicable to flower arranging. If the design on the vase is subserviant and does not detract from the flowers, by all means use it. However, the novice will play safe if she resorts to unadorned vases.

Our American potters are turning out some lovely things, bowls with satisfying outlines and lovely colors. In the cheaper varieties, one may discover attractive shapes and pleasing colors, especially in the green and neutral shades.

Antiques Popular

Before leaving pottery a word may be said about earthenware. In the luxurious home, it has no place, but fits the cottage nicely. The comfortable, old fashioned, dark brown teapot or beanpot filled with nasturtiums, calendulas, or zinnias is a gladsome sight. Butter crocks meet a need when placed on the porch with huge bunches of goldenrod, wild asters or autumn leaves while some of the pickle jars of our grandmothers have such a lovely patina that they resemble old Chinese pewter and will grace any room. It is amusing to see antique dealers endow these with virtues and rare prices.

Nothing is more fascinating for flowers than copper, brass, or pewter. Firstly, they have weight and stability, secondly, they generally hold enough water to satisfy thirsty blossoms and lastly, they have wide enough mouths to give them space to breathe. A tightly packed bouquet is like an overfed child,—beautiful but not quite happy. Brass and copper in themselves are alluring because they reflect. On the undersurface is mirrored the table; on the sides, the walls; an overhanging leaf or blossom is repeated, thus unifying the arrangement and bringing it into harmony. Another asset is the highlights which endows it with brightness. It isn't the size or color of eyes that make them sparkle but the moisture which reflects the light. So, in a shadowy corner, a vessel that gayly reflects the window at the opposite end of the room has some of the charm of an eye with a twinkle. As to silver, its merit largely depends on its shape. The simpler bowls are very adaptable and the slender vases hold one or two flowers exquisitely. These are particularly suited to the desk or dressing table, to any intimate position for they are graceful affairs and take little

space. Silver is such a positive metal, so whitish locally and so shiny that it does not subordinate itself and therefore, is found by many to be unsympathetic. However, the choosing of a vase is a personal matter and what one discards, another employs to great advantage.

Observe Laws of Nature

Occasionally, one sees a clear glass bowl in which flowers have been submerged under the water. The effect is attractive and of course if the flowers have wilted this procedure revives them. However, violating the laws of nature is never good taste and this treatment doesn't seem quite kind for surely flowers that love sunshine and air must suffocate under water.

Colored glass containers should be chosen with considerable forethought. Green and amber are safe and appropriate. Red is usually too violent and takes from the color. Amethyst is harmonious, especially with pink flowers such as roses or pale poppies because if one searches one discovers violet in their shadows; thus, bowl and flowers are unified. A casual observer may not remark this subtle charm but he will unconsiously enjoy it, just as the layman appreciates music although he is unable to explain his pleasure.

Good Color Combinations

Blue glass, particularly sapphire, is more of a problem, consequently more fun. Think of a rich blue vase with scarlet geraniums and many leaves. The combination is fascinating but too crude. It is not a rounded color chord. No, because the spectrum has been used in a lopsided manner. It cries for a bit of yellow to complete the harmony of contrasts, so either set your arrangement against a pale yellow background or place a compote of lemons near it. Do anything to introduce your yellow note.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles on flower arrangement in the home by Miss Koen in the *Home and Garden Review*. We recommend this magazine to our readers. Address, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription rate is $1 per year.

A Visit to the Boston Public Garden

I. J. SCHULTE

A SPOT of rare beauty in the heart of the city, the Boston Public Garden in summer affords the visitor or shopper a place to spend a restful hour. Its stately trees and beds of brilliant flowers are of interest to nature lovers.

Especially attractive this year, the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, is a floral portrait of our first President. The Garden also has an equestrian statue of General Washington, as well as many other statues of historical figures, and a monument commemorating the discovery of ether.

Beds of fuchsias and tender heliotropes growing three and four feet tall on standards as thick as one's thumb make a wonderful display.

Beetle traps dot some of the flower beds. These are placed by the United States Department of Agriculture to catch the Japanese beetle, the ravages of which seem to be increasing in spite of efforts at control. This beetle, I believe, has not as yet ventured as far west as Wisconsin. The traps are glass jars hung on iron rods, and a fragrant concoction is used to attract the beetles.

An irregularly-shaped artificial pond, with graceful swans and picturesque swan-boats, adds to the charm of the surroundings. And the Garden is kept immaculately clean even though it is in the center of the city and is used by thousands daily.

The Boston Public Garden contains about twenty-four acres and is made of filled-in land. Across the street from the Public Garden is Boston Common, which is unique among municipal parks. It has an area of about fifty acres, and is the oldest city park in America, having been set apart in 1634 as a "place for a trayning field" and for "the feeding of cattell." It is esteemed because of its intimate connection with the history of the city, and is carefully preserved for public use.

Here anyone, within the bounds of reason, may discuss before his fellowmen topics of religion, politics, and the social and economic problems of the day.

At present a large number of the unemployed use the Common for sleeping purposes. No one is disturbed unless he be a disturber. And the early morning finds these involuntary sufferers from economic conditions using the frog pond for shaving and refreshing themselves with a dash of cool water.

Though the Public Garden and the Common are separated only by a street, they serve entirely different purposes.

The book "Bulbs for American Gardens" by John C. Wister is one of the most interesting books on bulbs we have read. It will be a very valuable book for the library.

A splendid use for some of the money in the garden club treasuries would be to provide good garden books for their local library where not only garden club members but other would have access to them.

News Of The Garden Clubs

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

The Hartland Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. G. J. Fredrick in October. Mrs. E. J. Dunphy, chairman of the evening's program committee, presided. The calendar of the month of October, written by Miss Mary Lowerre, of Delafield, and published in The Milwaukee Journal, was read by Mrs. R. O. Erickson. Willard Dustrude, of the White Elm Nursery, gave a very comprehensive talk on "Bulbs for Fall Planting." The club decided to use the money won as a prize in the Fourth of July parade for the purchasing of bulbs for the Park garden. An entertaining article on "Putting the Garden to Bed," taken from the October issue of *Home Beautiful*, was read by Mrs. Dunphy. At the close of the meeting ice cream and cake were served by the hostess.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The October meeting of the Oshkosh Society was held in the Museum with about one hundred in attendance. Supper was served at 6:30. Mrs. William Blake and Mrs. P. Elliott were hostesses.

Mrs. Edward Wright and Mrs. Edwin Ristow were elected delegates to the State Garden Club Federation and Horticultural Society conventions at Milwaukee.

The society exhibited a booth at the county fair on which they won second prize. Mr. Edwin Ristow was in charge and made a report.

Mr. H. W. Talbot told of the progress being made toward having name plates for the various species of trees at Menominee park. About 500 trees at the park are to be named before the winter season.

Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen, Mrs. George Jacobs and Mrs. John Geiger displayed plants and flowers that they are growing at their homes. Miss Ruby Winchester presented an interesting talk and demonstration on "Making a Winter Garden," using moss, squaw berries and snake plant. She also described the making of a salt garden by using coal, bluing, water and salt. An attractive window garden may be made with sweet potatoes, carrots, beets, and horseradish, she stated.

The principal speaker of the evening was M. S. Thompson, State Entomology Department, who spoke on insects and diseases of plants and trees. He recommended that diseased dead leaves on plants be cut off in the fall, as insects or diseases will live over winter on them and infest the garden next spring.

Wire guards around trees are effective in keeping rabbits and mice away. Sulphanated oil is especially effective in keeping rabbits away.

MISS FLORENCE WINCHESTER.

WAUKESHA GARDEN CLUB

The Waukesha Town Garden Club held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Schuetze, September 28.

The Club voted to have the dedication of the Moline elm trees, that were planted May 12, at the Municipal Hospital and at one of the local grade schools. The committee in charge of this dedication was composed of Mrs. V. Hanson, Miss I. Doney, and Mrs. A. Gutheil. The day set was October 12. The committee conferred with the principal of the school and found that it would be possible for the children to take part in the services. The children did splendid work and the dedication was a success. The Hawks Nursery donated one tree and planted the two trees. The afternoon at Mrs. Schuetze's was enjoyable. Miss Edith Schuetze sang two lovely numbers, and the members of the club either read interesting articles on the various new plants or read a fitting poem.

The assisting hostess was Mrs. Charles Rode.

VIRGINIA HANSON, *Secretary.*

ART INSTITUTE CLUB HOLDS FLOWER SHOW

The annual flower show at the Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club was held at the Art Institute building, October 7-8-9. Being late in the season, many of the members were unable to exhibit.

However, many of the late blooming annuals were displayed, creating a beautiful effect as to color and arrangements.

Special mention is made of the size and beauty of the dahlias entered by Mrs. William Delaporte.

Other very pretty displays were entered by the following members; Mrs. Conrad Biebler, Mrs. Harold Bergman, Mrs. Arthur Bowers, Mrs. Cyril Colnik, Mrs. Albert Schultz, Mrs. Henry Sullivan, Mrs. Henry Seelman, Mrs. Phelps Wyman, Mrs. Martinus VanderHoogt, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Mrs. John LeFeber, Miss Mary Colman, Miss Gretchen Colnik, Miss Alma Hoffman, and Miss Emma Schipper.

Some very pleasing entries were made by the members of the junior garden club.

The show committee takes this opportunity to thank those who so kindly cooperated and otherwise lent their assistance to make the show the success that it was.

MRS. CHESTER THOMAS,
Exhibition Chm.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

Miss Emma Goelzer, Oakwood, Wisconsin, entertained the West Allis Garden Club on September 20, 1932.

Upon entering Miss Goelzer's garden the members spent one-half of the meeting time inspecting the wonderful growth of known and new plants. Practical instructions were received as to the many "hard to grow plants" such as the cardinal flowers, geums, English dianthus, poppies, pentstemons and the development of new gladiolus. In spite of the season the flowers were beautiful, and the orchards, heavy laden with fruits, were in themselves an education.

Program suggestions for the state federation convention were voted upon and Miss Esther Mueller was elected as delegate to serve upon the board of managers.

Mrs. J. Overholt, representing the committee, presented the club with a portion of the prize money received from the little garden exhibit at the State Fair. The club then followed her suggestion and voted that the amount be donated to the International Peace Garden project.

After refreshments, Mrs. N. Gay treated the members from a basket of peaches which were grown in her garden. Mrs. Robert Stoll displayed a specimen peach which, because of its size and coloring and attached stem and leaf, looked artificial.

An invitation to meet with Mrs. Roy H. Sewell in October was accepted.

EDNA MAE SEWELL, *Secretary.*

ART INSTITUTE GARDEN CLUB

The Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club held its first meeting of the fall season on October 21.

A talk was given by Mr. Charles Whitnall of the Milwaukee County Park System. The program also included brief talks by Mrs. William Bowers, Mrs. Phelps Wyman, and Mrs. Martinus VanderHoogt, who related some of their experiences as

judges for the Milwaukee Sentinel Garden Contest.

Mrs. Hillis Rhyan, chairman of the junior garden club, gave a five minute talk on the activities of the junior organization. Mrs. Conrad Biebler, president, presided. Tea was served following the program.

A series of very interesting programs has been arranged for the fall and winter season.

MRS. CHESTER THOMAS,
Committee Chm.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

The Wauwatosa Garden Club met at the high school in September. Many of the members brought flowers to show to their fellow gardeners. Dahlias of many hues and sizes predominated, also gladiolus. These occupied the stage of the music room and made a beautiful setting as the flood lights were turned on.

On the piano was a basket of beautiful spikes of delphinium brought by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Haasch, who know how to make them bloom well at this time of the year.

Our president spoke about the club undertaking the task of beautifying the street-car right-of-way with hollyhocks. A committee headed by Mr. Wuchterl, and a group of workers, are to plant same with plants and seeds donated by club members.

The Bechtel crab tree planting at Aetna Park school grounds is to be held some time in October, this school winning the most points in the essay and poster contest.

Mrs. Reuss, chairman of the program committee, outlined the meetings for the coming year, saying everyone was to be asked to get busy and take part.

Mrs. Wm. Bowers, president of Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, who was the guest speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting talk on "Planting Bulbs in Fall for Spring Bloom."

She interested everyone present in the early history of the tulip, kinds, where found, hybrid and when, where, and how to plant. She also told us how her garden was planted and the various bulbs to plant to obtain the color harmony in spring, the ground cover to plant after the bloom of tulips has passed. She explained about the forcing of tulips, how to start in pots, when to plant, and last, how to force. Tulip types were explained so one could be more familiar with the descriptions in catalogs.

Daffodils, hyacinths, crocuses, fritillaries, muscari, chionodoxa, scillas and many others were explained, also when and where to plant them.

Everyone present enjoyed the talk and went home with the feeling that the evening was well spent.

ERNEST LEFEBER, *Sec'y.*

MENASHA CLUB FLOWER SHOW

The Menasha garden club had a very successful flower show on August 27-28. The exhibits were of excellent quality and the large community hall was entirely filled. The attendance was larger than ever before. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow gave a talk and demonstration on artistic arrangement of flowers on Sunday afternoon which was appreciated by the members.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB HAS BOUQUET CONTEST

The Art Institute Junior Garden Club held their October meeting at the home of Mrs. Hillis Rhyan. Two prizes, one for the best zinnia bouquet, and another for the most artistic table arrangement of flowers for a luncheon table were awarded.

An award was also given for the most interesting scrap book.

Miss Jane VanderHoogt, president, presided at the meeting.

THE WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

The October meeting of the West Allis Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Ray H. Sewell.

New species of tulip bulbs were described. Planting was discussed and color groupings formed.

The president requested Mrs. R. Stoll to write to the State Highway Commission expressing the club's appreciation for their cooperation to endeavor to save trees on the highways.

Mrs. C. Harrington sent seeds gathered near La Crosse from the wild Pasque flowers. Miss M. Krienitz distributed oxalis and tigridia bulbs and Mrs. Sewell gave baby gold fish to those wishing to take them home.

The November meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Brubaker.

EDNA MAE SEWELL, *Sec.*

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

In response to the invitation extended by the garden club to other organizations, there was a well attended meeting of not only garden club members but others as well.

An interesting exhibit of flowers brought by Racine gardeners attracted attention and comment with particular notice of Aladdin chrysanthemums and a polygonum vine.

The chief concern of the evening was a discussion of the conservation of roadside beauty, through the elimination of signboards, the cultivation of beauty spots, legislation and other measures widely advocated by numerous women's organizations and publications devoted to this field of thought.

Mrs. Thomas Powers, president, reviewed Wayne Gard's recent article in the House and Garden, "Waging War on the Billboard." Slides interpreting this idea were shown by Frederick Meyers.

There was also an informal discussion concerning the beautifying of Racine.

An entertaining playlet, "The Big Sign," under the direction of Miss Iva Makovsky was enjoyed very much.

E. MORTENSEN, *Secretary.*

ABOUT THE HOME AND GARDEN

(Continued from page 62)

NEW INDOOR PLANTS

Speaking of trying out new things in the indoor garden, here are two that I am watching, eucalyptus ficifolia, and erythrina, crista-galli. In looking over an English seed catalog, I saw these seeds listed. The eucalyptus I remembered reading of in an old book, "The woman who watched the passersby on the street, and her neighbors, as she sat behind the branches of her scarlet eucalyptus." While as a child I thought the woman was wasting her time, idly and curiously watching her neighbors. I wished I might see those scarlet blossoms. Now there is growing in my indoor garden a plant six inches tall—and I am hoping. The description of the erythrina interested me, as it said it was a plant that could be grown outside as are dahlias, as well as indoors. It has grown rapidly, has a dahlia-like root and leaves similar to those of the prickly ash. If the bloom is as attractive as promised, it will be an addition to both indoor and outdoor gardens.

A GOOD PENTSTEMON

PENTSTEMON gloxinioides-Sensation, a pentstemon with gloxinia-like flowers of various colors, rose, lilac, cherry, crimson, purple was also seen on the Iowa grounds. Prof. Pickett remarked that it was more satisfactory for the garden than snapdragon which it resembles, with which remark the Wisconsin delegation agreed. It grows about two feet high and is in bloom nearly all summer. Although it is a perennial it can easily be grown as an annual. If the seeds are grown early—February or March—they will flower freely the first year.

The name Sisson is known throughout the world to stand for peonies. If it's a peony, we have it. Write us what you want and tell us what you wish to pay. We meet all competition and we make good. Roots ready for delivery beginning August 15th until freeze up.

SISSON'S PEONIES

Rosendale, Wis. **Hi-ways 23—26**

This Is a Cordial Invitation to

Visit Our Nursery

and select the Evergreens, Peonies, Shrubs and Shade trees you will plant this Fall. October is a good month to plant, also to plan for spring planting.

If you cannot come, **Write** for our **Catalog.** It is free. We are in a position to give you **the best of service.**

The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.

On Highway 12 at Southern City Limits

Fort Atkinson Wisconsin

Visit Our Gardens

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You will be welcome at any time to come and see thousands of plants, shrubs and trees during the blooming and growing season.

Our Rock Garden will interest you. We are located on Highway 21, West of Oshkosh.

RASMUSSEN'S

Fruit Farm and Nurseries

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

A ROCK GARDEN PLANTING BARGAIN

Whether you desire to have a rock garden that will be a picture at all times during the growing season, or you crave to grow many rare Alpine plants, you will find this selection wonderfully satisfactory.

The varieties have been selected for hardiness, adaptability to varying conditions, an extended flowering season, and attractive and varied foliage coloring, all most important to a delightful rock garden. These varieties are adapted to a rock garden getting sunshine over at least half of the day.

Arabis alpina	Sedum kamschaticum
Alyssum serpyllifolium	Sedum spurium coccineum
Dianthus caesius	Sedum ewersii
Dianthus arvenensis	Veronica prostrata
Campanula carpatica	Artemesia frigida
Gypsophila repens	Festuca glauca
Phlox subulata	Sempervivum, choice
Cerastium tomentosum	

One each of the above 15 selected varieties for only $2.25, delivered, or 3 of each, 45 plants in all, for $5.85, delivered.

I strongly recommend the grouping of 3 of each variety unless your rock garden is very tiny.

W. A. TOOLE

of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

DECEMBER 1932

ORCHARD AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

BEAN Spray Machines
Spray and Dust Materials
Fertilizers
Pruning Tools
Sulphonated Oil

Write for prices.

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HARDY LUPINE

Lupine polyphyllus $1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

White Pink Blue

Moerheimi, rose with white. Harkness Art shades, complete range of colors.

SUPERIOR VIEW FARM
J. F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig 3

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Crates, Bushel Boxes and Climax Baskets

As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate material in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

Cumberland Fruit Package Company

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

500,000 LATHAM Raspberry Plants

We have No. 1 plants

8,000 Chief Raspberry Plants

Eldorado and Ancient Briton Blackberries. Colored sunflower seed. Peat moss by bale or carload for nurserymen.

Write for prices.

BUTTS & REYNOLDS

TOMAH, WIS.

We Wish One and All A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR

Holiday Season's Specials

12 Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums —2 years $1.25
12 Iris, Heavenly blue, early and tall ..... .50
25 Gladiolus choice mixed, blooming size ..... .50

or the three items for $2 postpaid.

SWEDBERG NURSERIES

Battle Lake, Minnesota

NORTH DAKOTA SOCIETY NEWS LETTER

A. F. YEAGER, Secretary

PLANT pathologists tell us that mosaic may be transmitted to tomato plants from chewing or smoking tobacco. Handling a cigarette and then the tomato plant may cause it to become diseased. Even tobacco smoke in a greenhouse where tomato plants are growing is dangerous.

Waxed paper pots, according to Mr. R. A. McGinty, Clemson College, S. C., which are being offered for growing vegetable plants, are no better than unwaxed paper pots.

It looks like there would be a great shortage of buttercup squash seed. If any of you have raised a good crop of this squash without other squash of the Hubbard type near, we would like to hear of it. Buttercup squash was sold by one of our local gardeners at four cents a pound, while his Hubbard brought only one cent.

The Boyce-Thompson Institute has found that the Boston fern is less affected by gas in the air than other plants. This probably accounts for Boston fern thriving in some houses where gas is used, while other plants fail.

The oak tree is said to be a favorite target for lightning. This is due at least partly to the deep rooting system of the tree. Other trees that we grow that are subject to lightning damage are elm, ash and poplar.

Perhaps the world's greatest individual is Mahatma Gandhi. He says that "no one on earth can subdue a man who has shed two fears: the fear of death and the fear of loss of material possessions."

"Science" reports that forests are being planted in Norway by the brick instead of by the tree. The bricks are made of soil, each containing three or four seeds.

Some plant explorers have just returned from South America, bringing back disease-resistant potatoes, also frost-resistant ones. These are to be used in future potato breeding.

One of our garden plans was recently criticized by a gardener, because it put the melons, squash, and cucumbers together, where, he said, they would become mixed. Plant breeders have attempted to mix them many times without success. If they would mix we could produce muskmelons the size of pumpkins. The idea of muskmelons having been mixed with pumpkins is due to the growing of poor quality or strains.

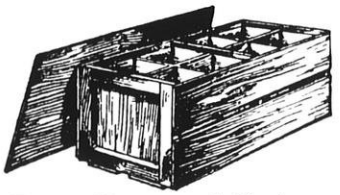
Here in the north it is best not to do much pruning on trees and shrubs in the fall. Save the pruning until spring.—NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURIST.

Perennials Rock Plants and Wild Flowers

Catalogue on Request

Chequamegon Flower Gardens

V. E. Brubaker, Prop.
Washburn, Wisconsin



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Steward: "No, suh, Ah stays on terrah firmah, and de more firmah, de less terrah."

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A ragged, dirty newsboy blurted, "Gimme one, me sister's got it," and dropped on the marble counter* a single penny that tinkled lonesomely. He was buying one of the first Christmas Seals sold in the United States for anti-tuberculosis work. The need was great. He knew. His sister had it.

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*In the lobby of the Philadelphia "North American," Dec. 13, 1907

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Wisconsin Horticulture

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

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Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.

2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

New Fruit Varieties

Report of Tests by Members of Fruit Testing Club

THE officers of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society feel that the work being done in fruit testing and plant testing in Wisconsin is the most important project we have ever undertaken, and that the results will be of greater value than most of us realize at the present time. We were surprised at the interest manifest in new fruit varieties last spring. More than twice as many growers joined the fruit testing club this year than last year. To date, 67 of our members have joined in this work. We anticipate that the interest will increase, especially if the Society will be in position to help pay part of the cost of the new varieties which are sometimes quite expensive. This will depend upon the action taken by the coming legislature in regard to the cut in our appropriation.

Interest in new small fruits is especially keen. In this brief report I will mention only varieties on which favorable reports have been made. We feel that the work has not progressed long enough on the other varieties to make definite statements.

Strawberries

The Beaver strawberry which we recommended in 1931 is becoming very popular. Even 4-H club members of Portage County, through county agent Harry Noble, reported it as being the best variety of any they tried out, even though Premier was one of the other varieties. In

connection with our fertilizer tests on strawberries at Warrens we discovered that it outyielded Premier by 200 crates per acre, every row in the field being under careful check.

We have had some favorable reports this year on Aberdeen, growers stating that it is a heavy producer and that the leaves were large and vigorous, shading the berries well. Some reports indicated that the berries are borne on short stems and require mulching to keep them clean. It is one of the varieties we can recommend for further trial in Wisconsin.

Samples of Bellmar which were studied this year indicated that it was a very attractive berry though it might not produce as heavily as some other variety. We are not prepared, however, to state this as a certainty. It is being tried out quite extensively and we will have more reports next year.

Clermont was planted by our members for the first time last spring and we will have reports on this variety also next year.

Raspberries

The Chief raspberry is meeting with favor in some sections but some of our members question whether it will be an outstanding variety. It is one of those new varieties that evidently is not of sufficient merit to become popular immediately.

From observations this past summer we are inclined to believe that the early variety, June, which is the standard early berry of New York state, may be found to be very good where an early berry is wanted. H. H. Harris of Warrens has been growing it and finds it to be vigorous, a good producer, with berries of good size and quality. We urge more of our members to give it a trial to extend the season if they have a late variety now growing.

Viking has not been under test long enough for us to give a report but considerable praise is being given it in Canada.

Blackcaps

I saw the Honey Sweet blackcap growing at Sparta this summer and found it to be a very vigorous grower, the canes being about 9 or 10 feet long, not having been pruned, and the fruit of good size and quality. It deserves further trial.

Our reports on Quillan are not complete.

Satisfy, the new variety from Iowa, has not yet produced a crop in Wisconsin, but we hope it will merit the compliments it is receiving in Iowa.

Apples

It is too early, of course, for any of the trees of the apple varieties recommended to have produced a crop. We have been able, however, to observe fruit of the varieties recommended in Wisconsin orchards where they had been planted a few years back. Early McIntosh and Melba meet with praise from several growers though commercial growers state that an early apple is not wanted on the market. In the home orchard or roadside market we believe that they are superior to most of the early apples we have been growing.

Samples of Macoun indicate that it is a desirable variety. Medina and Orleans were on display at our fruit show, as well as Macoun, Sweet Delicious, Cortland and Sweet McIntosh. Newfane is a variety which attracted attention due to its size and deep red color. In shape it resembles Delicious, as does Orleans. The latter is also a beautiful apple and both are of good quality. Medina lacked color.

Plums

The Minnesota plums which we have recommended, Monitor, Underwood, Tonka and Red Wing, are large plums of excellent flavor. If we can plant varieties which are good pollinators we believe that they will be excellent producers. We hope this coming year to recommend some new varieties, especially large blue plums which may be even superior, at least in the southern part of the state.

Description of these varieties will be found in our magazine from time to time.

Pears

Samples of the Beierschmidt pear which we examined this fall indicated that it is a variety well worth planting in any pear orchard. A seedling of the Bartlett, it is somewhat similar in appearance. The tree does well at Menomonie where the climate is colder than in the southern part of the state, so we believe it to be fairly hardy. The flavor is excellent.

The Patten pear is very hardy as we had samples sent to us from Sault Sainte Marie where the temperature goes to 40 below zero. We do not recommend it for southern Wisconsin because its quality is not as good as less hardy varieties which we can grow, but it should be tried in the colder sections.

On the other fruits such as grapes, gooseberries and currants we do not as yet have reports from Wisconsin growers. I believe that these reports will be more interesting and more conclusive each year from now on. May I urge all our fruit growers to take an interest in these new varieties, study such samples as may be displayed at shows and try out those we recommend in their orchards during the coming year.

Consumer demand in fruits changes very rapidly. This has been proven in the case of the Delicious which is probably the leading variety in point of consumer demand throughout the United States. Horticulturists must keep up their knowledge of new varieties so that they may be in position to take advantage of anything new that may develop, thereby insuring their success, especially their financial success.

We hope to be able to extend this work in fruit testing during the coming years if our budget is maintained at a point where this can be done. We feel that we should pay a part of the cost of expensive new varieties and also examine them carefully each year in different sections of Wisconsin. A very efficient group of fruit growers has been appointed on a standing committee to study new varieties recommending the best or trial.

According to an entomologist, a butterfly eats practically nothing. Evidently he has never taken one out to dinner.—*The Humorist* (London).

GALESVILLE DISTRICT HAS GOOD APPLE CROP

THE Galesville apple district produced and shipped over 25 thousand bushels of apples this year. The bulk of the crop went to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The demand was very good and prices fair.

The Delicious crop went to Eau Claire and La Crosse. Our orchards produced from two-thirds to a full crop.—FRED SACIA, Galesville.

CUT DOWN POOR VARIETIES

NOW is the time for the fruit grower to go through his orchard and cut down poor and worthless varieties. At least if the poor variety is not cut down it can be topworked to a good market variety. A great many orchards, however, are crowded by trees having been planted too close together. It may be possible to improve the orchard by some thinning.

At any rate, we should try to grow what the market wants. To sell poor varieties will injure the reputation of good Wisconsin fruit.

DUTCH APPLE PUDDING

One pint flour, half teaspoon salt, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one egg, two tablespoons butter, four large apples, two-thirds cup of milk. Add salt and baking powder to flour and sift. Rub butter into flour. Pour in milk and beaten egg and mix quickly and well. Spread dough one-half inch thick on buttered baking pan. Cut peeled and cored apples into eighths and stick into the dough in rows. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake twenty-five minutes. Serve with cream sauce.

With Our Fruit Growers

IOWA SEEDLING APPLES AT THE CONVENTION

THE Horticulture Department of the Iowa State College sent samples of the new Iowa seedlings for exhibit and study at our convention. Some of these new seedlings look very promising. A letter from Prof. H. L. Lantz describes the varieties as follows:

The SHARON (McIntosh x Longfield) makes an excellent nursery tree and as an orchard tree is a strong, vigorous grower. Few varieties have foliage which equals that of Sharon. The fruit hangs well under Iowa conditions until fully mature. Because of the hardiness of the tree we feel that Sharon has considerable merit for planting throughout central and northern Iowa and that it would likewise have merit for planting under Wisconsin conditions.

SECOR (Salome x Jonathan) produces a fair tree in the nursery row but when once established in the orchard grows rapidly, and comes into bearing early. The fruit hangs well, is free from Jonathan spot and keeps about two months later than Jonathan. We have recommended it for trial where Jonathan does well and on northward because our experience with it is that the tree is somewhat hardier than Jonathan.

JOAN (Anisim x Jonathan) is the most productive annual cropper that we have in our entire collection, bar none. The fruit is always spaced well throughout the tree and hangs until fully mature. The quality is not particularly high, but nevertheless because of its good size and excellent color we have recommended it for planting in central and northern Iowa.

PATTEN 1050 (Delicious x Patten Greening # 9) is one of the seedlings which we have fruited at the Fruit Breeding Farm at Charles City during the last three years. We have been interested in this seedling because of its large size and good red color. By contrast, the Delicious growing in the same orchard very seldom finishes up with satisfactory size and color. The quality of Patten 1050 is not equal to Delicious, but it is nevertheless a good apple when it softens and is ready for dessert along in January or February.

APPLE ACREAGE DECLINES

THE production of apples is increasing slightly while the acreage has steadily declined, according to the U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics. The production is now mainly in the high yielding commercial orchards. Much better quality fruit is being produced than formerly and people are eating more of it.

The world production of apples is estimated at 550 million bushels. The United States produces about 35%, France 12½%, Russia 9%, Germany 8%, Poland 5½%, and all other 22½%.

SULPHONATED OIL IS NOT INJURIOUS

IN AN article on the use of sulphonated oil for the control of rabbits in the orchard and garden, Dr. R. B. Harvey of the Minnesota Horticultural Department quotes a letter from a county agent in Maine as follows:

"I applied the sulphonated oil directly to the terminal buds which had formed the first of July due to the extremely dry weather, and applied it also to the unhardened shoots below the buds. Subsequently the tip bud started to grow and I have had a growth of six to twelve inches on them since getting the rains in July. I am therefore convinced that this sulphonated oil will not injure even the most tender growing tissues of our trees.

"I also tried the oil for a deer repellent in an area where I was getting serious damage and the animals have not touched the trees since I put it on the first of July.

"My opinion is that this sulphonated oil is one of the greatest originations we have ever had for the benefit of orchardists."

PORTAGE COUNTY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS REPORT ON STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

PORTAGE County 4-H club under the direction of County Agent Harry Noble has carried on an extensive small fruit project. Two years ago a number of boys and girls joined our fruit testing club and purchased the Beaver, Aberdeen, Blakemore and Oshkosh strawberry varieties on which they kept records this past season. The majority of the club members reported that the Beaver was the best plant maker, though the other varieties were satisfactory to a number of them. The Beaver was also considered to be the most productive variety by a majority of the members, though several reported favorably on the other varieties.

Asked the question, "Which variety do you like best, and why?" the answers were as follows: "Prefer the Beavers. They have the most and nicest berries." "Beavers, because they gave the best yield and were earlier."

Two liked the Aberdeen best, "Because it has more foliage to protect the berries from the sun."

For comments several of the members wrote, the Beaver is a very big yielder and a good canning berry but there is not enough foliage to protect them from the sun. Another report was that the Aberdeen variety yields the best. "They were much larger and more of them."

Premium Winners At Convention Apple Show

STANDARD HALF BUSHEL BASKETS

McINTOSH:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, W. H. Basse, Milwaukee
3rd, Irwin Fruit Farm, Lancaster

WEALTHY:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo

DELICIOUS:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, John Kovar, Racine
3rd, Elroy Honadel, Oakwood
4th, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
5th, Henry Schille, West Bend

N. W. GREENING:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Irwin Fruit Farm, Lancaster
3rd, Milton Cooper, Waukesha
5th, Henry Schille, West Bend

FAMEUSE (Snow):
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Joe Morawetz, West Bend
3rd, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia
4th, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
5th, Henry Schille, West Bend

JONATHAN:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Henry Schille, West Bend
3rd, Joe Morawetz, West Bend
4th, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia
5th, C. Jochem, Hales Corners

ANY OTHER VARIETY:
1st, Henry Schille, West Bend
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia
4th, Joe Morawetz, West Bend
5th, Ray Cooper, West Allis

STANDARD BUSHEL BASKET

McINTOSH:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, C. Jochem, Hales Corners

DELICIOUS:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
2nd, Elroy Honadel, Oakwood
3rd, John F. Kovar, Racine
4th, Otto Sorgel, Milwaukee
5th, Henry Schille, West Bend

N. W. GREENING:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Irwin Fruit Farm, Lancaster
4th, C. Jochem, Hales Corners

FAMEUSE (Snow):
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo

ANY OTHER VARIETY:
1st, Alfred Morawetz, Elm Grove
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, Ray Cooper, West Allis
4th, Elroy Honadel, Oakwood
5th, L. B. Irish, Baraboo

PLATES

NEW NEW YORK VARIETIES:
1st, C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc on sample Orleans

GRIMES GOLDEN:
1st, Cooper Bros., West Allis
2nd, Elroy Honadel, Oakwood

GOLDEN DELICIOUS:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
2nd, Elroy Honadel, Oakwood
3rd, J. F. Kovar, Racine
4th, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo

JONATHAN:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, F. Klenk, Cedarburg
3rd, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster
4th, Cooper Bros., West Allis

WEALTHY:
1st, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
2nd, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster
3rd, Henry Schille, West Bend

McINTOSH:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Wm. Basse, Milwaukee
3rd, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster
4th, E. Goelzer, Oakwood

DELICIOUS:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, L. B. Irish, Baraboo
3rd, E. M. Goezler, Oakwood
4th, Robt. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

N. W. GREENING:
1st, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, Milton Cooper, Waukesha
4th, F. Klenk, Cedarburg

FAMEUSE (Snow):
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, E. M. Goelzer, Oakwood
3rd, Joe Morawetz, West Bend
4th, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia

WINDSOR:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster
3rd, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia
4th, C. Jochem, Hales Corners

WOLF RIVER:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo

SALOME:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia
3rd, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster
4th, H. J. Jahnke, Pepin

TOLMAN SWEET:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Joe Morawetz, West Bend
3rd, Mrs. A. B. Drought, Caledonia
4th, Henry Schille, West Bend

GOLDEN RUSSET:
1st, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
2nd, Henry Schille, West Bend
3rd, Joe Morawetz, West Bend
4th, Cooper Bros., West Allis

ANY OTHER VARIETY:
1st, Cooper Bros., West Allis
2nd, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo
3rd, Elroy Honadel, Oakwood
4th, Milton Cooper, Waukesha

The United States produces about one-third of all the apples grown in the world, estimated at 550 million bushels per year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The French people are the best apple eaters, using about 60 pounds per capita per year. Germany is second with 52.7 pounds, while we in the United States eat only 5.6 pounds per capita.

LUMBER USED BY VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

SIXTY-EIGHT million board feet of lumber is used for the crates to ship the 42 thousand carloads of lettuce produced in California and Arizona, or sufficient material to build nine thousand five-room homes, according to the Grower's Association. Over 12 million crates are used annually for shipping the crop. The crates are lined with waxed or parchment paper and the amount used would be sufficient to cover 10 square miles. The ice used amounts to 650 thousand tons, and the railroads receive sixteen million dollars for transporting the crop to market.

TO KEEP VEGETABLES FROM SHRIVELING

IN cellars with dirt floors a good method to keep vegetables from drying out and shriveling is to moisten the floor. "Pile vegetables directly on the floor and cover them with a blanket or gunny sacks," writes Prof. J. G. Moore. The same method may be used on cement floors but additional moisture will usually have to be given. This can be done by putting it on the floor or even sprinkling it over the vegetables. "When lots of about a bushel or less are to be stored I like to put each kind of vegetable into a box by itself and cover it with gunny sacks. Then at intervals, as needed, which depends largely on the amount of atmospheric moisture in the storage, sprinkle water over the vegetables until it runs from the bottom of the box. If the vegetables were put in without much soil adhering to them and one keeps close enough watch so that the intervals between the times of applying water are not too great, root vegetables can be carried through the winter in perfect condition by this method. I prefer this method to storing the root crops in sand."

WAYZATA STRAWBERRY PRODUCES WELL

THREE and one-half acres of Wayzata everbearing strawberries produced 950 cases of 24 pints each this past summer, writes Fred Braden of Wayzata, Minnesota. The berries were graded with respect to size, # 1 and # 2, and brought nearly double the average price of other varieties on the Minneapolis market. The average price obtained was $4 per case, and the demand in excess of the supply.

The Wayzata is probably a cross between the Progressive and the Jewell, or Rock Hill. The above yield was produced on rather heavy clay soil during a very dry season with an inadequate water system.

Mr. Braden has offered to supply members of our fruit testing club with enough plants to test this new variety in Wisconsin this coming spring. He sent three pint jars of the berries to our convention where they were admired for their size.

FRUIT GROWERS USE 200 MILLION FEET OF LUMBER

In 1931 California shipped 5,953 cars of apples, 5,625,585 boxes. Oregon shipped 5,620 cars, 5,310,900 boxes. Idaho 6,973 cars, 6,589,485 boxes. Washington 45,227 cars, 42,839,515 boxes.

Almost 200 million feet of lumber was consumed in making the boxes for the apples shipped by these four states. It requires about three and one-quarter feet of lumber to make an apple box.—*Barrel and Box and Packages.*

PAPER PROTECTS TREES FROM RABBITS

Newspaper or celery paper wrapped around the trunk of apple trees will protect them from rabbits, according to an experiment carried on at the Iowa Experiment Station.

In the small orchard newspapers put on at this time would be a cheap method of protection.

Light vs. Heavy Pruning of Grapes

GRAPES pruned to from five to eight buds during the first two growing seasons produced a higher yield at the end of nine growing seasons than did canes which were heavily pruned to two buds, according to an experiment conducted at the Purdue Horticultural Farm, LaFayette, Indiana. The following description of the experiment was given in the August issue of Hoosier Horticulture, the magazine of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

In the spring of 1922 a grape experiment was started to determine the value of various pruning practices.

Most of the early recommendations on grape pruning suggest the cutting back of the newly set vine to one or two buds the first year and again cutting back to two buds the spring of the second year. It was claimed that this method of pruning the first two years would develop especially strong productive plants. Three hundred and ninety-six Concord plants were set aside to test this method of heavy pruning the first two years in comparison with pruning back to five to eight buds and to 10 to 12 buds the first two seasons.

The effect of heavy early pruning on apple trees was known to reduce the root system and delay production. It was thought that such pruning might affect grape vines similarly. With this idea in mind the 396 vines were divided into three plots. Ninety-nine vines were pruned back to two buds when set and again to two buds the spring of the second year. Two hundred and thirty-one vines were pruned back to five to eight buds the first two years while the third plot of 66 vines were cut back to 10 to 12 buds for two seasons.

In the spring of 1924 (the third growing season) the two-bud plot was pruned to a single stem and this leader cut back just above the lower wire of the trellis. The five- to eight-bud plot and the 10- to 12-bud plots were tied to both wires. Lateral shoots were laid down on the lower wire and part of the plants in the 10- to 12-bud plot had lateral shoots that were laid down on the top wire also.

In the spring of 1925 (fourth growing season) the four cane Kniffen system was nicely established on both the 5- and 10-bud plots. The two-bud plot was one year behind in development.

Yield records were kept by row and the yield per plant obtained in that manner. For the period 1923 to 1926 inclusive the average yield per plant was as follows:

Pruned to two buds, 17 lb. average per plant.

Pruned to five to eight buds, 27 lb. average per plant.

Pruned to 10 to 12 buds, 18 lb. average per plant.

The 1925 yield was greatly reduced by a severe frost in the early spring. It is felt that the two lighter pruned plots would have shown a greater increased yield over the heavily pruned plot if it had not been for this freeze.

The total yield from these plots for the period 1923 to 1930, inclusive, is as follows:

Pruned to two buds, 6 lb. average per season.

Pruned to five to eight buds, 7 lb. average per season.

Pruned to 10 to 12 buds, 6 lb. average per season.

Conclusions

F. P. Cullinan, in his complete report of this work, has the following to say regarding yield and vigor of the Concord plants in the three different pruning plots: It will be observed from the above results that those plants which were pruned more lightly at the beginning of the experiment and which were established as a four cane Kniffen system from one to two years before those which were more severely headed back, continued to be just as productive, and at the end of nine growing seasons have just as strong trunks and general plant vigor as those pruned back to two buds for the first two years.

The Evergreen Situation

DURING the past two years the market has been swamped with evergreens of poor quality. A large number of people bought these cheap, and many times worthless, evergreens just because they were cheap. Harlan P. Kelsey, Jr. writes on the subject in the September issue of "Horticulture" as follows:

Persons who would hesitate even in hard times to buy a second-hand suit of clothes or a damaged hat, have been easily beguiled into freely purchasing badly packed, dried-out trash only fit for the brush pile. Yet frequent disappointments are bearing good fruit, for the public is rapidly learning that fine evergreens or other plants cannot properly be grown by the novice nor safely handled by itinerant salesmen as are dry-goods or hardware.

It takes from three to five years and several transplantings to produce even a small evergreen fit for an amateur's grounds. Long training, with a sound knowledge of horticulture and nursery practice, is required to produce good nursery stock and properly to transfer it from the nursery to its final destination. There is a bright side to the present situation of which the plant lover may well take advantage. Reliable, well-grown and freshly dug trees, which are the only safe kind to plant, can now be bought from responsible nurserymen at such low prices that no one should dream of inviting delay and disaster by buying and planting feeble plant material from mushroom sources.

The question often has been asked, "Why should evergreens be planted in late summer or early fall?" A few years ago it was not considered possible to successfully transplant conifers excepting in the spring months. Consider the cycle of growth these plants go through each year and the answer is apparent. It is a fact that most conifers, including firs, spruces, hemlocks and the like, complete their major annual top growth by middle or late July, and their energies above ground thereafter are devoted largely to storing food, perfecting buds, and a general ripening process.

Underground, however, if the season is a normal one, a more vigorous root growth commences and we find the plants taking a firmer hold on mother earth for strength to carry them through the winter months. When spring arrives the recently transplanted trees are firmly established and ready to start growth without any serious check as is sometimes the case in spring planting when it takes a longer time for the disturbed root system to secure close contact with the surrounding soil and get ready for the season's business.

When planting evergreens one should consider the kinds most suitable for each location and the purposes to be served. A common use is for "foundation" plantings and it is here that the greatest mistakes are made. Solid evergreen "base plantings" around dwellings, especially where large-growing conifers are used, may produce a somewhat pleasing effect the first few seasons, but never prove satisfactory thereafter, for the taller-growing trees become thin, leggy and worthless from overcrowding, and everything must be torn up and the space replanted. The unfortunate owner then finds himself back where he started, with several years lost.

For permanent groupings, evergreens, like all plants, must have room to develop, and no planting should be made without a clear knowledge and consideration of the eventual sizes and habits of the material used. The best landscape effects are generally to be had by a judicious combination of both conifers and broadleaf evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs in various combinations, with an intelligent use when desired of hardy herbaceous perennials.

MILLIONS INVESTED IN GREENHOUSES

FOUR and a half million dollars are invested in greenhouses for growing of flowers and vegetables in Wisconsin, according to the United States census reports for 1929. This amount represents the value of the land, buildings and equipment for the growing of flowers and vegetables under glass.

Growers' expenditures in 1929 totalled $1,819,000. Total receipts for products were two and one-half million dollars. The sale of flowers and flowering plants

CRANBERRY DESSERT

1 cup cranberries 1 cup sugar
1 orange or apple

Put cranberries and orange or apple through food chopper. Let stand 24 hours then serve in sherbet glass with whipped cream or serve with cream salad dressing on lettuce leaf.

WISCONSIN WINS AWARDS AT MID-WEST HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION

Mr. A. K. Bassett of Baraboo was one of the most consistent winners of premiums on apples at the Mid-West Horticultural Exposition at Marshalltown November 16-20.

Mr. Bassett won 14 first prizes, 8 second prizes, 4 third prizes, and 2 fourth prizes.

Competition at the Mid-West in apples was very keen this year. There was also an unusually large exhibit of seedling hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts. The Iowa Horticultural Department exhibited some of their choice new seedling apples which we will describe from time to time.

If we plan together and work together, Wisconsin will be more beautiful when another year has gone.

New Ornamental Varieties

Report of Results by the Plant Testing Club

PLANT TESTING

THE work of the plant testing club should constitute a very important part of the program of the State Garden Club Federation and the State Horticultural Society. It should be encouraged and promoted, for the results will have far-reaching effects in Wisconsin.

I sent out questionnaires in October to all members of our Plant Testing Club, asking them to report on results obtained so far. While these results are not conclusive and may be changed with the experience of the next two or three years, nevertheless they give us considerable information. I am going to mention only results with such varieties as seem to meet unanimous approval of all the members.

Philadelphus Virginale has met with the most uniform approval. It seems to be hardy, a vigorous grower, very ornamental, with unusually large, beautiful flowers.

Caragana pygmaea or the dwarf caragana from Canada has been found to be very hardy, growing under unfavorable conditions. Whether it will meet with the approval of our members as an ornamental shrub of dwarf form has not yet been determined. It will, no doubt, have its place in certain locations.

Viburnum Carlesii has met with approval by everyone as an ornamental shrub, its blossoms especially being admired. Doubts were expressed by a few as to its hardiness and satisfactory growth.

Enonymus radicans vegetus seems to be hardy in all sections where it has been tried, including Superior and Sturgeon Bay, though it has not been tried in the coldest sections. It is considered quite ornamental, but makes a very slow growth.

Dolga Crab is meeting with considerable approval as an ornamental tree and for its beauty when in fruit, its beautiful, small, deep-red apples hanging in clusters. The fruit makes a very fine jelly.

Taxus cuspidata nana or dwarf Japanese yew meets with approval by all who tried it as an ornamental evergreen, keeping its color and being free from insects and disease.

Polygonum auberti or silver lace vine has been talked about a great deal this summer, some of our members having splendid results with it the first year, while here and there it is found well established and much admired. It grows over 30 feet in a single season and blossoms profusely. It no doubt has its place.

The above varieties are the only ones on which uniform approval seem to be given. The two cotoneasters, soongorica and hupehensis, were admired by a number of members. Hupehensis makes a somewhat spindly growth but is quite ornamental for certain purposes. Some doubt is expressed about kolkwitzia amabilis or beauty bush. It is admired by some, but some think it has a rather weak growth and may not be hardy.

Our reports on the Chinese elm, viburnum cassinoides, cornus kousa chinensis, amydalus nana, philadelphus bouquet blanc, and aronia arbutifolia indicate that they may have merit, but that those who tried them are not yet in position to make a definite statement. We hope to be able to give favorable reports on many of them next year.

A committee will again be appointed this year to consider another list for trial during 1933. When the announcements are made in the magazine we hope every garden club will discuss the list at their meeting and urge the members to try out the ornamentals recommended. The committee will give very careful consideration to the possibility of any ornamentals they recommend. Each variety must have a favorable report as to its hardiness and beauty in some other state.

Not only will the members of the Plant Testing Club confer a service to our organization and the people of Wisconsin, but they will get considerable pleasure in trying out something new, learning the names of new plants and becoming familiar with its characteristics in their own garden.

I would also like to urge all garden club members to study the description of the new fruits which will be recommended by our special committee on new fruit varieties. If you have room in your garden, join the Fruit Testing Club and try out several of the new small fruits or tree fruits you will find described during the winter months in *Wisconsin Horticulture*.

DOES LODENSE PRIVET DO WELL IN WISCONSIN

IN OUR September issue we mentioned that lodense privet was a beautiful shrub for a low hedge as we had seen it at a nursery in Lake City, Minnesota.

Virgil Fieldhouse of Dodgeville writes that in 1926 he bought ten of this privet from a nursery and that it blighted in mid-summer. He found it doing the same in Napersville, Illinois and was told that it does not do well in that section. Mr. Fieldhouse thinks that it may be all right in central and northern Wisconsin. He does not think it suited to the warmer sections or the southern part of the state.

We would be pleased to hear from any of our members who are growing it successfully.

An unusually beautiful verbena is Beauty of Oxford which will not come true from seed but must be propagated from cuttings.

EDITORIALS

MERRY CHRISTMAS

WE WISH all of our members a very Merry Christmas.

Santa Claus has told us that there is nothing he enjoys giving more to children and parents alike than gifts carrying the spirit of horticulture. Packages of choice flower seeds for the garden will be appreciated all summer.

How pleased we were with our golden gleam nasturtium this past season, a Christmas gift last year.

A potted evergreen will be enjoyed during the holidays and can be planted in the garden next spring.

Garden books, some of the most interesting at low prices, may be just what a garden friend has been waiting for.

What could be more desirable than a carton of choice apples. If we enclosed a small package of seed or a bulb with every gift we sent out it might make many new gardeners.

IN APPRECIATION

To our retiring president Mr. M. B. Goff of Sturgeon Bay, the Society owes a debt of gratitude.

During his four years as vice-president and then president, he ever had the work and problems of the Society uppermost in his thoughts. As a member of the Legislature, while in Madison, he met with the secretary several times each week to discuss the affairs of our organization.

For his helpful suggestions and advice we are very grateful, and to his conscientious efforts is due much of the success of the Society during his term of office.

James Livingstone, Our New President

OUR NEW OFFICERS

JAMES LIVINGSTONE, superintendent of the Holton and Hunkel Nursery at Brown Deer, was elected president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at our annual convention. Mr. Livingstone had been vice-president for the past two years and is well acquainted with the duties of the office.

M. S. Kellogg, nurseryman of Janesville, was elected vice-president of the Society. Mr. Kellogg has served on the Board of Directors for many years and is well acquainted with Society affairs.

Four new members were elected to the Board of Directors. They are as follows: Huron H. Smith, botanist, Milwaukee; N. A. Rasmussen, nurseryman and fruit grower, Oshkosh; Lester Tans, president of the S. E. Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association, Waukesha; and L. J. Baker, president of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Fond du Lac.

Resolutions Adopted

A resolution that all persons who have received the honorary recognition of the Society become honorary life members was adopted.

A resolution conveying to the county boards of the state the appreciation of the Society for encouragement and assistance they have given their county planning committees and urging them to emphasize rural planning even more in the future than in the past was adopted.

A committee was appointed by the Society consisting of Prof. J. G. Moore, chairman, N. A. Rasmussen, Arno Meyer and H. J. Rahmlow, secretary, to confer with other members of the Horticulture Department of the college and the management of the Wisconsin State Fair relative to the revision of the state fair premium list in horticulture. It is the hope of the Society that the state may be divided into districts for premiums on fruit as the fruit of the northern sections is not as mature at fair time as it is in the southern part of the state.

Attendance and Program Good

It is estimated that our total attendance at the joint programs ran over 400 people. The programs for both sections were very interesting and judging by the number of people who looked at the different new seedlings and new varieties sent by the New York and Iowa Experiment Stations there was considerable interest in new fruits. The exhibit of walnuts, hickory nuts, butternuts and hazel nuts attracted a great deal of attention.

The banquet was one of the most enjoyable we have ever had, with an attendance of 16?.

The honorary recognition services at which our president, M. B. Goff, and Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Hill presented the certificates of the Society to Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson and Mrs. Caroline E. Strong were very impressive.

The Lake Geneva Gardeners and Foremans Association presented Mrs. Hutchinson with a lovely bouquet of chrysanthemums as a tribute.

The Hillcrest and West Allis Garden Clubs presented Mrs. C. E. Strong with a gift and bouquet of flowers in appreciation of her services and help to them.

The Racine Garden Club presented a delightful skit, a take-off on billboards and their effect on the beauty spots along our highways.

Mrs. O. W. Dynes, president of the Illinois Garden Club Federation, furnished the greatest amount of merriment in her description of fantastic experiences in gardening, especially the effect of contact with poison ivy.

Miss Marie Kohler adopted the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation as well as the Horticultural Society in the Better Homes in America Movement. She described the work of this organization very effectively.

Mrs. William Bowers, former president of the State Garden Club Federation, sang a very beautiful garden song.

Community singing was led by H. J. Rahmlow. Mrs. Elmer Durgin of the Racine Garden Club accompanied on the piano.

Prof. L. R. Jones closed the program with a delightful description, illustrated with colored lantern slides, of his recent trip to Japan. Prof. Jones dwelt on the symbolic life of the Japanese, which is very beautiful.

No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency.

The law of worthy life is fundamentally the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE SEEDLING APPLE EXHIBIT

TWENTY-FIVE new seedling apples were exhibited at the fruit show held in connection with our convention. While the number of growers sending in exhibits was not as large as last year, some very nice seedlings were submitted. Winners were as follows:

1st prize, Ole Clementson, Menomonie

2nd prize, R. A. Irwin, Lancaster

3rd prize, Adolph Schroeder, Warrens

4th prize, Adolph Schroeder, Warrens

5th prize, J. H. Baker, Sharon

6th prize, L. B. Irish, Baraboo

In the opinion of the committee of judges the remaining samples were not of sufficient merit to warrant giving further premiums.

Seedling Walnuts

Our seedling nut exhibit attracted a great deal of attention. Some very choice nuts were exhibited, with very thin shells and excellent quality of meat. Winners in the seedling walnut class were as follows:

1st prize, A. B. Drought, Caledonia

2nd prize, John A. Kawatski, Waukesha

3rd prize, A. J. Krienitz, West Allis

4th prize, Robert Ward, Ft. Atkinson

5th prize, Betty Ellefsen, Union Grove

Seedling Hickory Nuts

Seedling hickory nuts were exhibited showing some very promising new types. The winners in this class were as follows:

1st prize, J. L. Morawetz, West Bend

2nd prize, E. Kohlmann, Kansasville

3rd prize, Ruben Klofanda, Racine

4th prize, Anthes & Ouweneel, Ft. Atkinson

5th prize, A. K. Bassett, Baraboo

Butternuts

Mr. C. V. Porter of Menomonie brought a sample of the butternuts produced near Menomonie, which won the national prize in 1929. It was certainly an excellent type of butternut. It has a very thin shell and a large percentage of meat. Prof. J. G. Moore recommended that butternuts be included in the list for prizes next year.

Several fine samples of Japanese walnuts and some excellent hazel nuts were exhibited.

NEWS ITEMS

The Executive Committee of the Society consisting of President, James Livingstone, Vice-president, M. S. Kellogg, and Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow met in the office on December 7. They appeared before the Governor-elect at a budget hearing and presented a report of the work of the Society and why the appropriation should be continued.

The Door County Fruit Growers Union held their annual fall institute at Sturgeon Bay December 5-6. Many vital topics on fruit growing were discussed.

The Racine County Fruit Growers Association will hold their annual fall meeting and program at Raymond Center at 2 p. m. on Monday, December 12.

The committee on new varieties of fruits for Wisconsin will meet at the C. W. Aeppler home, Oconomowoc on December 14. Samples of new varieties and seedlings will be tasted, cussed and discussed.

The new Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will meet at the Public Museum, Milwaukee on Tuesday, December 13. Mr. Huron Smith will take a picture of the group which we hope to print in our next issue.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Wouldn't you enjoy a ride with these youngsters? The cut was loaned us by the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

IN APPRECIATION

Because of a very uncomfortable lump in my throat, my appreciation of the great honor bestowed upon me by the executive committee and the board of directors of the State Horticultural Society, with Mr. Hill, commissioner of agriculture could not be voiced at the banquet. So on this page I wish to assure them of my most sincere appreciation of the honor they so graciously bestowed upon me. November 9, 1932 will ever be a red letter day on life's calendar, and with this appreciation is the hope that it may be my privilege to continue being even a little help to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

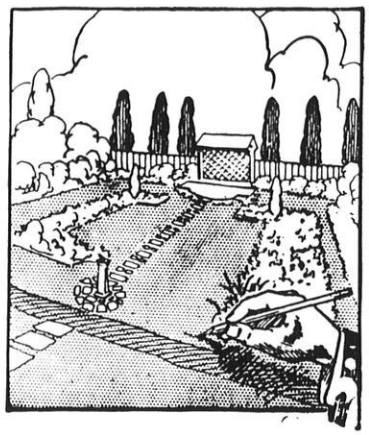
CAROLINE ELISABETH STRONG.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

The 1932 State Horticultural Society and Garden Club Federation meeting has come and gone but pleasant memories of the friends we met, the interesting things heard and talked over, both in the regular sessions and in the groups gathered together here and there in the lobby of the hotel, will linger long. Because of the real help some of the comments on the program may be to our future meetings, I shall give them, instead of my own impressions, though in many instances they agree.

"Oh, I am so glad I came. I'm enjoying every minute of this meeting but I do wish we could have had a little more time for discussion." (This remark prefaced nearly every comment on the program.)

"I really believe we could profitably give the whole of the first day to the business meeting and discussions of the problems of the Federation. We had no



time to talk about the flower show, or sectional meetings nor discuss the report given by Mr. Rahmlow on plant testing. We really could have talked quite a bit on that subject."

"Yes, and will you tell me how the Federation is going to do very much work on a general fund of FORTY-FOUR dollars? I think every club ought to try and do something for the Federation so they will have SOMETHING to work with.

"Every club ought to be thinking about this—being a little help to the Federation, as well as the Federation being of help to the clubs."

"Well, I am in favor of more time for the real work of the Federation. If the first day was given over entirely to this, we could go to the banquet and listen to the program with a feeling of having really done something. Instead we are regretting the things we might have done. Then we could have a full program the second day that would give us plenty to take home."

"Speaking of the banquet and speakers — WHY cannot the Federation furnish the money for at least one outstanding speaker for the Convention? Of course I know there isn't any money but that's just it. Can't we do something about that? I'm sure the Horticultural Society would be glad to have a little help along this line."

"I don't know when I enjoyed anything as I did that verbal set-to between those widely differing authorities on flower arrangement. We need just such arguments to awaken our interest. Surely we need not lose our individuality even though we aim to meet artistic approval. If we have a judging school again I am quite sure it will be a lively meeting with a better understanding."

"Anyway it was a nice convention and I had a lovely time and we just have to learn to do things by making a few mistakes. ACTUALLY I HATE to leave for fear I might MISS SOMETHING. Aren't you GLAD you came?

Along with some other bulbs I am going to try out the ixias. They are so lovely and as they are not expensive (forty cents a dozen), why not? It will be something to look forward to. A few daffodils, tulips, crocus potted up and stored away in a sheltered, covered, cold frame, or in the coolest, darkest spot in the basement until they are well rooted, will add to the pleasure of your indoor garden.

You know that the bloom on your bulbs will last much longer if the roots are cool and moist. A fernery that has a layer of charcoal in the bottom and is then filled with moist sphagnum moss is an ideal place to tuck the bulb pots in when they are brought in from the cold frame or basement, or brought home from the florists.

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. LARSON, *Pres.* Madison — J. J. MCCARTHY, *Vice-pres.* Whitefish Bay — D. O. ELDREDGE, *Sec.* Madison — JOS. HEINEMAN, *Treas.* Milwaukee

SEND SEEDLINGS FOR TRIAL

THE American Dahlia Society conducts a trial garden at Storrs, Connecticut, where members can send their seedlings for trial.

By paying $3.00 you may send three roots or plants to be grown in the trial gardens. Your seedling will be judged by a number of judges and if it receives a score of 85 will receive a certificate of merit. Last year only 19 out of 178 received the certificate of merit.

In judging your seedling, here are some of the things to be considered. How is the color—new, or better than existing fine varieties? Is the stem straight and stiff, flower facing, foliage clean and resistant? Form of flower—is it perfect, has it size, is it a good bloomer, etc?

Many of our members have seedlings that might receive a certificate of merit and I believe they ought to send them for trial. Why not send them and see who will be the first member of our society to receive a certificate of merit.

LET'S MAKE A TIMING CHART

LAST fall Mr. E. M. Larson suggested the making of a chart for timing dahlias. This would help in timing flowers for a show and thereby increase the competition. Why not get together on this and make a chart for the society. In doing this, we should keep a record of each variety as to the date planted, date of the first bloom, time of second bloom, etc. We would also have to state whether the plant was pinched back or allowed to grow naturally; if grown in the open or in partial shade.

If you are interested in this, and are willing to help, let me know and I will draw up a form for your convenience. With the co-operation of all members of the society we should be able to compile some very valuable information.

IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW

Mr. E. M. Larsen's seedling "Badger State" scored 80 points at the American Dahlia Society's trial gardens.

That the U. S. government publishes a pamphlet on dahlias, which you may have by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington and asking for Bulletin No. 1370.

Dahlia history dates back to 1791.

There will be a dahlia show at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933.

The dahlia Frau O'Bracht was originated in Germany and grows best in partial shade.

Wisconsin members have seedlings as good as any of the high priced eastern or western varieties.

SOCIETY MEETING AT MILWAUKEE

A MEETING of the Wisconsin Dahlia Society was held at the Hotel Delaporte, Milwaukee, on Saturday evening, October 29. There were 32 members present.

Mr. Doering of Milwaukee lead a discussion on digging and storing dahlia roots. Some of the members stated that they had the best luck storing roots in dry sand, while others that they had the best results with damp sand. Mr. Laabs asserted that he had the best results by dividing his clumps in the fall and storing them in dry sand. Everybody seemed to agree that the temperature should be from 40 to 50 degrees.

At the next meeting of the society it will be decided where the 1933 show will be held.

JOE HEINEMAN.

THE DAHLIA INDUSTRY

Wisconsin grew 100,556 dahlia bulbs in 1929, according to the federal census report. Of this, 57,915 roots were sold. Eighteen acres were devoted to their culture. For the United States as a whole, over 3 million roots were planted, grown on 679 acres.

AMERICAN DELPHINIUM SOCIETY

THE bulletin of the American Delphinium Society should be in the hands of every grower of delphiniums. It is published three times a year, and contains articles by leading authorities on growing delphiniums, control of insects and diseases, new types and varieties and the breeding of delphiniums.

Leon H. Leonian, secretary of the Society, Morgantown, W. Virginia, is the editor.

Officers of the Delphinium Society are as follows: Leonard Barron, president, Garden City, N. Y.; Alfred C. Hottes, vice-president, Des Moines, Iowa; Leon H. Leonian, secretary, Morgantown, W. Va.; M. L. Maxwell, Asst. Secretary, Washington, Penna.; F. C. Burns, treasurer, San Rafael, Calif.

The worst thing about winter nights is if your feet finally do get nice and warm, you've overslept.

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

Corm Treatment for Control of Thrips

THE gladiolus thrips caused considerable damage to flowers and corms during 1931. An investigation during the winter months has shown that this insect overwinters on the corms in large numbers, and where the temperature has been around 50 degrees F. or higher, considerable breeding and injury to corms has occurred in storage. In such cases corms show decided injury from the feeding of young and adult thrips. Thus far we have been unable to find any of the insects overwintering on corms or gladiolus tops in the field. On the basis of present information, treatment of corms in storage or at planting time appears to be the most promising method of control. The treatment used will depend somewhat on the general practices of individual growers in handling their corms during storage and at planting time. The control measure given below has been tested experimentally and has been used by growers without any apparent injury, providing the corms were sufficiently dry before treatment.

Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate). — The dipping of corms in a solution of mercuric chloride at the rate of one ounce to eight gallons of water (1-1000) for seven hours should give complete control of all stages of the insect. This material not only destroys the insect but it is also beneficial in combating rot and scab on the corms. From the standpoint of disease control, over-night exposures of corms in this solution would, in some ways, be preferable to the three-hour dip and would not be injurious to the corms. This solution should not be used for more than two dippings without the addition of fresh mercuric chloride. However, it is better to make a new solution owing to the fact that it is difficult to add the required amount of mercuric chloride to maintain the proper concentration. Where conditions permit and disease control is not a factor, naphthalene flakes or calcium cyanide may be preferable, since considerably less labor is involved in these two methods. —F. L. GAMBRELL, *Experiment Station*, Geneva, N. Y.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Gambrell in his report also gives granular calcium cyanide and Naphthalene flakes as satisfactory control materials.]

MOTH BALLS WILL CONTROL THRIPS

Another very practical method of control for both small and large growers is to fumigate with moth balls or naphthalene flakes.

For small lots place the corms in paper bags and add two or three moth balls. Tie the bag and leave closed for about three weeks. The fumes kill the adults and also the young as soon as they hatch from the egg. For larger quantities use one-half to one teacup full of naphthalene flakes for an ordinary size tray of corms and cover with heavy wrapping paper. It will do no harm to leave the naphthalene with the corms all winter.

It may be well for all amateurs to place a few moth balls in bags of bulbs, as a protection against thrips.

GLADIOLUS SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING AT OSHKOSH

AS WE go to press the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society is planning a very interesting program to be held at Oshkosh on December 5. J. H. Heberling of Easton, Illinois, will appear on the program. Other speakers are President Edwin Ristow, Oshkosh, Noel Thompson of the entomology department, Madison and Walter Miller of Sun Prairie.

The activities of the Society will be increased during the coming year. Another show will be held next August and we urge all members to renew their memberships during the next two months in order not to miss the contacts of the Society and the magazines.

FLOWER COMBINATION

THE art of making pleasing flower combinations in the garden is an interesting one. Prof. B. S. Pickett of the Iowa Horticulaural Department made some valuable suggestions to the executive committee of the Garden Club Federation at the time of their visit to the college grounds at Ames in October.

He plants gladiolus in the garden, about twelve inches apart, and uses verbena erinoides in between. He remarked that it is usually difficult to combine gladiolus satisfactorily with other flowers in the garden, but this makes a very pleasing combination. Verbena erinoides grows about 12 inches tall, forming elegant little spreading bushes of finely cut foliage. The flowers are purplish-rose, changing to oxford blue.

We would like to have our members make other suggestions for pleasing flower combinations.

SEEDS GERMINATE IN ICE BOX

"SINCE it is a common belief that seeds must be given warmth to make them germinate it is interesting to watch them swell and sprout at a temperature slightly above freezing," writes F. L. Barrows of Connecticut in the October issue of *Horticulture*. The botany department of the Connecticut College in following out the procedure outlined by Dr. William B. Crocker of the Boyce Thompson Institute for plant research, carried on some experiments in germinating small seeds in an electric refrigerator. The seeds were mixed with damp granulated peat moss and placed in the refrigerator which was maintained at a fairly constant temperature of about 40 degrees F.

Seeds of the flowering dogwood, *Cornus Florida*, placed in the refrigerator on November 11, 1931 began to germinate on February 13, 1932. The seeds were then removed to the greenhouse and planted in flats. They gave a very high percentage of germination and grew well.

Squares of cheese cloth are used to hold the mixture of peat moss and seeds. They can easily be gathered up by the corners and tied and are easy to spread out for weekly examination when moldy seeds may be removed.

If a greenhouse is not available this method can be so timed that the germinating seeds can be planted in cold frames or flats in the spring. The following table gives an idea of the length of time it took other seeds to germinate in the ice box.

Wisconsin had over 6 million gladiolus bulbs planted in 1929 according to the federal census report. Thirty-five establishments grew 53 acres. Four and one-half million bulbs were reported as having been sold that year. The total number of bulbs planted in the United States, according to the report, is 314 million, of which 152 million were reported sold. They were grown on 3,491 acres.

Suggestions to Speakers

"HIT 'em in the eye with the first sentence to get their attention, and then hold it to the end," has been my advice to my public-speaking pupils for twenty years, writes L. B. Smelser in the *Rotarian*.

A few of the other suggestions made by Mr. Smelser, who is an authority on the subject of public speaking, will be of help to those who aspire to become speakers before garden clubs and other groups.

"Never apologize when called on to speak. If you are prepared, there is no need for an apology; if apology is needed, you should not be on the platform.

"As a speaker you are supposed to know more about the subject than does the audience, else why should you be asked to speak? You nearly always start with the friendship of your hearers. If you fail to interest your audience, or if you antagonize them, it is your own fault.

"Look the auditors in the eye. Keep your glance from lingering on the table while speaking. Stand erect. Avoid doing anything that draws the attention of the audience from what you are saying. Your words, given life by your personality, emphasized by your earnestness and enthusiasm, and directed by your glance, should grip the minds of your hearers.

"Stick to your subject and finish within the allotted time. Have one ending to your speech and use it. Blessed is the man who speaks briefly, for he will be invited to speak again!

"If it is necessary to read an extract, be so familiar with its text that you can deliver most of it while looking at the audience rather than at the paper.

"Instead of indulging in generalities, be specific; instead of abstractions furnish concrete examples; deal with practical things instead of philosophical obscurities. Use illustrations that require little mental strain to understand.

"A speaker of national reputation, in developing a thought about human conservatism, in one sentence made that thought stand out by adding: 'For two thousand years men pulled their shirts on over their heads before they learned that they could button them all the way down the front.'

"If you want to secure action, speak in short, simple sentences, avoiding conventional 'flowery phrases,' which were worn threadbare by fourth-rate poets long ago. Use only simple English."

THE RAINBOW'S PROMISE

"A SMALL item in the last issue of your magazine was not completed, the one about the beautiful rainbow and what it is advertising. In Genesis 10 V. 13 we find the statement 'I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.'

"That is the 'Advertising,' we find in Gen. 8 V. 22. 'While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter and day and night shall not cease.' "—OTTO G. LIEBENOW, Racine.

NEW BOOK ON BIRDS

"THE Birds of Minnesota," two volumes, by Thomas S. Roberts, was shown to me at the Milwaukee Public Museum recently by Huron H. Smith. They are unquestionably the best books on birds ever published in this section of the country. The author spent fifty years in compiling the information and making the colored drawings of the birds, which are marvelously accurate.

The volumes are published by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, and sell at $3 each which is stated to be 75 cents per volume below actual cost.

COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin Farm and Home Week, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Jan. 30—Feb. 3.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

OUR NEW OFFICERS

THERE was considerable interest in the nomination and election of officers both before the board of managers and at the convention. However, when the decision was finally made everyone was well pleased because those chosen are well qualified to carry on the work of the Federation for the coming year.

MRS. H. BULLARD, *President*, Menasha
MRS. L. A. HENZE, *First Vice-President*, Menomonee Falls
MRS. CHARLES JAHR, *Second Vice-president*, Elkhorn
MRS. RALPH R. HIBBARD, *Rec. secretary-treasurer*, Wauwatosa.
H. J. RAHMLOW, *Cor. secretary*, Madison
MRS. D. W. WEART, *Member Board of Directors*, Oconomowc

Mrs. Bullard was second vice-president during the past year and with a year's experience on the board is well qualified to be the president for 1933.

All members who are familiar with the work done by the Federation spoke very highly of the splendid work which has been done by the members of the board who are retiring. Mrs. William Bowers has been a most capable president. Mr. E. L. White of Ft. Atkinson, first vice-president has attended practically all the meetings and devoted a great deal of time to Federation work. It will be difficult to find anyone who will be able to put as much effort into garden club work as did Mrs W. A. Peirce of Racine, the secretary-treasurer. When the records are turned over to the new secretary-treasurer they will be in excellent shape. Mrs. Sidney Welch of Oconomowoc, member of the board of directors, was present at all the board meetings and never failed to inspire the other members with her enthusiasm for more and better garden clubs.

To the members of the board who have served us so faithfully the Federation says unanimously "Thank You."

To the new members of the board we pledge our cooperation and wish them every success in their undertakings.

MOTION PICTURES FOR GARDEN CLUB USE

IN OUR October issue we mentioned that the State Conservation Commission, State Capitol, Madison, had several sets of lantern slides available free of charge for garden club use. The one on wild flowers of Wisconsin is especially interesting and we hope that all clubs will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing this set.

In addition to the lantern slides, the Conservation Commission has a collection of motion picture films for distribution. Garden clubs may obtain these films on payment of transportation costs plus a small service charge of 50c per reel. The films come in 35 mm. width.

Wisconsin Prairie Chicken	1 reel
Winter Logging in Northern Wisconsin	2 reels
Sand Hill Crane	1 reel
Moon Lake Refuge	2 reels
Blue Heron	1 reel
Wisconsin Waterfowl	2 reels
Wild Life in the Land O'Lakes	3 reels
Horicon Marsh	1 reel
Amik—The Beaver	1 reel
Selective Logging	1 reel
Out-of-Doors in Wisconsin	1 reel
New Forests on Idle Acres	2 reels

The last two reels are also available in 16 mm. width.

PREMIUM WINNERS IN FLOWER CLASSES AT CONVENTION

Artistic arrangement mixed flowers in low bowl:
1st, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Fox Point
2nd, Mrs. L. P. C. Smith, West Allis
3rd, E. C. Hedke, Racine

Miniature bouquets:
1st, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Fox Point
2nd, Mrs. Ed Corrigan, Wauwatosa
3rd, Mrs. A. W. Krieger, Milwaukee

Winter bouquet:
1st, Mrs. H. B. Gay, West Allis
2nd, Mrs. L. P. C. Smith, West Allis
3rd, Mrs. R. E. Stoll, Wauwatosa

The judges were Mrs. M. Van der Hoogt of Wauwatosa and Mrs. Wilma Weart of Oconomowoc.

BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board of the Federation will meet in Milwaukee on Tuesday, Dec. 13. Committees for the coming year will be appointed, a program of work discussed, and plans for the spring flower judging school and garden flower show will be made.

Garden Club Federation dues should now be sent to Mrs. Ralph R. Hibbard, 7034 Aetna Court, Wauwatosa.

Federation Board of Managers Meeting

Reported By Mrs. B. W. Wells

THE annual meeting of the board of managers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation convened at ten o'clock, Wednesday, November 9, at the Hotel Schroeder.

Following the usual routine of business preliminaries, Mr. Frederick Bodenstein of the Madison Garden Club was invited to speak about the matter of securing Parfrey's Glen near Devil's Lake as a State Garden Club Altar. He read the resolution passed by the Madison Club to bring this matter up for consideration by the Federation and gave a very graphic description of the unusual beauties of the Glen and the advantages of preserving this spot in its natural setting. It was voted that a committee be appointed to investigate this proposition and report their findings.

There was considerable discussion as to the desirability of establishing a district system of meetings in the more isolated sections of the state. Such group meetings it was thought might prove helpful to the individual clubs in fostering their broader programs, flower shows, etc. In the absence of delegates from several such widely separated areas no definite action was taken.

A resolution was presented to suggest to the various affiliated clubs that they hold their annual meetings in January or February so as to simplify the work of the Federation in selecting some committee members from among newly-elected club officers and members and, in general, to coordinate the services of the Federation and the constituent clubs. This was not made mandatory but merely suggested.

Resolutions proposing minor changes in the wording of the constitution were passed.

The report of the nominating committee and the election of officers proceeded with characteristic efficiency.

At 3:30 p. m. Wednesday, the annual business meeting of the Federation was held. From the secretary-treasurer's reports we learned among other things that there are 33 federated clubs with a combined membership of 2280. Mrs. Peirce's report on finances showed that we were not writing in the red, there being a balance of more than $300 in the treasury.

Before the routine business was concluded we had decided that Mrs. Peirce had been a very busy and efficient officer.

Committees on conservation, billboards, magazines, programs and tours, reported briefly. The recommendations passed by the board of managers were brought before the Federation and favorably voted.

Mr. Bodenstein again sponsored the Parfrey's Glen proposition.

Mrs. E. C. Haasch told about the progress of junior garden clubs. She was very explicit in her suggestions on how to organize such a group and gave some examples of the work of successful clubs and the interest which boys and girls were manifesting. She called upon representatives from a few clubs to tell of their work with junior garden clubs.

Our presiding officer, Mrs. William Bowers, expedited business in her usual charming manner.

GARDEN NOTES

I NEVER cover my garden until the ground is frozen so I can safely walk on it. I use straw and don't put it on too thick and then scatter leaves over the top to keep the straw down. I have a compost heap which I consider a gold mine. Therein go bushels of leaves and garden rubbish. There is nothing better for your garden after the compost has decayed for a year.

Some annual seeds grow better if sown in the fall than in spring. This is true with larkspur, gypsophila, snapdragon, candy tuft, phlox and some new lilies. Most lily seeds grow very slowly.

Perennials which I think should be in every garden are the thalictrums with their lovely plumy heads of lavender and white. The best are the adiantifolium and dipterocarpum. I like the heuchera or coral bells, the sanguina hybrids. We should not forget the primulas of which there are so many varieties.

For good all around colors sow primulus polyanthus. They are beautiful and much stronger and sturdier looking when sown in fall than in spring.—MRS. G. A. SPECKMANN.

GARDEN CLUBS MEET AT OMAHA

THE Omaha Garden Club Council fostered a meeting of Nebraska garden clubs at Omaha on November 18. The attendance was very good and the interest indicated that Nebraska has many active gardeners. One of the speakers was Mr. J. Sass of Omaha, one of America's leading iris growers and hybridizers.

Your editor was asked to present the Wisconsin method of conducting a flower arrangement demonstration or school. Most of the afternoon was given over to this subject. Flower arrangement in bowls and vases and four luncheon tables were judged by all present. This was followed by a discussion of the principles of flower arrangement and our score card.

Those present stated that this was one of the most interesting demonstrations in which they had ever taken part.

A MAGAZINE FOR CACTUS LOVERS

"THE DESERT" is the name of a monthly magazine for those who are interested in the growing of cactus and desert plants. Subscription is $1.50 per year, address, Desert Magazine Publishing Company, 319 East Green St., Pasadena, California.

Hints for Civic Projects

How to Accomplish Them With or Without Finances

Report by Mrs. B. W. Wells

MRS O. W. DYNES, president of the Garden Club of Illinois talked on "How to Accomplish Civic Projects With or Without Finances," at our convention. This is the era in garden club work when many are interested in just such projects. Mrs. Dynes stressed those endeavors that must be promoted with scanty or no finances.

"To gain 100 per cent cooperation, begin early to consult the right people. This is most important." As an example of what happens when this isn't done she told of what hadn't been done in securing proper space and facilities for a horticultural exhibit at the Century of Progress exhibition. Neither an adequate building nor an exhibit which would show the advances that horticulture has made have been secured in these three years of planning thus far. "It has been my hope," said Mrs. Dynes, "that a building might be secured which would not only serve for the exhibit of 1933 but might also stand as a permanent investment, as does the Art Institute in Chicago. Some commercial exhibitor is now planning a paste-board house as a venture of his own but nothing more fitting or general has materialized. The first pre-requisite is a horticultural-minded man to undertake this project as a leader, with an enthusiasm that will inspire others and make a pleasure of duty."

Second in importance is the plan and this is to be evolved after consultation with all the parties who might be effected by the proposed project. The first civic betterment project to be undertaken by any village club is usually the railroad station. Civic pride is aroused here because of the feeling that the outside world gets its first impression here. "What do people see from the car windows? What do they see of our town?" are compelling motives for inquiry. Of course, busses have changed the viewpoint some and much has been sacrificed to the straight, hard road. Roads growing wider and wider demand attention. Hedges, fences and other natural road boundaries have been swept away. What, if anything, shall replace these?

The third important factor is the upkeep of whatever civic project is considered. As to plantings, many can be secured at little or no expense. Iris can be planted from garden surplus; prostrate evergreens, native shrubs, or annuals from the seed surplus of gardeners.

Mrs. Dynes cited the cooperation of a small village club with the water department which resulted in getting them to run water pipes to an area for watering a planting of memorial evergreens. School-ground gardens also stimulate the inexpensive use of beautification facilities. In all such projects plans must be made for some one to carry on in the matter of up-keep.

"There are many small-town flower shows in these days. Regional or tri-town shows would be an improvement," suggested Mrs. Dynes. She feels that dealers and growers of flowers who are asked to make exhibits could make fewer and better exhibits through such consolidation.

"In Illinois the first tri-county flower show will be held at Aurora. Fourteen clubs will exhibit. This will be a representative thing. A creditable show once in two or three years is more worthwhile. Caution—don't change dates. Cooperate with all interests to decide upon the most agreeable date. Make your undertaking a community project rather than something just for your club.

"It is very important that clubs select officers with care, with a thought to their ability to cooperate, and their general fitness and diplomacy." Mrs. Dynes lamented the person who dampens enthusiasm by saying "Do you think we should do that in these times?" Her answer would be "Aren't we promoting the welfare of gardeners, nurseries and other businesses and employing others directly to make a go of this thing?"

Mrs. Dynes spoke of the flower show to be held in Chicago the coming spring, plans for which are already largely perfected.

In speaking of publicity she told of what radio station WGN is doing to help. They give ten minutes every Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to some garden club speaker of Illinois and these speakers choose to talk about that which will be best for the organization. The Palmer House gives them office space gratis that they may broadcast in the Women's Club of the Air programs. They choose such topics as will best promote the Illinois flower show. Cooperation all along the line was the key-note of Mrs. Dynes' suggestions.

CHERRY BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING

4 slices dry bread
2 slices dry bread cubed
3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon sugar
1 pint can cherries

Cut the bread ½ inch thick and butter each slice. Lay two slices of bread in a buttered baking dish and cover with a layer of cherries. Repeat and top with bread cubes. Sprinkle with brown sugar, dot with butter and bake for 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

News Of The Garden Clubs

SHEBOYGAN GARDEN CLUB

The Sheboygan Garden Club is having some interesting meetings. Each month we study and discuss one or two flowers or shrubs. The time allowed for this is ten minutes. The first five minutes is a discussion of the plant, its natural home, color, correct pronunciation of botanical name and other things of interest about it. The second period is used for questions. A picture of the flower is shown and questions are prepared on slips, for each member to study during the month.

MRS. G. A. SPECKMANN.

NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB

The North Shore Garden Club met for lunch and its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. A. Tofte, September 23. Mrs. William Bowers, Federation president, was our guest speaker. Mrs. Bowers gave us a very helpful and interesting talk about tulips, narcissus and other bulbs.

The 21st of October our club had its meeting at the home of Mrs. H. Horneffer. After lunch there was a discussion about peonies. The following members gave short talks: Mrs. A. Tofte, Mrs. A. Downing and Mrs. A. Jaeger. After an interesting afternoon the members felt that they wanted more fine peonies.

LOUISE A. JAEGER.

KENOSHA SOCIETY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Kenosha County Horticultural Club was held on the third floor of the court house, October 18. After a short business session, the meeting was given over to Mrs. William Bowers, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Garden Clubs; guest speaker of the evening.

Mrs. Bowers traced the origin of the tulip and the growth of its popularity in all parts of the world. She also gave many interesting sidelights on other spring bulb plants such as the daffodil.

FLORENCE STRANGBERG, *Sec.*

APPLE CHEESE BETTY

Cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish with bread crumbs. Add a generous layer of thinly sliced, tart apples. Sprinkle with sugar, bits of butter, a little nutmeg, and 4 tablespoons of grated cheese. Cover with another layer of buttered crumbs. Add ½ cup of water, and bake in a covered dish in a moderate oven.

SUM-MER-DEL GARDEN CLUB

The fall activities of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club included a program of gardens and gardening in the South. The meeting was held with Miss Amy Hahn in Delafield.

Mrs. R. W. Roberts, who lives in St. Petersburg, Florida, nine months in the year, described the difficulties of Florida gardening and also methods employed where climate and soil conditions are so different from ours. Mrs. H. Salsich told of some very interesting activities of Florida garden clubs, and Mrs. F. Eschweiler gave a delightful story of her spring motor trip in search of beautiful gardens and homes architecturally beautiful, in several southern states.

In September, at Mrs. H. Frazier's charming home built in a grove of native cedars on the banks of Silver Lake, we had reports from members on their experiments in growing some of the new chrysanthemums and dianthus, and also some lovely samples on exhibit.

Mrs. L. Henze, who has grown many varieties of chrysanthemums, gave an excellent talk on their development with valuable suggestions as to their culture.

Mrs. W. Whitman reviewed two new books, "My Garden," by Louise Beebe Wilder, a well revised edition of a very valuable and instructive book, and "The Garden Club Manual" by Mrs. Frederick Fisher, a book of remarkable detail on every phase of garden club work, full of workable suggestions. In answer to the roll call, helpful garden hints were given by each member.

On October 28th the annual meeting was held at Mrs. F. Syberg's on North Lake. After the business meeting and election of officers, the members participated in a frolic, playing a series of games of a horticultural character. The afternoon was most enjoyable. Tulip bulbs were awarded to the winners of games. In spite of the lateness of the season, twenty varieties of garden flowers were on display.

The officers elected for the new year were: President, Mrs. Freeman Whitman, Nashotah; vice-president, Mrs. James C. Hassall, Oconomowoc; secretary, Mrs. Donald Ralph, Hartland; treasurer, Mrs. Hewit Jacques, Delafield. Mrs. Leroy Henze was appointed chairman of the program committee.

WAUKESHA GARDEN CLUB

A meeting of the Waukesha Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Volk on October 26. Mrs. A. G. Haynes was chosen to fill the office of secretary-treasurer for the remainder of the year in place of Mrs. Virginia Hansen, who resigned.

The program consisted of selections of interest from a dictionary on botany regarding meanings and origins of various flowers. This dictionary is published by "Better Homes and Gardens." A "History of Wisconsin" compiled by General Motors was given by Mrs. Harry Volk after which our guest of the afternoon, Mrs. Jean Hunter, offered two delightful dramatic readings. Several interesting house gardens were inspected.

The meeting was adjourned following the serving of refreshments by the hostess of the afternoon.

MRS. A. G. HAYNES, *Sec.*

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

The October meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held at the high school.

Mr. A. Wuchterl reported progress in projects for improving the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. right of way.

Mr. Archie Hill talked in his usual instructive way on "Helpful Books for Gardeners." From his store of knowledge he gave us a list of books useful in many phases of gardening, not only in America but in England and Scotland. He urged the use of all these books which are available in the Milwaukee Public Library. He had many of the books at the meeting to show their attractiveness.

The November meeting was held at the Mitchell Park Conservatory in Milwaukee.

Mr. A. McDonald of Gimbel Brothers talked on Flower Arrangement. With the help of his skilled workers he illustrated many beautiful arrangements made from the lovely flowers he had brought with him.

Mr. Huron Smith, in the absence of Mr. Davidson, conducted the club through the gorgeous "Mum" show now at the conservatory.

ERNEST LEFEBER, *Sec'y.*

FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB

The garden club met with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yahn on October 27. Miss Bissett gave a talk on "Floral Arrangement." She pointed out that Nature is our best guide as to what is pleasing in the way of proportions. The subject was made especially interesting when the principles were applied to the bouquets, which had been arranged by the hostess, and to several attractive pictures in the Yahn home.

Edwin Kellenbenz spoke on "Getting Your Bulbs Ready for Winter." The talk was timely and enjoyed by all.

Miss Mary Robertson reported on a series of experiments which were made with cut flowers, the aim being to determine under what conditions the blooms would remain longest. The flowers were placed in pure water, water with a small amount of salt, and water with a small amount of sugar. The experiment showed that the last plan was the best.

Mr. White gave an interesting report on his trip as a member of the executive committee to Des Moines, Iowa, where he attended a meeting of the National Council of Garden Club Federations. He brought back a host of practical suggestions which were passed on to the club. Possibly the most interesting part of his talk was devoted to his experiences at the plant where the magazine, *Better Homes and Gardens*, is printed. Every member of the club is a subscriber and so they were especially interested.

President Ward gave an informative talk on evergreens. He told the members about the various kinds which were best suited to this climate. The speaker exploded the old theory that evergreens do not shed their leaves. He told the club that such trees as the arbor vitae are now casting aside their 1930 growth. He pointed out that the dead leaves we find in our trees at this time are the natural thing to expect but this material should be shaken out of the tree and not allowed to accumulate in the crotches of the tree where it will do damage.

As a result of President Ward's talk the discussion of "living Christmas trees" was taken up. A committee composed of Mary Robertson, Mrs. Yahn, and President Ward was appointed to work out a plan and present the same to the club at a later date.

MRS. D. GATES, *Cor. Sec.*

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

The West Allis Garden Club met in November at the home of Mrs. W. Brubaker. Mrs. C. Harrington, Mrs. J. Overholt and Mrs. R. Sewell reported on the interesting program topics at the State Federation convention.

Mrs. R. Stoll read an article entitled "Place tickets on Yule trees." The club supported Mr. Earl Tinker in his efforts to save evergreens. Yule trees which have been cut under supervision where their elimination will aid in the growth of surrounding trees can be identified by a red tag. A motion was made and carried that the secretary write Mr. Tinker that the club will support the movement and will purchase trees with red tags. The secretary was also requested to write a letter of thanks to the State Highway Commission for the conservation of trees on the Mukwonago Road which, prior to the club's protest, were being destroyed.

Miss Cooper gave an interesting description of a cactus which produced 250 blossoms of a shell-pink color.

Mrs. C. Harrington displayed a garden club scrap book containing beautiful pictures of notable landscapes, landmarks, gardens, flowers and trees.

The club voted to accept Miss Cooper's invitation to meet at her home on December 14.

EDNA MAE SEWELL, *Sec.*

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The November meeting was held at th Public Museum with the usual 6:30 supper. Apple pie was the feature of the menu. Prizes were given for the best pies.

Miss Anna Christensen presented a paper on wild flowers, accompanied by colored slides, from the series put out by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. Miss Christensen pointed out that many wild plants die when the flowers are picked.

Mr. Allan Davis gave a short talk on the planting of bulbs in a city garden.

The State Gladiolus Society will meet with us December 5.

FLORENCE WINCHESTER, *Sec.*

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

The organization of junior garden clubs is well under way. Everyone is very much interested.

Plans for working with the city park board in beautifying the city were discussed.

Nominations for officers for the coming year were made.

Mrs. Smeiding talked on "Fall work in the garden," telling about the division of plants, care in planting for color combinations, backgrounds, the importance of keeping the garden free from weeds, the feeding of plants and shrubs and putting the garden to sleep.

Chrysanthemums and sprays of berry shrubs were on display.

E. MORTENSEN, *Sec.*

LA BELLE GARDEN CLUB

Interest in the study and preservation of wild flowers has been stimulated in Oconomowoc since the flower show last summer when Mrs. David Weart exhibited forty varieties of native flowers which bloom in late summer.

At the September meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Charles Schuele, Mrs. Weart gave an interesting talk on "Wild Flowers," showing colored slides loaned by the State Conservation Department, Madison.

The junior department of the La Belle Garden Club began their plans in September for a year of wild flower and conservation study. Colored slides of wild flowers were shown at the public and parochial schools.

Colored prints of wild flowers will be tacked in the rooms during the winter. The prints will rotate to the different rooms, making it possible for each class to study the entire set of prints during the winter months. This will be followed by field work in the spring and an exhibit of wild flowers by the Junior Garden Club at the next flower show.

Following a picnic dinner at the armory, October 5, the La Belle Garden Club planted and dedicated five trees at the entrance of the adjoining sixteen acre tract of land which is to be converted into a park.

Plans for the landscaping were shown by Mr. E. H. Niles of the White Elm Nursery. Mrs. C. Schuele was in charge of the ceremonial. After a short talk in commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington by Mrs. Weart and the singing of "Trees" by Mrs. Maud Cronni, a member of the park board, all the members present gave an appropriate quotation while adding a shovel of soil to the planting.

JOSEPHINE HOLSTEIN DERSE, *Pub. Chm.*

THE LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the Lake Geneva Gardeners and Foremans Association was postponed from November 9 to November 10. The members attended the banquet of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society on November 9, at which Frances K. Hutchinson received the honorary recognition certificate of the Society.

Eighteen of our members were present at the regular meeting on November 10 at which Oscar Johnson of Lake View Gardens, Williams Bay, talked on "Perennials and Their Care."

We also had an illustrated lecture on peonies by W. F. Christman, secretary of the National Peony Society, of Northbrook, Illinois. We voted in two new associate members, Mr. Morse of Wychwood, and the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer of Lake Geneva who is well known for his wild flower exhibits and his knowledge of the different mushrooms.

Thirty-five members of the Association had a wonderful dinner Tuesday night at the Gargoyle Hotel. Entertainment was furnished by Curt Leonhardt and members. Ed Dunn, Sr., was master of ceremonies. The gardeners extended thanks to Charles Flemming for the success of this dinner, which was one of the best affairs we have had.

ALEX GARDINER, *Press.*

PROGRAM FOR JUNIOR GARDEN CLUBS

I HOPE we can continue with the junior garden club meetings during the winter months. There are many interesting things the juniors can do even during the winter. Here are a few of them. Show them how to make an aquarium. Every child should have fish or pets, as they enjoy them. We can show them how to make winter bouquets, Christmas bouquets and holly wreaths. They can make dish gardens which are still being used. Have them study about trees, shrubs and flowers for 1933. Then be sure each junior club member does some kindly act for Christmas such as taking blooming plants or flowers to shut-ins. I hope that all the garden clubs will continue this important work. — MRS. E. C. HAASCH.

GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

A topic which will interest garden club members during the winter months is a study of practical botany. In almost every high school there is a teacher of botany who could present the subject to garden club members.

A study of the parts of the flower, plant family and something about plant breeding would be a very valuable topic.

The cause of highway beautification will be carried farther through public education and the stimulation of interest on the part of the people in more beautiful highways than by individual organizations attempting to plant trees or flower beds along the roadside. Until a majority of the people want beautiful roadsides not very much can be accomplished.

Mother: "You got everything all right, dear, but did you ask the grocer how he sold his limburger cheese?"

Buddy: "Yes, mother, and he said that's what he often wondered himself."

Aids For Small-Home Owners' Landscape Problems

THE Committee on Landscape Planning and Planting in its report to President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership presented on Dec. 4th a detailed survey of conditions that must be met in the planning and plantings of highways, business districts and public buildings, as well as private grounds.

The committee expressed the opinion that the apparent lack of interest in the improvement of home grounds in many communities is due largely to ignorance of the ease with which conditions may be bettered. It also emphasized the rise in the value of property which results from good planting, citing one example in which a modest planting costing about $30 added $100 to the price.

In order to help the small-home owner get the best results in planting his grounds, the committee formulated the general principles of landscape planting and planning for small homes. It stated that there are three divisions to be considered—the approach, the service area, and the part of the grounds reserved for pleasure. In dealing with all of these, simplicity of design is essential as is also, simplicity in the use of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. "Without overcrowding it will be impossible to use the variety that one sees in large gardens. Exotic plants are usually out of keeping. The best effect is attained by confining the planting to the shade trees which are native to the region, to fruit trees and dwarf fruits, and to the hardy shrubs and flowers.

"The important thing is to keep the front yard simple and uncluttered by a variety of plants unrelated either in size, color, or kind. Rear or garden yards are today's conversion of the old backyard into the outdoor living room, and must be planned with a view to ease of access from the living portion of the house."

The committee stressed particularly the desirability of interior-block development for community use such as has been tried in Sunnyside, Long Island, and in the Marshall Field and Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments in Chicago. Open spaces are the real lungs of the city, the committee declared, and their importance increases as buildings grow more numerous and higher.

Since streets and roads are the means of approach to the home and do much to determine the appearance and so the desirability of a community, the committee went into considerable detail on the lay-out and care of all kinds of highways. Two recommendations dealing with this subject were made to the Conference; namely, that Congressional action be secured requiring a permanent sidewalk or footpath along all Federal roads, or Federal-aid roads on which pedestrian travel is common. The second recommendation was that the Federal Government should set aside in all appropriations for roads one-tenth of the original amount to be used for planting.

Experiments conducted by the U. S. D. A. in Hood River, Oregon, show that fresh pruning wounds are very susceptible to cold injury. It was our belief that such was probably the case, that has prompted us to recommend spring rather than fall pruning for trees in North Dakota.

BAKED APPLE SALAD

Peel and core, but leave whole, nice firm apples. Bake in moderate oven. After baking fill the heart with chopped nuts, olives and pimentos mixed with salad dressing. Pour salad dressing over fruit and sprinkle with nut meats.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

The name Sisson is known throughout the world to stand for peonies. If it's a peony, we have it. Write us what you want and tell us what you wish to pay. We meet all competition and we make good. Roots ready for delivery beginning August 15th until freeze up.

SISSON'S PEONIES

Rosendale, Wis. Hi-ways 23—26

A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy and Prosperous

New Year to All

is the Wish of

The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.

Nurserymen

Fort Atkinson Wisconsin

Three Wishes

1. A Happy Holiday Season

2. Prosperity for all

3. and then we wish you would come over and see our gardens some time during the next growing season.

RASMUSSEN'S

Fruit Farm and Nurseries

Highway 21 West of Oshkosh

Nursery Stock Landscape Service

Christmas Greetings

from

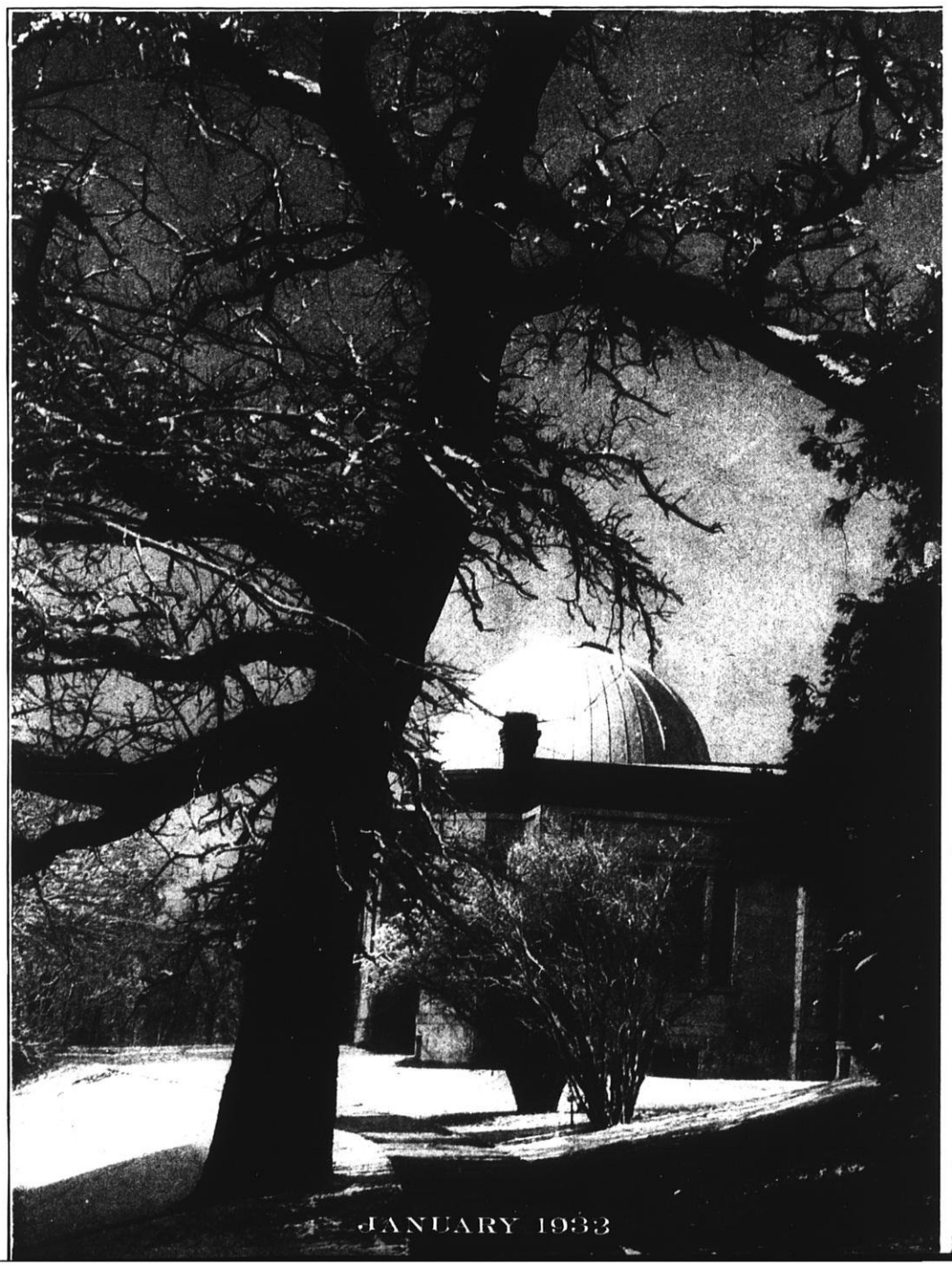
Garry - Nee - Dule

We would like to greet our many friends personally but, as this is not possible, we wish you all the Merriest Christmas Season possible and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toole

of Garry-Nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE



A Happy New Year

JANUARY 1933

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BEAN Spray Machines
Spray and Dust Materials
Fertilizers
Pruning Tools
Sulphonated Oil

Write for prices.

F. R. GIFFORD CO.

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HARDY LUPINE

Lupine polyphyllus $1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

White Pink Blue

Moerheimi, rose with white. Harkness Art shades, complete range of colors.

SUPERIOR VIEW FARM
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Bayfield, Wis.

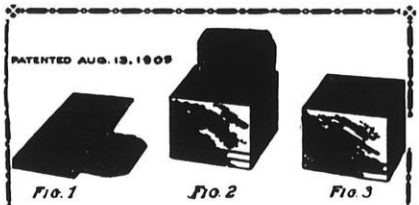


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

Berry Boxes

Crates, Bushel Boxes and Climax Baskets

As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate material in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

Cumberland Fruit Package Company

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

500,000 LATHAM Raspberry Plants

We have No. 1 plants

8,000 Chief Raspberry Plants

Eldorado and Ancient Briton Blackberries. Colored sunflower seed. Peat moss by bale or carload for nurserymen.

Write for prices.

BUTTS & REYNOLDS

TOMAH, WIS.

We Wish One and All a HAPPY NEW YEAR

Specials

12 Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums —2 years $1.25
12 Iris, Heavenly blue, early and tall ..... .50
25 Gladiolus choice mixed, blooming size ..... .50

or the three items for $2 postpaid.

SWEDBERG NURSERIES

Battle Lake, Minnesota

AGRICULTURE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

"IN THE middle-western agricultural states, 6,090 boys were enrolled in high school shorthand classes, in addition to those in private business colleges and parochial schools, although but 721 male stenographers and typists were employed in these states," is the statement made by W. Harry King, member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education before the conference of the Vocational Association at Kansas City on December 8.

"This is a ratio of eight preparing for every known position.

"When city jobs are not to be found, farm youths have always returned home. From this kind of training high school graduates are not any more able to help contribute to the farm management or happiness of farm life than those who did not go to high school. Then the elders are quite likely to feel that the high school or the college has helped to spoil their children.

"Obviously high school shorthand and bookkeeping as now being taught in the average city high school is of but little value to a farm boy. Unless such changes are made in our high school courses that they will be of value to that large group of graduates who will probably find it impossible to get jobs in the cities requiring shorthand training, the rural tax payer will become more and more dissatisfied with the results of a high school education.

Subjects can be taught in high schools that will be of value to boys and girls who stay on the farm. Such subjects are now being given in the Vocational Agricultural courses. For mental development, they are probably just as valuable as any other course given. A course in animal husbandry, horticulture, farm economics or farm engineering will develop the mind as much as a course in shorthand or geometry and there can be no comparison as to which will be the most useful after graduation."

ACRE OF APPLE TREES NETS GOOD PROFIT

NET receipts of $363.87 from a little over one acre of apple trees consisting of about 100 trees was reported by Elmer Happel of Richfield, Washington County at the meeting of the Washington County Fruit Growers Association. Mr. Happel reported total receipts of $386.78. The total cost of spraying, spray materials, fertilizers and other items amounted to $22.91. Most of the apples were sold at a roadside stand. The Ben Davis variety brought from 75c to $1 per bushel, while the best McIntosh brought as high as $1.75 per bushel.

Mr. Happel expressed the opinion that he wished he had more trees of the McIntosh and other high quality apples because they sold more readily and at a higher price.

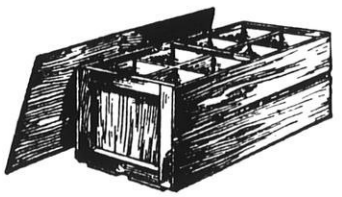
Ask your friends to join the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society now and receive one of the free plant premiums.

Perennials Rock Plants
and Wild Flowers

Catalogue on Request

Chequamegon Flower Gardens

V. E. Brubaker, Prop.
Washburn, Wisconsin



Berry Boxes and Crates

Either made up or in the K. D. American Quart Berry Baskets, Climax Grape and Peach Baskets, Till or Repacking Baskets, Plant Boxes and Veneer Tree Protectors. Circular and Price List mailed upon request. Special liberal discounts on early orders.
Write for special prices on carload lots.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX COMPANY
Sheboygan, Wis.

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CORAL LILIES—75c and $1.00 per dozen, postpaid. REGAL LILIES—$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per dozen, postpaid. H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

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INSPECTED, disease free Chief raspberry plants, No. 1 stock. By hundred or thousand. Write for prices. Strawberry plants: Beaver, Belmar, Blakemore and Harvest King for spring delivery. W. H. Hanchett, Sparta, Wis.

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20 ACRE TRACT, one mile west of Nakoma, Madison, Wisconsin. Beautiful view of Lake Mendota. Ideal soil and slope for orchard. Clay loam. No buildings. Price very reasonable. Will Gilbert, Madison, Wisconsin, R. 5.

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

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SAVE YOUR TREES

Complete Efficient Tree Service — Private or Municipal
Anywhere In Wisconsin

PRUNING CAVITY TREATMENT CABLING FERTILIZING
SPRAYING TREE MOVING

Estimates furnished without cost or obligation on your part. Phone or write

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

2326 N. MURRAY AVE. LAKESIDE 2907 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR ACID LOVING PLANTS

The apple pomace, or ground apple pulp which is a waste or by-product of cider-making will serve as a splendid mulch for rhododendrons, mountain-laurel and other acid-loving plants, writes Alfred Hottes in the October *Better Homes and Gardens.*

Apple peelings and cores of course will serve the same purpose.

NICOTINE KEEPS DOGS AWAY

Spraying plants with diluted nicotine sulphate will cause cats and dogs to avoid them according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This spray seems to be very offensive to animals and should be used especially on evergreens at all seasons of the year when dogs are liable to cause injury. No doubt nicotine dust will give the same results.

FITCHETT DAHLIAS

First at Wisconsin State Fair for years.

First at Central States Dahlia Show, Chicago last fall.

All healthy, field grown roots, State inspected.

Catalog Free

Fitchett Dahlia Gardens

Janesville, Wis.

Trees—Shrubs—Perennials

Hundreds of varieties for home grounds—rock gardens or nursery.

Write for our descriptive price list.

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Pembine, Wisconsin

Kinkade Garden Tractor

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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Fruit Growers, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Suburbanites Country Estates and Poultrymen.

Reduced Prices—Easy Terms

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Wisconsin Horticulture

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Established 1910

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Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.

2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.

4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.

5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Experiences In Growing Strawberries

W. H. HANCHETT

I HAVE been asked the question as to whether cover crops of oats or barley can be sown in the strawberry patch in the fall to grow a crop as a winter mulch. Every now and then we see this method advocated.

I know of several farmers who have tried this and the results have never been satisfactory. A cover crop to amount to much as a mulch in a strawberry field must be sown early enough so that it reaches a stage of maturity sufficient to give it plenty of crude fiber to make it lasting after a frost has killed it. If it is sown early enough to reach this stage the crop is likely to damage the growth of the strawberry vine. If it is sown late to avoid this damage it does not reach maturity and is so succulent that after the first frost it soon dries up, crumbles and blows away.

It may sometimes give fairly good winter protection because its partly upright position helps to hold snow. However, when spring comes it soon wastes away so that as a summer mulch (which in my experience is just as essential as a winter mulch) it is entirely inadequate and of no value.

The Best Material For Mulching

In my experience there is no mulch for strawberries better than clean straw. Marsh hay is very good for winter protection but as a summer mulch it always results in a lot of damage from leaf spot. However, marsh hay is the best substitute for straw that I know of. I have tried sorghum but the results were just about the same as with marsh hay.

W. H. Hanchett

Mr. W. H. Hanchett of Sparta is one of the largest strawberry growers in Wisconsin as well as a keen student of the industry. He has tried out many new varieties and is constantly experimenting with fertilizers and better methods of growing the crop. It has been known for several years that the Beaver variety does not do well in some localities or on some soils. Mr. Hanchett suggests that it may be due to the amount of soil acidity. He also suggests that the Beaver may be more susceptible to injury from lime than other varieties. We need more observation along this line.

Experience With Beaver Strawberries

This past summer after renovating my five acre field of Beaver strawberries which bore a heavy crop the past season I was much surprised to find that the plants died out. I have been making a careful study to see if I might discover the reason. I have been comparing all the conditions on my field with fields where this did not happen. I found that Mr. E. W. Sullivan of Alma Center has a field in which soil conditions compared very closely with mine. He did not have any loss this year and had a four-year-old plot that you might take for a new bed. The texture of his soil is the same as mine, the only difference being that my plot has been heavily limed for alfalfa. My soil showed no trace of acid while his was slightly acid. This pointed to lime as the mischief-maker in my plot. Then I checked conditions with a five-acre plot a year older on my own farm where a portion of the field died after maturing the first crop and another portion of the field which came back with a second crop yielding more than the first crop.

Lime May Be Detrimental to Beavers

I discovered that the part of this field which yielded a good second crop was on a side hill where the soil was sandier and

more acid. While it had received an application of lime, this section of the field had an acid reaction while the other portion had not.

I am now convinced that the strawberries prefer an acid soil; that liming is detrimental to a strawberry crop.

Since practically all of my farm is limed for alfalfa production I have a problem before me. I am watching with interest a new field that was treated with 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre and also 150 pounds of 4-16-4 fertilizer applied at planting time. The question is, will a liberal application of acid phosphate counteract the effect of lime on strawberries.

The manufacturers of manganese sulphate claim that marked results have been obtained on limed land with liberal use of manganese, so some experiments along that line will be in order. Has anyone in the state any experience along that line?

A row of Aberdeen and Blakemore strawberries in this same plot where the Beavers died after harvest are coming along very well. This would lead me to believe that the Beaver is more susceptible to lime injury than some other varieties. This is also a question for future observation. I shall be glad to see some discussion of this matter in future numbers of this magazine.

WARNS OF INCREASING STRAWBERRY ACREAGE

THE large yield of strawberries this past year gave the producer the cost of production with little profit. Since it was the only thing raised on our farm that did give a return of the cost of production there is a marked tendency to greatly increase the acreage. This will doubtlessly bring disaster to this industry two years from now unless there is a very marked improvement in economic conditions of the country. We learn that most of the strawberry crop on the Pacific coast was left to rot on the vines the past year for want of a market. This may be the case here in 1934 unless prevented by crop failure or greatly improved economic conditions. We hear that new men are going to plunge into the strawberry business next spring by planting from two to ten acres, while established growers are planning an increase, so it looks like the acreage will be doubled or tripled.

A highly organized, smoothly running marketing agency may be able to do something to save the day. But even that may be overwhelmed by over-production.

California Suggests A Solution

CALIFORNIANS say "Let's plant trees and shrubs on our highways to give our unemployed a chance to work."

Wisconsin has a similar problem. Here is what the Pacific Rural Press says about the idea.

"We refer to planting trees and shrubs beside the highways of this state.

"The State Highway Division, as you know, is spending immense sums of money building highways and a mere pittance on finishing the job by putting some friendly trees and shrubs beside the highways.

"Many of our state highways are still bare ribbons through the desert. There is no softening green to frame the brown. There is not even grateful shade in which one can pause to enjoy the distant scene or to change a tire. Native Californians do not notice it so keenly. They are used to it, and they can appreciate the beauties of brown, and the grandeur of the desert, but thousands of visitors from summer rain areas find it harsh, unfriendly and unbeautiful.

"But that is not all. There is need for jobs for unemployed persons, and planting trees and shrubs means lots of jobs. Planting of this sort is not a machine job; it is a hand job. Building the roadway itself is a machine job. It employs very few persons. It principally fattens the income of contractors and a small number of factories. These are not in the soup line. It is men with idle hands who must have help.

"If only one-fortieth of the amount spent on state highways each year was spent on labor for planting the highways it would give over a half million days of work to deserving men at a wage of $2 a day.

"Planting highways, as California should do it, does not necessarily mean two parallel rows of trees standing stiffly, like sentinels at attention. It means informal and graceful lines and groupings. It means massing shrubs around the approaches to culverts. It means here and there a little grove where travelers may pause in the shade. It means color of berries and blossoms. It means using a variety of trees and shrubs such as no other state can employ, both wild varieties and tame varieties. It means a liberal use of more evergreen things than will thrive in any other state.

"What a job of state building that would be! What a move to advertise the state and add to the pleasure of its present citizens and the millions who are yet to become its citizens!

"Counties can do the same thing with their county roads. The law expressly provides for it. But the state ought to lead the way with its important state arteries."—From BETTER FRUIT.

With Our Fruit Growers

CONTROL OF APPLE TREE BORERS

THE best way to control most of the apple tree borers is through sanitation. Cut down all the poor trees in the orchard or branches affected with borers and burn all the prunings. Most borers live in the dead wood. In fact, several of the borers cannot penetrate live wood. If the female lays its egg on the trunk of a vigorous, rapidly growing tree the larvae cannot penetrate the bark or live wood. This is especially true with the flat head borer, one of the most menacing of the class. The female of this type likes the sun and lays its eggs on the south side of high-trunk trees. By placing boards on the south side to shade the trunk, much injury is avoided. This also protects the trunk from what is called southwest injury by the sun.

TIMING CODLING MOTH SPRAYS

AN ACCURATE method, used in Maryland during the past season, for determining the daily emergence of codling moth in order that spraying may be done at the right time, is suggested by the Maryland Fruit Grower. Corrugated paper bands, taken from trees and containing hundreds of codling moths in winter cocoons were put into screen cages in late fall. These cages were then placed in orchards in various parts of the state, and the daily emergence of moths was counted in the spring. Sprays were timed accordingly and the growers did a good job of stopping the first brood of codling moth.

This system is considered to be more accurate than the "bucket pail" system which has been used in the past. Under the latter system pails of fermenting cider, or syrup solutions such as malt, were hung in the tops of apple trees and the number of codling moths attracted and drowned were counted daily.

IOWA HAS PROMISING APPLE SEEDLINGS

CROSSES between Antonovka, a Russian apple, which is very hardy, being grown as far north as Winnipeg, and the Delicious are producing some very promising new apple seedlings at the Iowa Experiment Station, according to Prof. H. L. Lantz.

About 300 Delicious crosses have been made and some of the new seedlings which have come into bearing this past year were almost as high in quality as Delicious itself and appeared to be very hardy.

The Delicious in Wisconsin has many faults and if a tree is produced as hardy as the Antonovka and as good in quality as the Delicious, and of better size and color, it will be worth a fortune to Wisconsin, especially in our colder sections. The principal trouble with Delicious in Wisconsin is that in all but a few sections it does not reach a good size or color because of our short season. This is especially true after the tree gets old enough to bear well.

AN INEXPENSIVE MOUSE CONTROL IN THE ORCHARD

BANKING earth around the trunks of trees to a height of from 6 inches to a foot has been found by apple growers in Ontario to be adequate protection against mice for even very young trees. Sod and trash should be removed from around the trunks for about a foot or more, according to D. A. Kimball of the Department of Horticulture, of Guelph, Ontario, in the *Canadian Horticulturist*.

This method is not, however, successful against the pine mouse which is similar in appearance to the field mouse, except that it has a very short tail. Poisoning is suggested for these, or, instead of soil, cinders may be used to a depth of one foot around the base of the trees because the pine mice burrow and feed largely underground. If cinders are used, a hole, about a foot in depth, should be dug around the trunk and the soil replaced with cinders.

FREEZING FRESH FRUIT PROVIDES NEW MARKET

VERY little of the fresh fruit flavor was lost in a quick freezing process and storage at temperatures of 10° to 15° F., according to experiments carried on at the Massachusetts Experiment Station.

In a bulletin published by this station, it is estimated that of the 350 million gallons of ice cream used in 1931, 55 million gallons consisted of fruit ice cream, of which strawberry ice cream made up 8 per cent of the total, or 28 million gallons. The other fruits used were peaches, cherries, raspberries, pineapple and orange.

In the experiments the fruit was allowed to fully ripen, was quickly prepared, washed in cold water and strained. It was then frozen at a temperature of between zero and 5° F. in gallon cans. After a few days it was transferred to a temperature of 10° to 15° F.

The use of two to three parts of berries to one part of cane sugar gave the best results. Speed in handling was found to be very important, as fruit held longer than 12 hours did not show the good results obtained from fruit that was frozen immediately after picking. Since refrigerator service in both stores and homes is constantly improving this method may develop into a valuable outlet for some of our fruits.

Verbena vernosa which grows one foot tall is used for bedding purposes and is a strong thrifty grower covered with bright purple and heliotrope. The seeds are slow to germinate and should be sown early.

Our Seedling Nut Exhibit

WALTER J. MOYLE

WISCONSIN'S first exhibit of seedling walnuts and hickory nuts shown at the State Horticultural Society meeting at Milwaukee November 9 and 10 was exceedingly interesting and of great educational value.

Up to the present time not much interest has been taken in the work of selecting and improving our native nuts of Wisconsin for the simple reason that it has always been considered a difficult task to propagate nut trees successfully. But with modern methods most of these difficulties have been overcome. We now find nurserymen who make a specialty of this kind of work and are glad to grow on contract any selected variety of nut trees that show marked improvement over the average seedling and are worthy of being perpetuated.

It was certainly pleasing to the writer to note that the prize winning black walnut was grown in Racine County, township of Caledonia.

However, there was a walnut sent in from Platteville, too late to be entered in this year's contest, which we think would have been a winner. This grower should be on deck next season early in the game and I think he will give the other growers a run for their money. Racine County lays down the challenge to the other counties in the state to produce something better in walnuts next season.

We hope to be able to offer premiums for the best butternuts and hazel nuts next year. Mr. C. V. Porter of Menomonie claims that the butternut will vary just as much in general make-up as the black walnut. Such being the case, here is a wonderful field for the careful observer to work in, by selecting to improve this delicious nut. Get the children in your neighborhood interested in the matter as they always know where the best nuts grow in your locality, and see that at the next annual State Horticultural Show your county is represented.

There is no question but what, out of these contests, many desirable nut trees will be located bearing nuts vastly superior to the common run as picked up at random. These can be propagated and disseminated throughout the state and all benefit thereby.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS APPLES

THE Golden Delicious apple which is being planted quite extensively in Wisconsin has several quite marked characteristics. It has a delightful aroma, a delicious flavor, but the flesh is inclined to be tough. It keeps fairly well if stored at a low temperature if the atmosphere of the cellar has a high moisture content. Otherwise the apples shrivel very badly.

Mr. Arno Meyer of Waldo exhibited Golden Delicious at our annual convention that had sported from the natural color and were covered with a russet skin. This let down the bars at once and we find ourselves debating the possible parentage of this apple.

It has much of the flavor and quality of the Golden Russet and their marked characteristics of shriveling in storage. After studying this apple carefully we would make a guess that it was a seedling of Yellow Bellflower or Orkley, crossed with the Gold Russet. Those who have grown the fruit for market so far, have found a ready sale for this variety at remunerative prices equaling, if not surpassing, the popular Jonathan and Baldwin.—W. J. MOYLE.

Editor's Note: We would like to hear from other members who have grown this variety.

A NEW YELLOWS-RESISTANT CELERY

A NEW celery has been developed in Michigan called "Michigan Golden" which is resistant to the yellows disease.

Yellows has caused a great deal of loss in Michigan's extensive celery fields. Over two and one-half million dollars worth of celery is being produced annually in that state.

In 1930 fourteen selections were made from a number of fields at Kalamazoo in which a high percentage of the plants were destroyed by this disease. One of these plants was carried through the winter and into seed production. Tests in inoculated soil demonstrated that it had high resistance. Less than 1% of the plants have been inspected even under the most favorable conditions. In addition to high resistance to yellows, Michigan Golden possesses very desirable commercial qualities. It is intermediate in type, between golden self-blanching and golden plume. Seed may be obtained in small quantities from the Grand Rapids Growers Association, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We often get inquiries about raising peppermint. Some years ago it was a very paying crop. At present the price of peppermint oil is about $1.52 per pound and the yield per acre ranges from 16 to 19 pounds.

From NORTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY NEWS LETTER.

The U. S. D. A. reports, in technical bulletin No. 268, that the lowest temperature at which tomatoes will ripen with good color and flavor is 55 degrees. At 60 degrees to 70 degrees the rate of ripening is increased. These temperatures are recommended for ripening but not for storage. Fifty-five degrees is recommended as proper storage temperature for unripe fruit; fruit which is ripe may be held at temperatures as low as 32 degrees.

New Apple Varieties Recommended

Committee Selects Varieties For Fruit Testing Club

THE committee appointed by the State Horticultural Society to select new varieties of fruits for trial for 1933 met at the home of C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc, on December 14. The entire afternoon was spent tasting and discussing the good and bad points of the varieties listed here, samples of which had been obtained from different states.

The entire committe was present. The members are Arno Meyer, Waldo, chairman; C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc; R. H. Roberts, Madison; W. J. Moyle, Union Grove; R. L. Marken, Kenosha; W. H. Steele, Pewaukee; and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

A number of other varieties were examined. The committee took the position that any variety to be worthy of further trial in Wisconsin must be of good red color, medium to large in size, and of excellent flavor, equal to that of our leading varieties, Delicious, McIntosh and Jonathan. Furthermore, it must not have any known faults.

Varieties Not Recommended for Trial

The following varieties were examined but not recommended for trial:

1. Joan. This is a Jonathan cross on Anisim from the Iowa station. It is a fine appearing apple but lacks the required dessert flavor.

2. Sharon. An Iowa variety which also lacks the required dessert flavor and is somewhat small in size.

3. Hawkeye Greening. Recommended for culinary use. The committee felt that we have plenty of varieties suitable for this purpose.

4. Medina. The specimen examined seemed to lack color. It is a Delicious cross from New York and has excellent flavor and size.

NEW APPLES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

Varieties recommended for 1933. For home or commercial use

1. Secor
2. Newfane
3. Orleans
4. Macoun

Early varieties for roadside market or home use

1. Melba
2. Early McIntosh
3. Milton

Descriptions of Recommended Varieties

Secor. This Iowa seedling is a cross of Salome and Jonathan. The tree grows rapidly and comes into bearing early. The fruit hangs well and is free from Jonathan spot. It keeps about two months later than Jonathan. In Iowa it is recommended for trial where Jonathan does well, and northward, because it is somewhat hardier than Jonathan. The fruit is of good size, a bright red and of excellent flavor; also a good keeper. The committee recommends it highly.

Newfane and *Orleans.* Prof. G. H. Howe of the New York Experiment Station writes: "In our judgment the Delicious seedlings, Newfane and Orleans, have every advantage over Delicious in this state because they attain a larger size and are more attractive in appearance. Newfane most nearly approaches Delicious in flavor but both are just as good in quality as Delicious. Newfane is probably the most attractive in color because the skin is entirely covered with solid dark red. Orleans is considerably striped with a very dark red and probably would be rated a little more attractive than Medina. Orleans might fail to size up quite as well as Newfane but it averages larger than Delicious in New York state. As a cropper I believe both are superior to Delicious because they seem to be more reliable annual bearers."

In sections where Delicious do not reach a good size and color we recommend these two for trial.

Macoun. Macoun is a New York cross of McIntosh. The fruit looks almost the same as McIntosh but it will keep much longer. Last year we kept McIntosh until March in good condition. The flavor is very good. The tree bears regularly and heavily. Prof. Howe writes: "It is my belief that Macoun is going to be as hardy as McIntosh. If you can grow McIntosh successfully Macoun will prove all right. It is our experience that Macoun should be harvested soon after McIntosh for best keeping qualities.

Melba and *Early McIntosh.* Both of these varieties are the result of a cross between Yellow Transparent and McIntosh and ripen just a little later than the Yellow Transparent. They meet the demand for a red apple of good flavor and color. The reason that our committee recommended them for roadside market and home use is that an early apple does not keep long enough to make a commercial variety. Melba ripens just a little earlier than Early McIntosh and is the Canadian cross, while Early McIntosh was developed in New York. Nearly every one likes the McIntosh so that an early variety with its color and flavor should find a ready demand for local sales. It is described as being hardy, vigorous, healthy, productive and bears annually.

Prof. G. H. Howe writes: "The season of the two would not overlap very much as one would still have Early McIntosh available after Melba was gone.

Milton. Milton is another Yellow Transparent-McIntosh cross

developed by the New York station. Its main value is that it is a McIntosh type which ripens with Wealthy and earlier than McIntosh. In Wisconsin, Mr. Aeppler, who has grown it, says that it ripens about a week earlier than Wealthy and finds a ready demand because there is a shortage at that time of a high-quality eating apple of good size and color. The fruit is covered with a very attractive pinkish red and heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and juicy, and has a McIntosh flavor and aroma.

Watch For Further Announcements

At this time plans for the distribution of trees and scions of these varieties have not been made. We will make further announcements in regard to this in an early issue. If you are planning on setting out any fruit trees this spring we suggest that you buy some of these varieties and join our fruit testing club so that we may have reports of what they will do.

The committee was very careful to select only such varieties for trial as have every chance of being satisfactory in Wisconsin, at least in the fruit section of the state. There is no question but what these varieties are better than 75% of all the old varieties which we have been growing in the past.

PATTEN 1050 A PROMISING APPLE FOR THE NORTH

THE Patten 1050 produced by the Iowa Horticultural Department is a very promising-looking apple. A cross between the Delicious and Patten Greening, it appears to be something for which we have been looking in the colder sections of the state. According to Prof. H. L. Lantz of the Iowa Horticulture Department this new variety has been growing at Charles City, where conditions are somewhat unfavorable for apple growing, and is doing very well. It grows to a large size and has a deep red color. Prof. Lantz says the tree is about as hardy as the Patten Greening. The fruit has the same appearance as the Delicious but it grows larger and has a deeper red color. Such an apple might be grown profitably as a late apple for the extreme northern sections of the state. This new variety is a good eating apple, better than Patten Greening, but not quite as good as Delicious.

A sister variety with the same cross is the Patten #1048 which is somewhat earlier. The fruit does not keep as long, as it is past its prime on November 8.

Ideas For Selling Apples

SWARTZ BROTHERS, Waukesha, Wis.

OUR friends, the Swartz brothers at Waukesha, have furnished several good ideas for selling apples. In a recent issue of the *Farmer Salesman* published at Chicago appeared an article which has been re-copied in several state horticultural magazines. It is so interesting that we are reprinting it here.

"It is easy to sell apples if you let people know you have a good product," said Peter Swartz. "One Tuesday in the fall of 1918 a man from a town 40 miles away drove up to our place on a business errand. After the little business had been transacted we got a bushel of good apples and asked him to take them back to the business firm for which he worked and pass them out as gifts from us. He wanted to pay but we would accept no money. The next Friday a truck from this town drove up to our orchard and hauled away 66 bushels of apples, all of them for people who had eaten some of the bushel we sent.

"Every fall since, people at that establishment have sent back a truck for apples. Their truck is not the only one that comes from that town. These trucks pass dozens of orchards on the way, but we got them started coming to us. We gave them a good product and they continue to come.

"That isn't the best advertising trick we ever tried, however. The women here usually make the garden. One spring there was sickness and my brother, Jayson, and I made the garden. We worked away until we had planted most of the varieties of vegetables, but only half of the garden space was used. 'This garden is just twice as big as it ought to be,' said Jayson. 'Let's plant the rest of it to pumpkins.'

"Pumpkin rows are 8 feet apart, so it seemed a good idea and we did it, though we didn't know what we would do with so many pumpkins.

"When the first apple customer came the next fall we took her order and loaded the fruit into her car. Then we said, 'We have a surprise for our customers this year. Every one who buys a bushel of apples or more gets a pumpkin free. But there are certain conditions that must be observed: Each customer must go into the patch and pick his own pumpkin, and he must not pick the small ones.' With a pleased smile on her face the woman went into the garden and selected her pumpkin. It was so large she couldn't carry it and she came rolling it through the garden gate.

"The next day she came back with five of her friends. Each of the five bought a bushel of apples, and each of the five triumphantly bore away a pumpkin. Well, to make a long story short, each of the first 100 pumpkins brought from 6 to 10 new apple customers. That pumpkin patch got us 1,200 to 1,500 new customers, and most of them keep coming to us for apples nearly every year since. We could sell a lot more apples in any season than we have ever produced."—The FARMER-SALESMAN.

Fruit Associations' Annual Meetings

RACINE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS MEET

AN INTERESTING meeting was held by the Racine County Fruit Growers Association at Raymond Center on Monday, December 12. In spite of bitter cold weather about 30 members turned out. Mr. Lester Tans, secretary of the Southeastern Association, told of the amount of materials purchased by the various associations, showing a very successful year.

Mr. Blodgett of the Plant Pathology Department, College of Agriculture, gave a talk on control of apple scab, showing charts of the time for applying the various sprays and the control obtained. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society then discussed mouse and rabbit control in the orchard and some of the promising new varieties of apples being recommended for trial in Wisconsin. Samples of the different kinds were exhibited.

All the officers of the Racine County Association were re-elected for 1933. The officers are: President, Chas. Patterson, Franksville; vice-president, Wm. Verhulst, Franksville; secretary-treasurer, Lyman Skewes, Union Grove.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

LESTER F. TANS, Sec.-Treas.

THE Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association has just finished its second very successful year.

More material was purchased through our co-op this year than last. Some of this increase may be credited to the Racine County Association which joined in August, 1931.

Our members have benefited by having purchased their orchard supplies at a great saving over the price they would have had to pay by purchasing in small quantities. That is the purpose of our organization, to purchase co-operatively so that all material needed may be obtained at the lowest possible price, through buying in large quantities.

During 1932 we purchased the following material for our members: Apple trees 3,511; lime sulphur 14,602 gallons; arsenate of lead 18,946 pounds; Bordeaux, 3,400 pounds; Paris green 102 pounds; spray oil 38 gallons; packing forms 1; sulphate of ammonia 78 tons; calcium arsenate 1,392 pounds; baskets 79 dozen; paper bags 12,000 M.; copper sulphate 1,210 pounds; casein spreader 270 pounds; Black Leaf 40, 94 pounds; 3 spray guns.

The approximate value of the material purchased in 1932 was $8,700.00. If the value of spraying machines purchased during the year 1932 was added to the above, the amount of the sales would exceed $10,000.00. So far none of our members have purchased any spraying machines through the co-op.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS HAVE GOOD YEAR

AT THE third annual meeting of the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association held at Hales Corners December 15 the following officers were elected:

President, Albert Schreiber, Sta. F, R. 11, Milwaukee

Vice-president, Oscar Conrad, R. 5, West Allis

Secretary-treasurer, Alfred J. Meyer, R. 1, Oakwood

Our membership has increased from 59 in 1930 to 99 in 1931, and 125 in 1932. As a unit of the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association we purchased among other things the following with a big saving to the members.

	Lead Arsenate	Lime Sulphur	Sulphate of Ammonia	Young Trees
1930____	971#	1060 gal.	0	0
1931____	4006#	3070 gal.	11 tons	500
1932____	5276#	3292 gal.	12 tons	1413

Under the leadership of Mr. Ray Pallett, our county agent, the Association has successfully put in operation several roadside stands known as Co-op Fruit Market. Set up at an advantageous crossroad the fruit and vegetables sold at these markets are furnished by a spray ring who find someone to act as salesman on a commission basis.

Any one interested in fruit and vegetable growing may become a member of the Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association by sending $1 to the secretary, which will include membership in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture.

ALFRED J. MEYER.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

THE Washington County Fruit Growers Association held their annual meeting at West Bend on Saturday, January 7.

The Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association met at Port Washington on Monday, January 9.

County Agents E. D. Byrns of Washington County, and E. H. Thompson of Ozaukee County cooperated with the officers in holding the meeting. Speakers were H. J. Rahmlow and C. L. Kuehner of Madison.

Additional reports will be given in our next issue.

CAREFUL

Sandy, who owned a picture theatre in Aberdeen, went to London to get some new ideas for advertising. While in London he noticed a sign over a movie house which said: "All persons over 80 will be admitted free!"

"Just the thing!" he thought to himself.

After his return to Aberdeen he put this notice on his theatre box office:

"All persons over 80 years of age will be admitted free—if accompanied by their parents."

A Visit to Wisconsin Nurseries

The North Star Nursery Grows 100 Acres of Stock at Pardeeville

THE North Star Nursery is located in Pardeeville in Columbia County. The nursery has 100 acres of growing nursery stock consisting of a complete line of hardy varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, small fruit plants and perennials.

Pardeeville is on the Northern Division of the Milwaukee Railroad and also on State Highway 44, 36 miles north of Madison.

A story of Wisconsin nurseries will be featured in Wisconsin Horticulture during the coming months. Each nursery will be asked to give a description and history of the organization so that horticulturists may become acquainted with the nursery history of our state.

History

Mr. Adelbert S. Riley, an old time resident of the village of Pardeeville, and well known among the older members of the nursery trade, was for many years identified with Hewitt's Waupun Nursery located at Waupun, Wisconsin.

Mr. Riley's long affiliation and experience with the Waupun Nursery made him desirous of starting a business for himself. A partnership was formed with Mr. Peter McKay of Pardeeville, an old business associate. This partnership was known as The Riley and McKay Nursery with offices at Pardeeville. There they purchased the old Portland Nursery located near Waterloo, Wisconsin and began growing and packing their nursery stock out from there.

Some years later Mr. Riley sold out his business interest in the Riley and McKay Nursery at Waterloo and the said organization was then known as the McKay Nursery Company.

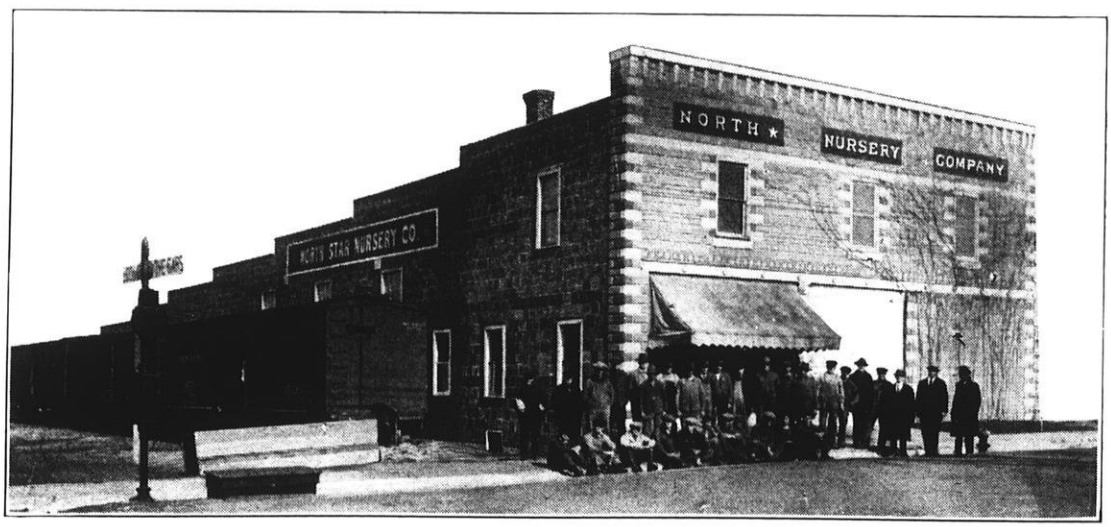
For a number of years after severing his connection Mr. Riley was general distributor of the Drew Barn Equipment Line. He developed a stock farm at Pardeeville and specialized in hog breeding becoming nationally known as a breeder and distributor of a select strain of Duroc Jersey hogs.

Although Mr. Riley was very successful in his newly chosen line he never found the real enjoyment and personal satisfaction that the nursery business afforded him. So he sold out this business and organized another nursery under his own ownership known as the North Star Nurseries with offices at Pardeeville.

This new organization was very successful and grew so rapidly that it became necessary to expand in order to take care of the ever-growing business.

A corporation was formed in May 1914, known as the North Star Nursery Company, Inc., with offices at Pardeeville. Mr. A. S. Riley was president, E. I. Riley, vice-president, and Ralph Miller, secretary-treasurer.

In the spring of 1915 a large, modern, frost-proof storage and packing house with private railroad trackage was erected at Pardeeville. During the same spring the storage was being built a large acreage of nursery stock was set out on a piece of land one mile south of Pardeeville.



The North Star Nursery Company's Frost-Proof Storage and Packing House at Pardeeville.

The North Star Nursery Company has developed a large general retail and wholesale business, distributing its products over a large territory throughout the North Central States.

After the untimely death of Mr. A. S. Riley in 1924, E. I. Riley became president, M. L. Riley vice president and M. C. Hepler secretary-treasurer, and under this management the business is now being operated. Mr. M. C. Hepler has been secretary of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association for a number of years.

The North Star Nursery Company extends a hearty invitation to all horticulturists to visit their nursery when passing through southern Wisconsin.

THE RED GOLD STRAWBERRY

ONE of our nurserymen offered Red Gold strawberry plants as a premium for membership in the Horticultural Society. Based on the results of tests by members of our plant testing club we decided not to accept this offer.

The Red Gold was grown on a number of farms in at least three different localities this past year and one member grew it for two consecutive years. In each case the results were unsatisfactory. While the fruit was of high quality the berries were rather small and the crop short when other varieties yielded exceptionally well. The fruit stems are long and stiff, the blossoms being borne above the leaves. Late blooming flowers seemed to blast and late berries turned out to be nubbins.

Until our experience is more satisfactory we advise growers not to grow this variety.

GAVE THEM A START

"So you and your wife eloped."

"Yes, but I have since had reason to believe that her father bought the ladder I used and placed it just where I couldn't help seeing it."

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO MEET

THE Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will meet at the Republican Hotel, Milwaukee on Thursday February 16. A very interesting program will be held both in the afternoon and evening.

The evening program in connection with the annual banquet will include topics which every nurseryman should hear.

The present officers of the Nurserymen's Association are: L. J. Baker, Fond du Lac, president; A. J. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, vice-president; M. C. Hepler, Pardeeville, secretary and treasurer.

UNEMPLOYMENT GARDENS

A REQUEST that the Milwaukee Real Estate Board donate the use of 4,500 lots for gardens for unemployed persons has been made by County Agent Ray B. Pallett of Milwaukee County. The home gardening project was such a success last summer that an effort is being made to carry out the same idea on a much larger scale next season. Last year there were 1100 home garden projects, and in addition, seven large projects which occupied the time of 400 additional unemployed. The gardens gave the unemployed something to do and also a supply of fresh vegetables.

Plant Premiums For Members

PLANT premiums will again be given to all new members and to all renewals during *January, February* and *March.*

Premiums For Individual Members

Individual members paying the regular membership fee of one dollar per year or $1.50 for two years may select any plant premium, which will be sent during the planting season, postpaid.

Premiums For Members of Affiliated Clubs

Members of local clubs or societies such as garden clubs, county fruit growers associations or other organizations affiliated with the Horticultural Society, who pay the reduced membership rate through their local secretary, are required to pay the postage of 15c per premium which the Society pays the nurserymen. Membership fees must always accompany premium requests.

Always give a second choice when making your selection.

We wish to express our appreciation to the nurserymen and growers who so generously cooperate with us in this work.

Premium No. 1
AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY
Pembine, Wisconsin

Black Spruce (Picea Mariana)
Premium: 2 trees
Polar Spruce (Picea Excelsa Borealis)
Premium: 2 trees

Premium No. 2
BAKER NURSERY AND SEED COMPANY
L. J. Baker
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Bleeding Heart 3–5 eye division
Englemani Ivy
Mugho Pine, bare root 8–10" T. P.
Apples—any variety listed in our catalog
Premium: 1 plant
American Ivy
American Arbor Vitae, bare root, 12–18" T. P.
Premium: 2 plants, 1 variety
Low Dwarf Blue Iris
Augustine Iris (Yellow & Bronze)
Linnum Perene (Blue hardy Flax)
Anthemus (Yellow Daisy)
Norway Spruce, bare root 12–18" T. P.
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 3
H. B. BLACKMAN
Richland Center, Wis.

Blakemore strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Elegans lily bulbs, blooming size
Premium: 4 bulbs
Delphinium, assorted colors, blooming size
Premium: 3 plants
Gladiolus—Gold Eagle, Los Angeles, Albana, Dr. F. E. Bennett
Premium: 12 bulbs
Hydrangea P. G., 2–3 ft.
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 4
CHEQUAMEGAN FLOWER GARDENS
V. E. Brubaker
Washburn, Wis.

Lupine plants, assorted
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 5
H. C. CHRISTENSEN
1625 Ninth Street
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Regal lily bulbs
Premium: 4 bulbs
Lilium Tenuifolium
Premium: 6 bulbs

Premium No. 6
COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Blakemore strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Spirea Arguta
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 7
DAHLBERG NURSERIES
E. M. Dahlberg
Ladysmith, Wis.

Scotch Pine, 10 inch seedlings
Premium: 15 trees
Bridal Wreath, 1½–2 ft.
Premium: 2 plants
Spirea Sorbifolia, 2–3 ft.
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 8
J. T. FITCHETT
735 Milton Avenue
Janesville, Wisconsin

Jersey's Beauty
St. George
Premium: 1 of each
Judge Marean
Margaret Woodrow Wilson
Lady Christy
Jersey's Radiant
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 9
OSCAR HOEFER
6517 Twentieth Avenue
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Phlox, Miss Kenosha, salmon pink
Premium: 2 plants
Phlox, my assortment
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 10
KELLOGG'S NURSERY
M. S. Kellogg, Prop.
Janesville, Wisconsin

Blakemore strawberry plants
Washington strawberry plants
Premium: 1 dozen of each

Premium No. 11
McKAY NURSERY COMPANY
911 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Sarah Van Fleet, double pink
Rosa Rugosa Rose, 18–24"
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 12
THE NORTH STAR NURSERY COMPANY
Pardeeville, Wisconsin

Spirea V. H., 3–4 ft.
Honeysuckle Tar., 3–4 ft.
Cornus Sib., 3–4 ft.
Golden Elder, 3–4 ft.
Golden Ninebark, 3–4 ft.
Rosa Setigera, 2–3 ft.
Syringa M. O., 3–4 ft.
Snowberry, 2–3 ft.
Caragana Arb., 3–4 ft.
Premium: 1 shrub

Premium No. 13
RASMUSSEN'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES
R. F. D. No. 4, Oshkosh, Wis.

Pink or white peony, large root
Premium: 1 root
Iris, German assorted colors
Rock Garden Assortment, our selection of good hardy varieties, all different
Premium: 4 plants
Oshkosh strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Or if preferable, send for our catalog and select anything to the value of $1 to be sent free with a cash order of $2 or more.

Premium No. 14
SCHNEIDER NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPE CO.
6133 W. St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Aster alpinus
Alyssum saxatile
Alyssum argentum
Aubrietia leichtlini
Dianthus–Newport pink
Cerastium tomentosum
Campanula persicifolia
Calamintha alpina
Chrysanthemum maximum
Helianthemum
Potentilla formosa
Potentilla calabra
Rudbeckia fulgida
Veronica spicata
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 15
W. A. Sisson
Rosendale, Wis.

If it's a peony wanted, we have it. With every premium root, note our name tag, "We make good." If you do not know peony names, state color wanted.
Premium: 1 root, value $1.

Premium No. 16
STONECREST GARDENS
W. A. Dana, Proprietor
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

1 dozen No. 1 glad bulbs, assorted colors. Good varieties. Value, 60¢ per dozen.
Premium: 1 dozen bulbs
Iris
Alcazar or Ambassadeur, purple
Madam Cherue, white, blue edge
Juaniata, blue, fragrant
Fairy, white, fragrant
Her majesty or Caprice
Madeos or Iris King, yellow
Premium: 6 roots, not less than 2 of 1 variety

Premium No. 17
SWEDBERG BROS. NURSERIES
Battle Lake, Minnesota

Phlox roots, 2 colors
Premium: 2 plants
Iris, heavenly blue, tall, early
Tiger lily
Pentstemon Grandiflora, lavender
Premium: 4 plants, 1 variety
Delphiniums, gold medal hybrids
Elegans lily, dwarf, crimson
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 18
CLYDE B. TERRELL
Aquatic Farms and Nurseries
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Collection 1. For waterside or around pool.
1 Pink Swamp Loosestrife
1 Light Blue Water Iris
1 Blue Siberian Iris
1 Clump Variegated Ribbon Grass
Collection 2. Of pool plants growing above water.
2 Arrowhead
2 Bur Reed
Collection 3. Oxygenating plants growing beneath water.
5 Vallisneria
1 Parrots Feather
2 Coontail
Collection 4. Wild flower bulbs.
1 Jack-in-the-Pulpit
3 Large White Trilliums
Collection 5. Rock plants.
4 clumps (our selection)

Premium No. 19
W. A. TOOLE
Garry-nee-Dule
Baraboo, Wisconsin

Aquilegia long spurred hybrids
Baptisia australis
Centaurea macrocephala
Pardanthus chinensis
Pentstemon digitalis
Phlox, R. P. Struthers
Phlox, Siebold
Phlox, Rheinlander
Phlox, Rynstrom
Sedum spectabile
Festuca glauca
Sempervivum arachnoideum
Sempervivum Toole's seedlings
Sedum dasyphyllum
Opuntia rafenesquii, hardy cactus
Premium: 3 plants
Achillea nana
Achillea umbellatum
Arabis alpina fl. pl.
Campanula pusilla
Dianthus alpinus alwoodi
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 20
JOHN F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

Hardy Gloxinias
Lupine, mixed
Helenium, Riverton Gem
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety
Hardy carnations
Premium: 5 plants

Premium No. 21
WHITE ELM NURSERY COMPANY
Hartland, Wisconsin

Alyssum Serphyllifolium
Aquilegia Pyrenaceae
Ajuga Reptans
Arenaria Caespitosa
Aster, Alpinus, blue, white
Calamintha Alpina
Campanula Carpathica, blue, white
Campanula Glomerata Superba
Corydalis Chelianthifolia
Delphinium Belladonna
Delphinium Bellamosa
Dianthus Deltoides Major Stearnes variety
Dianthus Plumarius
Gypsophila Repens
Oenathera Youngi
Pentstemon Grandiflora
Phlox Subulata Lilaciana
Saxifraga Cordifolia
Sempervivum Tectorum
Sempervivum Globiferum
Thalictrum Glaucum
Thyme, crimson, wooly, alba
Veronica Corymbosa Stricta
Veronica Incana
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety
Inula Ensifolia
Polemonium Humile
Primula Auricule Alpina
Primula Cortusoides
Premium: 2 plants, 1 variety

H. E. BULLARD

Mr. H. E. Bullard of Menasha, husband of our State Garden Club Federation president, died suddenly of heart attack on Sunday, December 25.

The Horticultural Society and State Garden Club Federation extend deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

FREE PLANT PREMIUM APPLICATION BLANK

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Washington Bldg.
Madison, Wisconsin

I hereby select the free plant premium stated below in consideration of having paid my membership dues for 1933.

Check kind of membership.

☐ I am an individual member and enclose $1.00 in payment of dues.

☐ I am affiliated through a local club and attach 15¢ to cover postage. (Give this to your local club secretary when you pay your dues.)

Name of local _____

State choice of plant premium by number and name of variety.

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____

1st Choice: Premium No._____Variety_____

2nd Choice: Premium No._____Variety_____

_____

_____

Always state 2nd choice. It must be from a different grower than the 1st choice.

EDITORIALS

FACING THE NEW YEAR

THERE will be but few regrets over the passing of 1932. With its passing has gone most of the excitement of the depression. The first shock is over, as are a number of successive shocks, and there is a dull ache left. At least we know that the panic stage is over.

The question is, "Have we been defeated?" When defeat comes, anarchy lies just around the corner. Fortunately we have kept our heads above water and, what is more important, our good judgment.

With the beginning of the new year we look forward to new experiences and surely there is a man's work to be done. As the author of *Challenge of Life* points out, "the best part of the history of man on this earth is that of his struggles with incessant difficulties. Out of them he has wrought his greatest achievements."

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society faces its most critical year. The membership of the Society has increased to the highest point ever reached. Fifty-two local organizations and horticultural societies have affiliated with the state Society. During these times they are asking for increased service. The demand for reduction in taxes makes a cut in our budget seem necessary. The officers of the Society are willing to do their part by making economies and reductions all along the line. The question is as to the amount of the cut and whether it will seriously handicap the work we are trying to do.

As our president, Mr. James Livingstone, points out, the Society has never had the increase in funds that came to many departments following the war. Our budget has been practically the same for the last twenty years. We were receiving the same amount of aid from the state when the state's expenditures were only a fraction of what they are today and when the ability of the people to pay was not any greater than it is today. The need today is greater than it has ever been before. No one can object to uniform reductions all along the line. Agriculture, however, is liable to be the first to be cut, because farmers, always economical, are the first to say, "we must get along without services," and are cut out of proportion to other lines. This is well illustrated by the farmer members of county boards often being the first to suggest dropping the county agent, when the small amount required to keep him could be cut somewhere else without nearly as much loss to the county.

PLANT TESTING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

A COMMITTEE to select new varieties of trees, shrubs and ornamentals for trial in Wisconsin for 1933 has been appointed jointly by the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society and the State Garden Club Federation. The following are the members of the committee:

Mr. James Livingstone, Milwaukee, chairman, representing the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association.

Mr. Phelps Wyman, Milwaukee, representing the landscape architects.

Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, and Mrs. L. A. Henze, Menomonee Falls, representing the garden clubs.

Mr. Huron Smith, Milwaukee and Mr. W. A. Toole, Baraboo, representing the State Horticultural Society.

H. J. Rahmlow is secretary of the committee.

This committee will meet in the near future to make plans for ornamental testing during the coming year. As time goes on the work of this committee becomes increasingly important and the information obtained from members of the plant testing club will become increasingly valuable to the people of Wisconsin.

ANALYSIS REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY 1932

	1930	1931	1932
Membership	2900	3300	3550
No. Affiliated Organizations	30	42	52

SERVICES OF VALUE TO STATE

Our Most Important Project—Fruit and Ornamental Testing

Why?

1. Wisconsin produces less fruit, especially apples, than it consumes by thousands of carloads.
2. We do not have a single variety of apple entirely suited to our conditions as a market apple.
3. Several neighboring states spend thousands of dollars annually producing new varieties. We should test the best varieties they produce to see if they meet our requirements.
4. New varieties must be tested by the growers on the farms in different sections of the state to determine their value. 160 farmers sent new seedlings to our convention the past two years. We may find a new variety from this source better than anything we now have.
5. 67 members have joined our fruit testing club to test new fruits.
6. 75 have joined our plant testing club to test new trees, shrubs and ornamentals.

This work is meeting with great interest and will require a larger portion of our funds for introductions of new varieties and inspection in different parts of the state.

OUR MAGAZINE, WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

Why a magazine?

1. The State Horticultural Society serves an agricultural group not usually reached by other agricultural extension forces.
2. Research by the federal extension department proves: a. That the printed word is the most economical type of agricultural education; b. That meetings with groups are the most effective method. We have adopted both methods.
3. Wisconsin Horticulture is the only horticultural magazine available carrying information of a practical nature under Wisconsin conditions to our people.
4. It is recognized as one of the leading horticultural publications of the Middle West.
5. The fact that our membership is increasing indicates that our services are of value.

OUR TREE FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATIONS

1. Door County Fruit Growers Union
2. Bayfield Pen. Fruit Growers Asso.
3. Ozaukee County F. G. A.
4. Manitowoc County F. G. A.
5. Racine County F. G. A.
6. Milwaukee County F. G. A.
7. Waukesha County F. G. A.
8. Washington County F. G. A.
9. Jefferson County F. G. A.

Program:

1. Testing new varieties of apples, pears and plums.
2. Educational meetings. Fruit program at convention.
3. 135 growers sent new seedlings to fruit show to find a better variety.
4. 5,000 copies farm orchard spray chart sent out.
5. Latest information on growing and marketing in magazine.

OUR SMALL FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZATIONS

(Strawberry and Raspberry)

1. Warrens Fruit Growers Asso.
2. Sparta Fruit Growers Asso.
3. Alma Center F. G. A.
4. Bayfield Pen. F. G. A.

Program:

1. Testing new varieties of strawberries and raspberries on different soils to find a better market berry.
2. 81 fertilizer plots carried on with strawberries on three different farms to find the best fertilizer.
3. Latest information on growing and marketing in magazine.
4. Educational meetings for each organization.

OUR GARDEN CLUBS

(32 clubs have joined the Society)

Program:

1. Meeting with each club to promote interest in gardening, home beautification and civic improvement.
2. Organization of junior garden clubs to teach boys and girls gardening and home beautification.
3. Help with garden and flower shows in different sections of the state. This is an important means of teaching practical gardening.
4. Testing new trees, shrubs and ornamentals under Wisconsin conditions through a "Plant Testing Club."
5. Practical information on gardening and home beautification each month in the magazine.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. Wis. Nurserymen's Asso.
2. Wis. Gladiolus Society
3. Wis. Dahlia Society
4. Milwaukee Florists' Club

Millions are invested in Wisconsin in the nursery and florist industry. Our aim is to help these organizations by means of meetings, programs, flower shows and articles in the magazine.

COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin Farm and Home Makers Week, W.s. College of Agriculture, Madison, January 30—February 1.

Program for Vegetable Gardeners, Horticulture Building, Tuesday, January 31.

Program for Small Fruit Growers, Horticulture Building, Wednesday, February 1.

Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association Annual Convention, Republican Hotel, Milwaukee, February 16.

VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT PROGRAM

Farmer's and Homemaker's Week

College of Agriculture, Madison

VEGETABLE GROWERS' PROGRAM

Horticultural Building, Room 116

January 31, 1933

9:00 A. M. Handling Garden Soils—C. J. Chapman, Dept. of Soils

9:35 A. M. Varieties, New and Old—O. B. Combs, Dept. of Horticulture

10:10 A. M. Disposing of the Crops—N. A. Rassmussen, Oshkosh

2:45 P. M. Insects of the Garden—C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Economic Entomology

3:15 P. M. Garden Diseases—R. E. Vaughan, Dept. of Plant Pathology

3:45 P. M. Question Box—J. G. Moore, Dept. of Horticulture

SMALL FRUIT GROWERS' PROGRAM

Horticultural Building Room 116

February 1, 1933

9:00 A. M. Pruning Small Fruits—James G. Moore, Dept. of Horticulture

9:35 A. M. Diseases of Small Fruits—R. E. Vaughan, Dept. of Plant Pathology

10:10 A. M. The Strawberry Root Trouble—R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture

2:45 P. M. My Experience With Overhead Irrigation—J. R. Williams, Montello

3:15 P. M. Strawberry and Cane Fruit Insects—C. L. Fluke, Dept. of Economic Entomology

3:45 P. M. Question Box—James G. Moore, Dept. of Horticulture

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO EVERYBODY

"Old days, glad days, happy days, adieu:
Memory, with pressure soft, still fondly clings to you:
. . . . . .
New days, bright days, cheery days, are here:
Shine on in glory through the changes of the year."

JANUARY

JANUARY was named for the two-faced god, Janus. Perhaps it was because this month looked in two directions, on the year that has passed, and the year that is before us.

As we look backward may we find that both our failures and successes will help us in the year that lies before us. The failures have given us experience—we have learned "what not to do." Our successes will give us courage to try again.

So let all gardeners hunt up and dust off that old book of Good Resolutions, choose a clean white page, and firmly resolve: "This year we are not only going to have a better garden than ever before, but we are going to do our very best to make the town in which we live a more beautiful spot and a better place in which to live.

Isn't that a very good resolution? Is it not worth trying to keep? Can you imagine the effect on the whole state if every one of us did the very best we could to do all the things implied in that resolution?

As you look back, are you satisfied with what you did last year for your own community?

Did you really help in the garden club work?

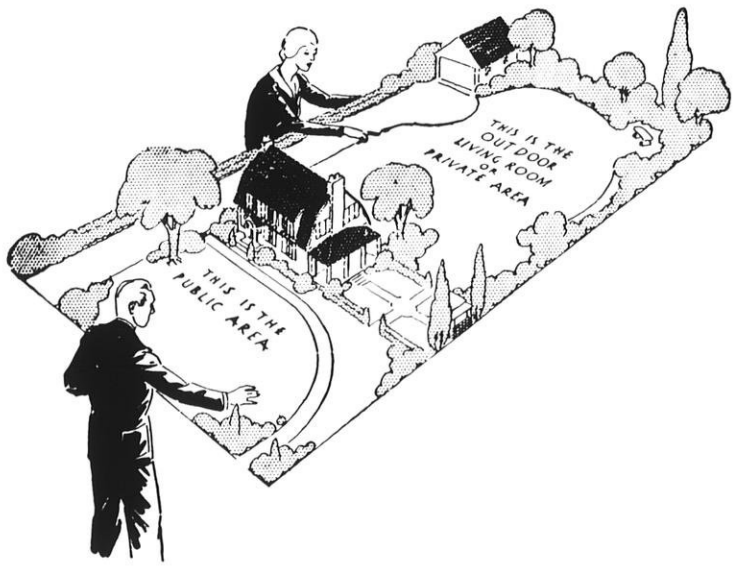
Did you take an active part in the children's work? Remember, that if we want this work to go on, we must train the children to know trees, plants, and birds —to love a home and a garden.

Were you interested in the yard improvement campaign? If not, WHY NOT?

Look ahead to the NEW YEAR. January is a planning month, we study catalogues, make out seed and plant lists, plan our gardens for greater beauty, long before the planting days of spring come.

Why not plan to do the things that will help make YOUR town a place to be remembered by every one who sees it?

January is a month in which we may permit ourselves to dream a bit. With the garden safely tucked away under its snowy blanket we may dream of that perfect garden on which the sun shines with just the right degree of warmth, that garden where never a weed shows, nor does the ground ever become dry and hard. No bugs, worms or fungous diseases ever trouble this perfect garden. Every plant stands erect without the aid of unsightly sticks and strings, for the wind never blows enough to do any damage. Every plant blooms at just the right time and with the greatest profusion of perfect blossoms. There isn't any such garden? Oh yes there is. We have seen this garden pictured year after year in the catalogues that always come to us in January. And year after year we hope that sometime, somewhere, we may grow that perfect garden.



This Is the Planning Month

TESTING SEEDS

In January we may test those seeds we find in the seed box, left over from last year. If germination is poor, order fresh seeds, in order that you may not be disappointed. Some varieties of perennial seeds, such as delphiniums, will germinate quite freely if soaked for twenty-four hours in almost hot water. Year old seeds have a very hard shell. Do not allow the seeds to dry

after they are planted, as that is fatal. A light covering of sifted sphagnum moss is very helpful in keeping the seeds at just the right degree of moisture, while a sprinkling of semesan prevents damping off.

A new garden book should be started in January. A list of seeds and plants you buy, and where, will be helpful later in the season. The notebook of a size that can be carried in a purse or coat pocket will be found very convenient, as you will carry it with you and fill in many bits of useful information.

Members of garden clubs who have small gardens, yet desire a variety of annuals for cutting, can "swap," each buying a packet of a desired variety, then dividing with several others.

That attractive shrub, winter holly, the brilliant sprays of which were shown at the convention in November, should be grown whenever possible in our borders or thickets. If any of the nursery men of the state are growing this shrub, I am sure every garden club secretary would appreciate a notice to that effect.

LADY BIRD BEETLES FIGHT MEALY BUGS

LADY bird beetles from California, used as an exhibit at the 1932 state fair by the Entomology Department of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, were used in a Milwaukee greenhouse to fight mealy bugs on Christmas begonias and poinsettias, according to E. L. Chambers.

The results were so promising that the greenhouse concern is considering the importation of several hundred more beetles by air mail. They can be purchased for $12 per thousand.

Sprays are at present being used by the greenhouse but a percentage of the mealy bugs escape. The lady bird beetles eliminate these.

NORTHERN HOLLY OR WINTERBERRY

ONE of the most beautiful arrangements of shrubbery branches and berries at the flower show at our annual convention in November was one of northern holly or winterberry. The berries were a bright scarlet and beautifully arranged along the branches, making a very artistic bouquet.

There were a number of questions asked about the shrub during the convention so we give the following information for our members.

This plant is known botanically as *Ilex verticillata*. It is a native of Eastern North America and grows to a height of eight feet. Recently an article, by Guy M. Burnham, appeared in the *Ashland Daily Press*, about a clump of holly that grows near Odanah. Mr. Burnham states: "It happened that in the near vicinity of a group of holly were some mountain ash trees, and also some high-bush cranberry, so here were the three groups, each producing the bright red or scarlet berries that are so attractive. It is quite easy to mistake the cranberry berries for the holly berries, but the cranberries are larger, and are very sour and juicy, while the holly berries are smaller and nearly tasteless.

The shrub is grown primarily for its display of berries, which lasts from September to January. If the shrub is not doing well it is not very attractive, the leaves having a yellowish cast.

This plant likes low marshy places but will grow on higher ground. It prefers an acid soil and partial shade.

Holly usually bears flowers of one sex only. For this reason it may be well to plant in clumps and be sure to get berry producers.

OUR COVER PICTURE

The Observatory on University hill, Madison is shown on our cover page this month. The cut was loaned us by the Wisconsin Journal of Education.

NEW PERENNIALS

NEW perennials to try out next spring are the Trollius or globe flower which comes in beautiful shades of yellow and orange and reminds one of roses. The seeds of these must have a good frost to help them germinate.

For something rare and quite different try a package of Primula cashmeriana, which is the first to bloom in the spring and has large lavender heads about three inches in diameter. They also come in white but the seed is very scarce.

Another one to try is the Dictamus or gas plant which made such a showing at the State Flower Show last June. They are beautiful and grow better each year. It is one plant that should not be separated or moved every three or four years like most perennials, but is better if left undisturbed.

The Eremurus or desert candle, which grows eight feet tall with a flower spike of three feet, will make a beautiful showing in the garden. The seed must be sown in the fall, though one may buy bulbs early in the spring.—MRS. G. A. SPECKMANN.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS ASSOCIATION

The Lake Geneva Gardeners had their regular meeting on December 14. There were 23 members present. Mr. Higgins, one of the first associate members who joined at the time of organization 29 years ago, talked on what the Gardeners Association means to its members and community. Mr. Higgins was editor of the Lake Geneva newspaper at which office the first meetings were held. He mentioned the high esteem in which the association is held and the fine work they are doing to help the different flower shows, charities and other achievements.

After the meeting we had our buffet lunch and some more of the wonderful coffee made by Henry West and Frank Brady who claim they are the best coffee makers around the lake. A card party and dance is planned for January 6.

ALEX GARDINER.

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

SOCIETY HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

THE winter meeting of the State Gladiolus Society at Oshkosh on December 5 proved the most interesting we have ever held. The executive committee and directors met at 10:30 a. m. to discuss matters of business. Those present were President E. H. Ristow, Helen Ebert Groskopf, Walter Miller and H. J. Rahmlow of the executive committee, Vice-president W. E. Menge and directors Mrs. Clare Cosper, W. A. Sisson, Ray Eberhart, and R. A. Sutherland.

The board favored participation of the Gladiolus Society at the World's Fair at Chicago next summer. Walter Miller, our treasurer, reported a balance of over $600 in the treasury, some of which will be used for this exhibit if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Invitations offering a place for holding our next State Gladiolus Show were received by both letter and telegram from Ft. Atkinson, Kenosha and Oshkosh. The final selection was laid over until the next meeting of the board.

The afternoon talks by Mr. J. H. Heberling of Easton, Illinois, a prominent grower, and Mr. Noel Thompson of the State Entomology Division, Department of Agriculture and Markets, were very interesting. Mr. Thompson exhibited specimens of gladiolus thrips. It was the first time members had seen this insect which is causing so much damage in other states. The members were greatly interested. He also displayed samples of gladiolus corms with other types of diseases and explained their cure. Mr. Thompson will give us articles for the magazine along the line of his talk.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, is affiliated with the American Gladiolus Society, and the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Membership dues of $2.00 per year for the state Society includes the annual dues of both the other organizations. Each member also receives the "Gladiolus Review" and "Wisconsin Horticulture." If you belong to a local garden club that is affiliated with the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, you need only send $1.60. When you send in your membership dues, please advise what local society you belong to.

Send dues to Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf, Taycheedah, Wis.

E. H. RISTOW, *Pres.*

Mr. Heberling gave a very interesting talk on the new varieties of gladiolus and their merits.

He brought out the point that to grow good exhibition blooms one must plant young bulls with a high crown. Such bulbs are usually two or three years old. Some varieties will only produce exhibition spikes from young bulbs. As they grow older they lose their vitality. Bulbs of a few varieties like Minuet appear to have a longer life and produce a good spike from older bulbs.

After Mr. Heberling's talk there was a discussion on holding future meetings. It was decided that some time in June when peonies are at their best a basket picnic should be held at Rosendale. Another meeting early in December is planned to view gladiolus grown in the field and studying different varieties either at Cedarburg or Sun Prairie.

The first meeting in 1933 will be held late in April or in May cooperating with some garden club. Several garden club members expressed the desire to take up the matter at the next meeting of their club.

After a splendid supper prepared by the Oshkosh Horticultural Society the session was resumed in the evening. H. J. Rahmlow discussed the proper arrangement of gladiolus, and mistakes commonly made. Suggestions were given for artistic arrangement of other varieties of flowers and the problems of holding flower shows were discussed.

Mr. Heberling again talked to the group on varieties of gladiolus. Some of his experiences will be printed here in the near future.

Mr. Walter Miller spoke of his experience with new varieties, and cultural methods. He mentioned progress in growing flowers under cloth covers or tents.

E. H. RISTOW.

WHAT IS THE GLADIOLUS SYMPOSIUM

THE question is sometimes asked, what is a symposium? It is a tabulation of the votes of members of an organization such as the American Gladiolus Society to determine the favorite varieties of the members.

The November issue of the Gladiolus Review contains the tabulation of the favorites receiving the largest total vote over a period of four years. The first variety named in the table, Mr. W. H. Phipps, has been the favorite over a period of years. In this tabulation it received 1458 votes as compared with 1264 for the second choice, Minuet. Fifty varieties were selected but we are giving here the first 25 varieties in order of their popularity.

Variety Name	*Color*
1. Mr. W. H. Phipps	Salmon Pink
2. Minuet	Lavender
3. Mrs. Leon Douglas	Salmon Pink

4. Dr. F. E. Bennett—Scarlet
5. Pfitzer's Triumph—Scarlet
6. Marmora—Smoky
7. Golden Dream—Yellow
8. Purple Glory—Purple
9. Betty Nuthall—Salmon Pink
10. Giant Nymph—Pure Pink
11. Veilchenblau—Dark Violet
12. Mrs. F. C. Peters—Lavender
13. Mrs. P. W. Sisson—Light Pink
14. Emile Aubrun—Smoky
15. Gloriana—Salmon Pink
16. Longfellow—Pure Pink
17. Dr. Nelson Shook—Rose
18. Albatros—White
19. Golden Measure—Yellow
20. Mrs. Dr. Norton—Light pink
21. Catherine Coleman—Salmon Pink
22. Crimson Glow—Red
23. Coryphee—Light Pink
24. Aflame—Scarlet
25. Mrs. Van Konynenburg—Light Violet

WHERE WILL THE NEXT STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW BE HELD?

INVITATIONS have been received from members and organizations in Oshkosh, Fort Atkinson and Kenosha to hold the next State Gladiolus Show in their city.

It has been decided to let the members, by a straw vote, choose the location for the next show. A ballot form will be printed in the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture. All members who have paid their dues by that time may vote on the location of the show.

Send your dues for 1933 to Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf, Taycheedah, Wisconsin, at once. Mrs. Groskopf's address will be Taycheedah until further notice.

GLADIOLUS EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR

The week of July 15 to 21 has been set aside for an early gladiolus show at the World's Fair at Chicago, and the week of August 26 to September 1 are the dates for a late gladiolus show, according to John A. Servas, executive director of the Garden and Flower Show at the Century of Progress in a letter written on December 9.

Further details concerning the exhibit will be printed in an early issue.

Free Plant Premiums for Gladiolus Society Members

RENEW your membership in the Wisconsin Gadiolus Sociey during January, February or March.

By joining during these monthss you may select one of the free plant premiums offered below. But remember, always make a first and second choice as some of the offers may be exhausted when your order comes in.

HOW TO JOIN

Send two dollars to Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf, Taycheedah, Wisconsin. This entitles you to the following:

Membership in the American Gladiolus Society and the *Gladiolus Review*, monthly magazine, which alone costs two dollars.

Membership in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the monthly magazine *Wisconsin Horticulture* worth one dollar.

A free plant premium worth 75c.

Membership in the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society with free admission to State Gladiolus Show and all meetings, worth one dollar.

Total value, $4.75.

If you have paid your membership for 1933 in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society through some other organization you may deduct 40¢, sending a total of $1.60. Be sure to state name of other organization through which you have paid.

Select Premiums by Premium number and variety. Your second choice must be from a different grower.

Premium No. 1
COLUMBIA GARDENS
Fred Plagemann
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

Collection 1.
3 Dr. F. E. Bennett
3 Golden Dream
3 Mrs. Leon Douglas
3 Anna Eberius
Collection 2.
3 Gloriana
3 Orange Queen
3 Joe Colemann
3 Robert M. La Follette
Premium: 1 collection

Premium No. 2
EBERHARDT'S NURSERY
Ray J. Eberhardt
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

Gladiolus bulbs Sweet Lavender
Apricot Glow Marnia
Premium: 10 bulbs, 1 variety

Premium No. 3
FLOWERFARM
Ray C. Bicknell, Prop.
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Gladiolus Bulbs
Marnia Los Angeles
Alice Tiplady White Foch
Premium: 12 bulbs, 1 or 2 varieties
La Verne Spotted Calla Lilies
Lavender Bride Tigridia pavonia
Premium: 6 bulbs, 1 variety

Premium No. 4
J. H. HEBERLING
Easton, Illinois

Gladiolus bulbs Mrs. Leon Douglas
Halcyon Oriental Silk
King of Oranges Pride of Wanakah
Premium: 12 bulbs, 1 or 2 varieties

Premium No. 5
ROBERT LEITSCH
Columbus, Wisconsin

Gladiolus bulbs
Pride of Wanakah
Mrs. Van Konynenburg
Mrs. F. C. Hornberger
Minuet
Premium: 12 bulbs
Mixture of choice varieties
Premium: 10 bulbs

Premium No. 6
CHAS. H. MELK
R. 13, Station F
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gladiolus bulbs
Large bulbs Fred Christ
Premium: 3 bulbs
Large bulbs Golden Dream
Premium: 12 bulbs

Premium No. 7
GEO. C. MORRIS
1805 University Ave.
Madison, Wisconsin

President Harding
Break O' Day
Premium: 10 bulbs, 1 variety
Mattie Belle
Premium: 15 bulbs

Premium No. 8
EDWIN H. RISTOW
1516 Oregon St.
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Winged Beauty
Mrs. P. W. Sisson
Premium: 7 bulbs, 1 variety
Alumni Queen
Premium: 5 bulbs
Mixed Seedlings
Premium: 12 bulbs

(Continued on page 123)

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. Larson, *Pres.* Madison
J. J. McCarthy, *Vice-pres.* Whitefish Bay
D. O. Eldredge, *Sec.* Madison
Jos. Heineman, *Treas.* Milwaukee

WISCONSIN SOCIETY JOINS AMERICAN SOCIETY

THE Dahlia Society of Wisconsin has affiliated with the American Dahlia Society. In doing so our members can now join the American Society by paying one dollar instead of the usual fee of two dollars. For this fee you will receive the quarterly bulletin of the American Dahlia Society. We will also receive a medal each year to be given as a prize at our annual show.

HONOR ROLL

Mr. Hart has again issued his "Honor Roll" of dahlias which he believes were outstanding during the year. In his list of the older varieties he lists the following: Kathleen Norris, Monmouth Champion, Jane Cowl, Fort Monmouth, Murphy's Masterpiece, Girl of Hillcrest, Aiko, Omar Khayyam, Mabel Douglas, Jersey's Beauty, Buckeye Bride, Sanhican's Meteor, Holloween, Full Moon, Jersey's Melody, Kentucky Red, Sharazad, Frau O. Bracht, Dwight W. Morrow, Josephine G. Eagle, Rock Fantasy, Bagdad, Edna Ferber, Honey (Pompon) and three Miniatures of special note were Agalia, Pink Pearl, Little Jewel.

When we come to the new varieties, which will be on the market for the first time in 1933, he names the following as outstanding: Amelia Earhart, Jerome Kern, Cameo, Robert Emmett, Full Moon, Golden Eclipse, Palo Alto, The Sun, Monmouth General, Wm. J. Rathgeber, Lady Moyra Ponsonby, Colonial Dame, Strongheart, La Fiesta, James Kirby, Sanko, Hillcrest Manderin, Jane Dew, Seth Parker, Pot O' Gold, Pastel Glow, Florence Louise, Jerseys Majestic, Hillcrest Royalist, Eagle Rock Prince, Mt. Whitney Sunset, Monmouth Pennant.

HOW ARE YOUR TUBERS KEEPING?

It is best to inspect your dahlia tubers at least once a month during the winter, if they show signs of shriveling, add a little bit of moisture. If however, there is any sign of mold or dampness, take them out of storage and allow them to dry off for a few hours, or a day or two, according to their condition, then put them back. If, however, it has gone so far that some of the tubers have started to decay, it is best to cut off the decayed part and cover the freshly cut surface with flowers of sulphur and put them back in dry sand.—By Jos. Heineman, Editor.

PARAFFIN TREATMENT FOR TUBERS

A method of keeping tubers is to give them a thin coat of paraffin. This may be worth while for thin tubers, of rare varieties, which it might be difficult otherwise to keep. It is hardly practicable for general use. The tubers should be thoroughly cleaned, and dipped in melted paraffin. The latter should be kept considerably below the boiling point, so that it will leave a white covering a fraction of an inch thick; if the covering is thin, and looks like a coat of varnish, the liquid paraffin is too hot. Instead of dipping the tubers, you can apply the paraffin with a brush. I have never tried this method, as I find it possible to keep even thin tubers by packing them in boxes in *slightly* moist peatmoss.—From "DAHLIAS" by F. F. Rockwell, published by the Macmillan Company, New York City.

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL FLOWER SHOWS AT A CENTURY OF PROGRESS CHICAGO

June 1st to 9th inclusive—Iris, snapdragons, private estate displays.

June 10th to 16th—Peonies.

June 17th to 23rd—Orchids, Sweet Peas, California flowers.

June 24th to 30th—Roses.

July 1st to 7th—Delphiniums, Larkspurs, Lilies, Perennials.

July 8th to 14th—Garden and Flower paintings; sculpture and flower arrangements.

July 15th to 21st—First Gladiolus Show.

July 22nd to 28th—Cacti and Succulent Plants.

July 29th to Aug. 4th—Lilies, Hollyhocks, Hardy Phlox.

Aug. 5th to 11th—Water Lilies, Water Plants, Fish, Exotics.

Aug. 12th to 18th—Garden Clubs Week and amateur summer shows.

Aug. 19th to 25th—Asters, Zinnias.

Aug. 26th to Sept. 1st—Second Gladiolus Show.

Sept. 2nd to 8th — Florists' Telegraph Delivery Ass'n and Retail Florists.

Sept. 9th to 15th—Vegetables, fruits, nuts.

Sept. 16th to 22nd—Dahlias.

Sept. 23rd to 29th—Roses.

Sept. 30th to Oct. 6th—California Chrysanthemums.

Oct. 7th to 13th—Carnations, Foliage, and Flowering Plants.

Oct. 14th to 20th—Orchids and Lily of the Valley.

Oct. 21st to Nov. 1st—Chrysanthemums.

Special classes for garden clubs and private and professional growers will be featured with each show.

Rare and Unusual Iris

MRS. LOUISE JAEGER, Milwaukee

I HAVE been interested in growing rare and unusual iris for the past five years and will write about them in the order in which they bloom.

Iris persica bloomed for me last year the 19th of March and through snow and frost and rain lasted for ten days. It grows from a small bulb and is the most beautiful dwarf iris I know. It is white, tinted bluish-green, and marked with yellow and black.

This year I planted *iris tuberosa*. The catalog describes it as being very early and odd. It is apple-green in color with a black lip and is very fragrant. I hope to see it in bloom next spring.

Iris orchioides blooms about the middle of April. The plant looks like a miniature cornstalk. The flowers are at the top and in the axil of the leaves and are yellow, marked with black.

Iris bucharica also grows that way but has white and yellow flowers. These also grow from bulbs and the foliage becomes dry when they are through blooming.

This year I planted another little bulbous iris from North Africa, *iris juncea*, which has the shape of an English iris. It is very fragrant and of a vivid yellow color. It has been found hardy in New York and I hope it will be here.

Every gardener knows the purple *iris pumila*, but the light blue *Azurea* and *Coerulea* are not well known. They are very pretty and should be owned by more gardeners.

The Sand Iris

Iris arenaria, the sand iris, blooms about the same time as the pumilas but the flowers are of a different shape. They open up flat. The flowers last only one day but the plant will be just covered, and after a few days many more buds open and the plant is covered with bloom again. It blooms this way for several weeks. *Oncocyclus* and *iris regelia* also grow from bulbs. These require special treatment. They do not seem to mind the cold but after the blooming period is over must be kept absolutely dry. I grow mine on the south side of the house where they get very little rain, and never sprinkle them. They may also be planted out in pots and then lifted and placed in a cold frame until autumn.

There are also hybrids between the regelia and oncocyclus iris. They require the same treatment but bloom more freely and increase more rapidly. I grow *hera*. This is the size of a German iris but blooms three weeks earlier.

Then there are also hybrids of the oncocyclus and pogon or German iris. These will grow where a German iris grows and bloom earlier and the colors are very unusual. I grow Nazarin, Zwanenburg, Mons, Stuchen, Lady Lilford and Hamadan.

Among the intermediate iris there is one that is quite different. That is Dorothea. It opens flat and looks just like a double Japanese blue-gray in color.

Iris cristata alba, the white form of our southern iris, is also rare. This belongs to the crested iris. In this group also belongs *iris tectorum*, the roof-garden iris of Japan. This opens flat and is prettily marked. Its white form, *tectorum album*, is one of the most beautiful iris I know. It is easily taken for an orchid.

Iris Japonica

Iris Japonica is a new crested species I have just planted. The flowers are frilled and in sprays and it blooms a long time. *Iris Milesi* is another newly planted crested iris. This is a rare Himalayan with claret-purple flowers on tall, wiry stems.

No one seems to be growing the variegated *Pallida Dalmatica*. The foliage of this is very pretty all through the season but it is beautiful in spring.

Iris fulva is the copper-colored iris native to the southern states and well worth growing.

Dorothea K. Williamson is a hybrid of this and opens up flat with a large flower of velvety royal purple. Dragonfly is a pretty blue extra tall Siberian iris growing about 40 inches high.

Iris Types

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

THE new Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation met at the Milwaukee Public Museum and Library Tuesday, December 13. All members were present.

The entire day was spent in discussion of Federation problems and activities for 1933. The following committees were appointed for the coming year:

Speakers Bureau

Mrs. N. W. Evans, Oconomowoc

Committee on Visiting Gardens

Mrs. Wm. Bowers, Milwaukee, chairman
Mrs. Albert Treick, Kohler
Mr. Frederic Bodenstein, Madison
Mrs. Chas. Williams, Elkhorn

Plant and Ornamental Testing Committee

Mr. James Livingstone, Milwaukee, chairman, representing the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association
Mr. Phelps Wyman, Milwaukee, representing the landscape architects
Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, and Mrs. L. A. Henze, Menomonee Falls, representing the garden clubs
Mr. Huron Smith, Milwaukee, and Mr. W. A. Toole, Baraboo, representing the State Horticultural Society

Junior Garden Club Committee

Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa, chairman.
Miss Mary Lowerre, Delafield
Mrs. L. A. Mann, Racine

Conservation Committee

Mrs. W. H. Hassenplug, Nashotah, chairman
Mrs. Harold Hill, Wisconsin Rapids
Mrs. Theo. Peterson, Waupaca
Mrs. F. A. Kemp, Superior

Roadside Beautification and Billboards

Mrs. Conrad Biebler, Milwaukee, chairman
Miss Merle Rasmussen, Oshkosh
Mrs. John Paul, Hales Corners

Garden Club Programs

Mrs. L. P. C. Smith, West Allis, chairman
Mrs. Ida Watkins, Menasha

The Executive Committee will welcome suggestions for additional committees and members who would be willing to serve.

Garden Club Districts

The Executive Committee of the State Federation in following out the resolution adopted at the convention to the effect that garden club districts be organized and a chairman appointed for each district, named the following districts and district chairmen:

Milwaukee County District: Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Chm., Wauwatosa.

Waukesha County District: Mrs. Sydney Welch, Chm., Oconomowoc.

Southeastern Wisconsin District (Racine–Kenosha counties): Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Chm., Racine.

South Central Wisconsin District (Dane – Green – Jefferson counties): Mr. F. Bodenstein, Chm., Madison.

Southern Wisconsin District (Walworth – Rock counties): Mrs. Robert Alder, Chm., Elkhorn.

The following districts were named but the committee was unable to appoint district chairmen. Suggestions will be welcome.

Fox River Valley District
Northern Wisconsin District
Central Wisconsin District (Waupaca–Portage–Wood counties)
Southwestern Wisconsin District (La Crosse County).—W. E. SPREITER, *Chm.*, Onalaska.

GARDEN BOOKS AVAILABLE FROM TRAVELING LIBRARY

THE following are some of the new garden books available from the Free Traveling Library, State Office Bldg., Madison.

If there is a library in your city ask your librarian to send for the book. Otherwise write direct.

GARDEN BOOKS

Garden Guide—De La Mare
Everybody's Garden—Eaton
House Beautiful Gardening Manual
Garden Handbook—Jay
Planning and Planting the Home Garden—Murray
Garden Maintenance—Ortloff & Raymore
Adventures in a Suburban Garden—Wilder
Book of Trees—Hottes
Chinese Garden Architecture—Howard
The Outdoor Living Room—Ramsey & Lawrence
The Scented Garden—Rohde
Water Gardens and Goldfish—Sawyer & Perkins
The Fragrant Path—Wilder
Western American Alpines—Gabrielson
Book of Perennials—Hottes
Annuals in the Garden—Ortloff
Flowers of the Wild—Pellett
Bulbs that Bloom in the Spring—Weston
The Chrysanthemum and its Culture—White
How to See Plants—Daglish
Home Gardener's Pronouncing Dictionary—Hottes
The Fantastic Clan; The Cactus Family—Thornber & Bonker
Garden Book of Verse—Griffith

—By JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *Chief*

Report of the Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Nov. 10, being called to order by the president, Mrs. William A. Bowers.

The minutes of the annual meeting at Waukesha, Nov. 4, 1931, and the mid-summer meeting at Terry Andrae Park, August 11, 1932, were read and approved.

The secretary's report was read followed by the treasurer's report as approved by the auditing committee, showing a balance in the general fund, Nov. 1, $44.83, and a balance of $274.12 in the flower show fund. Reports were accepted and ordered placed on file.

Brief reports were made by the chairmen of the following committees: billboard; speakers; conservation; lantern slides; magazine.

A very instructive and helpful report on junior gardening was given by Mrs. E. C. Haasch, state chairman. Discussion followed.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the resolution regarding the date of the annual election of officers of garden clubs, as recommended by the Board of Managers, be adopted.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the resolution regarding the establishment of districts within the Federation as recommended by the Board of Managers be adopted.

The Board of Managers reported that they had given consideration to a resolution relative to the purchase of Parfrey's Glen and that they recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate the feasability of the purchase and report later.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the recommendation of the Board be adopted and that the president appoint the committee.

The amendment to the constitution, Article V, substituting the words "Executive Committee" for the "Board of Managers" as recommended by the Board of Managers was approved.

The amendment to the constitution, Article III, providing for formal application from any organization desiring to affiliate with the Federation, as recommended by the Board of Managers, was approved.

The report of the Board of Managers, as nominating committee, was given and the nominees elected.

(Note) The list of officers was published in our December issue.

A rising vote of thanks was extended the president for her faithful service while in office.

Mr. Rahmlow stated that it was too early to have any definite plans for a 1933 flower show but it was quite probable it would not be held in the Horticulture Building at the State Fair Park, next year.

At the last session of the convention it was moved, seconded and carried that the Federation send a resolution of thanks to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for their financial help and service in making possible this successful convention.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.—FAYETTA PEIRCE, *Secretary.*

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, the garden clubs in Wisconsin are widely separated in the state and it would seem desirable that the work of the clubs in the various sections be coordinated,

Be It Therefore Resolved, That the State Garden Club Federation establish districts of garden clubs and appoint a chairman in charge of each district.

Be It Further Resolved, That the chairman of each district be instructed to act as the local representative of the Federation, organize committees to promote the organization of new clubs in the district, to have joint meetings of all clubs at least once a year, to promote the holding of joint flower shows wherever possible, and that the clubs within the district undertake and organize to carry on roadside beautification work and other outdoor enterprises as well as to help each other with their garden club programs.

The motion for the adoption of the resolution was seconded and carried.

The following resolution was introduced by Mrs. M. VanderHoogt who moved its adoption.

Elect Officers In January

WHEREAS garden clubs in Wisconsin hold their annual election of officers in almost every month of the year, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to publish a complete list of officers for the year in our official magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture, and to facilitate the work of the Federation in the appointment of committees.

Be It Therefore Resolved, On the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation with the endorsement of the members of the Federation in annual convention assembled, that all garden clubs affiliated with the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

Be and Are Hereby asked to hold their election of officers during the month of January or not later than February of each year and that as soon thereafter as possible a complete list of the newly elected officers be sent to our magazine, Wisconsin Horticulture, for publication.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the constitution be amended so that Article V reads: "The annual meeting shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct. At least 30 days notice shall be given each club."

It was moved, seconded and carried that the constitution, Article III, be amended to read: "Any organized active garden club or Horticultural Society in Wisconsin whose purpose is the same as the object of this organization, is qualified for membership, application for which shall be made to the Executive Committee through the corresponding secretary. Membership will date from the time of approval by the Executive Committee."

A motion was made that the custom be established to have the Executive Committee hold over until the close of the convention each year.

The Banquet

Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells

THE annual banquet of the State Garden Club Federation was held jointly with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Wednesday, November 9. This was the most enjoyable program of the convention. Love of gardening creates a safe free-masonry among those who cherish it. Gardeners stand on few ceremonies. They come to this annual event needing no introductions. They are friends at once and Mr. Rahmlow is a good mixer and self starter.

President M. B. Goff in his preliminary remarks named the nine men who have been honored in recent years for their outstanding services to Wisconsin Horticulture. This year two women were thus honored. Mrs. Frances Kinsley Hutchinson whose large estate at Wychwood, near Lake Geneva, was given to the public in 1926 as a sanctuary for birds and plants, and Mrs. Caroline E. Strong, West Allis, who established the first garden club of the state. Members of several clubs she organized were present and paid sweet tribute to her inspirational leadership with bouquets both verbal and real.

Charles L. Hill, state commissioner of agriculture, presented both women with the certificates of the society. Mrs. Wm. Bowers, our retiring president, sang "Thank God for a Garden." This was by request and was much appreciated.

Mrs. O. W. Dynes, president of the Illinois clubs, traced the trends in garden club projects. "The first bait used consisted of sandwiches and tea, but we soon outgrew that bait. Then we plunged into a period of worried pronunciation. We got Mr. Hottes' book and studied and argued. The next hobby was eliminating quack grass, pig weed and rag weed. We are now working on diseases of plants. Members accost one another thus, 'any worms in your roses?' or, 'Any bugs on your iris?' "

Mrs. Dynes is a witty and clever speaker. The account of her personal experience in picking poison ivy berries for a bouquet, and that after twenty years of gardening experience, was highly entertaining.

A skit "The Big Sign" was offered by the Racine garden club. This little playlet was a creditable achievement and told, plainer than argument, of the work that women are doing to remove or have removed from the landscape our unsightly billboards.

Miss Marie Kohler, representing the Better Homes in America Movement, traced the rapid development of this movement which started in 1922. Miss Kohler has been interested in and working for its success for nine years. She spoke of the projects in Kohler village which stimulated this interest. "Each year some house is opened to the public as a demonstration home. This year, because of the Bicentennial, it is a colonial house. An imaginary family of four were considered when a choice was made of rugs, heirlooms, luster ware, colonial woven bed spreads, furniture, etc. This house won the $100 prize in the National Better Homes Contest."

Miss Kohler suggested that this might well be called the Better Homes and Gardens Movement for these homes have suitable plantings. The colonial house, for example, has parsley borders and red cabbage borders, old herbs and, in honor of Washington, a cherry tree. She spoke of adopting many organizations outright. The 4-H clubs with 38 thousand members, music clubs, federated women's clubs and others. Miss Koehler said she had become more interested in gardens because of the State Gladiolus Show and other flower shows and she wished that a reciprocal interest might be taken by garden clubs in the Better Homes Movement. President Goff assured her that we were candidates for adoption.

Dr. L. R. Jones, professor of plant pathology of the College of Agriculture, gave an illustrated lecture on Japan. Prof. and Mrs. Jones were in Japan for six weeks last winter. He said so many Japanese students had invited them to come that he feared he might forget their names if he didn't go at that time.

Japanese Horticulture

"You've all known more or less of the Japanese but to see them in their homes, fields and laboratories would make you feel it profitable to get better acquainted with them. They are the most horticulturally-minded people in the world. They know their plants and love them.

"Their horticulture is concerned with intensive types of plant culture. The limited size of the islands, together with their increasing population, permits each farmer to hold only about two and one-half acres. This is worked very largely by hand. This means that there cannot be a square yard of waste land, although we think of Japan as "The Flowery Kingdom." Farmers cannot even afford a flower garden in our sense of the word. Their fondness for the chrysanthemum and other national specialties often finds expression in a few pot-grown plants, which may even include their miniature pine and cedar trees or dwarf flowering cherries and which may be decades old. No waste and no weeds is their motto, and so the very axioms of best horticulture coincide with their own thriftiness, efficiency and cleanliness.

"Gardens of any appreciable size are to be found in the temple grounds and public parks. There are Imperial gardens so secluded that only rarely-privileged persons may visit them. For example, foreigners who are registered with their consulate are given cards of entry to these gardens, and then only when the Imperial family are not in residence there. The professor in plant pathology, who was our escort, had never seen them before. Flowers and plants are for sale in their bazaars and public markets. These are surprisingly cheap and most always in pots. From their agricultural centers to the most remote farms their system is the most highly organized in the world. A central bureau of research disseminates details of plant culture, agricultural education and irrigation control to the smallest villages through not one agricultural agent, but often two specialists on silk and crop culture. Their leadership is certified."

Prof. Jones showed about forty slides of rare beauty. The colorings of these were unusual in their naturalness. Some were made and colored by the Japanese and seemed to show the blending effects of their moist atmosphere. Other excellent slides were made in our own horticultural laboratory.

These slides showed how every available bit of land was utilized for rice culture in the summer and for winter wheat in the cooler season.

FREE PLANT PREMIUMS

(Continued from page 117)

Premium No. 9
SISSON'S PEONIES
W. A. Sisson
Rosendale, Wisconsin

If it's a peony wanted, we have it. With every premium root, note our name tag, "We make Good." If you do not know peony names, state color wanted.
Premium: 1 root, value $1.

Premium No. 10
VALLEY VIEW GARDENS
Mrs. Clair Cosper, Prop.
Spring Green, Wis.

Mixed varieties
Scarlet Wonder
Gloriana
Premium: 12 bulbs, 1 variety

The Mid-West Meeting of the National Council

Reported by MRS. B. WELLS

OFFICERS of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation who attended the meeting of the National Council at Des Moines reported on some of the highlights at our convention at Milwaukee in November.

Mrs. Wm. Bowers told how delightfully they were entertained in private homes and of the pleasant contacts thus afforded. Hotels at Des Moines were not recommended because they advertise on the landscape.

Mrs. Sidney Welch outlined the speech of Mrs. Joel Swift of New York, vice president of the council, on "How to Organize a Successful Garden Club."

1. Choose a president with organizing vision.
2. Adopt a simple constitution.
3. Make use of the facilities of your agricultural departments.
4. Consult with civic-minded people outside of the club membership.
5. Make a holiday meeting such as a Christmas meeting, an exhibition show on suitable decorations, etc.
6. In case of large clubs, plan programs in sections, that is, flower arrangement, junior work, rock gardens, etc.
7. Let your state federation be your clearing house for separate clubs.

Mrs. H. E. Bullard told of the slides which can be obtained from the Meredith Publishing Company. A new one, a trip to Gnome Land, being especially fine for juniors. This can be secured free, she said. The Meredith Publishing Company, just ten years old, now employs about 500 people—a very happy group. The workers look out upon beautiful gardens. The circulation of the magazine is more than 1,400,000.

Mr. Rahmlow gave an interesting talk on how flower judging shows are conducted in Wisconsin. This talk was much liked by members of the National Council.

The president of the Ohio Federation of garden clubs enumerated several ideas that Mrs. Bullard felt were worth repeating—exhibits of flowers in season; exchange of seeds; libraries of garden books and magazines; garden center demonstrations; tables and racks; for garden reference, books and bulletin boards.

Mrs. H. H. Buxton sponsoring gardening pilgrimages gave some helpful suggestions, published schedules which mark gardens to be visited and noting the interesting points to see in each garden, small groups to visit at one time, some one to be in each garden to give information, displays of garden furniture, a picnic in some garden as a fitting conclusion for the trip.

Mrs. Bullard liked the motto "Friendship is the loveliest flower in the garden." So did we all like it.

BULLETIN BY THE MORTON ARBORETUM

A BULLETIN of popular information on the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois, has just reached our desk. It is filled with very beautiful pictures of trees, shrubs and flowers on the Arboretum grounds. The photographs were taken by C. E. Godshalk, superintendent of the Arboretum, and the subject matter is by E. L. Kammerer, botanist.

The bulletins are sold at 10c per copy and are worth many times that amount.

The subscription price for all the bulletins issued by the Arboretum is one dollar per year.

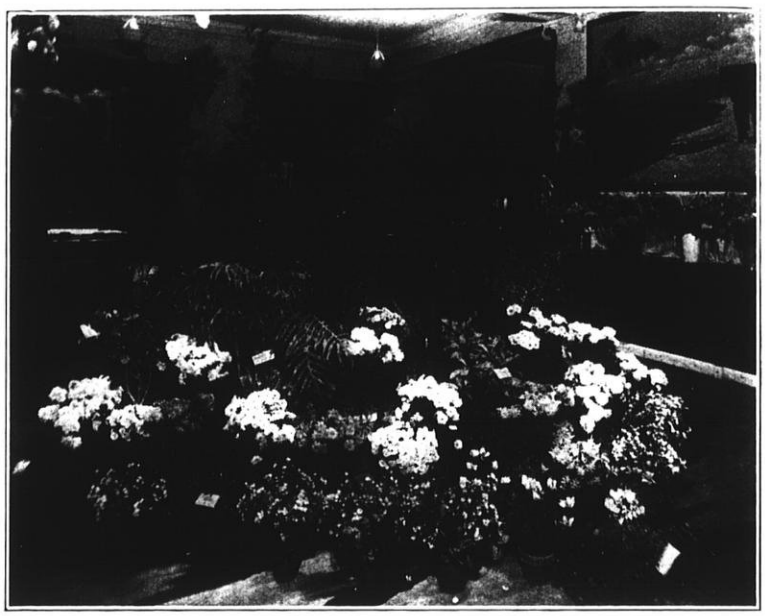
A bulletin entitled "Judging Ornamental Gardens," circular #96, has been issued by the University of Maryland, College Park.

Success With House Plants

MRS. O. J. REUSS, Wauwatosa Garden Club

I SHOULD like to open my theme on "House Plants" by quoting Prof. Alex Laurie. "Failure on the part of one does not signify that house plants are meant for experts only. On the contrary, almost anyone can succeed in growing the more adaptable kinds, especially if some attention is paid to their particular wants. By local environment is implied the light, the air, and the moisture. To these factors should be added soil and plant nutrients as well as sanitation or control of pests."

As a general rule, our homes are too warm, and we admit too little fresh air during the winter months. As a result, our plants are usually roasted to death. A temperature of 70° by day and 60° by night is ample for plant growing, and really better for us, too. Fresh air is essential but never open the window directly above your plants. It is better to open the door opposite the plant window, so that the room air can combine with the fresh air before the plant gets it. We know that they breathe like we do, and cannot thrive by breathing the same air over and over again. The pores in the leaves are used for breathing, and if they are clogged with dust, it stands to reason that they cannot get the full benefit of the fresh air. Therefore keep the foliage of your plant clean. Spraying them will help, also keeping vessels of water in the room, on the radiators, and seeing that the water compartment in the furnace is kept filled. It is a good plan to turn your plants in the window from time to time to give each side a chance at the light; also a good idea to change plants from the back row to the front row. Stir the soil at the surface of the pot—this admits air into your soil, and keeps it from crusting over. So much for general care. Now let us do a little concentrated studying together.



A Florist's Exhibit of House Plants

Let us consider the factor "LIGHT". Many plants must have full exposure to the sun. Roses, heliotrope, and geraniums like to be in a window with southern exposure. Begonias do best if given an eastern exposure, where the sunshine in the forenoon is mild. Palms, ferns, and ivy will flourish without sunshine, so they may be used in windows facing north. The western exposure is least desirable because the afternoon sun is too hot. If, however, that is the only window you have, be sure to temper the heat of the sun's rays by pulling the shade or planting vines on the outside of the window in summer. Northern windows could be filled with shade loving vines and plants, like ferns, begonias, some varieties of fuchsias and primulas.

The Begonia

The begonia occupies a place only second to the geranium. Some are grown for their flower, others for their foliage. In fact, raising begonias has become quite a fad among certain indoor gardeners. The amateur may expect reasonable success provided he understands something of the nature of the plant and gives it the treatment it requires. All begonias with the exception of the tuberous rooted class have fine fibrous roots.

We have learned that plants of this type like a rather spongy, porous soil—something they can penetrate easily and which has a tendency to retain moisture without becoming heavy and compact under repeated applications of water. A soggy, compact soil does not suit it at all. Of course the plant will grow, after a fashion, in almost any kind of soil. The highest degree of success is achieved by giving leaf mold, or its substitute of turfy matter, mixed with sharp, coarse sand until the mass is friable. Provide with the best drainage. Sour soil is objectionable. Do not keep too wet. Do not expose to strong sunshine. Give plenty of good light, but not direct rays of the sun except from an eastern exposure.

Propagate by cuttings inserted in damp sand. Those plants

(Continued on page 127)

News Of The Garden Clubs

GARDEN CLUB ORGANIZED AT PORT WASHINGTON

A new garden club was organized at Port Washington on Tuesday evening, December 13. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, told of the garden club movement in Wisconsin and outlined plans for the work of the club and gave an illustrated talk.

About 25 members attended the meeting and were enthusiastic to go ahead with the work. Officers elected were: Paul Marquardt, president; Mrs. J. Ubbink, vice-president; Harold J. Laubenstein, secretary-treasurer. The club will affiliate with the State Federation and Horticultural Society.

ART INSTITUTE GARDEN CLUB

The Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club, following a most interesting and delightful, as well as educational, summer program, has spiritedly taken up new activities for the winter months.

Mrs. R. H. Malisch, program chairman, and her committee, planned, for the October meeting, a talk on the Milwaukee County System of Parks, Their Inception, Growth and Future Plans, by Mr. Charles Whitnall, of the Park Commission. Mrs. Phelps Wyman and Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, judges selected to award prizes for the best gardens of 1932, gave talks on the gardens visited, their beauties and products, and explained the basic principles of the awards. The afternoon closed with a charming tea, Mrs. Harold Bergman presiding hostess. Mmes. Rodolf Hokanson and John Burnham presided at the tea tables. Members of the board assisted.

Mrs. Hillis C. Rhyan, organizer chairman of the Junior Art Institute Garden Club, gave a talk on work accomplished by that group.

At the November meeting Miss Caroline Allen, a secretary of the Y. W. C. A. and who lived for ten years in Japan, gave a very illuminating talk on "Impressions of Japanese Arrangements of Flowers." Many intimate customs of private and public Japanese life were vividly portrayed by Miss Allen.

Mr. Howard Thomas of the art department of Milwaukee State Teachers College gave a splendid practical talk on uses of flowers and their motif, part in designing tapestries, rugs, fabrics, and all similar art machinations.

Mrs. Hillis Rhyan, Mrs. G. S. Cran, Mrs. Arthur Bowers were hostesses at the tea which followed.

The club will enjoy a gallery tour, December 13 at 2 o'clock, to view the exhibit of Baron Ernst von Maydell's Motifs Aquarelles, with a talk by

Brryman Ridges, a sponsor of the collection. The usual popular tea will follow. Mrs. Conrad Biebler, president, assisted by the other officers and directors, will receive the guests.

MRS. CONRAD BIEBLER,
President.
MRS. HENRY SULLIVAN,
Publicity Chairman.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Oshkosh Horticultural Society celebrated its 25th birthday on Monday, December 5.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held its annual fall meeting in conjunction with the meeting of the Oshkosh Society, and the program was one of the most successful and most interesting ever held.

Twenty-five years ago a group of growers in the vicinity of Oshkosh saw the need of get-together meetings and decided to gather at the various homes to discuss problems and work out new ideas and new methods of cultivation. The plan has worked out very well and the society has scarcely missed a meeting since its organization. A flower show has been held by the society each year and it has been represented at the county fair.

The first officers of the organization which was formerly known as the Gardeners and Plant Breeders association, were: president, M. V. Sperbeck; vice-president, Ed Brainerd; secretary, Ward B. Davis and treasurer, N. A. Rasmussen. The latter is the only one who is still living.

H. C. Christensen was elected president for 1933. Other officers were vice-president, Alan H. Davis; secretary and treasurer, Florence Winchester.

The program for the evening included a talk on flower arrangements and flower shows by H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society. This was followed by a very interesting talk on varieties of gladiolus by Mr. J. H. Heberling of Easton, Illinois, who spoke in the afternoon before the Gladiolus Society. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie then discussed new varieties of gladiolus and what they are doing, and also told of raising gladiolus and dahlias under cheesecloth.

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

The Hartland Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. R. O. Erickson on December 2. As the roll was called members present answered with the name of a house plant and some interesting experience connected with it.

Reports were made of the State and County Federation meetings which had been held during the past month. A questionnaire on the needs of house plants provided ample opportunity for discussion by the members and many personal problems were remedied by it. A paper on the flower of the month, the poinsettia, was read by Mrs. F. L. Grover. This flower is of Mexican origin and was known as the Christmas Eve flower.

EMILY HANSEN, *Secretary.*

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

One of the happiest meetings of the West Allis Garden Club was held at the Cooper Farm with Mrs. A. R. Cooper and her daughter, Mabel, as hostesses.

Roll call was responded to by naming different trees which begin with the same letter as the surname of the member.

Miss Cooper gave an interesting talk on cacti and Mrs. C. E. Strong described an unusual specie which roots and blooms in air without soil or water.

Miss M. Krienitz read an article submitted by Mrs. J. Overholt about the soap plant lily. The bloom is similar to the regal and its onion-like bulb is a soft, soothing soap when rubbed between the hands.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Henry J. Moore of the International Peace Garden, acknowledging the West Allis Garden Club's contribution to the garden fund. A pamphlet containing a description of its location, its progress and future hopes was studied.

Mrs. Peter Cooper gave a review of the articles in *Better Homes and Gardens* portraying the growth of house plants and poinsettia. One author suggested the use of oak leaves for potted plants. This statement was questioned because oak leaves produce acid soil.

A great bag containing all sorts of packages, some of which were tiny dish gardens, holders, bulbs, garden notebooks and pencils, made merriment for the party.

This being the anniversary year of Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Edna Sewell read his poem entitled "Christmas" as a closing number.

EDNA MAE SEWELL, *Secretary.*

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

One of the most interesting and helpful programs of the year was enjoyed when Mrs. E. C. Haasch, State chairman of junior gardeners, described in detail the organization and various activities of junior garden clubs.

Her daughter, Mrs. James Johnson, in her talk on "Christmas Decorations," gave suggestions for outdoor and indoor decorations, demonstrating the use of Red Cedar, Yew, Balsam, Red Smith and other greens, also candle holders.

The Zoological Society has arranged a space for the garden club to show what they can do in the way of beautifying the park.

E. MORTENSEN, *Secretary.*

ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB

The Elkhorn Garden Club has been having profitable and pleasant meetings this last half year.

The June meeting was in the form of a flower judging school conducted by Miss E. E. Hedke, Racine, Wisconsin and our Mr. Rahmlow. To this meeting we invited the Williams Bay Garden Club.

About fifty members of our club and friends, went on the garden tour to Lake Geneva in July. We visited the Hubbard Carpenter estate first. Then Mr. Wm. Longland invited us about delightful Wychwood. Next we stopped at Bonny Brae, where Mr. Alex Gardiner took us about. He gave us some valuable information about roses, pruning of grape vines, and fertilizers. Our last stop was at the home of Mrs. F. B. Frost who showed us what can be accomplished in ten weeks. The Frosts built a new home this spring right out in the open and Mrs. Frost had moved all her shrubs, small trees and perennials to the new location. In ten weeks time she had transformed the barren place into a beautiful garden.

In August we met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Williams for a picnic. The supper was delicious but I think we enjoyed Mrs. Williams' flowers even more.

Mrs. Dallis Davis gave a paper on begonias. Miss Myrtle Mosher conducted a round table talk on poppies for our September meeting.

At our next meeting we had the slides and lecture "Throughout the Year with Bulbs" from *Better Homes and Gardens.* This was guest night.

Mr. F. Kuhn from Coe, Converse and Edwards Company, Fort Atkinson, talked to us on shrubs at our November meeting. After his talk he asked for questions. Questions were asked "a plenty" and we received splendid advice. Mrs. Morris Steele read a paper on "Deserts" at this meeting.

At our December meeting Mrs. W. R. Peterson gave an interesting account of the "Wild Flowers of the Dakotas" as she knows them. Mrs. Lee Shaw gave a report on "Nut Trees."

MABEL JAHR, *Secretary.*

SUM-MER-DEL GARDEN CLUB

In spite of severe weather and a busy season Sum-Mer-Del members gathered at the home of Mrs. Henry Hitz on Pine Lake, December 16.

Reports of the State Federation of Garden Clubs was given by Mrs. J. Hassall. The new officers of that organization include our Mrs. L. Henze, who will be a valuable member of the plant testing committee, and also well equipped to organize new clubs in the state.

Mrs. W. Parker gave a report of the annual meeting of the County Federation held in Hartland, and Miss Mary Lowerre, the re-elected president, supplemented with a well-outlined plan of enlarging Cushing Park in Delafield.

"Success with Seeds" was the subject of discussion, to which all contributed personal experience which was most useful information.

Then gathering about the hearth with its lighted fire, on both sides of which stood a lovely fir tree, Mrs. R. Erickson introduced the Christmas spirit by the reading of a lovely poem. Miss Lowerre, from a huge basket of many varieties of greens, demonstrated the making of Christmas wreaths. One receiving special applause was a most artistic arrangement of Scotch pine with a graceful bunch of rose haws for color. She demonstrated the making of table decorations of various greens with cones or candles in the center, and also showed how green trimming for church decoration was made with rope as a foundation. She displayed some charming simple wreaths or arbor vitae and red crepe bows the Junior Gardeners of Delafield had made.

Each member in turn described some special decoration she had used and many new and original ideas were enthusiastically noted. Some of these ideas were on exhibit in the dining room where the table was arranged with antique pewter and red candles, the centerpiece a pewter bowl holding silvered twigs made with starch and artificial snow. Mrs. W. Whitman exhibited a Della Robbia wreath. a charming arrangement of colorful fruit laid upon a flat circle of arbor vitae leaves, the whole surrounding an antique candelabra of silver with lighted red candles. Miss C. Morris had arranged a wreath of Japanese yew, very lovely and unusual and well adapted for a Christmas dinner centerpiece. Miss L. Notbohm's basket of dried grasses and berries grown on her property was most colorful and interesting. All left the meeting filled with the Christmas spirit and with many ideas for their own home celebration.

MRS. HENRY B. HITZ.

Ask your friends to join the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society now and receive one of the free plant premiums listed on page 110.

HORTICULTURAL NEWS ITEMS

Three persons have written, reminding us of the fact that there is a hardy climbing rose which was discoverd at Indian Head, Sask., a number of years ago. We had heard of this but never saw it. Up to the present it has not been introduced into the United States so far as we know.

There is a root rot which attacks Iris. Badly affected plants are likely to show brown tips and unthrifty appearance. Such diseased clumps in the average garden had best be dug out and destroyed. Diseased plants should not be used in a new bed unless they are extremely valuable, in which case all rotted and diseased portions should be removed and the plant soaked in a 2 per cent solution of potassium permanganate before resetting.

The Ohio Experiment Station has just introduced a new beet which they call the "Ohio Canner." We have tested this variety and found it to be the most uniformly dark red beet we have ever grown. This seed will be distributed through a commercial seed house in 1933. No seed is available yet.

More and more is being learned about conditions necessary to germinate seeds. For example, it has been found that air-dried Birch seed requires a temperature of 90 degrees F. for germination. If the seeds are stratified at 30 degrees to 40 degrees F. they gradually germinate at lower and lower temperatures, until in about six months they will sprout at the stratification temperature, which is near the freezing point.—A. F. YEAGER in the *North and South Dakota Horticulturist.*

R. R. Reynolds, in "The Forest Worker," states that trees sometimes contain considerable gas under pressure. When such trees are bored into with an auger, this gas may come out forcibly and will burn if a match is touched to it.

SUCCESS WITH HOUSE PLANTS

(Continued from page 124)

that have a crown growth can be propagated by a division of root with an eye. Rex begonias (the aristocrats of the family) can be grown from the leaf. Make several cuts across the mid-rib at the back of the leaf, press down upon wet sand, with something to hold it in place and in a short time, roots will be sent out from the places where the knife was applied and by and by leaves will appear. The original can then be cut apart and the young plants potted. Be careful not to injure the extremely tender roots.

When re-potting, do not shake off the soil adhering to the roots. It is best to re-pot in summer or early fall. If plants drop their foliage the following may be reasons: too much water, too little water, abrupt changes of conditions.

Fuchsia

With the exception of a few varieties, the fuchsia is a summer blooming plant, not a winter bloomer. Outside it must be given a shady, sheltered position. The first year it will have to be shifted to a larger pot as soon as the roots demand it. After the first year, it will be necessary to give fresh earth in spring only. The best soil is leaf mold, or substitute, sharp sand, and a little loam. The soil should be light, friable and porous. The fuchsia likes water at its roots, so do not let it get perfectly dry. Water daily, but give good drainage. It likes water on its foliage, too. If buds drop, look for some trouble.

The fuchsia is shade loving. Both the single and double varieties are good. You need not grow new plants each season. Put your plant in cold storage from November to March. Water well, place in the light and it will soon start growth. Then, and then only, cut back severely.

Geranium

As soon as your geranium has made 3 or 4 inches of growth, nip off the top. This will cause branches to start along the stalk. When these are 3 or 4 inches long, give them a nipping. This will produce a bushy and compact plant, never "leggy" and awkward. As the bloom is produced only on new growth, it will not have an abundance of bloom unless it is "nipped". The geranium must be trained as it goes along, you cannot take it in hand after it has grown to suit itself. Older plants, properly trained, will be one mass of bloom.

Cut it back in spring, leaving nothing but a skeleton and by fall it will have completely renewed itself. Double and single geraniums that have bloomed in winter should not be allowed to blossom in summer. Rest from May to November. Cut them back sharply and nip each bud as soon as you discover it.

Ferns

All ferns like spongy, porous soil, one containing a large proportion of leaf mold. Mix in some coarse sand and add 1-3 loam. See that the drainage is perfect and water liberally. Ferns like a moist atmosphere. Do not need sunshine. Watch for mealy bug. It is best to pull off all offsets and leave main crown only.

THE MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

wishes the members

of the

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

the best of greetings for the

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A most cordial invitation to join is extended to all persons interested in horticulture.

Each member receives the **Minnesota Horticulturist** and may select one of the many membership premiums. Send for list of premiums. Address:

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Pansy, Toole's choice selected giant flowered strain of Pansies	.25
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Sedums, several choice varieties mixed	.10

If you do not receive our catalog regularly, send for our complete seed list which will be out about February 1.

W. A. Toole

of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

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The name Sisson is known throughout the world to stand for peonies. If it's a peony, we have it. Write us what you want and tell us what you wish to pay. We meet all competition and we make good. Roots ready for delivery beginning August 15th until freeze up.

SISSON'S PEONIES

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Planning Time

Now is the time to plan your garden for the coming spring and summer.

Every year there are new varieties to be considered and changes to be made in the garden plan. We are always glad to help you with your planting problems. This is a very important part of our business.

Our 1933 catalog will be ready soon. Write for your copy.

RASMUSSEN'S

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Field Seed Leaders for 1933

Blackfoot Grimm Alfalfa

Alfalfa is easily the leader this year in the entire list of Agricultural Seeds. Because of its outstanding performance as **the most valuable of all hay crops,** especially in a dry season like the last, more alfalfa seed will be sown the coming spring than ever before. **Grimm** is the hardiest of all alfalfa and **Blackfoot** the most satisfactory of all Grimm in our judgment. We specialize in **Blackfoot Grimm.**

Dakota and Minnesota Alfalfa

Our leader in common alfalfa is **Dakota No. 12.** This year we are adding **Minnesota Grown Alfalfa,** beautiful seed, hardy and adapted, mostly from Grimm seed. We have also **Nebraska** and **Kansas Grown Alfalfa** at lower prices.

Home Grown Clover Seed

Our **Medium, Mammoth** and **Alsike** this year was all grown in the Central Northwest, mostly in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. We have no foreign seed and none from the far West.

Wisconsin No. 38 Barbless Barley

The last word in barley. Accorded **"Hall of Fame"** honors at the 1932 International.

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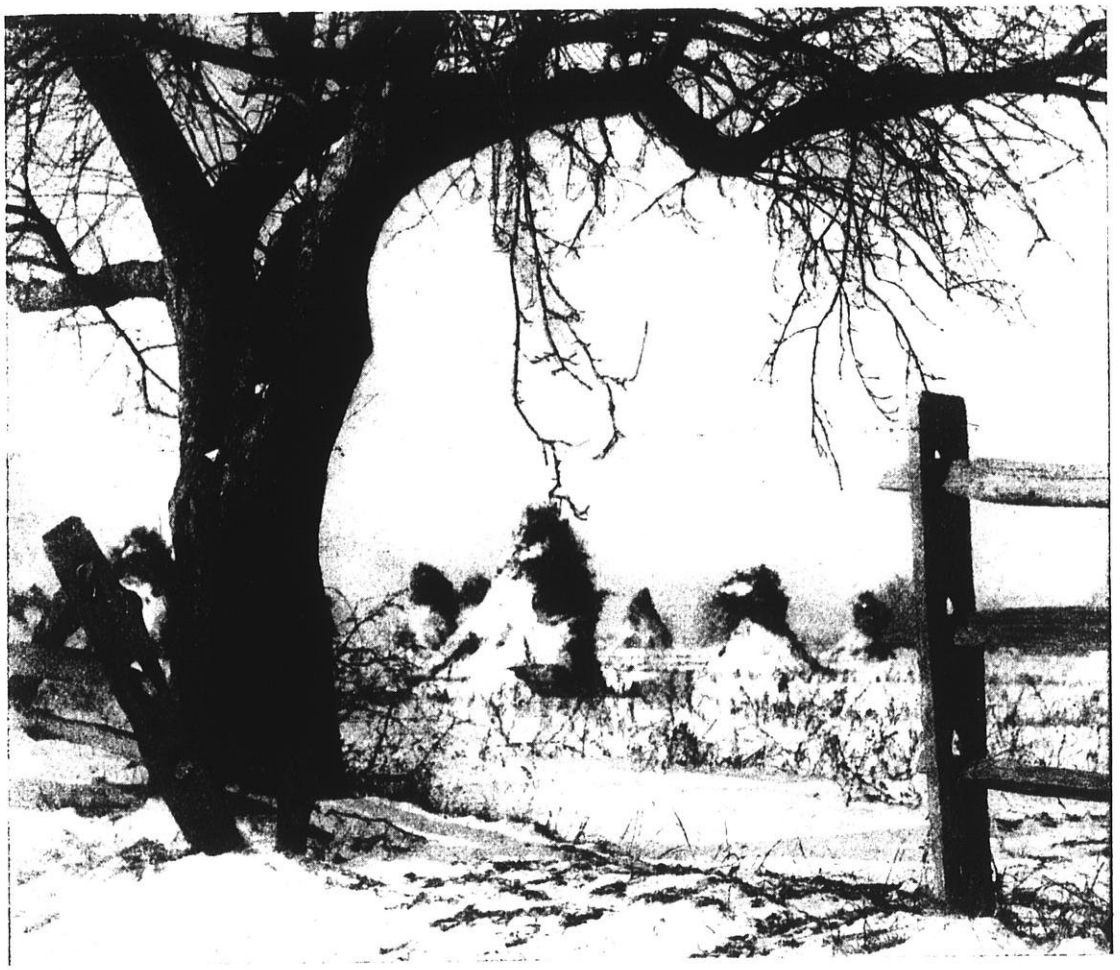
Contains 96 pages of the best new and standard varieties of **Field** and **Garden Seeds,** also **Bulbs, Plants, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Garden Tools, Poultry Supplies, etc.** Ask for a copy if not received by Feb. 1st. All prices lower for 1933.

L. L. OLDS SEED COMPANY

Drawer 6 **Madison, Wis.**

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE



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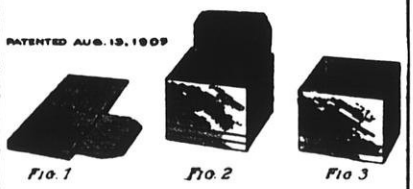

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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HOW TO ORDER NEW VARIETIES FOR TRIAL

ORDERS for the new varieties of apples, strawberries, raspberries, currants, plums, shrubbery, trees and evergreens should be sent to the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, Wisconsin.

We have asked Wisconsin nurserymen to bid on furnishing these varieties at the lowest price. We hope to have prices by March 1st which should make these new varieties available to all our members.

If you are interested in purchasing any of these varieties write us now and we will send you a price list as soon as possible. Orders should be sent in early in order that the nurserymen may provide sufficient stock to meet the demand. Early shipped stock is usually in better condition than that shipped late.

We believe that this work has considerable value. It may be entirely possible that we will find varieties better than anything we are now growing. Furthermore, most of our members are keenly interested in new things and will receive considerable pleasure from growing these varieties which have been very carefully selected by competent committees.

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3. Plan proper backgrounds.
4. Use lasting and thoroly hardy plant life.
5. Use of permanent and fitting architectural features.

Lilies, roses, delphiniums, shrubs and trees are interesting when planted as specimen plants but their beauty is enhanced by a careful placement in the garden picture.

Books on design for reference: "The Design of Small Properties," by M. E. Bottomley; "The Small Place, Its Landscape Architecture," by Elsa Rehmann; "Practical Landscape Gardening," by Robert B. Cridland.

—*From the Carden Club Exchange.*

Mother: "Now, Bobbie, can you tell me the name of this flower?"

Bobbie: "I'm afraid I can't mother. I never was much of a bigamist."

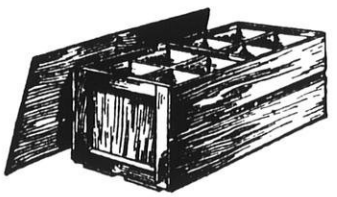
—*Tit-Bits.*

Perennials Rock Plants and Wild Flowers

Catalogue on Request

Chequamegon Flower Gardens

V. E. Brubaker, Prop.
Washburn, Wisconsin



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GRAFTED GRAPES BEST

Grapes grafted on hardy root stocks have given increased yields over canes on their own roots, according to the New York Experiment Station.

Grapes can readily be grafted, but the work is a little more exacting than with other fruits. A bulletin entitled "Grafting American Grapes on Vigorous Stock" may be obtained free by writing the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

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Wisconsin Horticulture

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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Secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.
2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

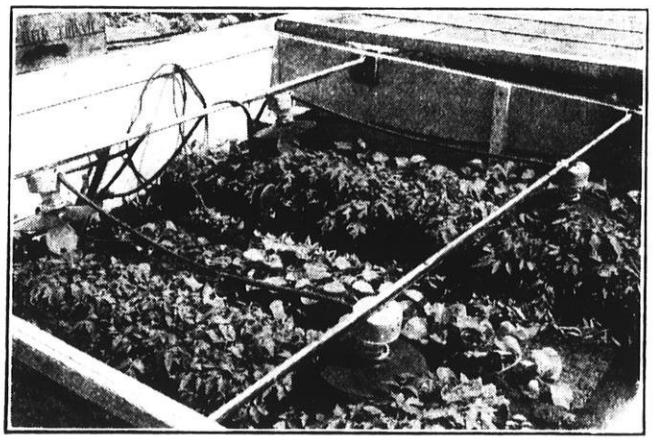
3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.
4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.
5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Electric Lights Suitable for Heating Hotbeds

ELECTRIC lights will give sufficient heat, even in very cold weather for heating hotbeds, is the conclusion reached from experimental work at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, reported in the January issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist.

On February 23rd, 1932 when the outside temperature was 9 degrees below zero F., a two sash frame, equipped with four 100 volt lights was kept at a minimum temperature of 38 degrees above zero. This indicates that light will give sufficient heat. In this case the frame was tightly constructed and well banked with straw on the outside.

A two sash frame which was heated by a cable imbedded in the soil on this same cold night of February 23rd, used more electricity and no higher air temperature was produced. The soil temperature however was considerably higher because the heat was delivered directly to the soil.



Hotbed Heated by Four 100 Watt Lights. Cut Courtesy Minnesota Horticulturist.

The Best System

The best type of heating system of course is one which will give the greatest amount of plant growth for the amount of electrical current used. To determine this, records were kept of the current used in both types of hotbed for the periods covering March and April 1932. The four crops used were tomatoes, muskmelons, peppers and egg plants. They were seeded early in March and allowed to grow until the end of April.

At the end of this time 50 individual plants of each kind were weighed from each type of bed. The total amount of current used was then divided by the average weight of the plant which gives a measure of the electricity required to produce a unit of plant growth. It can be seen that the smaller figure will represent the more efficient system. The figures in the table were obtained.

EFFICIENCY OF LIGHTS VS. CABLE

	Tomatoes	Melons	Peppers	Egg-plants
Lights	21.1	22.8	51.8	21.5
Cable	28.5	48.8	55.7	35.7

Note—The smaller figure represents most efficient system.

These figures indicate that a hotbed equipped with light may grow plants larger with a given amount of electricity than one heated with a cable.

Further tests on a larger scale are being planned by the Minnesota College of Agriculture during the spring of 1933. The above results are only from one year's trial and should not be considered as conclusive. However, on a small side bed we believe it will be safe for our growers to try out this system.

For The Amateur Gardener

The electric cable method is not practical to use in a smaller bed than a 6x6 feet. Therefore the use of one or two lights in a small forcing structure may be entirely practical.

Since it is a well established fact that artificial light will hasten plant growth when properly

used to supplement normal daylight, this method may have some advantages.

Thermostats

According to J. M. Larson of the Northern States Power Company, writing in the Minnesota Horticulturist, small wafer types of thermostats are very satisfactory for use where air temperature are to control the operations. He continues as follows. "These can be purchased from manufacturers of electric incubators and brooders for prices varying from $2 to $6. They will control from one to three units. Either of the two types of thermostats mentioned can be operated in conjunction with a magnetic switch of the size needed for handling an installation of 50 or more sashes.

Method of Construction.

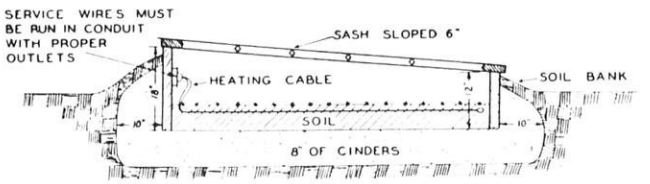
"The question of bed construction should be given consideration. Cost must be kept as low as possible. Perhaps the simplest and most economical and suitable type is to use 2x10 or 2x12 inch planks for the sides and ends. Select sashes that are tight and straight so as to avoid any unnecessary leaks. See that they fit closely to the frames. Stripping may be a cheap way to add economy. Using double glazed sash and insulating material may save heat but not a great deal can be spent as the saving in dollars and cents cannot be a great deal if the cost of operation of uninsulated beds is only $1 per sash. The use of cinders for insulation underneath and on the sides has been found to be effective. With eight inches of cinders under the bed and ten inches on the sides, there has been found to be a saving of 20 per cent in the energy used. Care must be taken not to have any cinders in contact with the heating element, as the sulphur present in the cinders will soon injure the cable. Keep the cinders as dry as possible. A decided saving can be made by using mats or extra sashes at night. This reduces radiation losses to a large extent.

Use Reflectors

"The application of artificial light can perhaps most easily be accomplished by using floods made from galvanized iron with three or four light bulbs in each section. These floods are nothing more than long reflectors that extend from one side of the bed to the other. These floods can be made at a cost of about $1.75 each, depending upon the number and size of lights used.

bed appear through the soil ten days earlier than those in a manure heated bed, both having been planted on the same day.

The most common type of electrical heating consists of a hotbed heating cable placed directly in the soil. The cable consists of a small nichrome wire suitably insulated and covered with a flexible coating of lead for protection.



Construction of Hotbed for Heating with Electric Cable. From Minnesota Horticulturist.

IT IS ECONOMICAL TO HEAT HOT BEDS WITH ELECTRICITY

THE cost of electric current for heating hotbeds may be less than that of manure, while the cost of the hotbed frame construction is the same as that of manure heated beds, according to the Agricultural Engineering Department of Purdue University, reported in the January issue of the "Hoosier Horticulture."

One of the major advantages of an electric hotbed not obtainable with manure heat is the feature of automatic temperature control provided by a thermostat. Either the soil or air temperature or both can be regulated with it. This makes it possible to lower the temperature after the seeds have germinated, thereby saving electricity.

One Indiana grower reports heating a hotbed 6 by 12 feet, with an energy consumption of 2 kilowatt-hours per day. Another grower in a favorable location on the south side of the farm heated a 6 by 12 hotbed with less than one kilowatt-hour per day.

Another grower reports that tomato seedlings in an electric

A mimeographed circular describing the construction and installation of an electric hotbed is now available from the Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

NEW FRUIT BULLETINS

NEW bulletins which have been published during the year include the following: "Effect of Height of Pruning on Size of Berries and Yield in the Latham Raspberry," W. G. Brierley, Bulletin 281, Univ. of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

"Comparison of Methods of Making Spray Applications," H. A. Cardinell and H. P. Gaston, Special Bulletin 220, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan.

"The Construction and Management of Air-Cooled Storages with Special Reference to Apples," Roy E. Marshall, Circular Bulletin 143, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Sation, East Lansing, Michigan.

With Our Fruit Growers

OZAUKEE COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS MEET

EIGHTY members of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association met at Port Washington on January 9. The secretary reported a very successful year. The total membership is 140.

Interest at the meeting was exceptionally good. Many questions were asked and plans made for holding orchard schools and meetings during the coming year. The association members purchased a large amount of supplies through the Southeastern Fruit Growers Association. County Agent E. H. Thompson will conduct a number of orchard meetings in the schools of the county which are most accessible to the members.

It was voted to have bait traps for determining the proper time to spray for codling moth in orchards in various parts of the county. C. L. Kuehner was present and led the discussion, the members asking him a great many questions.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society talked on bait traps for codling moth control, protecting trees from rabbits and mice and exhibited the new varieties of apples recommended for trial in Wisconsin by the Fruit Testing Committee.

All the officers of the Association were re-elected for the coming year. The officers are: president, Martin Wiepking, Cedarburg; vice-president, Wm. Peterson, Fredonia; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Ubbink, Port Washington.

COST OF PRODUCING FRUIT INCREASES

THERE has been a steady increase in the cost of producing fruit, according to studies by the Michigan Experiment Station. With some varieties commonly grown, this increase has amounted to from 50 to 100 per cent in the last 50 to 75 years. The value of the product, figured in terms of purchasing power, has been decreasing, except in the case of apples. This means that the margin of profit has been diminishing and more orchards have shifted to the marginal class.

It is therefore becoming increasingly important to plant only the best of the standard varieties, on nothing but the best of soils and locations and to provide excellent care consistent with reasonable producing costs, if profits are to be realized.

INCREASED INTEREST IN CIDER

Cider clarification and filtration experiments, using the enzyme method worked out by the New York Experiment Station, together with some consumer demand studies by the Michigan Experiment Station on the filtered product, have resulted in much interest on the part of a number of Michigan apple growers and growers' marketing organizations.

The process is being widely adopted and filtered cider was available at many places in Michigan in the fall of 1932. It has furnished a profitable outlet for considerable quantities of apples.

IRON SULPHATE REDUCES SPRAY INJURY

THE usual combination of lime sulphur and arsenate of lead, used as a summer spray on apples, often causes burn in the "petal-fall" and "two-weeks" applications. Later applications of this material may cause yellowing of the foliage and consequent premature dropping. These injuries are followed by dropping of the partially developed fruit and by decreased fruit bud formation. The fruit itself is of smaller size and shows less color at maturity. After a period of years these characteristics or symptoms become more pronounced. It has been found that these effects can be greatly minimized by adding iron sulfate (at the rate of 1¼ pounds to 100 gallons of spray) to the lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead combination.—Complete report in Special Bulletin 218 and 219. "Spray Injury Studies." Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

WHAT CONSUMERS DEMAND IN APPLES

EVEN in Michigan, a large apple producing state, a large percentage of the apples there are shipped in from outside of the state according to special bulletin No. 209 of the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan entitled "Consumer Demand for Apples in Michigan."

Over half the quantity imported are boxed apples from the northwestern states. These are not favored because they are packed in a box but because they are first grade, standardized apples. Consumers think little and care less of where the apples they buy are grown. They do not buy because of sentiment.

The bulletin concludes that there is no evidence that Michigan producers will ever have any advantage or preference in Michigan or other markets because their fruit is Michigan grown or because it happens to be a McIntosh or some other characteristic Michigan variety. The fruit can hold its own or it will drop behind or forge ahead, only as it can compete on equal terms with that from other section in grade—and this means principally freedom from blemishes, good color and size and uniformity of pack.

These conclusions apply equally in Wisconsin.

New Facts on Apple Maggot and Case Bearer Control

C. L. FLUKE

DURING the season of 1932 the apple maggot (railroad worm) and codling moth were observed rather carefully at Gays Mills and at Sturgeon Bay. At the latter station particular attention was given to the cherry case bearer as it affects apples and to a lesser extent cherries. In addition the emergence of the codling moth was also observed.

At both stations "hootch" traps were set out to collect the various destructive moths, with the desire, however, of determining the cycles of emergence of the codling moth. The results were so encouraging that it was decided to continue these traps by locating several in all the important apple growing regions of Wisconsin.

How to Make Bait Traps

The traps were made by suspending in a tree, with a rope and pulley, a shallow pan about one foot in diameter in which was put a small quaintity of bait liquid. Several baits were tried including "Diamalt", a prepared material to which yeast is added; molasses and water; honey and water; and molasses, honey, and water. The first and last baits were the best but since the materials for the last mentioned are nearly always readily available it is recommended for Wisconsin growers. The solution is made by mixing ¼ cup of honey and ¼ cup of molasses to a quart of water. The solution can be kept about an inch deep in the pans for a period of two or three days by adding water.

A half dozen traps are recommended for each locality and they should be examined daily to make the counts of codling moths and to replenish the solution as needed. They should be put out by the 15th of May and observed daily until the 15th of September.

Apple Maggot May Carry Over For Two Years

In the apple maggot work it was found that there is occasionally a large carry over for two years of the pupae and that the flies from these pupae emerge a week or ten days later than the one year old pupae. This probably accounts for the "late emergence" of the maggot flies that has been noticed a few times in years past. Thus in order to secure good control, the season these carry over flies appear in large numbers, it seems necessary to apply a second maggot spray about the first week of August under Gays Mills' conditions.

Now the question of what years there will be a large hold over is one that cannot always be answered unless emergence cages are used and a close check of weather conditions is made each year. It now appears that a dry, hot July will cause the pupae to remain dormant and it seems reasonable to indicate a large carry over for the year following a wetless July. More data will be gathered to prove or disprove this apparent fact.

Years of very little carry over will require only one spray of lead arsenate, one pound to fifty gallons of water, applied about July 25th at Gays Mills. Other sections will need to time this spray a little earlier or later, depending upon their locations to the south or north of this territory.

Case Bearer Control

Encouraging results were secured in the control of the cherry case bearer by the application of a dormant strength lime sulfur, where the spraying was thoroughly done. A strength of one gallon to ten gallons of water was used to which was added lead arsenate two pounds to fifty gallons of the above spray. Lime sulfur applications were continued throughout the season. The case bearers on these plots were checked satisfactorily but more experiments are necessary before final recommendations can be made.

KATAHDIN POTATOES YIELD WELL

A NEW variety of potatoes called the Katahdin, selected by potato breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture has been tested in a number of mid-West states. At the Michigan Experiment Station it has been tested for three years in comparison with Russett and White Rural New Yorkers. In these trials it developed marketable tubers two weeks earlier than Rural and exceeded them in yield of U. S. No. 1 potatoes by 25%. For the past two years varieties of the Rural type have been severely affected by drought while the Katahdin has been practically uninjured.

The Katahdin is a white, shallow-eyed potato which should prove popular with consumers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS HAVE SUCCESSFUL YEAR

THE annual meeting of the Washington County Fruit Growers Association was held on January 7. The Association had an increase in membership and purchased a large supply of orchard materials cooperatively during the past year.

Speakers at the annual meeting were Wm. Gruhle, West Bend, president of the Southeastern Association; C. L. Kuehner and H. J. Rahmlow of Madison.

All officers of the Association were reelected. The officers are: president, Guido Schroeder, West Bend; vice-president, Joe L. Morawetz, West Bend; secretary-treasurer, Paul Horlamus, West Bend.

Raspberries Injured by Red-Necked Cane Borer

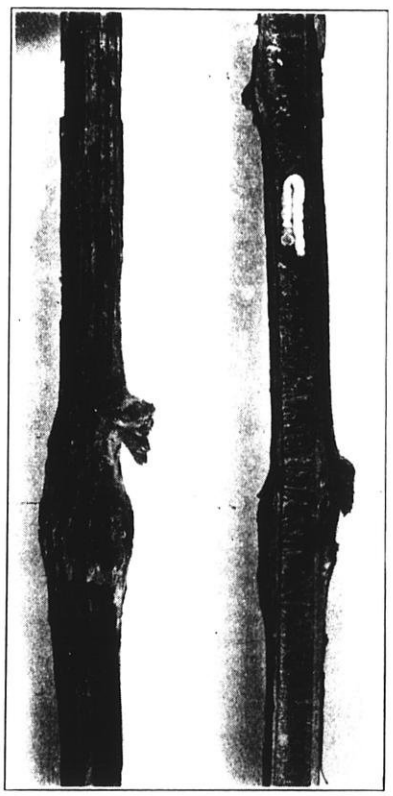
A. L. PILLER*

RED raspberries are subject to a number of pests, among which is a small bluish black beetle known as the Red-necked Cane Borer. This insect, usually held in check by a number of natural parasites, has greatly increased in numbers and widened its general distribution during the past two seasons favored by the hot and dry weather conditions which are ideal for its development. Other plants, including black raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries, are also attacked, but the greatest injury so far has been to the red raspberries. Recent investigation of a number of plantings in various parts of the state, has revealed in one instance as high as 90 per cent of the canes infested with the borer. Cutting out and immediately burning all infested canes before May first is the most effective control. Where the beetles are found to be feeding on the foliage, partial control may be obtained by spraying in June with a mixture of 1½ pounds arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water.

Symptoms

Characteristic symptoms are irregular spindle shaped swellings or enlargements, one to three inches long, on the canes, with the outside bark of the gall splitting lengthwise. On splitting the cane during the winter months, the borers may be found usually 4 to 8 inches below the gall in a doubled up condition. The milk white larvae is about three-fourths of an inch long, with the front thoracic segment or ring much wider and more flattened than the rest, designating it as one of the flat-headed borers.

During the latter part of April the borers transform to the pupal or resting stage, emerging as beetles seven to ten days later. The beetle is about one-third of an inch long, bluish black in color and is readily distinguished by its prominent coppery red prothorax or neck which has given it its name. Although the larvae is considered the destructive stage of this insect, considerable damage may be caused by the beetle feeding on the tender foliage of the host plants. The female beetles soon begin laying eggs, usually depositing them at the base of the leaf on the new growth. After hatching, the minute white larvae burrow into the sapwood and spiral either up or down, girdling the plant, causing the formation of the gall, and often the death of the stalk. The plants are very much weakened at this point and often break over especially when they are laid down in the fall in preparing them for the winter.



Left—Section of red raspberry cane showing spindle shaped gall caused by the larvae of the red-necked cane borer.

Right—Section of red raspberry cane split lengthwise showing position and condition of overwintering larvae.

Borers in Canes Now

Later the borers enter the pith and burrow either up or down. In most of the canes examined this winter the borers were found to have burrowed down to the crown, turned around and came back to a point midway between the gall and the crown where they are overwintering at this time.

To insure thoroughness of control, not only should all cultivated patches be examined and rogued, but also wild plants as they are often the source of infestation. Cooperation in these measures by all the growers of the community, is necessary to obtain favorable control of this insect.

* Deputy Field Entomologist, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets.

LOOK FOR THE CANE BORER NOW

The presence of the raspberry cane borer can best be detected during the winter. The swelling shown in the cut on the cane at the right indicates the borer entered the cane at that point and is usually found a few inches below the swelling.

GROWING BLACK WALNUTS

"Money in Black Walnuts" is the title of a little pamphlet, vest pocket size, that can be had free by writing the *Farmer Salesman*, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

It covers the business of growing nuts as a major farm project or a side line, including how to handle the crop for market.

Experience With Strawberry Varieties

H. H. HARRIS

AT WARRENS we used to think Warfield and Dunlap were the only good varieties of strawberries to grow for the market. They are still called for by home gardeners. In late years, however, since our marketing association has handled the sales and shipping of our strawberries we have turned to the Premier and Beaver varieties. Both of these have proven productive and I think that Premier is the better of the two for home use as fresh fruit as it generally runs a little more even in size and shape. The Beaver however is a much firmer berry and will usually stand being left on the vines longer without getting soft after it is colored. It is considered excellent for canning and shipping.

The State Horticultural Society, cooperating with the growers, has been trying to find a berry even better than those now generally grown. Of those recommended for trial two years ago we fruited last season Blakemore and Aberdeen. The Blakemore made an over abundance of plants. The fruit was very firm and pretty. They nearly all ripened at once and we did not find them very productive. The Aberdeen were not as firm or as even in size as the Blakemore but in this one trial were more productive.

We also fruited in a small way the Red Heart. They were almost purple or black when ripe, but bright and glossy. They would probably not take well on the market after shipment, but are excellent canned.

Harvest King we have fruited four seasons. Do not think it nearly equal to Premier or Beaver.

All the varieties I have mentioned are in our regular berry field for the season 1933. We also have a nice stand of plants of Bellmar, Beauty, Clermont, Heritage and Empire State.

Mr. H. H. Harris of Warrens is spending the winter with his son Roy T. Harris of Madison. He has celebrated his 81st birthday. In bringing this article to the office of the Horticultural Society, he made the statement that in his memory he had tried out 200 varieties of strawberries.

In looking over a list in one of our large nursery catalogs containing 45 different varieties he remembered having grown over half of them and gave their good and bad qualities under conditions at Warrens.

He deserves the title of "the grand old strawberry man of Wisconsin."

In our main field this year, which is one acre we have about half Beaver, one-fourth Premier, and an eighth of Dunlap and Warfield in alternate rows.

In everbearing varieties I always grow both Mastodon and Progressive.

Varieties Not Recommended For Trial

Varieties which I have tried for several years in the past and found unsuitable for further planting and which from my experience I would advise growers not to plant are the following:

Red Gold: This variety is unproductive. Blossoms come above the foliage and seem to blast. The late berries are small nubbins. In quality it is very sweet.

Gibson: The berries are soft. It is a fairly productive variety. We consider it the same as Parsons Beauty.

Cooper: This is also unproductive. It bore about one quart on the same length of row that other standard varieties produced five quarts. It is a very large berry.

Aroma: This is an uncertain plant maker and yields below the newer standard varieties.

Big Late: With us this was unproductive and not a very large berry. It has an imperfect blossom which many growers do not prefer.

Brandywine: This is also an uncertain plant maker and not a good shipper. It is a very late variety.

Paul Jones: This variety never came up to the newer standard sorts. It has an imperfect flower.

PAINT THE COLD FRAME WHITE

A COLD frame should be painted white in the opinion of the "Roving Gardener" in the December 15th issue of *Horticulture.*

He states that a writer in an English garden publication argued that the object of a cold frame is to conserve the heat of the sun by absorbing the rays. For this reason he states a cold frame should be painted black. To prove the contention he suggests coating the bulb of a thermometer with lampblack, place beside it another thermometer without the black and in a few minutes the readings will vary greatly. The one with the black bulb attaining a temperature several degrees higher than the other one owing to the greater absorption of heat.

The object of the cold frame however, the Roving Gardener points out, is not to gather the rays of the sun during the middle of the day because then the operator may desire to keep the temperature down. A black cold frame would radiate heat more rapidly and during the night the temperature of a black frame would fall much more quickly than the one painted white.

His conclusion is therefore. "The use of white paint prevents undue heating in daylight and conserves heat at night. If any change at all should be made it would be, perhaps, in the use of aluminum paint, which has admirable insulating qualities."

New Small Fruit Varieties

Join Our Fruit Testing Club and Try Out Some of These Varieties

THE small fruit testing committee appointed by the Society met at Sparta during January. Members present were W. H. Hanchett, Sparta, Rex Eberdt, V. Harris, Victor Orchard, Warrens, J. E. Leverich, Sparta, R. H. Roberts and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. Considerable interest was manifested in the success of our strawberry variety trial work. The varieties listed on this page were chosen for trial.

SMALL FRUIT VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

STRAWBERRIES

1. Dorsett
2. Fairfax
3. Culver
4. Clermont

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

Wayzata

RED RASPBERRIES

1. June (early)
2. Newburgh

BLACK RASPBERRIES

1. Naples
2. Satisfy

PLUMS

1. Stanley
2. Hall
3. Superior

CURRANT

Red Lake

New Strawberries

The Dorsett strawberry is a scientific cross of Premier x Sovereign made in 1923 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and called seedling ‡633. In trials near Washington this past season it led all varieties in a test plot which included Premier, Blakemore and many others. The total yield, which was cut considerably due to dry weather, was 6,640 quarts per acre.

Fairfax our next recommendation for trial was second in yield with 5,120 quarts per acre, Premier next with 4,520 quarts per acre.

It is said to have excellent dessert quality. The berries average very large in size and are said to be firmer than Premier.

Fairfax

This variety as stated above was the second highest in yield in the test plots near Washington and is said to be of unusually high quality. The berries average large in size, perhaps slightly larger than Dorsett, and larger than Premier. They are very firm, being the equal of other good shipping berries. The color is a bright red with a light green cap.

While conditions in the East may be different than in Wisconsin, members of our fruit testing committee who examined the description and reports feel that these varieties may have possibilities in the various sections of this state.

Prices. As far as we know plants of the above varieties are available from only one nursery in the East and are listed at $1 for 25 plants, $1.50 for 50 plants, and $2 for 100 plants. We hope to be able to pay a part of the cost, at least the postage.

Culver

This is a late mid-season berry, rather dark in color and well adapted for canning. The berries are large and regular. The quality is very good. It is excellent for market and home use. Culver and Clermont are said to be the leading varieties in the opinion of New York growers brought out by the New York Experiment Station.

Clermont

This variety is offered as a general market berry. Fruit is very large and holds up well in size throughout the season. The berries are regular, glossy and attractive; do not bruise easily and are good in quality.

Wayzata Everbearing

This variety was introduced by a grower in Minnesota, Braden Brothers of Wayzata. It is considered to be an unusually productive everbearing strawberry by those who have seen it. It was recommended to us by the inspector from the Minnesota College of Agriculture. Plants are rather expensive this year, being listed at 10¢ per plant in any quantity, with a limit of 1 thousand plants per person.

June Red Raspberry

In the opinion of the committee the early variety June seemed the most reliable to be recommended for trial. It is now the standard early variety of New York state and Mr. H. H. Harris of Warrens who is growing it says that it is earlier, larger and the picking season shorter, i. e. the berries ripen more uniformly, than any early variety he has tried. Write for prices.

Newburgh

This seems to be the most promising of the new late varieties produced by the New York Experiment Station. The fruit is very large, very firm, does not crumble and is said to be superior to Latham in quality. The color is a bright, attractive red. The New York station says that in keeping and shipping quality it has no superior. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive. We do not have definite reports as to whether it is hardy in Wisconsin. Will be pleased to hear from anyone who has grown it. This is the first year that stock is available for sale. Write for prices.

Naples Black Raspberry

The Naples blackcap was originated by the New York Experiment Station and has a very good reputation for escaping mosaic. It is said to have excellent fruit characters and is worthy of trial. Reports from the New York Station indicate that it is superior to the new Logan.

Satisfy Black Raspberries

The Satisfy is a new blackcap originated by C. R. Bishop of Iowa and recommended to us by H. L. Lantz of Ames. It is earlier than Cumberland which may be desirable to lengthen the season. It is described as being large, shiny black, meaty, fewer seeds and seeds softer than Cumberland. Very sweet and high in flavor. Berries are easily picked.

Note: While we are looking for a blackcap free from mosaic, which is our main problem in success with blackcaps, it is questionable whether a new variety has been discovered entirely resistant to mosaic. More than likely when a new variety is advertised as being resistant the truth of the matter is that it has probably not had time or opportunity to contact the disease. When a real resistant variety is discovered it will be a great help to the raspberry industry.

New Plums—Stanley

Mr. Louis Garday of Waukesha writes as follows about the Stanley plum: "Last summer my Stanley plum trees bore fruit for the first time. I feel very proud of having this variety because the plums are larger and better than the Italian Prunes we usually get here from the West. It produced a very heavy crop, a 12 quart basketful from a small three year old tree."

The Stanley is a prune type, excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. The fruit is above medium to large in size, prune shaped, dark blue color with thick bloom, flesh, greenish-yellow, sweet; stone free. It is 10 days earlier than the Italian Prune.

Hall

The Hall is another blue plum from the New York Station of good characteristics. The fruit is very handsome and well flavored and should sell well at roadside or city markets.

Superior

A new plum, formerly the Minnesota #194 has just been named Superior. It is a very large, heart shaped plum with clear, dark red color and very attractive appearance. Flesh rich yellow, juicy and good quality. Stone small, cling stone.

Currant

The Red Lake currant, formerly #24 is outstanding in that it carries the size of berry of Perfection but has a much better bush, is more productive and the fruit is borne on long, well filled clusters with long stems.

New Annuals of Merit

W. A. TOOLE, Baraboo

WHEN I was a boy the opportunity for travel, outside of infrequent railway journeys, was confined to Sunday trips with work weary farm horses, which could not possibly carry me as far as my imagination would roam.

Now that I have seen the other side of all the hills that circle my home, I am still unsatisfied, for this bit of knowledge has but unfolded more unknown hills in the distance to be curious about.

While we love all our old favorites, the lure of the unknown is always beckoning us to try out new and strange plants from near and far and as soon as we have tried them, they have lost that elusive charm of the unattained.

Fortunately, there are always new horizons of still untried plants to lure us on. Like all of you, I try as many new things each year as finances permit. Some fall by the wayside for various reasons before they reach maturity and many are discarded as being unworthy after blooming.

New Varieties May Be Old

After making out a preliminary list of plants, I have recently tried, among which is Houstonia serpyllifolium or Innocence, I happened to glance over an old English book on the Flower Garden written about 100 years ago. In a list of desirable and generally cultivated perennials I noted my new friend Houstonia serpyllifolium.

I have decided to treat my subject in a rather broad way, including some varieties of rock garden and perennial plants that may be old in cultivation though new to general culture in Wisconsin.

New Annuals

Of annuals, the most outstanding new thing the past year is the double Yellow Nasturtium, Golden Gleam. It appears to be as easy to grow as any Nasturtium and very free flowering. It apparently has possibilities as a late winter cut flower variety.

Another novelty of last season is the French Marigold Guinea Gold. The flowers are of good size for cutting, and are a pleasing bright golden yellow color. Though advertised by some firms as lacking objectionable odor, I note the old familiar smell hanging about it. It gives a bright tone to the garden and is of a color that makes it pleasing as a cut flower. With us it has grown to a height of three to four feet.

Among newer strains of pansies, Maple Leaf Giants, recently introduced have caused considerable interest. The flowers are very large, of rather plain coloring and follow the English fashion of perfectly smooth unruffled petals.

For my own part, I am more partial to the somewhat better known Swiss Giant strain with its rich colors and ruffled flowers.

The very large flowered pansies provide a few flowers of extra size that attract customers and make a wonderful show but do not flower nearly so freely as the older type with smaller flowers, nor, on the whole, is the coloring so varied or brilliant.

Sow Pansy Seed in April

In this climate, if pansy seeds are sown outdoors early in April, the first flowers will appear in July and a most glorious display may be had during September and October and even November.

Last year we grew a little south African annual daisy under the name of Aster Adfinis that attracted much attention. The flowers, perhaps three-fourths inch across, are of a most intense blue with yellow disk and are very striking. The petals curl up at night and do not unfold until 10 o'clock or later in the morning.

Its growth is low enough to make it well suited to the rock garden.

Annual Canterbury Bell

An introduction that promises merit is an annual Canterbury Bell. I have not tried it but if it will flower nearly as well as the biennial form, it will be welcome due to the uncertainty of wintering Campanula medium in southern Wisconsin.

In border perennials, I will not go into details regarding peonies and iris for these are flowers for the specialists. The rapid change of varieties in vogue especially in iris makes it hard to keep up with the times. Many of the species iris are very interesting and lengthen the iris season greatly. There is an increasing interest in single and Japanese types of peonies and two or three American hybridizers have worked for years on crosses between the early Officinalis and regular peonies.

These hybrid peonies are introducing new red shades and extending the length of season by originating earlier blooming varieties. Commercially, they will be of special interest to Wisconsin growers by making it possible to have local cut flowers for Memorial Day.

Among hybrid delphiniums there is regular and progressive improvement in these garden beauties. In colors, a hardy pink or red, and a hardy yellow are looked forward to but not as yet attained.

Probably the greatest needs in delphiniums at present are resistance to disease, sturdier stalks and longer keeping qualities for flowers. These are all receiving attention from various breeders.

Note: In our next issue Mr. Toole will discuss new varieties of perennials and rock garden plants.

Inherited It.

"Do you believe in heredity?"

"Absolutely! That's how I got all my money."

Sambo: "Say, Snowball, why do they call that town up in Michigan, Battle Creek?"

Snowball: "Dunno, 'less it's 'cause dey staht so many breakfast feuds up dar."

A·CLEAN ORCHARD

It is the only safe start for a profitable harvest! You will now achieve it more *Economically.*

The Improved ORCHARD BRAND Oil Spray

ORCHARD BRAND

Lime Sulphur Solution
Dry Lime Sulphur
Bordeaux Mixture
Arsenate of Lead
Dritomic or Apple Dritomic Sulphur
Calcium Arsenate
Arsenite of Zinc
Bordeaux Dust
Sulphur Dust
Nicotine Sulphate 40%
Paradichlorobenzene

◆

ORCHARD BRAND SPRAY and DUST Materials

Exceptional covering power increases its toxicity. It has spreading, covering and lasting power which kills both hibernating and running scale, yet is sufficiently volatile to dissipate itself before it can cause injury.

High concentration (83% Oil) makes it economical on a purely cost-of-material basis. But, in addition, it affords other savings of great importance. *Quick mixing* is one. ORCHARD BRAND OIL EMULSION 83 is completely dispersed while you are filling the spray tank. The time you save goes into useful work on the part of your labor. This saving is worth a lot.

Orchard Brand Oil Emulsion 83 is so definitely superior that you cannot afford to plan your "oil spray" campaign until you have found out all about it.

CLIP THE COUPON

General Chemical Company, 40 Rector St., New York
Providence, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, St. Louis, Montezuma (Ga.), Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle.

Send me your Oil Emulsion Folder & "Cash Crops" for 1933.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Plant Premiums For Members

PLANT premiums are given to all new members and for all renewals during *January, February* and *March.*

Premiums For Individual Members

Individual members paying the regular membership fee of $1.00 per year or $1.50 for two years may select any plant premium, which will be sent free during the planting season, postpaid.

Premiums For Members of Affiliated Clubs

Members of local clubs or societies such as garden clubs, county fruit growers associations or other organizations affiliated with the Horticultural Society, who pay the reduced membership rate through their local secretary, are required to pay the postage of 15c per premium which the Society pays the nurserymen. Membership fees must always accompany premium requests. Send your selection through your local secretary.

Always give a second choice when making your selection.

We wish to express our appreciation to the nurserymen and growers who so generously cooperate with us in this work.

Premium No. 1

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

Pembine, Wisconsin

Black Spruce (Picea Mariana)
Premium: 2 trees
Polar Spruce (Picea Excelsa Borealis)
Premium: 2 trees

Premium No. 2

BAKER NURSERY AND SEED COMPANY

L. J. Baker
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Bleeding Heart 3-5 eye division
Englemani Ivy.
Mugho Pine, bare root 8–10″ T. P.
Apples—any variety listed in our catalog
Premium: 1 plant
American Ivy
American Arbor Vitae, bare root, 12–18″ T. P.
Premium: 2 plants, 1 variety
Low Dwarf Blue Iris
Augustine Iris (Yellow & Bronze)
Linnum Perene (Blue hardy Flax)
Anthemus (Yellow Daisy)
Norway Spruce, bare root 12–18″ T. P.
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 3

H. B. BLACKMAN

Richland Center, Wis.

Blakemore strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Elegans lily bulbs, blooming size
Premium: 4 bulbs
Delphinium, assorted colors, blooming size
Premium: 3 plants
Gladiolus—Gold Eagle, Los Angeles, Albania, Dr. F. E. Bennett
Premium: 12 bulbs
Hydrangea P. G., 2–3 ft.
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 4

CHEQUAMEGAN FLOWER GARDENS

V. E. Brubaker
Washburn, Wis.

Lupine plants, assorted
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 5

H. C. CHRISTENSEN

1625 Ninth Street
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Regal lily bulbs
Premium: 4 bulbs
Lilium Tenuifolium
Premium: 6 bulbs

Premium No. 6

COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Blakemore strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Spirea Arguta
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 7

DAHLBERG NURSERIES

E. M. Dahlberg
Ladysmith, Wis.

Scotch Pine, 10 inch seedlings
Premium: 15 trees
Bridal Wreath, 1½–2 ft.
Premium: 2 plants
Spirea Sorbifolia, 2–3 ft.
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 8

J. T. FITCHETT

735 Milton Avenue
Janesville, Wisconsin

Dahlias—Jersey's Beauty
St. George
Premium: 1 of each
Judge Marean
Margaret Woodrow Wilson
Lady Christy
Jersey's Radiant
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 9

OSCAR HOEFER

6517 Twentieth Avenue
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Phlox, Miss Kenosha, salmon pink
Premium: 2 plants
Phlox, my assortment
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 10

KELLOGG'S NURSERY

M. S. Kellogg, Prop.
Janesville, Wisconsin

Blakemore strawberry plants
Washington strawberry plants
Premium: 1 dozen of each

Premium No. 11

McKAY NURSERY COMPANY

911 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Sarah Van Fleet, double pink
Rosa Rugosa Rose, 18–24″
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 12

THE NORTH STAR NURSERY COMPANY

Pardeeville, Wisconsin

Spirea V. H., 3–4 ft.
Honeysuckle Tar., 3–4 ft.
Cornus Sib., 3–4 ft.
Golden Elder, 3–4 ft.
Golden Ninebark, 3–4 ft.
Rosa Setigera, 2–3 ft.
Syringa M. O., 3–4 ft.
Snowberry, 2–3 ft.
Caragana Arb., 3–4 ft.
Premium: 1 shrub

Premium No. 13

RASMUSSEN'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

R. F. D. No. 4, Oshkosh, Wis.

Pink or white peony, large root
Premium: 1 root
Iris, German assorted colors
Rock Garden Assortment, our selection of good hardy varieties, all different
Premium: 4 plants
Oshkosh strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Or if preferable, send for our catalog and select anything to the value of $1 to be sent free with a cash order of $2 or more.

Premium No. 14

SCHNEIDER NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPE CO.

6133 W. St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Aster alpinus
Alyssum saxatile
Alyssum argentum
Aubrietia leichtlini
Dianthus-Newport pink
Cerastium tomentosum
Campanula persicifolia
Calamintha alpina

Chrysanthemum maximum
Helianthemum
Potentilla formosa
Potentilla calabra
Rudbeckia fulgida
Veronica spicata
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 15

SISSON'S PEONIES

W. A. Sisson
Rosendale, Wis.

If it's a peony wanted, we have it. With every premium root, note our name tag, "We make good." If you do not know peony names, state color wanted.
Premium: 1 root, value $1.

Premium No. 16

STONECREST GARDENS

W. A. Dana, Proprietor
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

1 dozen No. 1 glad bulbs, assorted colors. Good varieties. Value, 60¢ per dozen.
Premium: 1 dozen bulbs
Iris
Alcazar or Ambassadeur, purple
Madam Cherue, white, blue edge
Juaniata, blue, fragrant
Fairy, white, fragrant
Her majesty or Caprice
Madeos or Iris King, yellow
Premium: 6 roots, not less than 2 of 1 variety

Premium No. 17

SWEDBERG BROS. NURSERIES

Battle Lake, Minnesota

Phlox roots, 2 colors
Premium: 2 plants
Iris, heavenly blue, tall, early
Tiger lily
Pentstemon Grandiflora, lavendar
Premium: 4 plants, 1 variety
Delphiniums, gold medal hybrids
Elegans lily, dwarf, crimson
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 18

CLYDE B. TERRELL

Aquatic Farms and Nurseries
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Collection 1. For waterside or around pool.
1 Pink Swamp Loosestrife
1 Light Blue Water Iris
1 Blue Siberian Iris
1 Clump Variegated Ribbon Grass
Collection 2. Of pool plants growing above water
2 Arrowhead
2 Bur Reed
Collection 3. Oxygenating plants growing beneath water.
5 Vallisneria
1 Parrots Feather
2 Coontail
Collection 4. Wild flower bulbs.
1 Jack-in-the-Pulpit
3 Large White Trilliums
Collection 5. Rock plants.
4 clumps (our selection)

Premium No. 19

W. A. TOOLE

Garry-nee-Dule
Baraboo, Wisconsin

Aquilegia long spurred hybrids
Baptisia australis
Centaurea macrocephala
Pardanthus chinensis
Pentstemon digitalis
Phlox, R. P. Struthers
Phlox, Siebold
Phlox, Rheinlander
Phlox, Rynstrom
Sedum spectabile
Festuca glauca
Sempervivum arachnoideum
Sempervivum Toole's seedlings
Sedum dasyphyllum
Opuntia rafinesquii, hardy cactus
Premium: 3 plants
Achillea nana
Achillea umbellatum
Arabis alpina fl. pl.
Campanula pusilla
Dianthus alpinus alwoodi
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 20

JOHN F. HAUSER

Bayfield, Wis.

Hardy Gloxinias
Lupine, mixed
Helenium, Riverton Gem
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety
Hardy carnations
Premium: 5 plants

Premium No. 21

WHITE ELM NURSERY COMPANY

Hartland, Wisconsin

Alyssum Serphyllifolium
Aquilegia Pyrenaceae
Ajuga Reptans
Arenaria Caespitosa
Aster, Alpinus, blue, white
Calamintha Alpina
Campanula Carpathica, blue, white
Campanula Glomerata Superba
Corydalis Chelianthifolia
Delphinium Belladonna
Delphinium Bellamosa
Dianthus Deltoides Major Stearnes variety
Dianthus Plumarius
Gypsophila Repens
Oenathera Youngi
Pentstemon Grandiflora
Phlox Subulata Lilaciana
Saxifraga Cordifolia
Sempervivum Tectorum
Sempervivum Globiferum
Thalictrum Glaucum
Thyme, crimson, wooly, alba
Veronica Corymbosa Stricta
Veronica Incana
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety
Inula Ensifolia
Polemonium Humile
Primula Auricule Alpina
Primula Cortusoides
Premium: 2 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 22

POLTL BULB FARM

Hartford, Wis.

Dahlias
Mariechen
Ballet Girl
Susan Coe
Francisca
Margaret Mason
Mariposa
Sagamore
Frau Schief
D. M. Moore
Mrs. T. Do Ver Warner
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 23

THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY

Lake City, Minnesota

Siberian Arbor Vitae
Transplanted but without earth ball
Premium: 2 plants, 9–12 inches
1 plant, 12–15 inches
Savin Juniper
Without earth ball
Premium: 1 plant, 9–12 inches
Juniper Pfitzer
Well rooted in pots
Premium: 1 plant
Bechtel's Flowering Crab, 18–24 inches
Dolga Crab, 2–3 ft.
Lilacs—French varieties as listed in catalog, 2 year old
Philadelphus virginale, 18–24 inches
Premium: 1 plant
Lodense Privet, 9–12 inches
Premium: 2 plants

FREE PLANT PREMIUM APPLICATION BLANK

☐ I am an individual member and enclose $1.00 annual dues, or ($1.50 for two years).

☐ I am affiliated through a local club and attach 15¢ to cover postage. (Give this to your local club secretary when you pay your dues.)

Name of local club_____
State choice of plant premium by number and name of variety.

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____

1st Choice: Premium No._____Variety_____

2nd Choice: Premium No._____Variety_____

_____

Always state 2nd choice. It must be from a different grower than the 1st choice.

EDITORIALS

ORDER YOUR CIONS OF NEW APPLE VARIETIES NOW

ALL requests for cions for grafting of the new varieties of apples recommended by the Society for trial in 1933 should be sent in before March 1. It is difficult to obtain cion wood of these new varieties and it is available in small quantities only. Therefore an order must be placed early.

Any member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society who agrees to cooperate with us in this work may obtain cions free of charge and will be enrolled as a member of our fruit testing club. The only requirement is that such members agree to report on the results obtained whenever requested to do so and cooperate with the Society in every way possible.

The number of cions available will be limited and will be divided among those who ask for them.

The varieties given below are those recommended for trial for 1933. A description of each will be found in the January issue. We will try to furnish a few cions of each variety. Write us as to how many you can use and we will then divide our supply among those who send in requests.

New Apples Recommended for Trial

Varieties recommended for 1933. For home or commercial use.

1, Secor; 2, Newfane; 3, Orleans; 4, Macoun.

Early varieties for roadside market or home use.

1, Melba; 2, Early McIntosh; 3, Milton.

PROGRAM ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Republican Hotel, Milwaukee
Thursday, February 16, 1933

MORNING SESSION
At 10 (for members only)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The general public is invited to attend.

1 p. m. "Annual Address" by president L. J. Baker of the Baker Nursery and Seed Company, Fond du Lac.

Discussion by Chas. Hawks, Jr., Wauwatosa.

"Should We Grow Fewer Varieties of Fruits" by Professor J. G. Moore, Madison.

Discussion led by N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh.

"The Best Woody Ornamentals for Wisconsin and Their Uses" by Phelps Wyman, Landscape Architect, Milwaukee.

Discussion led by E. H. Niles of the White Elm Nursery, Hartland.

"Perennials and Their Care" by W. A. Toole, Baraboo.

Discussion led by James Livingstone of the Holton & Hunkle Co., Milwaukee.

"A Former Wholesale Nurseryman's Retail Problems," by Harold Case of the Coe, Converse & Edwards Company, Fort Atkinson.

Discussion by A. C. Hanson, of the Hawks Nursery Co., Wauwatosa.

"Some Modern Trends in Nursery Inspection Policies," by E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist.

Discussion led by W. G. McKay, Madison.

6:30 p. m. Banquet at the Republican Hotel. Tickets, 75c.

EVENING SESSION

Interested horticulturists and garden club members are invited to attend the banquet and the program afterwards.

7:30 p. m.

Announcements by President L. J. Baker, Fond du Lac, introducing H. J. Rahmlow, toastmaster.

Community singing and musical numbers during the banquet and "between acts."

What the Garden Clubs are planning. Mrs. Leroy Henze, Menomonee Falls. Vice-president, State Federation.

The Home Beautification Plan for Boys and Girls of Wisconsin by W. McNeel, Asst. State Boys and Girls Club Leader.

Our Hopes and Plans for the New State Arboretum and Wild Life Preserve on Lake Wingra, Madison, by Prof. E. M. Gilbert, Madison.

NEW ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

THE 1933 plant testing committee consisting of Mr. James Livingstone, chairman, Mrs. C. E. Strong, Mrs. L. A. Henze, Mr. W. A. Toole, Mr. Huron H. Smith, Mr. Phelps Wyman and Mr. H. J. Rahmlow met at the Milwaukee Public Museum in January to select ornamentals of merit worthy of trial by members of our Society.

The Doubtful List

The ornamentals on the doubtful list are all growing at the present time in Wisconsin. Members of the committee had seen them in one or more places. However, they are *not considered hardy.* In favored sections of the state the committee wishes to recommend that those who are especially interested in trying out something unusually beautiful, requiring a little more than the usual amount of care, try out these varieties.

Note—These varieties may be purchased wherever available. They will not be handled by the Society. If you buy any please advise us.

The *Red Bud* is a beautiful tree especially when in bloom. In the spring it makes a wonderful showing and may be seen in all its glory at the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois.

The *Flowering Dogwood* is of course our most beautiful dogwood and is growing across the lake in Michigan. It may succeed in sheltered places in this state.

The *Tulip Tree* has been grown successfully by several of our members in this state.

It is one of the largest and most beautiful of our trees, sometimes reaching the height of 100 feet. It is found in New England and there is a tree in Madison. The resemblance of its flowers to tulips named it the tulip tree. The flowers are large, brilliant and numerous. The colors are greenish-yellow with dashes of red and orange.

ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

DOUBTFUL LIST FOR EXPERIMENTORS

1. Red Bud—Cercis canadensis
2. Flowering Dogwood—Cornus florida
3. Tulip tree—Liriodendron tulipifera
4. Sour Gum — or Tupelo — Nyssa sylvatica
5. Japanese Magnolia — Magnolia soulangeana

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL

Ornamental Tree

Paul's Scarlet Thorn

SHRUBS

1. Chinese Dogwood — Cornus kousa chinensis
2. Korean Box—Buxus koreana
3. Dwarf Ninebark — Physocarpus opulifolius nana
4. Rose Acacia — Robinia hispida
5. Blueleaf Honeysuckle — Lonicera korolkowi

ROSES

1. Rosa rugosa—Agnes
2. Climbing rose—Blaze

EVERGREENS—DWARF TYPE

1. Dwarf Alberta spruce — Picea conica glauca
2. Bird nest spruce—Picea excelsa nidiformis
3. Meyers' Juniper — Juniper Squamata Meyers'
4. Japanese Table Pine — Pinus tanyosho

Write for prices to State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, Wis.

The fruit is a cone two to three inches long.

The Tupelo or Sour Gum

This tree is found in eastern North America and may reach the height of 50 feet. The flowers are inconspicuous but the fruit is quite marked, dark blue, in clusters of two or three and is eagerly sought by the birds. The autumn coloring is superb. The foliage becomes one glowing mass of scarlet—with orange. It is the most fiery and brilliant of all that brilliant group including the maple and dogwood. In the South it is called Sour Gum; in the Middle-West, Pepperridge; in New England it retains its Indian name, Tupelo.

Magnolia

There are a number of magnolia trees growing in Madison and in other sections of southern Wisconsin. In the spring when their large flowers are in bloom they are indeed beautiful and stop most passersby. The flowers are creamy white, large and fragrant as a lily. The combination of these creamy blossoms surrounded by the dark, shining leaves is beautiful indeed.

Varieties Recommended For Trial

Paul's Scarlet Thorn

This is the Hawthorn or May of English literature. It is a small tree growing to 15 feet tall with spreading branches. With its bright scarlet flowers it is one of the most showy of all the Hawthorns or Crataegus. Wilson says of it "Few trees are more appreciated than Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn and richly does it deserve the honorable place it has won in the affection of garden lovers."

Shrubs

Cornus Kousa Chinensis. The Chinese Flowering Dogwood as it is sometimes called is our substitute for the flowering dogwood. Wilson says of it "Some experts acclaim it the finest gift of China to western gardens. Certainly it ranks high in a realm of beauty among hardy flowering shrubs and in the not distant future this Chinese dogwood will be in great demand."

This variety was on our trial list last year and considered so worthy it is repeated for 1933.

The *Korean Box.* There has been a demand for a low growing box but this shrub has not been considered hardy in the past. The Korean Box was discovered some years ago by Japanese botanists and introduced in the Arnold Arboretum in 1919 by E. H. Wilson who says of it: "Never exceeding two feet in height, this box grows freely, is easily increased by cutting

and so far has not suffered winter injury at Boston. Since it possesses the supreme quality of hardiness it is assured of a hearty welcome."

Box is a typical formal plant for gardens. As a hedge plant it has been employed for centuries and makes a beautiful tub plant.

Dwarf Ninebark

The dwarf form of *Ninebark, Physocarpus opulifolius nana* overcomes the objection of the taller form of Ninebark because it has darker green leaves. The flower clusters resemble that of Spirea **Van Houttei** though the blossoming period is later.

Rose Acacia

The Rose Acacia, Robinia hispida has rose-pink, pea-like blossoms produced in June. It is most popular. It makes an excellent specimen plant, shrub or small tree. It should be grafted on Black Locust, in which case it is greatly improved in habit and prevented from suckering.

Blueleaf Honeysuckle

Lonicera korolkowi has slender spreading branches and grows to 10 feet tall. The leaves are a grayish-blue-green, very showy. The flowers are rose colored.

Wilson names this the Turkestan honeysuckle, and calls it a shower bouquet of gray and pink. It is perfectly hardy.

Roses

Rosa rugosa-Agnes. This is a new rose introduced in 1927. Since Rugosa roses need no protection anywhere they are desirable in many places in the garden. Agnes is a yellow Rugosa, having buttercup yellow buds, passing to clear yellow and opening to full, large blooms of fawn color and fruity fragrance. It does not bleach much and is very lasting, rain or shine. The flowers come all along the branches early in June. It received the gold medal of the American Rose Society in 1926. The foliage is deep green and it is said to be practically disease and insect proof.

Climbing Rose-Blaze

This is described as a new climbing, everblooming rose, plant patent #10, a scarlet-red rose, combining the bloom and growth of Paul's Scarlet climber with the ever-blooming character of the Teplitz. It is a cross between these two. It is very vigorous, seldom out of bloom. It can be pruned very low for bedding, or trained as a climber.

Evergreens

Dwarf Alberta Spruce-Picea Conica Glauca. The black hill spruce which everyone admires is one of the Alberta spruces, Picea glauca. The variety here recommended, conica, is a dwarf form with dense, narrow conical habit and ridially spreading, thin slender leaves, one-third to one-half inches long.

Bird Nest Spruce—Picea excelsa nidiformis. A round plate like, fan forming form, with a dense nest like mass of branchlets where the leader should be. Grows only ¾ to 1¾ inches yearly.

Meyers' Juniper — Juniper Squamata Meyers'. This variety was introduced from China in 1914 by F. M. Meyer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is very striking on account of its dense habits and the shining blue color of its foliage. It is an upright shrub, much branched, with short, straight branchlets. Fine for rock garden and pool.

Japanese Table Pine — Pinus tanyosho. The dwarf pines are always interesting for many purposes on the home grounds. It has a short stocky stem, 6 to 8 inches long from which many short branches shoot out evenly, forming a flat topped tree.

OUR COVER PICTURE

This month's cover picture was loaned us by the Minnesota Horticultural Society, having been used on the Minnesota Horticulturist.

A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICA CONTEST

ANOTHER more beautiful America contest is being sponsored this year by Better Homes and Gardens of Des Moines, Iowa. A cash sweepstake prize of $1,000 is awarded the most noteworthy entry in the contest.

The Topeka, Kansas, Horticultural Society won the first prize of $1,000 on the contest ending October 1st, 1931, with its Reinisch Rose Garden and rose test garden.

New Richland, Wisconsin won the sixth prize of $100 in cash. The New Richland project is described as follows. A lecture accompanied by slides furnished by Better Homes and Gardens was the direct cause of large public meetings sponsored by the Woman's club. A plan prepared by a landscape architect was presented. This plan included parks, play grounds, golf course, a lake, a civic center and other phases of the project which ultimately will include the entire town. The plan is now in process of being carried out and when completed will be one of the most magnificent things of its kind ever undertaken by an American small town.

The New Richland project is successful because it received the active help and encouragement of every civic organization in the city.

We suggest that every garden club secretary write to the More Beautiful America Contest Committee, Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa for circulars describing the plan in detail, with rules and suggestions. If by enlisting the aid of other civic organizations in your community you can enter this contest it may be the means of giving your community national recognition.

Amusement

"Are you a professional saxophonist?"

"Oh, no. I play only for my own amazement."

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

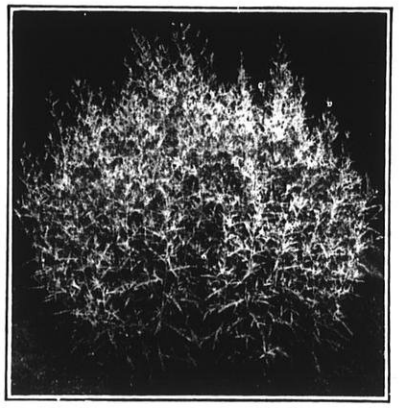
Just a little verse of cheer
To start your month out right;
Just a whisper in your ear
That life is sweet and bright.
Just a song of cheer for you—
Who knows that it may be
A thing that might be useful, too
In lending cheer to me.

WE PLAN FOR THE GARDEN

SOME of our most enjoyable hours are spent in planning where and how those new (to us) plants, shrubs, bulbs, or trees are to be planted. Of course there must be something new, something to look forward to, to talk over with other gardeners, to show the visitors who come expecting to see new flowers as well as to enjoy those with which they are acquainted.

When we have succeeded in growing something usually considered rather difficult how proudly we lead our garden friends to the spot. We know they will rejoice with us and be interested in every little detail of position, soil and fertilization. We know, because we are so interested in what someone else has done. One Azalea in a Southern garden would cause little or no comment, but one thriftily growing Azalea, covered with bloom, in a Milwaukee garden is a thing to be talked of with pride. There is a desire to have a plant like that in our own garden—to be able to show someone such a beautiful sight for the first time, to go out in the garden early in the morning when the sun is just coming up and a thousand dew drops are shining, enhancing the beauty of leaf and blossom.

An enthusiastic gardener, formerly of Wisconsin, now in California, tells of the delight of southern California gardeners in their successful efforts to make the peony feel at home.



"They are really getting them to grow and bloom," she said with as much satisfaction as though she herself was responsible for the achievement. "Do you know," she continued, "that I believe that plants are like people; they need time to become adjusted to the different surroundings. If we are just patient and find out what they need or like best in the way of soil and water, as well as the situation in which they will grow best, actually I believe we could grow anything anywhere." And then aren't you happy when you are successful? "YOU TELL THEM."

Hardiness

I remember a row of small trees growing in a nursery. They were a variety not usually seen, and looked as though they had been killed back to the ground several times. "Yes they have," said the owner, "but now they are getting to feel quite at home. Even zero weather does not bother them. I think there are many desirable plants and trees we might grow here especially if we grew them from seed. If I had more time I would like very much to try some of them out."

Right there is where the amateur garden club members can do some good work with the plant testing committee. Do not demand nor expect that the committee assure you of the hardiness of the plants to be tried out. If they were able to assure the hardiness and desirability for this state there would be no need of trial testing.

Soil

Sometimes the soil is quite important in growing a plant or shrub, some plants need sun protection in winter. Whatever it is, we need the cooperation of the Garden Clubs in finding out just how many of the plants listed on another page will add to the beauty of our gardens. A careful record should be kept and later given to the readers of Horticulture so all may be benefited. It is also interesting to grow some of the trees and shrubs from seed. Many times this is the only way to secure certain varieties. We are certain to have a greater appreciation of those people who have spent their lives in this work if we grow even one rare shrub or plant from seed to its fullest beauty.

If the committee has not included the particular variety you had been hoping they would do not feel that you are denied the privilege of trying it out. Just get it anyway and then tell us about it through the magazine. We will be just as interested as you are when someone tells you of the new things they are growing.

DO NOT FORGET

Do not forget to order your seeds and plants early.

To remember the children's gardens when you have a surplus of plants and bulbs.

That it is up to you to see that your town is a better and more beautiful place to live.

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

CARE OF GLADIOLUS CORMS

NOEL F. THOMPSON

GLADIOLUS corms should have been cleaned and stored away two months ago but possibly we were rushed at the time and did not complete the sorting. Now is a good time to do this work. It is also wise to examine the corms to see that they are not too wet or too warm.

Do Varieties Mix?

Different varieties of gladiolus reproduce at different rates. While some will regularly yield four or five corms for every one planted, others will produce but one. Suppose then we start with ten corms of variety A which averages 4 new corms for each one planted, and 10 corms of variety B which averages less than 1 for each one planted. At the end of one year we will have 40 A's and, say, 9 B's. In two years there will be 160 A's and 8 B's. Suppose they had not been kept separately, would it not appear that variety B had changed to variety A? The solution is evident. It is to grow only named varieties and to keep each variety separate and distinct from all the others. Then if variety A multiplies too rapidly we can discard some and still retain the balance we desire.

Part of sorting, then, is the discarding of the surpluses. To do this most efficiently requires a definite understanding of the habits of growth of gladiolus and also the pests and diseases which may affect them. While different varieties vary somewhat in their growth characteristics, certain generalities may be stated.

Scab

Unfortunately there are various diseases and pests which affect the gladiolus. These should be kept in mind whenever the corms are handled. Badly diseased corms should be discarded whenever seen. Scab, also called neck rot, a bacterial disease, may be recognized by a blackening of the husks of the corm. In advanced cases a portion of the husks are eaten away and a round sunken spot is present on the corm itself. Hard rot and dry rot may not be noticeable on the husks but in handling the corms a sunken area under the husks may be noted, and when the husks are removed the black sunken lesion is disclosed. Such corms should be discarded.

Fusarium rot also may be noted at the root plate. If, in cleaning the corm, the old corm did not break away cleanly but left a deep brown hole in the new corm or a mass of dry pithy tissue penetrating the heart of the new corm, they should usually be discarded. It is not advisable, however, to husk all the corms in search of diseases. It is true that to do so might disclose more diseased corms but the husked corm may dry out too much, resulting in more injury than the presence of a small amount of disease.

After the sorting is completed the corms and cormels to be retained may be treated for diseases and insects in preparation

(Continued on page 156)

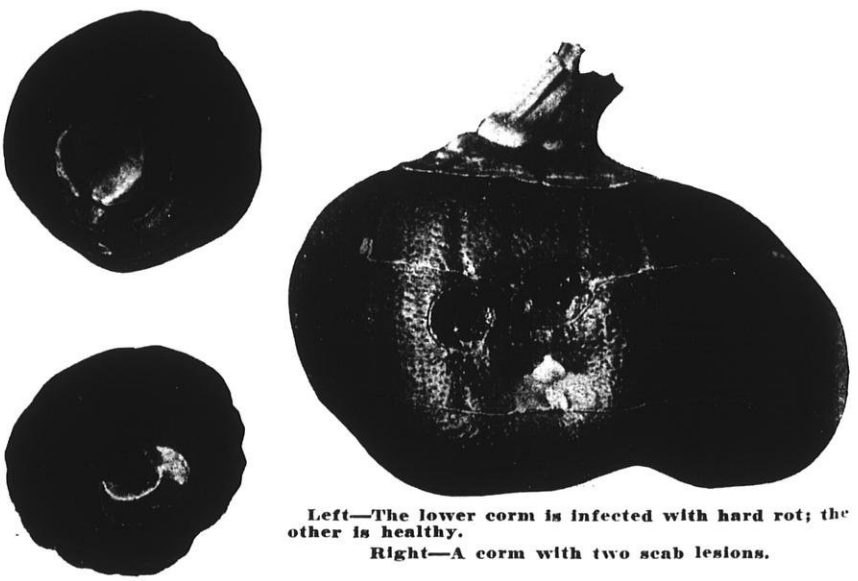
JOIN THE GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society has been built up to where one may well feel proud to be a member. The Society is working for the members and with them. Plans for 1933 indicate an increased program of work. We hope to band our members into one unit, working for the good of all, though they are scattered in all parts of the state.

Two get-to-gether meetings are planned for 1933. There will be a flower show and banquet which we think will be better than ever. We hope to exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. There will be several other meetings during the year.

Send in your dues now to Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf, Taycheedah, Wisconsin.

E. H. Ristow, President.



Left—The lower corm is infected with hard rot; the other is healthy.

Right—A corm with two scab lesions.

FREE PLANT PREMIUMS FOR GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEMBERS

RENEW your membership in the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society before April 1st.

By joining now you may select one of the free plant premiums offered below. But remember, always make a first and second choice from a different grower as some of the offers may be exhausted when your order comes in.

How to Join

Send two dollars to Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf, Taycheedah, Wisconsin. This entitles you to the following:

Membership in the American Gladiolus Society and the *Gladiolus Review*, monthly magazine, which alone costs two dollars.

Membership in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and the monthly magazine *Wisconsin Horticulture* worth one dollar.

A free plant premium worth 75c

Membership in the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society with free admission to State Gladiolus Show and all meetings, worth one dollar.

Total value $4.75.

Premium No. 1

COLUMBIA GARDENS

Fred Plagemann
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

Collection 1.
3 Dr. F. E. Bennett
3 Golden Dream
3 Mrs. Leon Douglas
3 Anna Eberius
Collection 2.
3 Gloriana
3 Orange Queen
3 Joe Colemann
3 Robert M. La Follette
Premium: 1 collection

Premium No. 2

EBERHARDT'S NURSERY

Ray J. Eberhardt
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

Gladiolus bulbs Sweet Lavender
Apricot Glow Marnia
Premium: 10 bulbs, 1 variety

Premium No. 3

FLOWERFARM

Ray C. Bicknell, Prop.
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Gladiolus Bulbs
Marnia Los Angeles
Alice Tiplady White Foch
Premium: 12 bulbs, 1 or 2 varieties
La Verne Spotted Calla Lilies
Lavendar Bride Tigridia pavonia
Premium: 6 bulbs, 1 variety

Premium No. 4

J. H. HEBERLING

Easton, Illinois

Gladiolus bulbs Mrs. Leon Douglas
Halcyon Oriental Silk
King of Oranges Pride of Wanakah
Premium 12 bulbs, 1 or 2 varieties

Premium No. 5

ROBERT LEITSCH

Columbus, Wisconsin

Gladiolus bulbs
Pride of Wanakah
Mrs. Van Konynenburg
Mrs. F. C. Hornberger
Minuet
Premium: 12 bulbs
Mixture of choice varieties
Premium: 10 bulbs

Premium No. 6

CHAS. H. MELK

R. 13, Station F
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gladiolus bulbs
Large bulbs Fred Christ
Premium: 3 bulbs
Large bulbs Golden Dream
Premium: 12 bulbs

Premium No. 7

GEO. C. MORRIS

1805 University Ave.
Madison, Wisconsin

President Harding
Break O' Day
Premium: 10 bulbs, 1 variety
Mattie Belle
Premium: 15 bulbs

Premium No. 8

EDWIN H. RISTOW

1516 Oregon St.
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Winged Beauty
Mrs. P. W. Sisson
Premium: 7 bulbs, 1 variety
Alumni Queen
Premium: 5 bulbs
Mixed Seedlings
Premium: 12 bulbs

Premium No. 9

SISSON'S PEONIES

W. A. Sisson
Rosendale, Wisconsin

If it's a peony wanted, we have it. With every premium root, note our name tag, "We Make Good." If you do not know peony names, state color wanted.
Premium: 1 root, value $1.

Premium No. 10

VALLEY VIEW GARDENS

Mrs. Clair Cosper, Prop.
Spring Green, Wis.

Mixed varieties
Scarlet Wonder
Gloriana
Premium: 12 bulbs, 1 variety

Premium No. 11

MYERS NURSERY

Arcadia, Wisconsin

Gladiolus bulbs
1 each, 12 varieties of newer gladiolus bulbs such as Golden Dream, W. H. Phipps, Leon Douglas.
Premium: 12 bulbs

Premium No. 12

J. J. GERHART

258—14th Street
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Gladiolus
Ruth Huntington
Mrs. J. K. Armsby
Muriel
Los Angeles
Golden Frills
Premium: 12 bulbs, 1 or 2 varieties
Geraldine Farrar
Premium: 10 bulbs

Premium No. 13

REV. F. W. HEBERLEIN

Endeavor, Wis.

21 bulbs from 21 separate bins, covering all shades from white to black, each an excellent standard variety. 1 large bulb each, shading from white through cream, canary, gold, orange, apricot, peach, blush white, shrimp, pink, rose, scarlet, crimson, carmine, maroon, violet, lavender; smokies,—lavender, red, orange, salmon.
Premium: 21 bulbs.

NOTICE

Be sure to save this issue as it will be the last one to contain the list of plant premiums. We are forced, due to a cut in our budget, to reduce the size of the magazine to 24 pages.

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. LARSON, *Pres.* Madison
J. J. MCCARTHY, *Vice-pres.* Whitefish Bay
D. O. ELDREDGE, *Sec.* Madison
JOS. HEINEMAN, *Treas.* Milwaukee
JOS. HEINEMAN, *Editor*

THE CULTURE OF DAHLIAS IN JERSEY

MAJOR C. C. MESSERVY

Valley des Vaux St. Heliers, Jersey

HAVING been asked to write a few notes on the growing of Dahlias in Jersey, I will devote my attention to the Giant Decoratives as they are undoubtedly the most favored type.

Although only an amateur, my notes may be of some help to the professional. There is no flower with such a range of brilliant colors or such a continuous blooming period as the Dahlia. The same plants have been in bloom in my garden from the second week in July until the last week in November.

The cultural methods I shall describe, although perhaps not orthodox, have proved extraordinarily successful and have been adopted after careful study and due consideration of the climate and nature of the soil which differs in some respects to that generally found in England. My garden is on the side of a hill at the entrance to a valley and faces S.E. It is divided in three terraces, each with a slight slope. The top plot, although about 80 feet above the level of the road, is like the rest, well sheltered from south westerly winds. The soil is rather heavy with a subsoil of clay, naturally well drained, but like all local soils, deficient in lime.

As soon as the old tubers have been lifted at the end of November the ground is immediately trenched 24 inches deep. About the end of December a good sprinkling of lime is given to the trenches and turned up soil. In the second week of January the trenches are filled with six inches of soil, over which is spread about six inches of well rotted cow manure, which is covered over with a few inches of soil. A second sprinkling of lime is given in February, the turned up soil being forked over and the trenches being completely filled about the third week in April.

Not having a hot-bed or properly heated greenhouse, I purchase my plants from the leading growers and try to obtain them in April. On receipt they are potted in 5 inch pots and grown on in a cool greenhouse with plenty of ventilation. The plants after being hardened off are strong and sturdy, and are usually ready to place in their flowering quarters the third week in May.

They are planted from three to four feet apart and a large handful of bone meal placed in each hole, dug a foot square a week previously. The usual stake is placed near the plant which is tied to it. A collar of lime is put round the plants partly as protection from slugs and partly because the soil needs lime.

The plants are watered freely for the first three weeks with plain water, and afterwards with strong liquid cow manure to which has been added soot. The mixture employed would make most gardeners shudder. All feeding is stopped during the first week in August but the plants are frequently watered.

The ground is well hoed and occasionally forked. It is never allowed to cake.

Some growers pride themselves in not watering. In my humble opinion the hoe does not replace the watering can in the culture of Dahlias. Chemical manures are not used except about one pound of sulphate of iron to 40 gallons of liquid manure.

I do not remove any branches from the plants and only resort to disbudding and removal of small side shoots. With the feeding the plants receive it appears unnecessary to do any thinning except in the case of Cactus varieties.

I grow about a thousand Dahlias, so have plenty of opportunities of selecting the best varieties. It is not always easy for an amateur to select the best from descriptions given in the catalogues. Many expensive varieties have to be discarded after the first year's growing. For exhibition it is necessary to grow the finest varieties, and the following are to be recommended: Mrs. F. V. Russell, Daily Mail, from one plant six exhibition blooms were cut on August 22nd, again the same number on October 23rd; Avis Cowdrey, an exceedingly good white; Grace Curling, Jane Cowl, W. D. Cartwright, Lord Lambourne, Elinor Vanderveer, an older one but always good. Frau O. Bracht I have not grown, but it attracted my attention at the Annual Show.

I used to labor under the impression that a hot-bed was necessary to start Dahlias. There are probably other amateurs who still think likewise, and the following notes on striking Dahlia cuttings may prove helpful.

The tubers are placed in boxes about one foot square, filled with light soil about the end of January. The boxes are placed in the greenhouse on the hot water pipes of a paraffin stove, thus forcing the tubers to produce early shoots.

Five inch pots are filled to about a quarter of the depth with perfectly clean crocks, placed flat, and then filled up with light potting compost, with half-an-inch of sand on the top. A stick with flat end, about the size of a small bamboo, is pressed into the soil as far as it will go and the cutting inserted. The operation is continued right around the rim and in the centre of the pot. A thin label is placed between the cuttings to name the varieties. The pots are then placed in a cool greenhouse and shielded from the sun, the cuttings being syringed two or three times a day and never allowed to flag. At the first attempt last season I raised 15 cuttings out of 17.

Another method of propagating is by dividing the tubers and placing them in boxes in the greenhouse and then planting out single tubers with good shoots. This method ensures early flowers, and it is also easier to detect the ravages of slugs than when the old dormant tubers are replanted. I never replant old tubers whole.

Should these notes prove helpful to amateurs, and if the writer can persuade others to take up the culture of Dahlias, he will feel these notes have not been written in vain.

MILWAUKEE MEETING HELD

A meeting of the Milwaukee section of the Dahlia Society of Wisconsin was held at the hotel Delaporte on Jan. 14, 1933.

The meeting was opened by the president Mr. F. Doering. The first matter of business was the election of officers for the Milwaukee section. The following were elected for the coming year.

President—Mr. J. J. McCarthy.

Secretary—Dr. Herbert Hoppe.

Treasurer—Mr. W. Franks.

The next business on the program was the election of a chairman for the 1933 show. Mr. J. Heineman was elected chairman and the date was set tentatively for Sept. 9 and 10. The show will be held in Milwaukee.

After this business there was a general discussion on dahlia problems. The next meeting of the Milwaukee group will be held on Feb. 14.

PLANT PATENT NO. 36

Having heard so many different stories about the terms of the patent given for the dahlia Margaret E. Broomall, I believe it would be of interest to know the exact facts of this patent.

The purchaser is given the right to grow the root or plant for his own use and enjoyment and to sell cut flowers therefrom, but he is specifically prohibited from reproducing this variety by any means other than the natural growth from whole roots and not from cuttings, and neither roots nor plants may be sold, leased, given away, or otherwise transferred without the written consent of the patentee.

It further states that any sports or mutations that may develop from this variety shall become the property of the patentee and that as special compensation therefor, the discoverer of any such sport or mutations shall be entitled to one-fourth interest in any patent which may be issued thereon.

SUGGESTIONS ARE IN ORDER

Plans are now being made for the 1933 dahlia show and the committee in charge is very anxious to make it an outstanding show. With this in mind we will welcome any suggestions that anyone may offer. Please mail your suggestions to the show chairman, Mr. J. Heineman, 1563 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, and they will be greatly appreciated and given due consideration.

A GARDEN OF MARIGOLDS

One of the most beautiful annual gardens we have ever seen was that of A. H. Hill of Dundee, Illinois, in the summer of 1931. We were not able to visit this garden again last season but Alfred Hottes in his page "Along the Garden Path" in *Better Homes and Gardens* describes it as follows:

Last summer in the garden of A. H. Hill, of Dundee, Illinois, I saw one of the simplest plans conceivable. It was a garden of simply marigolds and ageratum. Mr. Hill planted the Guinea Gold and the old ball-shaped African Marigolds, using them for a background. In front of them he planted a row of French Marigolds and edged the whole planting with the little Mexican Marigold and ageratum. This display merely added interest to a planting of French lilacs which served as a background of green after their bloom was passed.

TRY THESE ANNUALS

A list of new annuals is being recommended by the Southern Seedmen's Association which they call their 1932–33 all American selection. If you will grow some of these annuals and then write us about them next fall we will have many interesting notes for next year.

Annual Cambridge Blue Delphinium
Annual Canterburybells
Annual Hartweg Giant Lupine
Beauty of Oxford Verbena hybrids
China-asters (wilt-resistant)
Dwarf Swiss Pansy, Giant
Golden Gleam Nasturtium
Guinea Gold Marigold
Lavender Glory Verbena
Venidium fastuosum

HOW TO BUD AND GRAFT NUT TREES

The Indiana Nut Nursery, Rockford, Indiana, has an interesting catalog on nut growing which is free for the asking. They have been growing the best hardy, northern varieties in natural nut tree soil for years. Their achievement is superior root system, making transplanting easy.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

GARDEN CLUB PROGRAMS

MRS. L. P. C. SMITH

A GARDEN club program may open with a garden poem or with music, instrumental or vocal. Make your hostess responsible for this feature. If you have a rollcall the subject for response to it may be announced either on the day of the meeting or at a previous meeting. The garden club that subscribes to a magazine, such as the Garden Digest, may assign to one of the club members the duty of bringing before each meeting one or more of the brief articles in this publication. Many clubs find it worth while to devote a portion of each meeting to the study of plant names and drill on their pronunciation. (Home Gardener's Pronouncing Dictionary, Hottes). One member should be given the responsibility of presenting this feature at each meeting throughout the year. Each committee can judge best what time to allow its club for the transaction of business.

Program Outline

Let us suppose that your outline may read something like this:

Garden poem or music.
Business.
Rollcall.
Brief review of Garden Magazine.
Pronunciation.

With this foundation the committee is now ready to select the main subject or subjects for the program. An ever present help in this work is "the Garden Club Exchange, the news service to American Garden Clubs", for which we are indebted to Better Homes and Gardens. From this leaflet, from magazines and garden books and the interests of club members a wealth of suggestions are gleaned. As this is the season when armchair gardening is at its height the garden lover asks "What's new in the catalogs?" Make admission to your meeting a 1933 catalog and response to rollcall the name of some new flower you plan to try. Have on exhibit outstanding catalogs on all classes of plants. Bring to the meeting books on a variety of garden subjects and indicate briefly the contents of each. It will be helpful to the program committee to have on file a list of the garden books, with accession numbers, that are available at the local library, as:—*Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers* by Richardson Wright—716 W 93. Subjects that may be used are:

Some little used annuals. (Book of Annuals, Hottes)
Preferred Perrenials.
Growing rare plants from seed.
Thrifty Rock Plants.

For demonstration work give each one present a sheet of cross-section paper, on which is outlined a garden plot, and ask her to show how she would plant this area if it were her back yard. Detail work is not necessary—just an indication where to place the tree, shrub, perrenial border or rock garden. An exhibit of these plans will reveal what we so often overlook that each person has individual and original ideas.

Program on Shrubs

Should your group feel an interest in shrubs, select topics from the list below and divide the program among five or six members.

Shrubs of Grandmother's Day.
Shrubs that are newcomers.

New Federation Officers.
Standing: Mrs. R. R. Hibbard, Rec. Sec. Treas.; H. J. Rahmlow, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. D. Weart, Board Member. Seated: Mrs. Leroy Henze, 1st Vice-Pres.; Mrs. H. Bullard, Pres.; Mrs. Chas. Jahr, 2nd Vice-Pres.

Bright Berried Shrubs. (Pages from a Garden Note-book by Mrs. Francis King).

Viburnum family.

Shrubs for continuous bloom. (Shrubs, Rockwell).

How Cornus (Dogwood) got its name (Garden Club Exchange, Apr. '32).

Have a demonstration of Grafting (garden variety).

Have twigs of lilac, Forsythia or plum which have been forced indoors and ask each member in turn to make an arrangement of them in one of the vases or bowls at hand. This is not done with the idea of being a competition but rather to accustom each member to take some part in the meeting, to give expression to individual ideas and to enjoy the ideas of others.

When your club has a speaker sit back and enjoy the meeting but when the meeting is your own sit forward, get as many as possible to take part and you will enjoy that meeting, too.

TO GARDEN CLUB PROGRAM CHAIRMEN

The Garden Club Exchange published by Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa is sent free to the program chairmen of all garden clubs. It is 50¢ a year to individuals.

ORNAMENTALS FOR TRIAL

PERENNIALS

1. **Sweet Pea shrub — Desmodium penduliflorum**
2. **Clematis recta**
3. **Gas plant—Dictamnus fraxinella**
4. **Eremurus robustus — Desert candle.**
6. **Chrysanthemum Aladdin**
7. **Christmas rose — Helleborus nigre**

ANNUALS

1. **Nasturtium Golden Gleam**
2. **Anagallis grandiflora — for rock garden**
3. **Ursinia anethoides**
4. **Scabiosa-Coral Rose, dwarf double**
5. **Linaria maroccana**
6. **Marigold-Guinea Gold**

THE plant testing committee, in making a selection of ornamentals for trial during 1933 chose the perennials and annuals listed on this page as good varieties for the garden. The Society will not handle these varieties as is done in the case of shrubs or trees, but instead we urge our members to purchase one or more of these varieties from their regular nursery or seed dealer and notify us of their results. Such reports will make valuable information for other gardeners.

Desmodium Penduliflorum — Sweet Pea shrub. An excellent, graceful shrub-like plant, covered with purplish-red flowers during mid-summer. Strikingly beautiful.

Clematis Recta, or Ground Clematis. Grows 3 feet tall. Creamy white fragrant flowers, opening in June and July. Leaves dark green all summer. This type of Clematis is not a vine but is useful for massing. They form dense bushes. Make good specimen plants. Recta is especially valued for large masses of white flowers. Adapted to partial shade.

Gas Plant—Dictamnus fraxinella. One of the most satisfactory hardy plants on account of its splendid flowers and rich durable foliage. Comes in several colors. Alba and Rubra best known. 2–3 feet tall. Blooms in mid-summer beginning in June. Splendid for hardy border or single specimen. Good for cut flower. Prefer sunny location and are not affected by drought. Will grow in partial shade.

Eremurus Robustus or Desert Candle. Grows to a height of 8 feet with a beautiful flowering stock of 3 feet. Native of India and Perisa. A bulbous plant. He who can grow the Eremurus may well be proud. The variety Robustus has rose-pink flowers. Bulbs somewhat expensive and very large.

1932 Federation Officers Starting for National Council Meeting at Des Moines. Left to Right: Mrs. W. Peirce, Mrs. S. Welch, Mrs. Wm. Bowers, Mrs. H. Bullard, H. J. Rahmlow, E. L. White.

TREASURER'S REPORT WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 1932

Balance on hand, as audited, Nov. 1, 1932		$44.83
Receipts—None.		
Disbursements		
Expense—		
Typing and programs for Annual Convention	$ 1.80	
Exec. Com. meeting (Travel Exp. and Lunch)	14.75	
Secretary's Supplies and Postage	8.90	
Federal Tax on Nov. and Dec. checks	.08	
Total disbursements		25.53
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1933		$19.30

EDITH C. HIBBARD,
Treasurer.

Chrysanthemum Aladdin. A new large flowering early variety. Color terra cotta-bronze. Starts blooming in August.

Christmas Rose — Helleborus nigre. White flowers appearing late in the season. Flowers large, sometimes flushed with purple. Leaves, evergreen. Plants short, 1 foot. Natural blooming period, February and March. Keep light covering over plants in winter. Some gardeners place a small frame over plants.

Annuals

Nasturtium Golden Gleam. Many of our gardeners grew this lovely nasturtium last year and realized that it is a "find" among nasturtiums. The flowers are double, golden yellow, 2–3 inches across. Good for cut flowers. Blooms continuously. We recommend this variety highly.

Anagallis Grandiflora — for rock garden. Dwarft plants, 6 inches. Blue and scarlet flowers. Effective as edgings, suitable for rock work and in pots.

Ursinia Anethoides. Flowers are rich orange-yellow with a beautiful ring of deep purple and spots of a darker shade. Plants form large tufts of leaves.

Scabiosa - Coral Rose. A dwarf compact plant growing 8 inches tall. Flowers are a delightful shade of deep rose-pink tinged with salmon, double.

Linaria Maroccana. Hardy annual with small, dainty flowers. Color, crimson and gold, pink, dark blue and rose with other lighter art shades. One to one and one-half feet tall. Each flower has a long Columbine-like spur. Good for cut flowers and interesting in the border.

Marigold-Guinea Gold. This is one of the most beautiful of the new marigolds. Two to two and one-half feet high producing 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across. Of a brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. Flowers double. Sow the seed early.

Garden Notes

Straight lines are best for the small back yard garden. It is useless to try to make a 30x50 foot backyard a miniature of a country place. Curved lines merely for the sake of a curve suggesting informality are out of place.

Weeding will replace the daily dozen bending exercises to excellent purpose.

Watch for new hybrids of some of our most popular garden flowers. Crosses between the hardy chrysanthemum and the Korean daisy, C. koreanum have produced some very beautiful new flowers which bloom early in October. They will probably be introduced as the "Korean hybrids." Crosses between the hardy chrysanthemums and the shasta daisy have also been made and will probably be introduced in another year.

A good time to start a brush fire is when there is snow on the ground. A fire can readily be started with some crumpled newspapers and a good dose of waste oil from the motor crank case. The oil makes a very intense heat.

Submerged gardens, bubble bouquets, terrariums and aquariums are new classes recommended for exhibit at flower shows by "Horticulture" published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A bubble bouquet is a modified form of the submerged garden. They were exhibited at recent shows conducted by the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis. A bulletin for making them has been published by that institution. In making one of these bubble bouquets or submerged gardens the entire operation is carried on under water. Any type of flower with a definite outline may be used.

Some excellent suggestions for proper foundation planting are given in "The Book of Shrubs" by Alfred C. Hottes. They are: "Plant at least 2 to 3 ft. from the house with specimens 3 to 6 ft. apart, depending on size. Avoid excessively tall shrubs around small houses. Never plant a shrub that will get so tall it will have to be pruned back constantly. Avoid conspicuous shrubs and plants, such as Blue Spruce and Umbrella Catalpa, in front lawn and foundation plantings. Use low shrubs in front of low windows and porches.

Relative to pruning shrubs—this statement which is important to remember is also made. "Remember that if one does not desire a big shrub he should purchase the low growing varieties and should not attempt to slaughter the taller sorts in the hope of keeping them low in growth."

If you need a fairly tall growing shrub for your garden try Philadelphus Virginale. It is perhaps the best of all the Philadelphus or Mock oranges. It has beautiful, large flowers two and one-half inches in diameter.

What success have you had growing lupine and Daphne cneorum?

Some garden writers seem to think that these two plants grow best in neutral or alkaline soil while others maintain that they should be grown in an acid soil.

At Bayfield lupines grow wonderfully well. They seem to do equally well on sandy or clay soil. The sandy soils no doubt are somewhat acid in that section. In this case it would seem that the climate is very favorable and that the character of the soil makes little difference. In the southern part of the state the plants are much more difficult to grow.

Principles of Flower Arrangement

PROF. J. G. MOORE

THERE is an old saw which runs something like this, "When the doctors do not agree, God pity the patient." If one interested in flower arrangement recalls the wide discrepancies in what he reads and hears concerning the subject he certainly would be justified in re-wording that old saw to fit his particular case. Certainly all the information given out cannot be correct, even though one makes generous allowance for that thing so dear to the heart of all Americans, individual opinion. Perhaps it may be possible to separate some of the wheat from the chaff.

Let us first consider this statement, "There are no principles of flower arrangement." If this be true why then do we spend so much space in our periodicals and so much time in our meetings in discussing the subject and in putting on demonstrations in flower arrangement? If there are no rules or principles which govern or influence the arrangement of flowers then it logically follows that any arrangement is just as good as any other because there is absolutely no basis upon which to differentiate between them. If we subscribe to this doctrine then a vase crowded with flowers of a dozen different kinds and colors, until they form a solid mass is equally as good as any other composition which could be made. There isn't a single one of us that believe anything of the sort.

Using Common Sense

But then you may say "well, you have to use your common sense." When is one said to use common sense? Is it not when he conforms to those rules and principles that are generally accepted as applying to the particular thing under consideration? If one makes a bouquet which is clearly top heavy, you might say that he did not use common sense. The facts are he merely violated the commonly recognized principle of balance and that is why you say he didn't use common sense. Or supposing your florist in preparing a center piece for your luncheon table made a piece which occupied half of the table area. Under such conditions you might accuse him of not using common sense. You would be quite correct for he would have violated the principle which is spoken of as proportion.

When we fail to conform to recognized rules or principles, then we are accused of failing to use common sense.

Does ignoring or refusing to recognize principles alter the case? Most of us drive automobiles but it would be safe to say that at least half of us know nothing of the principles underlying the successful operation of the gas engine. But let us violate one of those laws or principles and see what happens. The old Indian who put a fish under his corn hill knew nothing of the principles of plant nutrition but he made use of them and got the desired result. Had he not used the fish he would have had less corn and the result would have been exactly the same whether he was ignorant of the principles involved or whether he had said "there are no principles of plant nutrition" and on that basis failed to use the fish.

Just so in flower arrangement, if you violate a principle because you are not aware of such a principle or if you violate it because you insist there is no such principle quite obviously you will arrive at exactly the same place, or conversely, if you conform to it even though you do not know it exists or if you conform to it and affirm that it does not exist you get the results of conforming just the same.

Principles Must Be Observed

Some folks seem to have been endowed with the ability to naturally conform to recognized principles while others of us seem to possess special ability in the opposite direction. Those who are so fortunate as to naturally sense violations might very readily make a composition without consciously giving a thought to balance, crowding, proportion, and other considerations which most people recognize are necessary to most pleasing effects. The less fortunate individual to accomplish the same result would have to keep continually in mind certain of these considerations. With some it will be one consideration, with another it will be some other. Why? Because some of us naturally sense a violation of one thing and are naturally little affected or oblivious to another. This is not theory. Tests on hundreds of people clearly demonstrate this fact. If then one is naturally unresponsive to lack of balance he will not exhibit common sense as regards balance unless he consciously strives for balance. In securing it he will need to know some of the rules and methods of securing proper balance. That will be one very good reason why he will be interested in the study of flower arrangement and not depend on his native common sense to get him by for the fact would be that he would have very little common sense when it came to balance if he did not increase that which he naturally possessed.

If you like it, it's good.

I imagine there is nothing that could please us more than such an approbation. Yet all the time we know that it may be very far from the truth. Again I ask, if we believe in this doctrine why have we been wasting our time on this matter of flower arrangement? Isn't it because we know our compositions aren't good or

at least suspect that they may not be good that we concern ourselves about it? The above statement is quite a different one from what is really meant, "if you like it you have a perfect right to have it."

Have you ever seen the exhibit of center pieces or bouquets at a county fair? Did you call them all good? If you did your experience has been different from any I have ever had. Here's a bouquet composed of garden roses, sweet peas, dahlias, gladiolus, and nasturtiums in a variety of colors, crowded with seemingly no regard for their relative positions into a brown vase decorated with scarlet oriental poppies. Well, some one must have liked it or they certainly wouldn't have entered it for a prize. Yet I doubt if you would call it good. An extreme case—possibly, but not very extreme in the light of what I see commonly in flower exhibits at fairs. The point is however, that we are prone to let statements which are pleasing to us run away with our common sense and not really analyze them and see how closely they measure up to what we really know is the truth. You can have what you like in flower arrangement but don't fool yourself into thinking that because you like it necessarily makes it good.

Nor can our friend who exhibited the bouquet because she liked it depend upon her native common sense to lead her out of her difficulties. She will have to learn that there are certain principles of flower arrangement and she will have to make those principles a part of her consciousness before she can depend upon her common sense to direct her in artistically arranging flowers.

Individuality

"I want my bouquets to show my individuality." This is certainly a laudable ambition. We are in an age when expressing one's individuality seemingly is the foremost consideration. This question however, naturally arises. Is it desirable to express our individuality without any consideration of recognized procedure? I am reminded of an actual incident of the expression of individuality which illustrates the point. It seems that a family who were bringing up their children on the plan of unrestricted expression of individuality were entertaining guests at dinner one evening. During the course of the meal the kitchen door suddenly opened and litt'e Mary and Johnnie expressed themselves by hurling a few rolls at the guests. I imagine that neither the guests nor the fond parents really appreciated that particular method of expressing individuality. In a like endeavor to express our individuality might we not find ourselves in quite as embarrassing a situation in our flower arrangement if we were to cut loose from the accepted rules and principles.

I wonder sometimes when a violation of principles or accepted "good taste" is excused on the basis of an expression of individuality whether it may not after all be only an alibi for ignorance of such standards or inability to produce in conformity to them. Certainly with the wealth of material available one need not feel too seriously cramped in expressing individuality in flower arrangement even though he confine himself within the limits set by conformity to basic principles.

Those Accessories

In the use of flowers for interior decorative purposes there is another question which increasingly pushes itself into the foreground. Are flower lovers unwittingly allowing themselves to be made the victims of interests whose objective is primarily the selling of goods? I think if one stops to consider the kind of receptacle for flowers which one sees in the shops and the many wierd so-called accessories which at present seem too often to be a necessary accompaniment of flowers he is quite likely to ask himself, "what is it all about?" Who starts the so-called vogue and who stimulates its development? To what purpose is the change from the more or less conventional receptacles of yesteryear to the imitation hollow backed elephants, and dogs, or the bowl poised on the nose of a seal or some other of God's creatures ordinarily exhibited in zoos, as receptacles in which to display the products of our garden and greenhouse. Are we lovers of flowers so devoid of ideas and insensible to the rudiments of congruity that we must bring an imitation menagerie into use to supplement the effects which we are trying to get by the use of flowers? Is it necessary or desirable that we accept the ready made ideas of one who has something to sell, merely because through salesmanship methods he creates a so-called vogue for it? Rather, should we not be more discriminating, choosing the new thing when it harmonizes with the other features with which it is associated and serves a useful purpose; rejecting those which violate the sense of fitness even though they may have become "the vogue."

We can have what we like, but because we like it does not necessarily make it good.

CARE OF GLADIOLUS CORMS

(Continued from page 148)

for spring planting, before being re-stored, or this may be left till later. If they are treated at this time they must be well dried before being put away. Keep them dry, well ventilated and cool in storage but do not let them freeze. A temperature of 40° to 45° is quite satisfactory.

How Corms Grow

When a gladiolus corm is planted a new corm grows on top of it. When they are dug and cleaned in the fall the old corm is broken off and discarded leaving the new one for planting the next year. In this sense the corms are new every year. However, it is customary to calculate the age of a corm from the time the small hard shelled cormel was planted. Thus when we speak of two or three year old corms we mean two or three

(Continued on page 158)

News of The Garden Clubs

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

The Hartland Garden Club held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. L. J. Messerschmidt on January 6. The present officers of the club, having served only one year, were re-elected for 1933. They are: president, Mrs. Dean Gilbert; vice-president, Mrs. A. H. Wittenberg; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Carl B. Hansen.

Many valuable suggestions for programs for the coming year were proposed by members, among them the study of botany and native wild flowers. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

MRS. CARL B. HANSEN, *Sec.*

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

The club met at the home of Mrs. Peter Cooper, January 18.

Miss Esther Mueller, the president, distributed beautiful colored cards showing California wild flowers. These were used by the members as a response to roll call.

Letters and articles as to tree conservation were studied and accepted.

Mrs. J. Overholt read the treasurer's report for the year which was approved.

Officers were elected for 1933 as follows: Miss Esther Mueller, president; Mrs. Clara Harrington, vice-president; Mrs. J. Overholt, treasurer; Mrs. H. G. Gay, secretary.

The treasurer was instructed to purchase and present a gift to Miss Mueller, our president, to express our appreciation of her labors during the past year.

Mrs. C. E. Strong's invitation to meet with her in February was accepted. —EDNA MAE SEWELL.

WAUKESHA TOWN GARDEN CLUB

The November meeting of the Waukesha Town Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. J. C. Atkin, 131 N. Charles Street.

The president Mrs. Atkin presided. A very interesting book review was given by Mrs. Christensen on the Gardeners' Bed Book by Richardson Wright. Refreshments were served by the hostess. No December meeting was held.

—MRS. A. G. HAYNES, *Sec.-Treas.*

CEDARBURG GARDEN CLUB

At the November meeting of the Cedarburg Garden Club the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. S. Stark; Vice-president, Mrs. A. R. Dehmel; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Buch.

—MRS. ARNOLD C. BUCH, *Sec'y.*

BROWNS VALLEY HORTICULTURAL CLUB

The Browns Valley Horticultural Club met at the school house on December 30.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Ernest Craig; vice-president, Lynn Wadel; secretary, Milan Kirchner; treasurer, Alfred Stetzer; press reporter, Mrs. Alfred Wadel.

The program was arranged by the program committee consisting of Mrs. Ruth Hopkins, Mrs. Frieda Wadel and Mrs. Lena Pfaff. The program consisted of songs and piano duets, accordion solos, a whistling solo and a reading. The program was greatly enjoyed by everyone present.

ELKHORN GARDEN CLUB

At the January meeting of the Elkhorn Garden Club the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Dallas Davis; Vice-president, Mrs. J. Walter Strong; Secretary-treasurer, Miss Jessie Sprague.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Mr. Herman Christensen assumed his duties as president of the Society at the regular meeting on January 2.

Reports were given by four delegates to the annual convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and Garden Club Federation. These reports were given by Mrs. Edwin Ristow, Mrs. Edward Wright, N. A. Rasmussen and Herman Christensen.

Miss Ruby Winchester reviewed the work of the local society during the past year. The Society had a number of very interesting programs of great value to the members.

Trees were named by attaching name plates in Menominee park. The club took part in the State Flower Show at the State Fair Park last June. They presented the Elizabeth Batchelder Davis home with living Christmas trees and shrubs.

MADISON GARDEN CLUB

The annual business meeting of the Madison Garden Club was held January 10. The following officers were elected for 1933: Frederick Bodenstein, president; Samuel Post, vice-president; Mrs. George Harbort, secretary; John Bone, treasurer.

Mention was made of the purchase of Parfrey Glen by the State Garden Club Federation. This Glen is an 80-acre tract of land, 3 miles north of Merrimack. The club is considering entering the "More Beautiful America contest" sponsored by Better Homes and Gardens.

WAUPACA GARDEN CLUB

The Waupaca Garden Club met at the library club rooms January 9.

A general discussion was held by members on new and unusual catalogs. Plans were discussed to start a junior garden club, also to adopt some shrub or perennials as a "city flower."

Suggestions were made for topics for the program for the following year, and to have a rose and peony show instead of the iris show. This was turned over to the program committee.

Mrs. Chas. Peterson of Scandinavia was elected a club member. The next meeting will be the yearly business meeting. The club meetings will be held at homes of the members during the summer months.

—MRS. THEO. PETERSON, *Cor. Sec.*

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

The December meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club was held at the High School, Dec. 20.

The Club was presented with a book of pressed flowers, by Mr. J. Bechtel. He said that the flowers were found in Germany, Jerusalem and many other places. It dates back to 1873 when the flowers were pressed. The book will be highly prized by the Club.

It was voted to sponsor another Essay and Poster contest for the schools of the city.

Mr. Boerner spoke on the County Parkway System which circles Milwaukee. He told of its importance in providing open areas for those crowded in the city, in conserving streams, and in giving beautiful pleasure drives for everyone.

Mr. Boerner showed some very attractive colored views not only of the parkway system but of Kansas City and Westchestire county, New York. Many of the views were taken along the Parkway System before the County had purchased it, and then the re-

sult after the parking has been completed under the supervision of the County Parkway Board. One would scarcely believe that the two views were taken of the same spot.

—ERNEST LEFEBER, *Sec'y.*

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

At our annual meeting in January reports were read by the secretary and treasurer. A resume of the year's programs was given by the program chairman.

A representative of the local paper asked that the club sponsor a "Garden Page."

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Elmer Durgin, president; Mrs. Harold Pugh, vice-president; Miss Elsa Mortensen, secretary; Mr. August Zade, treasurer.

After the business meeting the films "Out of Doors in Wisconsin" and "New Forests on Idle Acres" gave the members much information and many good ideas.

E. MORTENSEN, *Secretary.*

CARE OF GLADIOLUS CORMS

(Continued from page 156)

years from a cormel. How many years a corm will continue to grow and bloom is not known but it is fairly well established that the largest and finest blooms are produced by two or three year old corms. The glad fancier, then, in sorting will keep the young corms and discard the old ones. Young corms may be distinguished in several ways. First, since they grew from a small corm, the root plate, the round exposed place on the bottom where they broke off from the old corm, is relatively small. Secondly, if they have been well grown, they are high-crowned. That is, they are high as compared to their width. Old corms have a large root plate and are usually flat. Size is not a criterion. Some varieties seldom size up to number ones, while three or four inch corms are common with other varieties.

Dog Catcher: "Do your dogs have licenses?"

Small Boy: "Yes, sir, they are just covered with 'em."

—*Dixie Dog News.*

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Beaver, Bellmar, Aberdeen, Premier, Blakemore, Oshkosh. Inspected, No 1 plants. Member Warrens Fruit Growers Association. Write for prices. Orchard's Fruit Farms, Victor Orchard, Prop., Warrens, Wis.

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CHOICE, inspected Beaver of Premier plants. Lowest prices. Details and prices on request. Harlan Moseley, Warrens, Wis.

Hardy Stock. Dunlap, Warfield, Dr. Burrill; 75c—100; $2.50—500; $4.50—1000, postpaid. Ed. J. Haberlie Nursery, Lancaster, Wisconsin.

SENATOR DUNLAP only. The all-purpose strawberry that has stood the test of time. 100, $1; 500, $3; 1,000, $5. W. H. Mathewson, Pardeeville, Wis.

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40 plants, 5 each of 8 varieties and one creeping Juniper. These plants are all low growing creeping varieties. Enough plants for a medium sized rock garden.

The 41 plants postpaid for $5, or half order, 20 plants for $2.50.

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Myers Nursery, Arcadia, Wis.

CORAL LILIES—75c and $1.00 per dozen, postpaid. REGAL LILIES—$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per dozen, postpaid. H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

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OXALIS Magellanica, from near the Antarctic regions, is one of the smallest of this attractive genus and one which will be much prized when it is better known. It has tiny dark green leaves, which turn to a bronze color in the fall, and small, white, cup-shaped flowers on quarter-inch stems. It spreads by underground stolons and, if happy, will fill every crevice with its clover-like leaves, but if it is not happy—that is another story.

This year I planted it in three different positions and three different soils. One planting in sandy loam, facing east and having sun all day, failed utterly.

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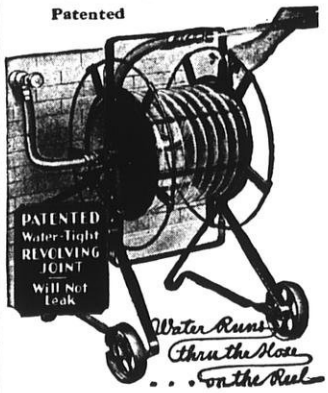

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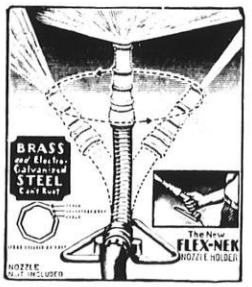

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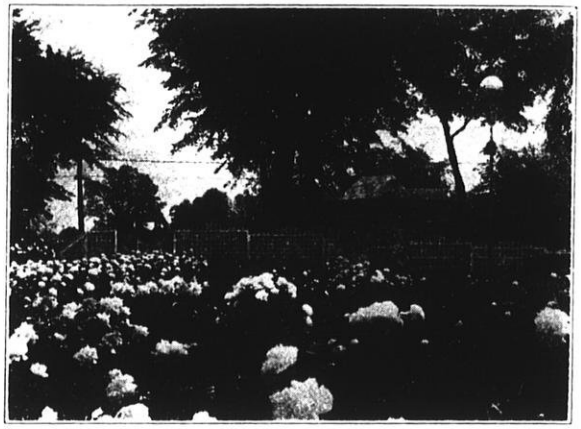

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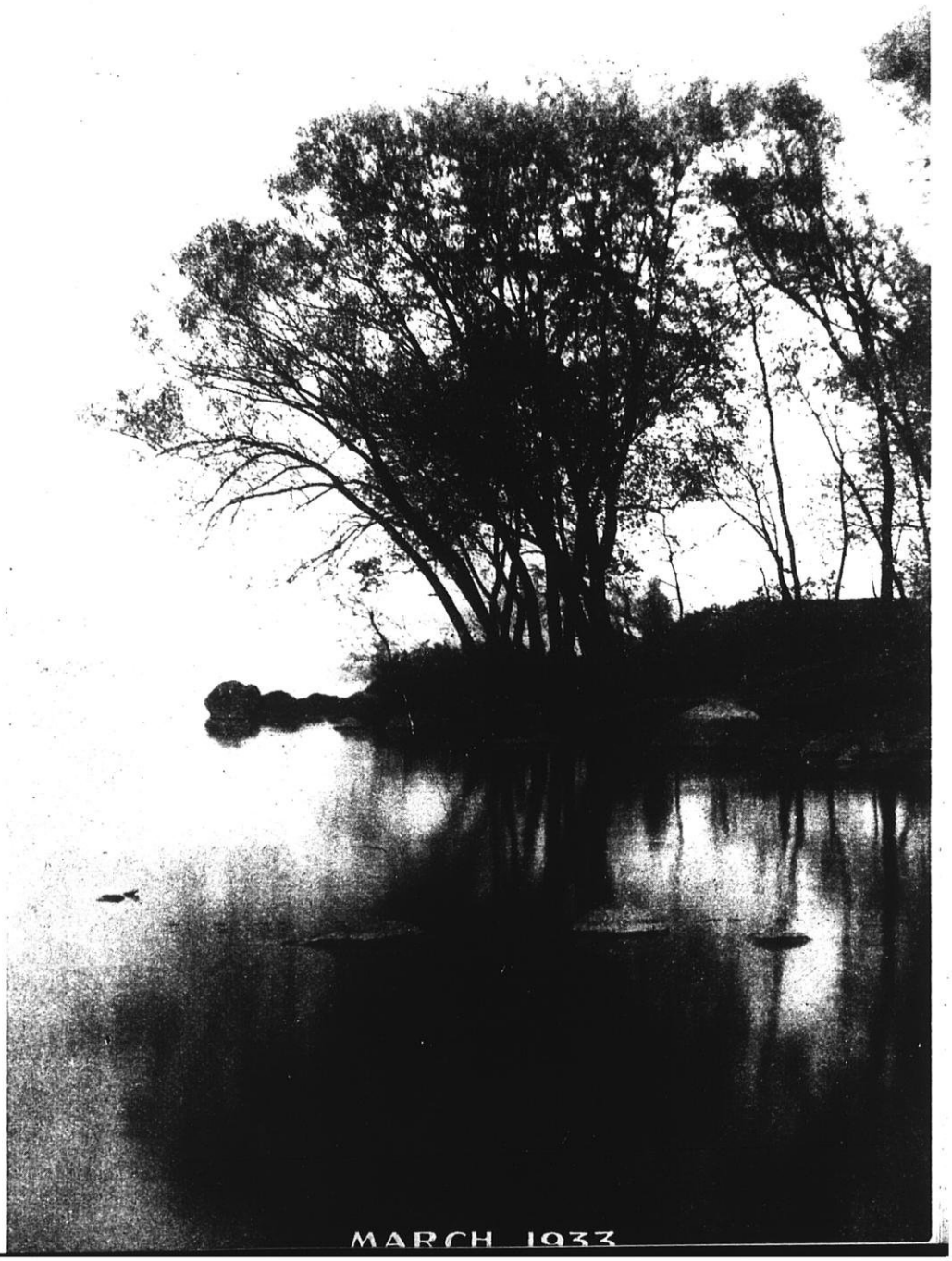
A wild, boisterous
March maiden,
With her cheeks and
lips aglow,
Kissed the snow-clad
hillside,
And the streams began
to flow.
—Vida B. Butcher.



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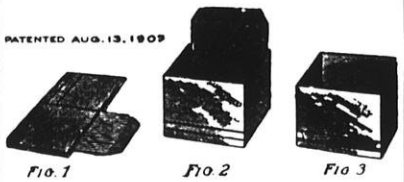

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig 3

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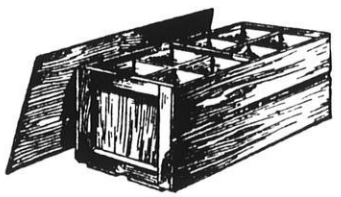

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BERRY BOXES

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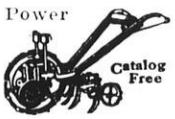

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The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation

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Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.
2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM

3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.
4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.
5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Grafting Made Easy

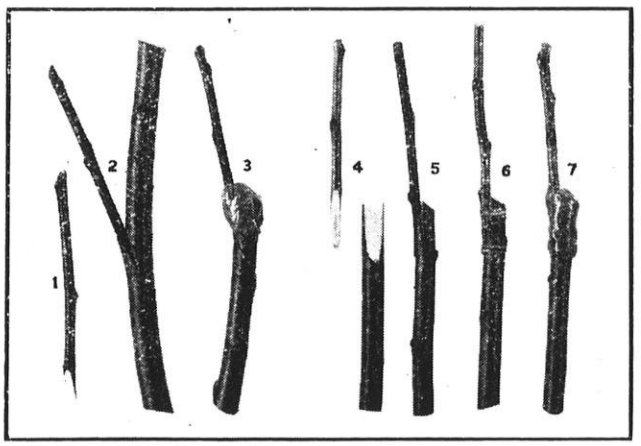
C. V. PORTER

THE grafting of fruit trees is an easy matter. Anyone who can whittle a stock, can by observing a few rules, graft successfully the common fruit varieties.

First it is necessary to have scions which are in good condition. They should be received packed in moist material to *prevent drying out* and should be placed at once in damp sand or sawdust or in a well drained location in the ground. Freezing does not hurt the scions. Keep them in a cold place to prevent their starting into growth until grafting time. Many scions are injured by being placed in material which is too damp and then being stored in a warm place where they mold. The writer when receiving scions in the winter shovels away the snow on a well drained spot and chops out a hole in the frozen ground where the scions are buried and covered over with the frozen dirt and snow and left until spring.

Few Tools Needed

Grafting may be done in the spring any time when the weather warms up enough to permit working outdoors. An outfit for the work is easily obtained at a cost of not to exceed fifty cents. Ten cents worth of parowax from the grocery store and roll of electricians' rubber tape costing 30 cents from the local electrician, together with a small brush and a sharp knife or a *safety razor blade and holder* make up the necessary equipment.



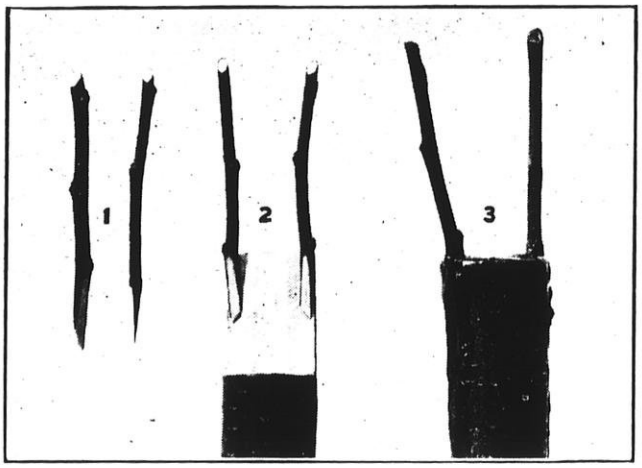
SIDE AND WHIP GRAFTS

1. Cion prepared for side graft.
2. Side graft with cion inserted.
3. Side graft completed and waxed.
4. Whip graft showing first cuts in stock and cion.
5. Whip graft with parts united.
6. Whip graft tied ready for waxing.
7. Whip graft completed.

Making the Cut

Take a scion and cut off an inch from the lower end using a diagonal cut clear across the twig. One-third of the way from the end of the cut to the top of the cut make a cut straight down through the wood and parallel with the outside of the scion. Make this cut three-fourths of an inch deep.

Cut the limb of a tree on which you wish to graft where it is about the size of the scion. Upon the end of this cut limb duplicate the cut which was made on the scion and the cut which was made down into the wood. Now match the two cut surfaces together and force the two tongues down into the opposing slits in the woods. This is the tongue graft or whip graft and is the one most used on small material. The stock and the scion should be matched so that the barks are even on one side. If the scion and the stock are of about the same size the growth layers or cambium of the one will match that of the other but if there is a difference in size then the scion should be slanted so that the growing layers of the two woods will cross and be in contact somewhere down the cut.



CLEFT GRAFT

1. Cion prepared for cleft graft.
2. Cion in position with part of stock removed to show matching of bark on stock and cion.
3. Cleft graft completed and waxed.

(Cuts courtesy Minnesota Horticulturist)

Cover With Tape

The next thing to do is to cover the cut surfaces with about one inch of the rubber tape. Stretch out an inch, which is cut off the main roll and wrap it around beginning down on the stock and working up until the entire point of union is covered. The tape seals itself so there is no tying to be done.

Paraffine Prevents Drying

Then heat up a chunk of parowax in an old dipper or tomato can to near the boiling point and paint it over all of the scion and over the tape. Be careful not to get the parowax too hot when the tape is covered as the hot paraffine will burn through the rubber.

This ends the job and there is nothing more to be done as the rubber will rot off before the summer is over. If you have used scions which were in good condition, have matched the growing layers and have covered the cut surfaces well with the tape, your scion is almost sure to grow.

Grafting Unrelated Varieties

Do not try to do practical grafting with woods which are not closely related. Use apple on apple and pear on pear and so on. It is possible to graft less closely related subjects as apple on pear and pear on mountain ash etc., but such grafts are not compatible and in most cases will not last long. Occasionally a rather radical graft succeeds, as the pear on the thorn apple which may stick and bear fruit for years but it will outgrow the thorn two to one and the union is not very reliable. The butternut is hard to graft on butternut but does graft fairly well on the black walnut.

The parowax is used to prevent drying out of the scion during the time it has to stand exposed to the weather before it unites with the stock. It is very necessary to cover the entire scion in grafting difficult subjects as nut trees and this covering should be used by all who do not get 100% of all scions set to grow. It eliminates all weather hazard.

The paraffine should be applied to the wood hot. It will not injure the wood and makes a much better covering if put on when hot.

A NEW GARDEN LABEL

We carry an ad this month for Hammitt's Perfect Garden Label. The samples which we received of this label are very attractive. We understand that writing on this label with an ordinary lead pencil will last through a number of years. We suggest you send for a sample.

SOIL FOR CACTUS

THE best soil for cactus is a good sandy garden loam writes C. J. Brooks of Allamoore, Texas.

"Mix 15% or more of fine gravel or crushed stones with sandy loam. Limestone is best. Lime in any form is good for cactus. All of our soil here is porous and saturated with limestone. Never set cactus in clay or mucky soil. If they are set in pots or boxes dampen soil thoroughly when set. Don't water often afterwards.

"An over abundance of water causes cactus to rot and die. These plants thrive best where the rainfall is less than ten inches annually.

"If cactus are set in the garden or yard make the bed a few inches higher than for surrounding soils in order to drain the water away from the cactus. Always set on the sunny side. Give some kind of protection from cold winds."

CRANBERRY GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

Mr. A. E. Bennett, Cranmoor, was re-elected president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company at the meeting of the Association held at Wisconsin Rapids in January. Mr. Albert Hedler, Minneapolis was elected vice-president, Guy O. Babcock, Wisconsin Rapids, Treasurer, Miss Lucetta Case, Warrens, secretary, and Miss Anna Bamberg, Wisconsin Rapids, field secretary.

At the meeting of the Cranberry Growers Association Mr. Herman Gebhardt of Black River Falls was elected president, Phil Bennett, Warrens, vice-president and Miss Clare Smith, Cranmoor, secretary-treasurer.

A resume of the past year's business of the Sales Company revealed that the entire crop has been sold and all returns are in.

Health may be wealth, but you can't make a doctor believe it.

With Our Fruit Growers

FARM ORCHARD SPRAY CHARTS AVAILABLE

We have on hand a supply of the Wisconsin Farm Orchard Spray Chart in colors showing the exact stage at which fruit should be sprayed and with a table giving the correct spray material and method of application to control diseases and insects on apples and other fruits. These spray charts will be sold to any one at cost which is one cent each, in cash or stamps.

LIKES NEW GRAPE VARIETIES

THE Ontario and Portland varieties of grapes were highly recommended by Dr. Samuel Colehour of Mount Carroll, Illinois, in a letter:

"During the past five years I have been experimenting with some of the newer grapes and find several varieties will do well here in northwestern Illinois. We are only a few miles from your southern border and I believe they would do well in southern Wisconsin. Of the earlier varieties we have tried are Ontario and Portland. Both have withstood temperatures of 30 degrees below zero F, for several days without apparent injury, with no more protection than laying them on the ground.

"The Ontario is a large green grape with well filled bunches of excellent quality. It does not shell or mildew with us and hangs on the vine until frost. It ripens with Moore's Early or a few days later.

"Portland is a little earlier, not quite so good in quality or as free a bearer, but is an excellent green table grape.

"Of the late varieties, Sheridan has done very well. We like it better than Concord because it ripens at one time, does not shell, and has better and larger bunches. Its season is about with Concord."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ontario and Portland are both green grapes and were introduced by the New York Experiment Station. Ontario is said to be of better quality than Portland. Portland is recommended as a good market variety. Sheridan may be somewhat late under Wisconsin conditions.

APPLE CIONS AVAILABLE

Apple cions of the new varieties are available from Mr. C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, at $2.50 per hundred, for a minimum order of 100 cions per customer, writes Mr. Aeppler. The apple varieties are Cortland, Milton, Early McIntosh, Newfane, Orleans and Medina.

Plums: Hall and Stanley.

Shipment will be made during March. Those who wish to do top working in quantity should write Mr. Aeppler at once.

METHOD OF MARKETING DETERMINES PROFIT

THE method of marketing our products determines the success of our business, states the Maryland Fruit Grower. The editor continues in the February issue as follows:

"It has been said, "Anyone can grow fruit, but how can we get rid of the crop?" True, anyone can grow fruit, but there's a wide difference in the quality and certainly there's a wide range in price received. Experiment stations, extension workers and horticultural societies have been accused of encouraging increased production. This is true to the extent that we must make our trees produce their maximum crop, but what is more important, the *quality* of fruit produced must be as good as our earnest efforts can produce. In a few words we must produce not necessarily more fruit, but more *better* fruit. This may mean the increasing of quality of present production, or the removal of poor trees and *non-profitable varieties* with a decreased acreage and better care of the trees remaining.

"There is a market or outlet of some sort for all kinds of fruit, but some of this stuff would be better for the market and the growers if it was dumped over the hill.

Marketing Culls

"We all know this type of fruit. It is cull material, really, but when a truck man offers a little cash for it, we can't resist. After the truck has hauled it away, we feel guilty. One grower told of a truck man who bought some cull and throw-out stuff, basket and all, and then picked out some cull facers. Turned the good side up, double faced the basket and made a fairly decent-looking pack. The finished package was a cull pack, dressed up with a deceptive face and a "hog feed" filler beneath the face. Will the buyer of such stuff become "apple conscious" and rush back for more apples? We doubt it.

"This, of course, wasn't a grower's pack, but some such packages have been going to market from the packing house in used baskets and selling at less than 25 cents per bushel. Can this be economy?

"Circumstances may alter cases, but there is usually a premium price on quality.

"We are in an economic slump. Everybody else seems to be in the same boat. The automobile trade is putting out better cars at reduced prices. Other industries are following the same lead. A good product at a fair profit should be the aim of any producer, in this time of backward conditions. Let's plan now for more efficient methods of handling the 1933 crop."

If your membership does not expire until later in the year and you wish to get a plant premium you may do so by paying your dues now. Your membership will be extended for one year from the date of expiration.

Cause of Strawberry Root Trouble Found

FOR a number of years strawberry growers have been much concerned over a root trouble known as "root-rot." In all the large growing sections this trouble was quite serious many seasons. In digging up old plants either in the spring or during the picking season, the majority of the roots were found to be black in color and the crowns also discolored. Occasionally there was a field in which all the roots and crowns were healthy, or white, but the reason for this was difficult to determine. Both mulched and unmulched fields were found to be injured or injured without any apparent reason.

Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Horticulture Department, College of Agriculture, became interested in the problem and started working on the theory that late fall or early winter cold might be the causal factor. Plots of Premier and Dunlap were mulched at intervals last fall from early October until mid-December.

When to Mulch Plants

All plants mulched previous to November 16th show no injury at present. **Plants mulched after this date when the temperature fell to about 10 degrees above zero** show many dead roots especially on small plants and also considerable crown injury.

This is a very interesting discovery and Dr. Roberts is making further observations on the assumption that strawberries should be mulched previous to temperatures below 20 degrees above zero or before the ground freezes more than 1 to 1½ inches deep. At Madison we may expect this about November first.

Attend Strawberry Meetings

The complete details of this work will be presented by Dr. Roberts at the strawberry institutes to be conducted in strawberry growing sections this spring. All growers should be sure to hear these results. During a dry season we believe this root trouble is one of the biggest factors in cutting the crop short.

See announcements on meetings at Sparta, Warrens and Alma Center on Page 177.

BEAVER STRAWBERRY POPULAR IN MINNESOTA

A GROWER in Minnesota reported a yield of 600 sixteen quart crates of Beaver strawberries per acre last season, writes J. D. Winter of the Minnesota Horticultural Department in the February issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist.

The Beaver has become one of the three leading varieties in Minnesota according to Mr. Winter. The other varieties are Senator Dunlap and Premier. He states that in some sections the Senator Dunlap is subject to blossom blight which may cut the yield considerably.

Premier requires good fertility with plenty of humus in the soil, being more particular in this respect than the other two varieties. In visiting 100 strawberry growers in different sections of Minnesota he found that the Premier was being grown on 64 of these farms, the Dunlap on 62 and the Beaver on 48. No other variety approached these in popularity.

A REMINDER

THE membership of practically all members of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation expire by April first. It is our rule not to send the magazine to anyone who doesn't care for it. Therefore, this is the last magazine you will receive unless your membership has been paid up for the coming year.

MORE ABOUT BEAVER STRAWBERRIES DYING OUT IN MID-SUMMER

"IN MR. W. H. Hanchett's article in the January issue on mid-summer killing of strawberry plants, I believe that other things are involved besides the question of lime", writes Mr. Lynn Reynolds of Tomah.

"In my patch the killing in the summer of 1932 corresponds with the crown damage during the winter of 1930–1931. That part of the patch which was well protected had little summer loss. My theory is that the particular crown damage to which Beavers are susceptible may not only cause dying the following summer, but may lay them open for more similar damage the following winter so they die out the second summer (after they have been cut down following picking).

"My soil varies too, but the portion that died back had been only slightly limed, while with those that came through in good shape the soil had been limed twice. The variety may be weak in this respect, but I believe that we should have more research to get at the problem."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Read Prof. R. H. Robert's results on crown and root injury studies in this issue.

JUDGING ORNAMENTAL GARDENS

A bulletin entitled "Judging the Ornamental Garden" circular ♯96 has been issued by the University of Maryland Extension Service, College Park, Maryland. It contains a score card for judging ornamental gardens, and will be of invaluable aid to those who conduct home beautification contests.

A green apple a day buys the doctor's coupe. Herald Tribune.

We Should Grow Only Best Varieties of Apples

THERE isn't an apple grower in Wisconsin but what will agree that we have too many poor apple varieties in our orchards. We have known this for years and both commission men and retailers tell us that it is these poor varieties that are giving Wisconsin apples a poor reputation. Yet no concerted effort has been made to get rid of the really poor varieties.

Last month we asked Mr. Lester Tans, secretary of the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association to list the names of the varieties ordered by the members of this association in 1932. We found 31 different varieties had been purchased by these farmers.

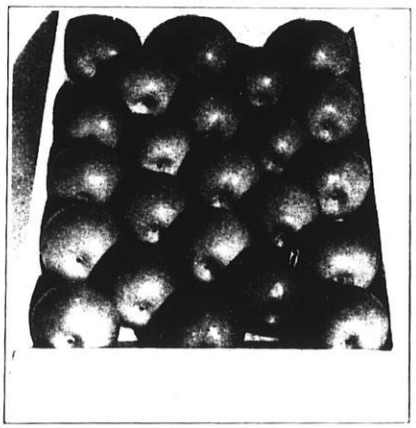
Now everybody knows that there aren't 31 **good varieties** of apples which can be grown in this state. Consequently we are still ordering a lot of poor varieties.

We agree with the statement made by a prominent fruit grower at a Horticultural Society convention not long ago that "If we had never developed a better apple than the Ben Davis there wouldn't be half as many apples consumed in the United States as there are today."

Can We Agree

In order to get some action toward establishing a list of varieties which should be eliminated and which are considered good, we sent out a list to some of the leading growers of the state asking them to make comments on the varieties and the classes in which they have been placed, both good and bad.

We discovered that there is probably not a single variety which hasn't a friend. That is to be expected however, and must be overcome if we want to get anywhere. We remember about fifteen years ago when an



effort was made to limit the number of potato varieties. Many county fairs listed from 15 to 20 varieties. When the Potato Growers Association recommended only round white varieties for late planting, it was found that every other variety had numerous friends. However, a recommended list was set up, and today there are but few of the old varieties being grown. Of course we realize that it is not so easy to eliminate poor varieties of apples because we all hate to cut down the poor trees. It is simply a little longer process and the sooner we start the better.

Grow Varieties Which Stimulate Demand

We want to make a few bold statements and ask our growers to consider them.

First: Just because a small group of consumers seem to prefer a variety we know is of poor quality is no reason why we should continue growing that variety. The reason for this statement is that some day this group of consumers will discover that they like a better variety and then our demand will suddenly be over.

Second: the reason certain consumers state they do not buy such varieties as McIntosh means they have never discovered how good the quality is. This is no reason why we shouldn't attempt to educate them, and eventually they will buy the best varieties and use more of them than they did before.

Third: There is no reason why we cannot agree upon which varieties are of good quality adapted to growing in Wisconsin. If we agree on this point we can eliminate personal prejudices, favoring certain varieties and establish a recommended list for Wisconsin growers.

To get the matter in concrete form before the growers the different varieties of apples commonly grown were divided into three groups as shown below, and this list was sent out to some of the leading growers for comment.

APPLE VARIETIES WHICH SHOULD NOT BE PLANTED IN WISCONSIN

WELL KNOWN VARIETIES

1. Varieties which are well known, but which should either not be planted or at least in very small number.

Reason: There are better quality varieties available which will help the reputation and marketing of Wisconsin apples.

1. Duchess
2. Dudley
3. Wolf River
4. Ben Davis
5. McMahon
6. Gano
7. Windsor Chief
8. Salome.
9. Grimes Golden
10. Yellow Transparent—blights
11. Golden Russett

POOR QUALITY VARIETIES

2. Varieties which are of distinctly poor quality, (a few have good quality but have other defects) and should not be planted or even offered for sale by nurserymen of Wisconsin, because:

a. Better quality varieties are available. b. Offering these poor quality varieties for sale injures the reputation and marketing of Wisconsin apples. c. Consumption and use of apples is decreased when low quality varieties are sold. It is recommended that these varieties be eliminated from all Fair premium lists. Only by disregarding them entirely will we stop growing them.

1. Alexander
2. Longfield
3. Willow Twig
4. Bailey Sweet
5. Banana
6. Pewaukee
7. Fall Orange
8. Newell
9. Patten Greening
10. Hubbardson
11. Lowell
12. Mann
13. Maiden Blush
14. Scott's Winter
15. St. Lawrence
16. Utter Red
17. Wagner
18. King
19. 20 Ounce
20. Plum Cider
21. Black Ben
22. Bayfield

Recommended Varieties

Early varieties for home or roadside market.

1. Early McIntosh (trial)
2. Melba (trial)
3. Yellow Transparent in the North

Medium late varieties for home, roadside market or commercial use.

1. Wealthy
2. Milton—(trial)
3. McIntosh
4. Snow

Late varieties for home, roadside market or commercial use.

1. Delicious-Starking. Try new delicious crosses (Orleans, Newfane).
2. Jonathan
3. Cortland—(trial)
4. Try Secor
5. N. W. Greening
6. Talman Sweet
7. Haralson–For northern Wisconsin

NOTE: Some of these varieties are only suited to certain sections of the state.

Had we sent this list to enough growers we would have found that every variety has its champion. For instance a grower may state that there are half a dozen families in town who always buy his Scotts Winter so of course he has a good market. We maintain however that if this same grower did not have any Scotts Winter and instead sold these customers Wealthy, Snow or McIntosh that they would in the long run be more satisfied and consume more apples.

Comments Received on Varieties

Prof. J. G. Moore of the Horticulture Department, College of Agriculture, thinks that a defense should be made for Duchess, Dudley, Salome, Grimes Golden and Yellow Transparent for planting under certain conditions. He thinks Duchess should be planted in home orchards as a good cooking apple. Dudley has a place in those sections of the state requiring hardy varieties. He would also include Grimes Golden for planting in the southern sections of the state because it is a good variety and he would not recommend Yellow Transparent for southern Wisconsin but thinks it has a place in northern Wisconsin.

In our poor quality variety list he raises the question as to whether Wagner, King, 20 Ounce and Hubbardson do not possess qualities superior to some of those in the recommended list, but thinks that they could be left out rather on the basis of their lack of adaptability to Wisconsin conditions rather than to their competitive quality. He also thinks St. Lawrence is a good quality fall apple.

Varieties For Door County

Mr. D. E. Bingham of Sturgeon Bay one of our largest apple growers writes. "For this section the following varieties should not be considered at all viz. Ben Davis, Gano, Yellow Transparent, McMahom, Golden Russett (poor yielder). The following varieties are good varieties for northern Wisconsin especially Door County: Wagner, Newell, St. Lawrence (not popular commercially but of excellent quality and good for local retail trade). The Northern Spy tree is no good here, too tender and poor color on fruit. Northwestern Greening is no good. Some years no sale other years fair. No dependability."

He adds, "Commercially there is no necessity for more than a few varieties."

What do you think? Let us hear from you.

Mr. R. L. Marken of Kenosha writes "I agree with your variety list in the main. Everyone will reserve the right to substitute of course. I think it will be worthwhile doing something along this line because a lot of the varieties are just junk.

"In place of Duchess I would place Red Duchess put out by Minnesota. I am convinced that we need an early cooking apple. For our section I would suggest we try out Macoun also.

NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE

THE Wisconsin Free Traveling Library, State Office Building, Madison, has purchased the following new books on fruits and vegetables for the library. These books are available to anyone in Wisconsin free of charge. It is only necessary to pay the return postage. In addition to those listed below there are many other books of interest available to our members.

Nursery Manual—L. H. Bailey.

American Fruits; their propagation, cultivation, harvesting and distribution—Fraser.

Practical Plant Propagation—Hottes.

Vegetable Growing—Knott.

Productive Orchading—Sears.

Vegetable Forcing—Watts.

Write Jennie T. Schrage, Chief, in case you want a book on some other Horticultural subject.

Nurserymen Have Interesting Convention Program

M. C. HEPLER

WITH an attendance of 54 the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association held one of the most interesting conventions in the history of the association at Milwaukee on February 16.

Officers Reelected

The officers of the association were re-elected. They are: President, L. J. Baker, Fond du Lac; Vice-president, A. J. Edwards, Fort Atkinson; Secretary and Treasurer, M. C. Hepler, Pardeeville.

Directors: Oscar Hoefer, Kenosha; E. H. Niles, Hartland; Carl M. Gerlach, Milwaukee.

Our president, Mr. L. J. Baker, deserves much credit for the manner in which he has managed the association during the past year. Because of his efficient management he was chosen to serve as president for the second term. In his talk before the Nurserymen, Mr. Baker pointed out that we are in complete accord with the state and national policies of reforestation providing all materials produced in state and federal nurseries are used exclusively for planting trees to be grown for producing lumber and other manufactured forest products. He emphasized the advantages to be derived by Wisconsin people purchasing nursery stock close at home, thereby insuring a supply of fresh stock, hardy and well adapted to climatic conditions of our own state.

Prof. J. G. Moore emphasized the necessity of nurserymen eliminating from their growing list a great many varieties of apples which are of little value.

This will not only help the fruit grower but the nurserymen as well. We are listing as high as 50 different varieties of apples when ten or fifteen would supply the need.

Mr. Phelps Wyman of Milwaukee read a very fine paper on the subject "The Best Woody Ornamentals for Wisconsin Growers, and their Uses." Parts of this will be published in Wisconsin Horticulture.

Mr. Wm. Toole, one of Wisconsin's greatest perennial authorities, ably discussed the subject of perennials and pointed out the most desirable varieties.

Mr. Harold Case of the Coe, Converse & Edwards Company pointed out that the retail nurserymen and wholesale nurserymen can overcome the present

(Continued on page 183)

DUTOX
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A Non-Arsenical Insecticide

DUTOX Controls—
Asparagus Beetle
Aster Beetle
Bean Leaf Roller
Blister Beetles
Cabbage Looper
Cabbage Worm
Celery Leaf-Tyer
Codling Moth
Colorado Potato Beetle
Corn Ear Worm (on lettuce)
Cucumber Worm
Curculio
Cut Worm
Eggplant Beetle
Melon Worm
Mexican Bean Beetle
Potato Flea Beetle
Strawberry Flea Beetle
Striped Cucumber Beetle
Tobacco Flea Beetle
Tomato Fruit Worm
and many others

SOLVED!
After 10 Years Research

A NON-ARSENICAL Control for Beetles and Leaf-Eating Insects on Vegetables, Fruits and Tobacco

Back in 1923 the Grasselli Research Department saw an ultimate field for a non-arsenical insecticide for truck crops which would effectively control, be economical, safe to foliage, and simplify the residue problem. An exhaustive study was then made of many chemicals having promise in that direction.

Barium Fluosilicate soon stood out as one that would qualify. The next step was to develop a process giving a product free from injurious impurities and sufficiently voluminous for dusting or spray. DUTOX was the successful result of all that work.

After several years of laboratory and widespread field tests, DUTOX was put on the market three years ago—and its sales have been practically doubling every year. Commercial and small growers everywhere are enthusiastic about DUTOX because they have found that it is safe and that it KILLS the pests. . Buy from your dealer.

The GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.
Founded 1839 INC. Cleveland, O.

Made by a Firm with 94 years Of Chemical Experience

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Adv. Dept.
629 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
Please send information about DUTOX.

Name _____
Town _____
R. D. _____ State _____
My Dealer is _____
His Address _____

Also . Arsenate of Lead . Calcium Arsenate . Lime Sulphur . Dry Lime Sulphur . Kleenup Oil . Sulphate of Nicotine . Bordeaux Mixture . Casein Spreader . Sulforon . Flake Zinc Sulphate . and others.

Our Wisconsin Nurseries

The White Elm Nursery One of the Largest

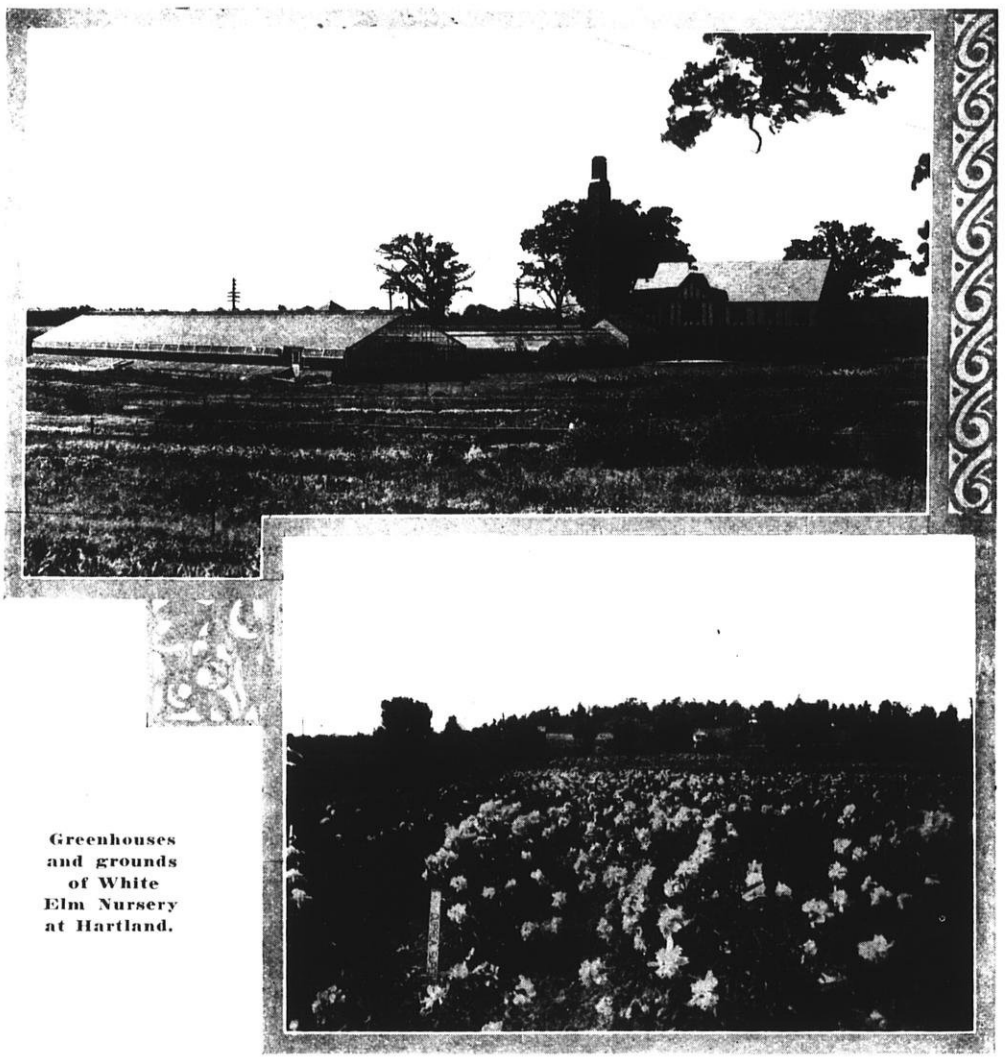
THE White Elm Nursery Company of Hartland was incorporated in 1906 from a partnership of Lyman and Brown who had been doing business in Oconomowoc and Watertown for several years.

After a few years the nursery at Watertown was abandoned and the one at Oconomowoc enlarged. A landscape department was established and after a few years the enlarged quarters at Oconomowoc were outgrown and a site consisting of ninety-seven acres at Hartland was purchased in the spring of 1924. This site was at the west limits of Hartland on Federal highway 16 with intersection of State highway 83 and was on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The land consisted of a clay loam and underlaid at a sufficient depth with gravel, making good drainage and ideal soil for balling evergreens.

The company immediately proceeded to build up a complete assortment of ornamental nursery stock including evergreens, trees, shrubs and perennial plants, including a wide assortment of rock plants. Later a greenhouse was added enabling the company to furnish practically everything in the horticultural field suited to Wisconsin conditions.

Business Doubles Every Five Years

During the first twenty-five years of its incorporation the business of the firm doubled on the average every five years, but during the past two years, owing to business conditions, there has been a drop. It is rather surprising that the nursery business, although considered more



Greenhouses and grounds of White Elm Nursery at Hartland.

or less of a luxury, has held up as well during the depression as most lines of businesses have. It is the belief of the officers of the company that the people are more garden minded today than ever before in the history of America and that planting of the home grounds has become as much of a necessity as rugs and curtains or other furnishings of the house.

Officers

The officers of the company are: E. H. Niles, president and manager; G. A. Reuss, first vice-president; H. A. Ernst, second vice-president; A. L. Nelson, secretary and treasurer.

The landscape department is headed by Mr. Donald Ralph, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Mildred Wright Lent, a graduate of Landscape Architecture from the University of Illinois. The head of the nursery department is Mr. Wm. Kiepert, who has been with the company for over twenty-five years. The head of the perennial department is Mr. W. A. Dustrude, a graduate of the horticultural department of the University of Wisconsin and who has been with the company over twenty years. The head of the greenhouse department is Mr. A. Heller, experienced greenhouse man. Miss Marie Timm is in charge of the office work. Many of our customers are acquainted with Mr. Dewey Van Buskirk, Mr. F. H. Loye and Mr. O. L. Swanson, all of whom have been connected with the company from ten to fifteen years; while before the coming spring the company has made arrangements to add to its force of representatives, Mr. Gordon Rayner, son of Wm. Rayner of Oconomowoc, well known in the horticultural circles of Wisconsin.

Mr. Gordon Rayner is now finishing a post-graduate course at the University of Michigan in horticulture, including forestry and landscape architecture.

This addition to the staff is merely carrying out the policy of the company in giving its patrons the benefit of men experienced in training in each department.

ROTENONE

Rotenone which has been mentioned in Wisconsin Horticulture as a spray material deadly to insects, but not injurious to man has been found in the wild pea or devil's shoestring by investigators of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A small amount of Rotenone can be extracted from the roots of the devil's shoestring, which is a weed growing in the eastern part of the United States.

If this new substance can be manufactured cheaply enough it may replace some of our arsenical sprays. Until this new discovery, Rotenone was only available from plants found in Tropical countries.

Stop Scab Losses

...surely, SAFELY and economically with the NEW

Apple Dritomic

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SULPHUR

ORCHARD BRAND

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New Growing Season FUNGICIDE for *all Pome fruits*

- *It Actually Arrests Scab Development*
- *Free from Caustic Tendencies*
- *Improves Color and Finish of Pome Fruits*

AN *efficient* SULPHUR spray, yet free from caustic tendencies. The new Orchard Brand "APPLE DRITOMIC" Sulphur can be used as a CURATIVE of scab infection as well as a preventative... In field tests it has shown 20% better scab control than dilute lime sulphur. It caused no injury and showed superior lasting quality..."APPLE DRITOMIC" imparts IMPROVED COLOR and FINISH to the fruit. And the sulphur finish remains after washing... Spray "APPLE DRITOMIC" and Arsenate of Lead in combination. They are perfectly compatible... This summer sulphur spray is an effective control for red spiders and mites where these pests are prevalent..."APPLE DRITOMIC" is the high efficiency, safer fungicide you have been awaiting. Use it from "Cluster Bud" through your cover sprayings.

ORCHARD BRAND SPRAY and DUST

Oil Emulsion 83
Lime Sulphur Solution
Dry Lime Sulphur
Bordeaux Mixture
Arsenate of Lead
Calcium Arsenate
Arsenite of Zinc
Dritomic Sulphur
Bordeaux Dust
Sulphur Dusts
Nicotine Sulphate 40%
Paradichlorobenzene

clip the Coupon

General Chemical Company, 40 Rector Street, New York
Providence, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Montezuma (Ga.), Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle

Send me your ☐ Apple Dritomic Sulphur Folder ☐ Cash Crops for 1933

Name..... *Address*.....

Locally represented by
DEAN JUDAY, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Plant Premiums For Members

Plant premiums are given to all new members and all renewals of membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society until April 1st only.

Plant Premium Offer Closes April First

All requests for plant premiums will be sent to the nurserymen on April 1st. Premium applications received after April 1st will not be accepted, whether received from individuals direct or through local club secretaries. Therefore be sure to send your request in at once.

To Members of Affiliated Clubs

Members of all local organizations affiliated with the State Horticultural Society must send 15¢ with their premium application to pay for the postage.

Be sure to make a second choice from a different nurseryman than your first choice.

We wish to express our appreciation to the nurserymen and growers who so generously cooperate with us in this work.

Premium No. 1

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

Pembine, Wisconsin

Black Spruce (Picea Mariana)
Premium: 2 trees
Polar Spruce (Picea Excelsa Borealis)
Premium: 2 trees

Premium No. 2

BAKER NURSERY AND SEED COMPANY

L. J. Baker
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Bleeding Heart 3-5 eye division
Englemani Ivy.
Mugho Pine, bare root 8–10" T. P.
Apples—any variety listed in our catalog
Premium: 1 plant
American Ivy
American Arbor Vitae, bare root, 12–18" T. P.
Premium: 2 plants, 1 variety
Low Dwarf Blue Iris
Augustine Iris (Yellow & Bronze)
Linnum Perene (Blue hardy Flax)
Anthemus (Yellow Daisy)
Norway Spruce, bare root 12–18" T. P.
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 3

H. B. BLACKMAN

Richland Center, Wis.

Blakemore strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Elegans lily bulbs, blooming size
Premium: 4 bulbs
Delphinium, assorted colors, blooming size
Premium: 3 plants
Gladiolus—Gold Eagle, Los Angeles, Albania, Dr. F. E. Bennett
Premium: 12 bulbs
Hydrangea P. G., 2–3 ft.
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 4

CHEQUAMEGAN FLOWER GARDENS

V. E. Brubaker
Washburn, Wis.

Lupine plants, assorted
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 5

H. C. CHRISTENSEN

1625 Ninth Street
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Regal lily bulbs
Premium: 4 bulbs
Lilium Tenuifolium
Premium: 6 bulbs

Premium No. 6

COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Blakemore strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Spirea Arguta
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 7

DAHLBERG NURSERIES

E. M. Dahlberg
Ladysmith, Wis.

Scotch Pine, 10 inch seedlings
Premium: 15 trees
Bridal Wreath, 1½–2 ft.
Premium: 2 plants
Spirea Sorbifolia, 2–3 ft.
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 8

J. T. FITCHETT

735 Milton Avenue
Janesville, Wisconsin

Dahlias—Jersey's Beauty
St. George
Premium: 1 of each
Judge Marean
Margaret Woodrow Wilson
Lady Christy
Jersey's Radiant
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 9

OSCAR HOEFER

6517 Twentieth Avenue
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Phlox, Miss Kenosha, salmon pink
Premium: 2 plants
Phlox, my assortment
Premium: 3 plants

Premium No. 10

KELLOGG'S NURSERY

M. S. Kellogg, Prop.
Janesville, Wisconsin

Blakemore strawberry plants
Washington strawberry plants
Premium: 1 dozen of each

Premium No. 11

McKAY NURSERY COMPANY

911 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Sarah Van Fleet, double pink
Rosa Rugosa Rose, 18–24"
Premium: 1 plant

Premium No. 12

THE NORTH STAR NURSERY COMPANY

Pardeeville, Wisconsin

Spirea V. H., 3–4 ft.
Honeysuckle Tar., 3–4 ft.
Cornus Sib., 3–4 ft.
Golden Elder, 3–4 ft.
Golden Ninebark, 3–4 ft.
Rosa Setigera, 2–3 ft.
Syringa M. O., 3–4 ft.
Snowberry, 2–3 ft.
Caragana Arb., 3–4 ft.
Premium: 1 shrub

Premium No. 13

RASMUSSEN'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

R. F. D. No. 4, Oshkosh, Wis.

Pink or white peony, large root
Premium: 1 root
Iris, German assorted colors
Rock Garden Assortment, our selection of good hardy varieties, all different
Premium: 4 plants
Oshkosh strawberry plants
Premium: 25 plants
Or if preferable, send for our catalog and select anything to the value of $1 to be sent free with a cash order of $2 or more.

Premium No. 14

SCHNEIDER NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPE CO.

6133 W. St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Aster alpinus
Alyssum saxatile
Alyssum argentum
Aubrietia leichtlini
Dianthus-Newport pink
Cerastium tomentosum
Campanula persicifolia
Calamintha alpina

Chrysanthemum maximum
Helianthemum
Potentilla formosa
Potentilla calabra
Rudbeckia fulgida
Veronica spicata
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 15

SISSON'S PEONIES

W. A. Sisson
Rosendale, Wis.

If it's a peony wanted, we have it. With every premium root, note our name tag, "We make good." If you do not know peony names, state color wanted.
Premium: 1 root, value $1.

Premium No. 16

STONECREST GARDENS

W. A. Dana, Proprietor
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

1 dozen No. 1 glad bulbs, assorted colors. Good varieties. Value, 60¢ per dozen.
Premium: 1 dozen bulbs
Iris
Alcazar or Ambassadeur, purple
Madam Cherue, white, blue edge
Juaniata, blue, fragrant
Fairy, white, fragrant
Her majesty or Caprice
Madeos or Iris King, yellow
Premium: 6 roots, not less than 2 of 1 variety

Premium No. 17

SWEDBERG BROS. NURSERIES

Battle Lake, Minnesota

Phlox roots, 2 colors
Premium: 2 plants
Iris, heavenly blue, tall, early
Tiger lily
Pentstemon Grandiflora, lavendar
Premium: 4 plants, 1 variety
Delphiniums, gold medal hybrids
Elegans lily, dwarf, crimson
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 18

CLYDE B. TERRELL

Aquatic Farms and Nurseries
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Collection 1. For waterside or around pool.
1 Pink Swamp Loosestrife
1 Light Blue Water Iris
1 Blue Siberian Iris
1 Clump Variegated Ribbon Grass
Collection 2. Of pool plants growing above water
2 Arrowhead
2 Bur Reed
Collection 3. Oxygenating plants growing beneath water.
5 Vallisneria
1 Parrots Feather
2 Coontail
Collection 4. Wild flower bulbs.
1 Jack-in-the-Pulpit
3 Large White Trilliums
Collection 5. Rock plants.
4 clumps (our selection)

Premium No. 19

W. A. TOOLE

Garry-nee-Dule
Baraboo, Wisconsin

Aquilegia long spurred hybrids
Baptisia australis
Centaurea macrocephala
Pardanthus chinensis
Pentstemon digitalis
Phlox, R. P. Struthers
Phlox, Siebold
Phlox, Rheinlander
Phlox, Rynstrom
Sedum spectabile
Festuca glauca
Sempervivum arachnoideum
Sempervivum Toole's seedlings
Sedum dasyphyllum
Opuntia rafenesquii, hardy cactus
Premium: 3 plants
Achillea nana
Achillea umbellatum
Arabis alpina fl. pl.
Campanula pusilla
Dianthus alpinus alwoodi
Premium: 2 plants

Premium No. 20

JOHN F. HAUSER

Bayfield, Wis.

Hardy Gloxinias
Lupine, mixed
Helenium, Riverton Gem
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety
Hardy carnations
Premium: 5 plants

Premium No. 21

WHITE ELM NURSERY COMPANY

Hartland, Wisconsin

Alyssum Serphyllifolium
Aquilegia Pyrenaceae
Ajuga Reptans
Arenaria Caespitosa
Aster, Alpinus, blue, white
Calamintha Alpina
Campanula Carpathica, blue, white
Campanula Glomerata Superba
Corydalis Chelianthifolia
Delphinium Belladonna
Delphinium Bellamosa
Dianthus Deltoides Major Stearnes variety
Dianthus Plumarius
Gypsophila Repens
Oenathera Youngi
Pentstemon Grandiflora
Phlox Subulata Lilaciana
Saxifraga Cordifolia
Sempervivum Tectorum
Sempervivum Globiferum
Thalictrum Glaucum
Thyme, crimson, wooly, alba
Veronica Corymbosa Stricta
Veronica Incana
Premium: 3 plants, 1 variety
Inula Ensifolia
Polemonium Humile
Primula Auricule Alpina
Primula Cortusoides
Premium: 2 plants, 1 variety

Premium No. 22

POLTL BULB FARM

Hartford, Wis.

Dahlias
Mariechen
Ballet Girl
Susan Coe
Francisca
Margaret Mason
Mariposa
Sagamore
Frau Schief
D. M. Moore
Mrs. T. Do Ver Warner
Premium: 1 root

Premium No. 23

THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY

Lake City, Minnesota

Siberian Arbor Vitae
Transplanted but without earth ball
Premium: 2 plants, 9–12 inches
1 plant, 12–15 inches
Savin Juniper
Without earth ball
Premium: 1 plant, 9–12 inches
Juniper Pfitzer
Well rooted in pots
Premium: 1 plant
Bechtel's Flowering Crab, 18–24 inches
Dolga Crab, 2–3 ft.
Lilacs—French varieties as listed in catalog, 2 year old
Philadelphus virginale, 18–24 inches
Premium: 1 plant
Lodense Privet, 9–12 inches
Premium: 2 plants

FREE PLANT PREMIUM APPLICATION BLANK

☐ I am an individual member and enclose $1.00 annual dues, or ($1.50 for two years).

☐ I am affiliated through a local club and attach 15¢ to cover postage. (Give this to your local club secretary when you pay your dues.)

Name of local club _____

State choice of plant premium by number and name of variety.

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____

1st Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

2nd Choice: Premium No. _____ Variety _____

Always state 2nd choice. It must be from a different grower than the 1st choice.

EDITORIALS

DEMAND FOR NEW VARIETIES VERY LARGE

FROM ten to twenty letters every day arrived in this office after our February issue had reached the members describing the new varieties of fruits and ornamentals, asking for prices and ordering cions for the apple varieties.

We have been very pleasantly surprised at the keen interest our members are showing in testing these new varieties. The price list of fruit trees and ornamentals is now available. If you do not have a copy send us a postcard at once. While it is a little late to order cions and the supply may be gone by the time this reaches our members, we will still be very glad to have you drop us a card if you are interested and we will do the best we can in sending out cions for grafting.

We are sending out this year over one thousand cions to our members in small quantities so that the new varieties of apples may be given a thorough trial throughout the state. This is a very valuable piece of work as we are confident that Wisconsin can produce better quality apples than it has been producing which will improve the reputation of our fruit on the market.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES

In this issue C. V. Porter of Menomonie who insists that grafting is so easily done that a child can do it, writes a very comprehensive article explaining the essentials for making a success of grafting fruit trees.

OUR BUDGET IS CUT

A CUT of 40% in the budget of all agricultural organizations was recommended by the Governor in his budget message.

The Horticultural Society appeared before the Joint Finance Committee at the regular hearing and presented the work being done by the organization. We called attention to the fact that we now have 52 local horticultural organizations affiliated with the Society, with a membership of 3,600, that we have had an increase in organizations and members each year during the past five years. In 1932 the increase was 10 organizations and over 200 members. This shows great interest in the work of our Society and indicates that we must be rendering a valuable service.

Many of you read the Governor's message in the newspapers. He grouped all agricultural organizations together and recommended a 40% cut for all. However, as we pointed out to the Finance Committee, this hits the Horticultural Society more than it does some organizations because we pay all salaries out of our budget, also rent, while some organizations are connected with the College of Agriculture. Pointing out why the Society should receive state-aid we developed the point mentioned by former president M. B. Goff that the State Horticultural Society, organized over 64 years ago was the first in the field. The Society requested the College of Agriculture to establish a department of horticulture. When this was done an agreement was made between former Prof. E. S. Goff, the first head of the Horticultural Department that the Society do horticultural extension work. This relationship has been maintained. The Society officers have always maintained that because of our many organizations thruout the state, with 52 sets of officers we can do horticultural extension work very efficiently.

Fortunately a lower printing contract will enable us to keep the magazine at about the same size we have been using, but with a cheaper grade of paper. We may have to cut the size to 24 pages for most issues which will mean condensed articles. However, condensed articles are always better than long ones.

This spring our advertising contracts are running fairly heavy which will enable us to continue at 32 pages during the spring months at least.

STRAWBERRY INSTITUTES AT SPARTA, WARRENS AND ALMA CENTER

THREE strawberry institutes have been arranged by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in cooperation with the Warrens and Sparta Fruit Growers Association as follows:

Sparta, Wednesday, March 22nd, 1:15 p. m. to 4 p. m. Meeting in the Armory.

Alma Center, Thursday, March 23d, 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in the Town Hall. Noon luncheon by Lutheran ladies at 25¢.

Warrens, Friday, March 24th, Legion Hall, 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Noon luncheon.

Dr. R. H. Roberts of the Horticulture Department, College of Agriculture will explain his findings on black root of strawberries. Prof. Roberts has made a very valuable discovery in this connection which all strawberry growers should hear. We feel that he has made discoveries which will solve the problem—one which has been bothering the growers for a number of years and is perhaps the most serious cause of loss of strawberries during dry weather.

Other speakers will be Mr. Rex Eberdt, W. H. Hanchett and H. J. Rahmlow, on marketing and other important problems.

FARMERS LEARN TO ORGANIZE

IF YOU don't think the farmers are learning to organize, learning to do some sound thinking about their farm problems, learning to get up on the platform and deliver a speech that will sway a farm audience, you should attend one of the farm meetings being held during these days of stress such as those relating to the milk strike.

Regardless of what our opinion may be about the soundness of the farm strike, we must admit that the farmers are getting together and coming to a better understanding of their problems.

We attended a meeting called by Mr. Singler, milk strike leader, held at Madison in February. Representatives from many farm organizations of Wisconsin and surrounding states were present. After listening to farmer after farmer get up on the platform and express his opinion pro and con on the milk strike and methods of solving farm problems, we were forced to this conclusion—that regardless of the immediate benefits of whatever is being done, the results of these meetings will be far-reaching.

Farm leaders are developing and are being appraised by hundreds of thousands. Farmers are learning to cooperate, which in the past has been the reason why they have failed to obtain what they wanted. We predict that one of these days the country will wake up and find the farmers united on a solid program for the betterment of agriculture. It is then that our leaders both state and national will realize that they will have to give agriculture consideration.

Regardless of how we may feel about the methods being pursued at the present time, it is teaching farmers to cooperate and we believe that the future will be brighter.

DOOR COUNTY CHERRY GROWERS VOTE TO SEPARATE FROM MICHIGAN UNIT

More than 100 cherry growers, members of the Fruit Growers Union at Sturgeon Bay voted at their annual meeting on February 25th to separate the Wisconsin and Michigan units of the Association.

The proposal drawn up by the Board of Directors had been taken up with Farm Board officials and needed only the approval of the members before being officially submitted for Farm Board action.

The proposal states that the Michigan properties are of no value to Wisconsin growers and that this load had a depressing effect and tends to reduce their morale.

Separation will not endanger the advantage of cooperative marketing as a joint sales agreement will be continued through the Cherry Sales Co-operative.

LANDSCAPE CONTEST AT MILWAUKEE HOME SHOW

A contest open to all residents of Wisconsin for a plan for landscaping the grounds of the 1933 model home of the Milwaukee Home Show will be of interest to our members. Six prizes ranging from $50 to $5 will be awarded.

Each competitor will submit a design which must be sent to the Educational Committee, Home Show, 808 No. Third Street, Milwaukee. For complete instructions and information write the above address.

In judging the competition the jury will place emphasis on the organization of plant material and design and not upon the artistry of presentation.

HURON H. SMITH

All horticulturists were shocked at the untimely death of Huron H. Smith, his wife and her father and mother, in an automobile accident near Chicago on February 25th.

Mr. Smith was a director of our Society. He was Curator of Botany at the Milwaukee Public Museum and considered one of the leading botanists of the country. His death will be mourned by florists, nurserymen and amateur horticulturists because of the inspiration and help he gave them at all times.

LIKE MAGAZINE IN MICHIGAN

"I have been watching Wisconsin Horticulture, published by your Society for a number of years. Whether or not you have intended to make it so, it has gradually been developing into the best all around horticultural publication to be found anywhere in this country."

This quotation was taken from a letter from Prof. V. R. Gardner, head of the Department of Horticulture of Michigan State College.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

ABOUT THE HOME AND GARDEN

If any little word of mine can make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine can make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word, and take my bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale to set the echoes ringing.

A CLEAN UP

EVERY body admires a city that is kept clear of weeds and rubbish. "Every body thinks that is the only proper way for a city to be kept, they also agree that something should be—must be done about it. But every body seems to have so many other things to do. It seems as though somebody will have to get busy and DO some thing." So said a man who started to clean up the vacant lots in his neighborhood. It was really not his business to keep those lots in order, but the owner did not seem to have time or he was not interested in the work. Any way this man started—and it looked so much better, some of his neighbors began to help—and then some of their neighbors helped to keep other lots free of weeds and rubbish. And before they realized it, that town was cleaned up and they admired it so much they have kept on keeping it cleaned up. Every body in the town thinks that is the only way a town should look—and it's all because one man started to DO something instead of just talking about what ought to be done.

Garden Clubs studying the arrangement of flowers for home decoration, should give some thought to flowers used with artificial lighting. Some flowers seem to lose both color and charm under the electric light, especially the medium blues and pale yellows.

A leaf from the plant known as Bryophyllum (sprouting leaf) pinned on a curtain will interest the children as well as the grown ups. It sends out its tiny plants from every notch in its plump pale green leaf. After the nourishment has all been used in the leaf, it may be laid on a pot of moist soil, where there will soon be sturdy plants to pot up.

While a member of the Sedum family it will not stand frost and must be considered as one of the house plants.

When sowing seeds, label or number the boxes or rows in the cold frame. Then write the names and numbers in your garden book along with the date of sowing.

Glory of Seven Oaks, yellow, and the new Alladdin, bronzy apricot are two early blooming Chrysanthemums we will all like to grow in our gardens for fall bloom. If Garden Club members have tried out and found other early blooming, hardy varieties—we would be glad to hear about them.

February 19, 1933. Have just been peeking at the Daphne under its light protection of evergreen boughs. The foliage is as fresh and green as it was in the fall, with the tiny bunches of buds showing. The Rhododendrons also looked fresh, green and seemingly none the worse after 22 below zero weather. Kalmia Latifolia was buried under a three foot blanket of snow, so I trust this too will emerge happily—willing to call it home in my garden.

Some of the shrubs from the gardens of the South make very desirable pot or tub plants and are very effective in the garden.

Hibiscus, Crepe Myrtle, Pomegranates, Plumbago capensis, are all very attractive when used in this manner.

A slender potted Eucalyptus will give the graceful line desired in some spot where a permanent planting would be impossible because of the spreading root growth. They may be wintered easily in the basement. Many Southern Nurseries supply nice sized shrubs for tub use in the North at very reasonable prices—from fifty to seventy five cents for 2 to 4 feet shrubs.

One enthusiastic grower of Annuals plans on planting seeds in pots to be sunk in the rows . . . "Just to have some nice thrifty plants to move to other parts of the garden, or to give to some new gardener who needs 'cheering' along."

If you wish your garden visitors to linger, be sure to have some comfortable benches and chairs placed where they may enjoy some particularly interesting view.

A Garden Book, where visitors may register, will add to the pleasant memories.

Have you planned the garden. Have you made out the seed list and decided what shrubs, trees, plants and bulbs you want, or intend to buy? Have you sent your orders in to the nursery and seedmen?

Plan to join the Plant testing Club if you have not already done so. I hope there will be many who will try out the list marked "doubtful".

What do you mean when you say Evergreens? There are a good many varieties, you know. There are two distinct types of foliage among Junipers, one composed of short, prickly needles, the other the whipcord type. In the Arborvitae there is no main stem, but all the extremities form a sort of corralline leaf, flat and fern-like which gradually concentrates and embraces itself into the stem. The needles of the Pine are long and narrow and borne in clusters, ranging from two to five needles in a bundle, the variation in length of needles is considerable. The Yew is the darkest color of any Evergreen. The needles are thick, heavy, rounded on the ends, shiny and waxy. It produces scarlet berries.

Most of the Spruce have four-angled or four sided leaves. The needles are usually stiff and pointed, not soft and flexible as in the Firs. Needles of the Hemlock are ¼ to ½ inch long, light green above, whitish beneath. The branches are long, slender and graceful. The foliage of Fir trees is soft and flexible. In many Firs, the top side of the leaf is green and shiny, the underside incurved and whitish or very bluish in color. They are usually very pungent. How many Garden Club members can name the Evergreens correctly? We could spend some time getting acquainted with this very interesting family.

New Perennials

W. A. TOOLE

Of recent American introductions in border perennials, probably Dianthus Beatrix has received its share of attention. This plant has green foliage, bunches of double watermelon pink flowers on 10–12 inch stems. They have a light clove fragrance. With us, it flowers moderately most of the summer. It did not prove hardy in my garden last winter, though friends had better success with it.

Another new perennial which possibly should be classed with the rock garden plants is the new rose pink violet Rosina. It is intensely sweet scented; flowers spring and fall; and has proven hardy with me.

Chrysanthemum Koreanum belongs to the daisy tribe, with tinted white flowers. It grows to a height of 30 inches or more, and is valuable because of its very large flowering. It is still flowering in my garden. Chrysanthemum Koreanum has been perfectly hardy with me for three winters.

Of special interest to visitors this summer has been a plant of the Mallow family, until recently believed to be native only on a gravelly island in the Kankakee River in Illinois, and known to botanists as Sphaeralcea remota, but recently renamed Phymosia. As growing in my garden on not too fertile heavy clay, it reaches a height of 3 to 4 feet and nearly as much across. The medium sized pink mallow flowers appear over quite a season in midsummer and are attractive enough to merit a place in your garden. This baby hollyhock seems perfectly hardy.

New Phlox

In hardy Phlox there are continual introductions but none I have tried lately are very striking except a new seedling as yet unnamed, originated by Mr. James Livingstone, when a private gardener. It is of very sturdy growth, a deep rose pink in color with lighter center. This new Phlox is being propagated for introduction in 1934.

Several of the more recent introductions in Gaillardias seem to be good, with larger flowers and stiffer, more erect flower stems, such as Portola, Burgundy, and others.

Several species of our native Pentstemons from the West would appear to have possibilities as border perennials besides the dwarf kinds suited to rock gardens. I feel sure that when hybridizers take hold of them, something very striking in colors will result combined with reasonable hardiness.

Quite a number of our taller western prairie flowers such as Lepachys Columnaris and many others as yet but little grown give promise of added variety to our hardy borders.

Undoubtedly the Western Erigerons will prove of much value in Wisconsin.

Statice dumosa, recently introduced from Europe, is a very desirable improvement on the hardy Statice incana with much more dense flower heads.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—In our April issue Mr. Toole will discuss new Rock Garden plants.)

RED BUD IN RACINE COUNTY

There are several Redbud-Cercis canadensis-trees near here which have attained the height of 20 feet and they are a most wonderful sight in spring writes R. G. Dawson of Franksville, Racine County.

He continues however, "We have tried out the Redbud without success ourselves. The tulip tree is hardy here, the perennial Gas plant is very hardy. We have some that are for fifteen to eighteen years old and they are among our finest perennials."

CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

The Chicago Flower Show under the auspices of the Garden Club of Illinois will be held at the Navy Pier, Chicago, beginning April first and continuing for one week. Many Wisconsin people are expected to attend.

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

CREATING NEW GLADS

E. H. RISTOW

PEOPLE have turned to jig saw puzzles to get their mind on other things. But once a picture is complete, it has lost its value and only awaits the time it must again become a meaningless mass of small pieces in a box.

How different is the lot of the present day glad fan. He is still carrying in his mind a picture of some unusually fine glad that he either grew in his own garden last year, or saw in some other garden. Perhaps he still remembers what Picardy looked like at our Kohler show. IN THEIR MIND THE FANS ARE CARRYING A PICTURE OF THEIR FAVORITE GLADS THAT WILL LAST FOR YEARS. People just have to have some way to forget themselves, and they find it in flowers.

People thought of flowers as just flowers, until they started to grow a few choice gladiolus. The many beautiful color combinations. The way the florets are arranged on the stem, and their many uses and keeping qualities, are the answer to why GLADS have such a tremendous following.

Cross Pollenization

In order to keep man constantly interested in growing and preserving the bulbs, and thus perpetuating the racial stock, the Gladiolus has made itself almost the easiest of all flowers for man to cross-pollenize. To stimulate his interest to try to make gladiolus still more beautiful, more variations in color and form are obtained from the seed than from any flower.

But at the same time, you must search much longer for a real improvement over present varieties. The standard of quality of the choicest is so high, that only a few are found eligible each year to take their place among the best. Let's hope it will always stay that way. That we never let down the bars of our standard of quality, but rather raise it, just as soon as justified.

A world without beautiful and sweet-scented flowers would be a world robbed of a large share of its attractions as an abiding place.

It would be unbelievable, if we did not know it to be true, that a fleck of matter of scarcely more than microscopic size should contain the potentialities of a mammoth tree, and should predetermine the details of structure of a future tree even to its remotest leaf and to the finest details of its flowers and fruit. That this pollen grain should contain the potentialities of thousands of generations of ancestors, and should be able to transmit them with such force that the seed growing from the ovule fertilized by that pollen grain will produce a tree different from the rest.

That the pollen grain actually has these potentialities has been demonstrated thousands of times over by the plant experimentor. Any amateur who wishes to test the matter may do so, to his complete satisfaction by making the simplest experiment in cross pollenizing and watching the growth of the hybrid seedlings his work brings forth.

You as a plant hybridizer when you bring the pollen of one flower and place it on the pistil of another, participate in making what must be considered the most wonderful of all experiments. What will the one flower that has many generations of ancestors of white parents do when merged with another color?

What a thrill it is to know that you may thus produce something that is entirely different from anything that has ever been seen before.

In next month's magazine I will explain how this can be done.

SHALL WE CUT GLADIOLUS BULBS

"When in doubt, don't cut," is the opinion of J. D. Long, Boulder, Colorado. He makes this statement in his little booklet entitled "Glad Gossip." "Some varieties take to it, while others resent this treatment. Only large bulbs with large area of root surface should be cut. Cut just before planting. First remove the husk from the bulb. Then you can locate the eyes. Cut from top to bottom so that each piece has one good strong eye and a portion of the root surface on the bottom of bulb. Cut bulbs should not be planted until the ground is warm. The advantage is that each cut portion has room enough to produce a round bulb, where as if two to four bulbs form from a large uncut bulb these new bulbs will be irregular in shape, probably flat on one side."

GRADES OF GLADIOLUS CORMS

What is a number one corm? It is simply an arbitrary size selected as a standard. A corm that will not go thru a hole 1½ inches in diameter is called a number one. If it goes thru this hole but does not go thru one 1¼ inches in diameter it is a number 2. And so on by ¼ inch

(Continued on page 181

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. LARSON, *Pres.* Madison
J. J. MCCARTHY, *Vice-pres.* Whitefish Bay
D. O. ELDREDGE, *Sec.* Madison
JOS. HEINEMAN, *Treas.* Milwaukee

JOS. HEINEMAN, *Editor*

CLOTH HOUSES

LAST summer Mr. J. J. McCarthy raised about 50 dahlias in a cloth house with great success. The plants were loaded with large flowers from the early part of July until frost killed the plants. Many of the plants reached the top of the house which was 9 feet high. All through the blooming season there were several hundred blooms open at all times.

Due to his success we find that many members of the society are going to raise dahlias in cloth houses next year.

Let us look over some of the problems that will be solved by using cloth houses.

1. Controlling Insect Pests. The insects can be controlled by using cloth houses, because it is very difficult for them to enter and if a few do get in they can be checked easily because they are imprisoned in a limited space.

2. Heavy Winds. The wind is checked a great deal because as it passes through the cloth most of its force is lost.

3. Burning Sun. The sun will penetrate through the cloth and the inside of the house will be about four degrees warmer than the outside, but the burning rays of the sun will be gone.

4. Dry Weather. The burning, drying rays of the sun are kept out in this way the moisture in the soil is conserved.

WISCONSIN WOMAN WINS CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

In looking over the list of those who won certificates of merit at the American Dahlia Society Trial Gardens, we find that a woman from Wisconsin entered a seedling which scored 85. The following is the report issued by the judges.

142. Marnie Manley, Informal Dec., entered by Mrs. Ben Carter, Menomonie, Wisconsin. (85). Jasper red with tones of coral red, center pomegranite purple. No exact color in book. Flowering habit good. Stem 6½ to 13 in. heavy to extra heavy, stiff, flower faces side, will be pendant later. Size of flowers 5 to 9 in., depth 1¾ to 4 in. Height 7 ft. 9 in.

Let us send more seedlings from Wisconsin and win more Certificates of Merit.

PRIZE SEEDLING FOR SALE

The prize winning seedling of our 1931 show is now being offered for sale. This beautiful seedling of Mrs. Delaporte should be rated with the best honor roll dahlias. This dahlia, "Pride of Wisconsin", was named at the 1932 show in a contest conducted by Mrs. Delaporte. We expect to find this dahlia among the winners at the 1933 shows.

MEETING HELD

A meeting of the Dahlia Society of Wisconsin was held at the Hotel Delaporte, Milwaukee, on Jan. 28, 1933.

The World's Fair Dahlia Show was discussed and it was decided that our stand in regard to entering this show as a society would be taken at another meeting.

The proposition of group buying was taken up and it was agreed upon that the society would not sponsor it this year. It was suggested that if different groups wished to get together and buy goods in this manner it is a matter for individual decision.

After the general meeting there was a general discussion of dahlia problems.

FREE TUBERS

Mr. Bedard of Toronto, Canada has offered 25 tubers of Frau O. Bracht to the first 25 new members joining the Dahlia Society of Wisconsin and 25 tubers of Andreas Hofer to the next 25 new members. Send your dollar dues to any officer of the society for this depression offer.

—JOE HEINMAN.

GRADES OF GLADIOLUS CORMS

(Continued from page 180)

steps to those corms which drop thru holes ½ inch in diameter and are classed as 6s. Age has nothing to do with this. A number one corm may be 2 years old or 10 years.

In sorting, then, it is wise to discard the old corms and keep the young ones. To follow this policy requires a continuing supply of young corms. There are only two ways in which this can be secured. One is to buy young corms and the other is to grow them from cormels. If the latter course is to be followed a quantity of cormels of each variety should be saved. They are usually planted in the row with the corms of the same variety. Several times as many should be saved as will eventually be needed since the germination may be poor.

—NOEL THOMPSON.

The Best Ornamentals and Their Uses

PHELPS WYMAN
Consulting Landscape Architect

THE landscape architect designs his garden as a useful working arrangement by organizing it so that every object shall have its convenient place and all action is with economy of effort. It must also assume an attractive form, for which organization is as necessary as for utility but not as a separate process.

I do not feel a garden a success unless attractive every month and gives us as much pleasure in winter as in summer. The country is equally beautiful at both seasons, even if not equally comfortable. Many think deciduous plants more enjoyable when their forms and textures are plainly visible than when covered with leaves. It is at this time that evergreens count most. At other season, many are clumsy.

To a person of imagination, a garden should be an *idealization* of landscape, not, like a Japanese garden, a landscape in miniature, but suggesting a character and extent far beyond the garden itself, just as a few words in a play will suggest an extensive action. Like any other artist, a landscape architect does not attempt exactly to reproduce natural scenes, although they are his inspiration, but rather the impressions that a succession of such scenes have had upon him.

For the more practical minded, a garden is a place of orderliness and organization, of plant growth and development, of continuous change, of protection for birds, of enjoyment of plants for their own sake.

SHRUBBERY IMPORTANT

The most essential class of woody ornamentals for the garden is the larger shrubbery. It has two functions,—it builds or helps to build the structural walls of our outdoor room, and its forms, textures, colors, flowers and fruit are a partial or complete decoration for the same. Often the larger shrubbery is supplemented by smaller shrubs or flowers, but in a simple planting, larger shrubbery may be used almost exclusively.

We have too few really good woody ornamentals. That is why the plant-testing movement encouraged by the Horticultural Society and the Nurserymen's Association seems so worthwhile and that is why we are still more delighted with the proposal for a University Arboretum where plant-testing can be conducted and supervised with greater seriousness. The East is far ahead in the quality of its woody ornamentals. The nursery stock planted in Wisconsin now, it seems to me, are the kinds planted in the East twenty-five years ago.

EDITOR'S NOTES Excerpts from the first chapter of the paper presented to the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association by Mr. Wyman. An interesting chapter on varieties of ornamentals will follow next month.

HELP FOR JUNIOR GARDEN CLUBS

THE Racine Garden Club has found the Junior Garden Scrap Book issued by Better Homes and Gardens in connection with the Junior Garden Clubs of America of great value to their junior club work. They suggest that all garden clubs send for it. It contains the legend "The Trip to Gnomeland" which is very interesting. This book which is very large, containing much valuable information, can be obtained by sending one dollar to Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Racine Junior Garden Club has joined the Junior Garden Clubs of America. This entitles them to the use of the slides "The Trip To Gnomeland."

GARDEN NOTES

IF THE tops and debris of last year's crop are properly spaded in it is as good as burning for destroying the fungus of plant diseases, according to the Department of Agriculture. However, the debris must be buried deeply so it will not be turned up in cultivation but will remain undisturbed until decay is complete. Place the debris in the bottom of a trench one full spade depth. Tramp it down at the bottom of the trench and then throw dirt on top of it. By placing a slight quantity of dead top on each trench it provides humus and will help to conserve moisture.

A few points we must bear in mind in growing flowers from seed.

Seeds do not need a rich soil. Fertility is required after they have started to grow. The seeds must be kept moist but not wet during the germination period. Once the germ has broken the seed coat, they dry up very quickly if the soil is not kept moist, without ever getting above the ground. The hot sun is very dangerous to young seeds, especially if there is a high wind. Some growers cover the outdoor seed bed with burlap which helps to prevent drying out.

A letter from Mrs. T. S. Hartridge of Oconomowoc states that we got her into a peck, probably a bushel of trouble by publishing a little item she wrote us in her letter about the wonderful results she had with the variety zinnia, Exquisite, last year. She says that garden club members from all over the state are writing her asking where they may buy seed of this variety. We have suggested to the seed grower that he advertise in our magazine which may solve the problem. You will find the ad in this issue.

We are glad to know too that our members are interested in these little items.

We find considerable interest developing in the four dwarf evergreens which were recommended by the plant testing committee for trial this year. The varieties are the Dwarf Alberta spruce, nest shaped spruce, Meyer's Juniper, and the Japanese table pine. They are wonderful dwarf specimen evergreens for the garden border or the rock garden. One of our nurserymen has quoted prices on furnishing these varieties in small sizes, 10 to 15 inches, balled and burlapped at 80¢ to a dollar each. Write the Horticultural Society for complete price list.

Prices on the shrubs recommended for trial, Chinese Dogwood, Korean Box, Dwarf Ninebark, Rose Acacia and Blueleaf Honeysuckle are quite low this year, forty cents each in 12 to 18 inch size. While this is a small size, nevertheless many people this year will want to try out these varieties at a low price. They can of course be furnished in larger sizes at a slightly higher price.

We have heard some splendid reports about the new climbing rose Blaze and also Rosa rugosa Agnes which we are recommending for trial. These varieties are rather expensive however as they are very new. Agnes is quoted at one dollar each, and climbing rose Blaze at $1.50.

If you live in the fruit growing sections of the state and have a place in the garden for a plum tree we would recommend you try the blue plum Stanley recommended for trial by our fruit testing committee. It is a New York variety, very large, free stone and of excellent quality. A member at Waukesha picked a large basket of plums from a tree planted only three years.

NURSERYMEN CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Continued from page 171)

conditions of over-production through cooperation. The wholesale men can reduce surplus stock by curtailing plants and the retail people can give more of their time and attention to sales than production.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, state entomologist said that waxing stock might conceal some injurious scale insects. While he was not opposed to waxing, he thought there might be a possibility of transporting some very bad diseases when stock is waxed as it would be less noticeable to the inspector. He said it might be possible to provide some method of using insecticides and funguscides previous to waxing and thereby eliminating any hazard that might exist. The nurserymen felt that the Entomology Department has given protection to the nursery industry.

Banquet Program

Much credit for the success of the evening program is due to the efforts of H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. C. T. Claflin of the Bureau of Markets started out the program with an interesting Irish and Norwegian reading.

Mr. W. McNeel, Boys and Girls Club Department, pointed out the opportunity the nurserymen have in cooperating with the boys and girls of our state in making them garden-minded and helping them to become better citizens. The purpose of the 4-H Club movement in Wisconsin is to contact boys and girls who never have an opportunity to attend high school and to give them some practical training. The nurserymen highly endorsed the 4-H club movement in Wisconsin.

Describes Arboretum

Professor E. M. Gilbert, Botanist and Plant Pathologist of the University of Wisconsin most ably presented the plans of the committee in charge of the new arboretum and wild life preserve on Lake Wingra, Madison. While lack of funds is handicapping progress, considerable work has been done. The nurserymen are very interested in this project and willing to help.

The summer meeting will probably be held in the new arboretum.

Mrs. L. A. Henze, vice-president of the State Garden Club Federation, told of the plans of garden clubs in Wisconsin, emphasizing the work of trying out new varieties of ornamentals. She expressed the appreciation of the Federation for the assistance the nurserymen of Wisconsin have given garden clubs, and stated that the two organizations should work hand in hand to make Wisconsin more beautiful.

WE MUST ORGANIZE JUNIOR GARDEN CLUBS

A LETTER is being sent out to all garden clubs of Wisconsin, urging them to organize junior garden clubs because this work is of vital importance.

We who have enjoyed the beauty of the great out-of-doors, the love of flowers, birds, trees and shrubs surely want to pass these benefits on to our juniors. The only way we can accomplish this is to start junior garden clubs to carry on this wonderful work.

A junior club can be started out with a poster or essay contest on "How to clean up the community in which you live," "How to keep the school grounds clean," "How to help plant the parks," "How to beautify our own home grounds," "The benefit of beautiful home grounds to our community."

The junior garden club committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation would like to have all senior garden clubs plan the work at once. Plan to share your flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs with the junior members. It will be very much worthwhile. Last year we urged planting trees. I hope we can still continue this. Also urge the juniors to study more about shrubs as we have so many beautiful shrubs in Wisconsin. The junior garden club committee expects to have another meeting in the near future. Write us for information about junior work at any time.

—MRS. E. C. HAASCH,
Wauwatosa, Wis., Box C.

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL PLANNED

A FLOWER judging school was planned at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation at Milwaukee on February 17th. The school will be held the latter part of April, the exact date and place to be announced in our next issue.

In general, the program will be as follows: During the forenoon two classes of flower arrangements and one class of luncheon tables will be judged by all who attend. In addition to the judging, a program will be given this year during the forenoon. H. J. Rahmlow will give a demonstration on how to make entries and keep records at a flower show. In addition, if time is available, he will show a set of new colored slides on flower arrangement.

A luncheon is planned during the noon hour with an out-of-state speaker.

During the afternooon a committee of three will demonstrate and talk on the arrangements which have been judged during the forenoon. This committee consists of Mrs. D. W. Weart, chairman, Oconomowoc, Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee, and Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa.

The points of flower arrangement which will be stressed this year are: 1. Harmony of varieties. What varieties can be used together, including foliage combinations. 2. The point of interest and predominating variety. Originality. 3. Color harmony between flowers and containers. Unity. Adaptability to use.

In order to illustrate these points the committee will make the flower arrangements which

are judged during the forenoon to illustrate both the good and poor arrangements emphasizing the points mentioned.

We urge all garden clubs to at least send delegates to the flower judging school. We feel that considerable progress has been made in this state in establishing a uniformity of opinion of what constitutes good and bad flower arrangements which is making our flower shows much more interesting and enabling us to select judges who are satisfying the exhibitors.

TO GARDEN CLUB SECRETARIES

The names of the officers of all garden clubs will be published in our April issue.

We should have the correct names of all officers for 1933 by March 15.

The April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture will not be sent to any member whose dues have not reached the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society by April 1st. No plant premium requests will be filled after April 1st.

STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW TO BE HELD AT KOHLER

PLANS for the State Garden and Flower Show which will be held at Kohler were made at the February meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

The probable dates are June 23-24-25. While this is somewhat late for the southern section of the state, it is probably the best time of year for the Kohler section. Kohler gardens will be most beautiful at this time of year. Many perennials including delphiniums will be in bloom, and peonies will be in their prime in most sections of the state.

An effort is being made to make the 1933 State show entirely different from previous shows. New features will be introduced. Due to the rather limited space and the fact that we have so many garden clubs who will wish to compete, it was decided to make the competition entirely on the basis of representation from garden clubs.

Flower Arrangements By Garden Clubs

One of the new features is the flower arrangements to be staged by garden clubs. There will be a class for "eight artistic arrangements of perennials, mixed flowers with one variety predominating in each bouquet, to be exhibited on one table, container to be furnished by exhibitor." In these classes any type of table cover may be used and must be furnished by the exhibitor. In judging consideration will be given to the effect of the eight arrangements on the table as a whole.

There will also be a class for eight artistic arrangements of delphinium on a table. Another class for eight artistic arrangements of peonies. A fourth class will be a modernistic setting and 8 modernistic bouquets on a table.

Another type of exhibit will be three bubble bouquets on a small table exhibited by a garden club. For illustration of this class see the article and pictures of bubble bouquets in this issue.

Classes for tables, shadow boxes and little gardens will also be changed this year. Further information will be given in our April issue.

NEW FLOWER SHOW BULLETINS AVAILABLE

WORKING in cooperation with the officers of the State Garden Club Federation the Wisconsin Horticultural Society has prepared three mimeographed circulars as follows:

1. New ideas for holding small flower shows.

This circular answers questions often asked by those in charge of flower shows. Some of the questions are—How can money be raised to pay expenses? How can shows be made educational? What committees are necessary? Whom shall we get to judge?

2. A system of entry and records for small flower shows.

This circular describes the method which has been adopted by many of our flower shows and tends to eliminate labor and provides accuracy in entering exhibits.

3. How to conduct a flower arrangement and judging school.

Flower judging and arrangement can best be taught by a combination of lecture, demonstration and discussion. The details of a plan which has been used in Wisconsin are described in this circular.

These circulars will be sent on request for five cents in cash or stamps, each, to cover cost of paper and mailing, by writing the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, Wis.

Garden Club Programs

MRS. L. P. C. SMITH

IN PLANNING a garden club program for a spring meeting the first problem of the committee is how to choose one or two topics from the dozens of subjects that are of especial interest to the gardener at this season.

The early appearance of our native spring flowers suggests that now is the time for garden clubs to do some effective work in sponsoring the study and conservation of these treasures. The gardeners of England, Germany and Switzerland esteem our common American flowers and it is to them that one must send for seeds of some of the familiar species. In the years just ahead we shall hear more and more about native species so at least a part of a program may be devoted to the subject of wild flowers. Emphasis should be placed on such topics as:

Preservation of the wild flowers of our region.

Flowers that may be gathered freely.

Flowers gathered sparingly or not at all.

Medicinal properties of native plants.

Native plants that already have a place in the catalogs.

Wild flowers for the shady spot.

Demonstration of the proper way to key down and identify plants.

The excellent colored plates of native wild flowers in the National Geographic Magazine may be used to illustrate this study. There are many interesting books on wild flowers in nearly every library.

Daffodils

Although daffodils have not yet reached the popularity of peonies, iris, gladiolus or dahlias there is an increasing interest in these flowers and in growing some of the less known forms which the hybridizers have developed. The ideal time for your club to study this family will be during the blooming period of daffodils in your locality. A daffodil show, visits to gardens to see the various types in bloom and pictures of any varieties not represented in local gardens will help to make this study a comprehensive one. This is a subject which may be divided among a number of people, each one presenting a main division of the family as—Trumpets, Barrii, Incomparabilis, etc. An abundance of material may be had from such books as "Bulbs for American Gardens" by John C. Wister. "From a Sunset Garden" by Sydney Mitchell and from the bulb catalogs. At this meeting have a supply of vases and bowls in a variety of shapes and sizes and ask each member to respond to roll call by making an arrangement of daffodils.

Seed Planting

Two demonstrations that prove helpful to gardeners are those of seed planting and the transplanting of seedlings. At a recent club meeting one of the members prepared a box for planting, explaining as she worked the reason for the depth and size of the box, the proper amount of cinders for drainage, the use of sphagnum moss, the kind of soil and the sifting of it, and finally the proper planting of the seeds. The other demonstration is just as interesting when all may watch another expert handle seedlings. They will learn how far apart the transplanted seedlings should be spaced, how plants of different varieties should be treated, whether to snip off the ends of the rootlets to insure a more vigorous growth or to treat them gently and what, if anything, to add to the soil to which they are being transplanted.

Let All Take Part

If the program committee has difficulty in getting members to

(Continued on page 190)

Let's Make Bubble Bouquets

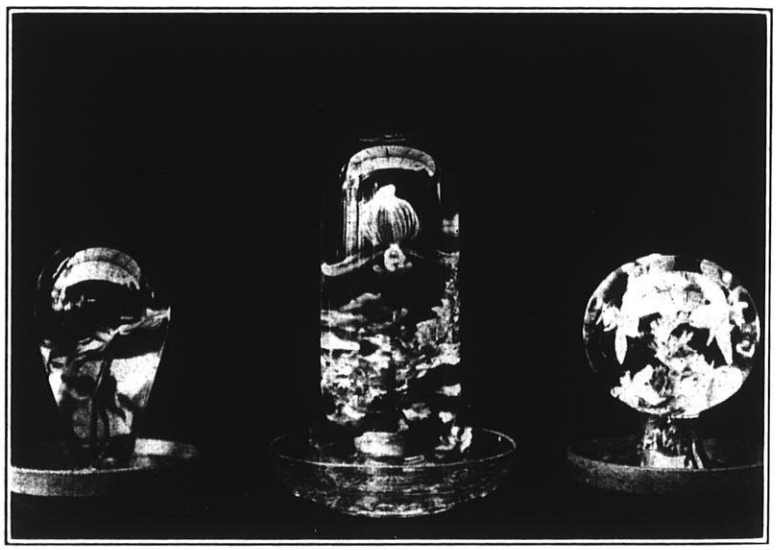
A New Class For Flower Shows

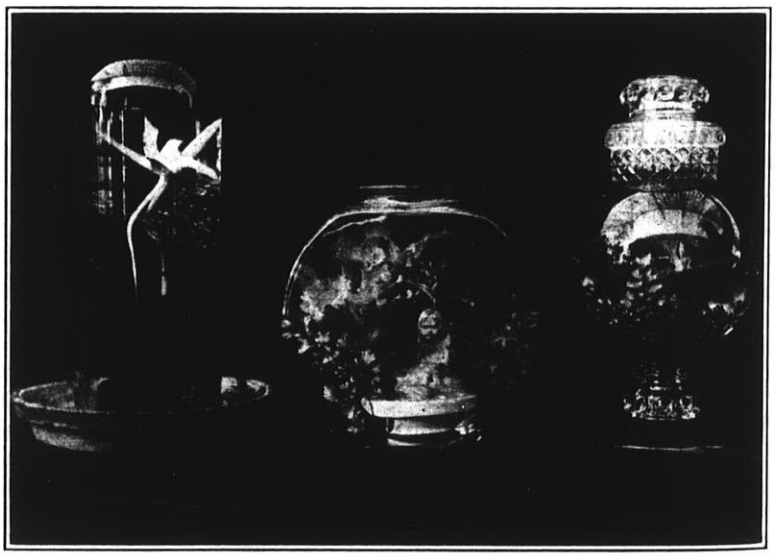
A RECENT revival of an art so old that it has become almost extinct and forgotten is that of making the bubble, or water, bouquet, or, in the more stilted phrase of the early nineties, "The Aquatic Bouquet." The renaissance of the patchwork quilt, the antimacassar, and many other loves of our grandmother's day, has brought back with it nothing more quaint and lovely than this charming arrangement of flowers.

The simplicity of the instructions for making these bouquets is disarming, and yet these instructions must be followed implicitly if success is to be assured. A bubble bouquet is nothing more than an ordinary, simple bouquet of flowers, entirely submerged in water. For a dining-room or living-room table decoration this does not sound very plausible; but this is how it is done:

The flowers selected should be distinctive in individual form and outline, such as small lilies, calendula, tulips, freesias, violets, lily-of-the-valley, etc. These should be arranged in the hand, each flower standing alone in so far as possible. Wrap the stems with twine to hold them in position, cut the ends very short, and attach to them a piece of iron, lead, or a stone, of sufficient weight to hold the bouquet steady when immersed in water. In order to hide the weight, bits of moss or fern may be wrapped about it and tied. Place the bouquet upright in a deep glass dish, somewhat the shape of a soup plate. Fill a deep and wide vessel with water; the bathtub is usually the most convenient. Holding the dish and bouquet firmly in both hands, sink them to the bottom of the tub of water. Then take a clear glass bowl, such as a fish aquarium, or some of the attractively shaped glassware used by pharmacists, and submerge it in the tub of water, being sure that it is entirely filled with water. Bring it upright under the water and fit its opening over the bouquet and down onto the plate or dish in which the bouquet is resting. The water in the tub must be deep enough so that this entire manipulation can take place under water. Then bring the plate, with the bowl fitted over it, to the surface, allowing any surplus water to remain around the edges. Attractive colored stones, parrot's feather," and other small water plants may be placed around the rim of the plate, for decorative effect.

Within a short while tiny bubbles should begin to form on all the edges of the flowers, and after ten or twelve hours the entire outline of every flower and leaf should be edged with little silver droplets, looking exactly





EXAMPLES OF BUBBLE BOUQUETS
(Cut courtesy Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis)

like strings of pearls. If possible, place the bouquet where it can remain undisturbed.

Certain details to keep in mind are: Do not have your bouquet too large or too complicated. A few simple flowers arranged at different heights will give a much better effect; in a small globe or jar, one single flower with a spray of fern is most effective. Choose flowers of distinct outline and decided color; scarlet, purple, deep pink, deep blue, and yellow are the best. Have the bouquet very low in water; in other words, cut the stems short. The color and markings of the flowers will be greatly intensified by the water and their size many times magnified by the rounded surface of the covering bowl. Maidenhair fern is exquisite for the green of the bouquet, though asparagus fern is inclined to "bead" much more readily. Do not have the bouquet so broad that the flowers touch the glass at any point. And remember that approximately twelve hours should be allowed for the bubbles to form.

It is impossible to describe the fairy-like effect of the dazzling dewdrops as magnified by the water and refracted by the light through the curved glass. Nothing can equal it as a dining-table arrangement, and if undisturbed it will last for many days.

Experiments have been made with sinking these bouquets in water in a crystal jar with a ground-glass stopper, or with simply a plate placed over the top, as in pl. 26, fig. 2, but without entire success.

All the bouquets shown in the accompanying plate were exhibited at the annual orchid show of the Garden during the winter of 1931–32 and are made chiefly of orchids. But it is by no means necessary to use this aristocratic and expensive flower; in fact, many other flowers less difficult to obtain lend themselves much more satisfactorily to the making of a bubble bouquet.

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News of The Garden Clubs

GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS TO BE LISTED IN APRIL

The officers of all garden clubs in Wisconsin for 1933 will be published in the April issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

SHALL WE CONTINUE GARDEN CLUB REPORTS

"The Hillcrest Garden Club voted that they would rather have two pages of garden notes and interesting garden items instead of the garden club reports. They think the garden information would do more good," writes Mrs. C. E. Strong.

Will all the clubs vote on this question and send in their opinion. The garden club reports give suggestions on garden club programs, and have value for that reason. We are forced, due to a 40% cut in our budget, to cut down on the size of the magazine and must make every item count. If we continue the garden club reports we would suggest that reporters send in only items of interest to other garden club members—such items as would give suggestions for programs and actual garden information given by speakers.

SUPERIOR GARDEN CLUB

Our annual meeting was held the first Thursday in February. Our officers hold over this year as they are elected for a two-year period.

Three new members were elected to the Board of Gardeners. They are: Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. Clough Gates, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. Gordon MacQuarrie and Mrs. G. Hawley.

There were 44 members present at our annual luncheon out of the membership of 50.

We will cooperate with a spring flower show of one of our auxiliaries and the peony show put on by one of our banks, but will discontinue our large flower show in favor of some type of planting and beautification project, either in the city or on the highway. It will be decided upon at our next meeting.

—Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, *Secretary.*

WAUKESHA TOWN GARDEN CLUB

We held our regular meeting in February at the home of Mrs. Frank Kramer.

Brief remarks were made regarding the Better Homes Movement sponsored by Miss Marie Kohler, and a reading from "Better Homes and Gardens" on glass gardens or terrarium gardens was given by Mrs. J. C. Atkin.

—Mrs. A. G. Haynes, *Secretary.*

FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB

Our annual meeting was held in the Municipal Building in January. An excellent picnic supper was served. The committee in charge was Miss G. Van Haagen, Chm., Mrs. W. Gates and Mrs. B. Kindlein.

The treasurer reported a balance of $10.92.

Mr. N. O. Eckly discussed the possibility of a Junior Garden Club. It was pointed out by Mr. Wm. Leonard that this might be made a part of state 4H club work.

Mr. A. Rhodes spoke on evergreens giving some practical suggestions as to types best suited for special plantings. The Norway and Black Hill spruce were recommended for "Living Christmas Trees."

Mr. A. J. Koenig gave a very interesting talk on civic planning and beautification. He pointed out the distinct advantage of having a city plan so that all buildings and landscaping will be harmonious.

Mr. J. C. Ward distributed a box of "Southern Sunshine" sent to the club by Miss Abbie Kyle who is in Midlothian, Texas. The plants consisted of violets, sycamore, mistletoe, and ivy. Each member went home with a specimen.

—P. J. Miles,
Corresponding Secretary.

NORTH SHORE GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. W. Thornton Hardy was the hostess at luncheon for the North Shore Garden Club for its annual meeting in November.

Mrs. Arthur R. Jaeger gave an interesting talk on "Growing Unusual Flowers from Seeds" followed by general discussion.

Mrs. George W. Wright entertained the club at luncheon in January. Each member contributing to the program by giving the history of two favorite shrubs.

—LUELLA M. HARDY, *Secretary.*

WAUPACA GARDEN CLUB

A summary of the year's work was given at the February meeting of the Waupaca Garden Club by the officers and committee chairmen.

Mrs. T. J. Christofferson, chairman of the program committee, submitted a program which was accepted. A ten minute talk on the characteristics and habits of different birds is to be given at each meeting by Mrs. Frank Calkins. She has spent a great deal of time studying birds and has been authorized by the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to trap and band birds.

Mrs. John Jardine is chairman of the committee to give a ten-minute talk on the correct pronounciation and meaning of flower names at each meeting.

The club is planning a rose and peony show, a mid-summer flower show and a showing of winter bouquets and Christmas greens at the regular December meeting. There will be a garden pilgrimage in September.

—MRS. THEO. PETERSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The customary supper was served at 6:30 at the February meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society. Mrs. William Abel was in charge.

The program was very interesting. A communication from Mrs. Rasmussen, making a motor trip to Florida, was read. Mr. D. G. Stroebel gave an interesting illustrated talk on "Flowers Worthwhile Growing," and created a new interest in some of the older flowers. An instructive talk on the new vegetables he had grown during the past year was given by E. W. Turley. He stated that the sweet potato, contrary to general belief, can be grown successfully in Oshkosh.

Since this year marks the 25th anniversary of the society, it was decided that beginning with the meetings in March each meeting is to be dedicated to a charter member of the group until each such member has been honored.

—FLORENCE WINCHESTER,
Secretary.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

The West Allis Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. C. E. Strong in February. Roll call was answered by giving the names of flowers, the pictures of which were passed around. An invitation to exhibit at the Home Show was read and after some discussion it was decided that members exhibit as individuals, but not as a club.

This being our anniversary month, Mrs. C. E. Strong read an interesting article on the organization of the West Allis Garden Club in February, 1916. Though the club was officially organized at that time, the charter members had met for many years previous to discuss garden matters.

Mrs. Peter Cooper read a poem by Edgar Guest entitled "A Package of Seeds." Mrs. J. Overholt read extracts from "Things a Garden Club Can Do" from a national magazine.

Communications from E. W. Tinker, regional forestor, and Huron H. Smith in regard to a seminar class on identification of garden flowers were read. Mrs. Peter Cooper told about the county's offer of evergreens to farmers for wind-breaks as sponsored by the Conservation Commission.

Mrs. Strong's home was beautifully decorated with her own plants and by carnations, tulips and snapdragons brought by the president, Miss Esther Mueller.

Mrs. C. Harrington invited the club to meet at her home in March.

—MRS. H. G. GAY,
Secretary.

SHEBOYGAN GARDEN CLUB HAS BANQUET

Fifty-six enthusiastic garden lovers, members of the Sheboygan Garden Club, braved zero weather to attend a dinner and program during February. The dinner was in celebration of the first anniversary.

Mr. C. C. Buenger an honorary member gave a splendid talk on garden club activities. He emphasized four features which will attract people to a city as follows: 1. Beauty of nature and social opportunities; 2. Fields and parks of easy access; 3. Pure air and water and good drainage; 4. Bright homes and gardens, no smoke or slums.

Mrs. Sally Speckmann talked on the work of the garden clubs and their rapid growth throughout the nation. She mentioned the benefits derived by having a garden club in the community, the plant education the public receives from the annual flower show, an how these clubs developed from the small beginning of a few neighbors chatting over the fence and exchanging bulbs and seeds.

Mr. Leeds Green, president of the club, was presented with a beautiful bouquet in recognition of his services.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

A joint meeting of the Junior and Senior Wauwatosa Garden Club was held at the High School, January 17.

Mr. A. Locker judged the Junior Dish Gardens and Terrariums awarding first, second and third prizes. The work done by the Juniors was most interesting and artistic.

After the usual business meeting Mr. Louis Le Mieux of Marquette University, one of our own club members, gave the first of a series of short talks on "What Plants Are." He gave the four classes of plants—Thallaphytes, Bryaphytes, Pteridopytes and Spermatopytes, giving types of each kind. We are looking forward to the next of these instructive talks.

Following Mr. Le Mieux's talk, the Racine Garden Club presented their clever skit, The Big Sign. They certainly gave great pleasure to our club members by their very admirable work.

—ERNEST LEFEBER, *Secretary.*

RACINE GARDEN CLUB

At a well attended meeting in February, members responded to roll call by naming their favorite catalog, seed house or nursery.

Mr. Claire Fancher gave a very interesting talk on "Shrubs" giving a brief description of each and telling how they could be used to best advantage.

Mr. A. Haumerson explained the culture of gladiolus, going into detail as to preparation of soil, fertilizers, control of thrips.

Miss G. Blocki offered a list of new annuals. Mr. C. Fancher suggested that members be sure to try Guinea Gold marigold and Golden Gleam nasturtium. Mrs. Frank Quimby reported on the progress of the junior garden club which we are sponsoring. Nine counsellors were appointed, each of whom expects to enroll ten juniors.

Flowering shrubs forced for early blooming and some unusual potted plants attracted attention.

Arrangements are being made to hold a flower show.

—E. MORTENSEN, *Secretary.*

(Continued on page 190)

At Last!
THE PERFECT GARDEN LABEL
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Government Inspected. Grown on new land. Beavers $3.50 per 1000. Warfield and Dunlap, $2.50 per 1000. FOB. Chris Laursen, Warrens, Wis.

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CHOICE, inspected Beaver or Premier plants. Lowest prices. Details and prices on request. Harlan Moseley, Warrens, Wis.

HARDY STOCK. Dunlap, Warfield, Dr. Burrill; 75¢—100; $2.50—500; $4.50—1000, postpaid. Ed. J. Haberlie Nursery, Lancaster, Wisconsin.

SENATOR DUNLAP only. The all-purpose strawberry that has stood the test of time. 100, $1; 500, $3; 1,000, $5. W. H. Mathewson, Pardeeville, Wis.

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EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—If interested in everbearing strawberries, try the WAYZATA. Excells all other varieties in size, flavor and productivity. Write for descriptive circular describing this new berry in detail. Braden Brothers, Wayzata, Minnesota.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Mastodon everbearing $1.25 per 100. Dunlap, Premier, Blakemore, Washington, Beaver, your choice, 50¢ per 100; 300 for $1.25; $3.50 per 1000. Postpaid. Myers Nursery, Arcadia, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Inspected and heavily mulched plants. Beaver, Premier, Warfield and Dunlap. Lowest prices. Write for prices or any desired information. Special prices on large orders. Member Warrens Fruit Growers Association. John Jensen, Warren, Wisconsin.

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STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Marlboro red raspberries, 75¢ per 100; $15 per 1,000.

Strawberries—Premier, Blakemore, Senator Dunlap, Aberdeen, 75¢ per 100, $5 per 1,000. Mastodon everbearing, $2 per 100, $18 per 1,000. S. A. Berring, Bayfield, Wisconsin.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

INSPECTED, disease free Chief raspberry plants, No. 1 stock. By hundred or thousand. Write for prices. Strawberry plants: Beaver, Bellmar, Blakemore and Harvest King for spring delivery. W. H. Hanchett, Sparta, Wis.

RASPBERRY PLANTS. Strong, healthy Latham and New Chief raspberry plants. State inspected. Price per thousand $8 for No. 1. $5 for No. 2. Philip J. Neuheisel, Cashton, Wis.

CACTUS

CACTUS, 10 kinds baby size $1.00. Cactus 5 kinds, blooming size $1.00. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Fred Clark, Van Horn, Texas.

LILIES

VALLY LILY ROOTS one dollar hundred. Hermocallis (true Lemon Lily) 50 cents dozen. Postage extra. Mrs. J. B. Hunt, Sewanee, Tenn.

REGAL LILIES—$1, $1.50 and $2 per dozen. CORAL OR TENUIFOLIUM lilies 75¢ and $1 per dozen. Special offer: 20 small blooming bulbs of Regal lily for $1. All postpaid. H. C. Christensen, 1625–9th Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

GLADIOLUS

50 FREE choice Gladiolus, named varieties, your selection, to new customers. Oregon grown. No thrips. WESTMORELAND GARDENS, 1374 E. 20th St., PORTLAND, OREGON.

GLADIOLUS—List of 34 interesting collections of bulbs and bulblets of newer varieties. Tells about offer of free bulblets of Hercules and Wasaga with March orders.

Set No. 20—$1.75—value $2.60—5 large bulbs each: Janet, Marmora, Nuthall, Cara Mia, Gloriana, Golden Dream, Helen Wills, Apricot Glow, Annie Laurie, Arabia.

If interested in hand pollenized seed, send for list of crosses such as: Greeley x Machree, Morocco x Ramesses, etc.; 25 selected seed 50¢. John Brauer, Sidney, New York.

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INTERESTING LIST FREE!! Get a Glad Thrill: Grow our UNBLOOMED PEDIGREED CROSSES: 25 Mxd. Crosses, $1.75 Postpaid. NOVELTY GLADIOLUS GARDENS, MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA.

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The Growers Market

(Continued)

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40 plants, 5 each of 8 varieties and one creeping Juniper. These plants are all low growing creeping varieties. Enough plants for a medium sized rock garden.

The 41 plants postpaid for $5, or half order, 20 plants, for $2.50.

Regal lilies, blooming size, $1 dozen; large size, $1.50 dozen. Postpaid and 10 per cent discount on all orders received before April 15.

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RARE SHRUBS AND FLOWERS. Viburum Carlesi; Wisconsin Holly; Brook Euonymus; Japan Quince, red; Red Honeysuckle; Red Bud; Ohio Bluebells; Peonies—salmon, yellow, red, purple or cream; Monthly Roses field grown, ten best varieties. All above shrubs and plants 12 to 24 inches, postpaid, for 20 cents each or six, your selection for $1.00. Free Catalogue; Wisconsin Nurseries, W. J. Moyle and Sons, Union Grove, Wis.

BEIERSCHMITT PEAR

BEIERSCHMITT PEAR. Recommended for Wisconsin. Four year old branched trees, 5–7 feet—⅝ to 1 inch diameter. Price one tree $1. Two at $1.75. Four for $2.75. Six for $3.25. Ten trees 50¢ each. Twenty-five for 45¢ each. One hundred trees 40¢ each. Well packed, F. O. B. Fairbank, Iowa. J. A. Beierschmitt, Fairbank, Iowa.

GARDEN CLUB PROGRAMS

(Continued from page 185)

take part in the meetings this reluctance may be overcome somewhat by having one or more features at each meeting in which all participate as roll call, flower arrangements, garden games or garden drills and tests. Look up your old catalogs and make some jigsaw flowers to try on your club members. To the sowers of seeds there may be some interest in becoming more familiar with those latin names which tell us at a glance the colors or characteristics of a plant. Using a pronouncing dictionary the following test on characteristics may be prepared. How many numbers can you place correctly in the brackets at the right?

1. repens	(11.)	bearing runners
2. rugosa	( )	climbing
3. scadens	( )	growing on walls
4. nana	( )	rock loving
5. palustris	( )	rooting
6. rupestris	( )	doubleness of flowers
7. caespitosa	( )	creeping
8. muralis	( )	dwarf
9. radicans	( )	wrinkled
10. patens	( )	marsh loving
11. sarmentosa	( )	spreading
12. plena	( )	tufted habit

Any ideas which your club has found helpful in stimulating interest in garden club programs and is willing to share with the federated clubs will be most heartily welcomed. The generosity of garden enthusiasts in sharing garden information, seeds and plants is proverbial. This will be a year in which we realize that in gardening we have a pastime over which the depression has no power.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS ASSOCIATION

At the January meeting of the Lake Geneva Gardeners Association the following officers were elected:

President: Alex Gardiner
Vice-President: Wm. Longland
Secretary: H. West
Treasurer: F. Brady

Directors: Axel Johnson, Otto Saewert, A. J. Smith, Kurt Leonhardt, Raymond Niles.

The president appointed the following committees:

Question Box Committee: Wm. Longland, F. Brady, O. Saewert.

Educational Committee: Axel Johnson, Paul Paulson.

Entertainment Committee: Kurt Leonhardt, Raymond Niles.

The committees are changed each month. Their duty is to make every meeting enjoyable and of interest to the members.

We elected one new member and reinstated one old member. In spite of a temperature of 24 degrees below zero eighteen members attended in January. The membership increased at every meeting last year due to the good programs we held.

We extend a hearty welcome to garden club members to attend our meetings.

—ALEX GARDINER, *President.*

GARDEN CLUB NEWS

(Continued from page 188)

PLYMOUTH GARDEN CLUB JOINS FEDERATION

The Plymouth Garden Club voted to join the Garden Club Federation in February.

The Plymouth Garden Club was organized during the past winter and has been holding regular meetings. They are planning a flower show this summer.

Mrs. Geo. L. Wittkopp is secretary.

The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation extends a hearty welcome to the Plymouth Garden Club as its newest member.

KAUKAUNA GARDEN CLUB

About thirty boy scouts from the two Kaukauna troops attended the February meeting of the Kaukauna Garden Club. The program consisted of showing slides on the lives of birds and animals of Wisconsin in which all were very much interested.

A committee was appointed to make plans for selecting a city flower. Several flowers will be selected and submitted to the school children of the city for a vote. The public will also vote on their favorite flower.

It has been decided to have a spring flower show in place of the annual fall show. The show will probably be held during the month of June. The Gladiolus show will be held in the fall.

—MISS M. REGENFUSS, *Secretary.*

NURSERY STOCK

Evergreens, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Perennials. Write for our free bargain circular. The West Side Nursery, Watertown, Wisconsin.

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A *real* reel . . . not just a "storage" place for hose! Has 10 uses to 1 of the ordinary reel. No more tedious unwinding and rewinding of ALL the hose every time it is used . . . unreel each time just what you want and reel up with handy crank. ALL STEEL—riveted joints. Holds up to 125 ft. ⅝ in. hose. Triples life of hose . . . and every reel sold is a billboard that sells the neighbors. Fully guaranteed. Each in carton, practically set-up. Packed, 24 lbs. with demonstration display card.

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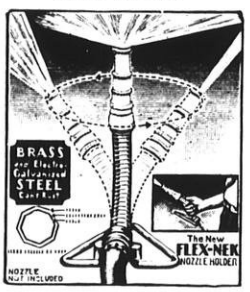
holds nozzle rigidly in ANY position . . . changed INSTANTLY . . and STAYS PUT!

Converts ordinary nozzle into handiest and most practical sprinkler. No interference with ordinary use of nozzle. . . . Always ready . . . no muss . . . no fuss . . . no bother. Galvanized steel and brass. Six in box, with 3-color display and price card.



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LONG'S Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias

Z13. Exquisite. Light rose, center a deeper rose. **Immense.**
Z14. Golden State. Rich orange-yellow.
Z15. Crimson Monarch. Gigantic, largest of the red shades.
Z16. Dream. A fine deep lavender, turning to purple.
Z17. Lemon Beauty. Immense golden-yellow on brown.
Z18. Canary Bird. Immense primrose.
Z19. Polar Bear. Pure white. The largest white zinnia.
Z20. Purple Prince. Rhodanthe purple, large and well formed.
Z21. Scarlet Flame. Large, bright scarlet, orange blending.

PRICES: Any Dahlia-Flowered Variety or mixed at: **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. $1.00.**

SPECIAL: Any 3 packets Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias for 25c. One pkt. each of these 9 named varieties for 70c.

LONG'S Lilliput Zinnias

(Lovely for Table Bouquets)

FOUR FAVORITE COLORS: (Z25, Canary-Yellow) **(Z26,** Salmon-Rose) **(Z27,** Scarlet Gem) **(Z28,** White Gem) **(Z30,** Mixed). Any color, or mixed Lilliput Zinnias: **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c. (SPECIAL: Any 4 Pkts. Lilliputs for 25c.)**

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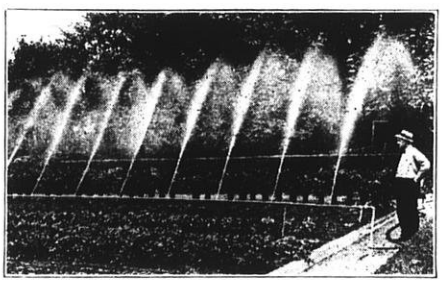

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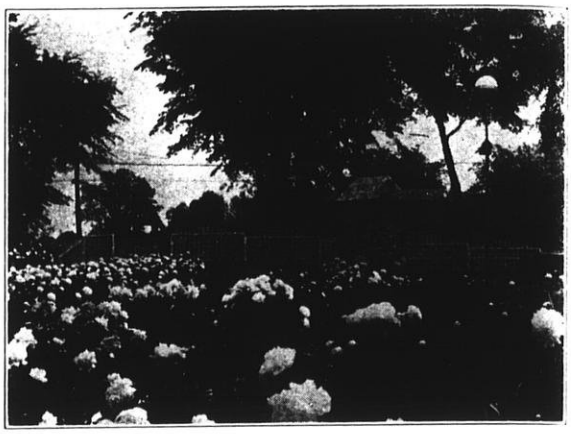

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

APRIL

When The Green Gits back In The Trees

In the Spring when the green gits back in the trees,
And the sun comes out and stays,
And your boots pull on with a good tight squeeze,
And you think of your barefoot days;
When you ort to work and you want to not,
And you and yer wife agrees
It's time to spade up the garden lot—
When the green gits back in the trees—
Well, work is the least of my idees
When the green, you know, gits back in the trees.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

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Fig 1 Fig 2 Fig 3

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10 trees, 4 to 5 ft. for $3.50

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12 Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums 2 years ---------$1.25
12 Iris, Heavenly blue, early and tall ---------- .50
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APPLE APHIS in the delayed dormant stage. Time to spray

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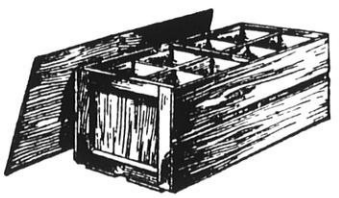

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Our Advertisers Are Reliable. Mention of Wisconsin Horticulture When Writing Them Will Be Greatly Appreciated.

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A Topsy-Turvy World

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"How so?" asked Robinson.

"Why, at a little family party last night, the women talked politics while the men got off in a corner and exchanged recipes."

—New York Times.

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17 different varieties blooming sizes

1 of each variety, 17 cactus postpaid ---------- $2.75

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Wisconsin Horticulture

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

Established 1910

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Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM
1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.
2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM
3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.
4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.
5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Birds Protect Us

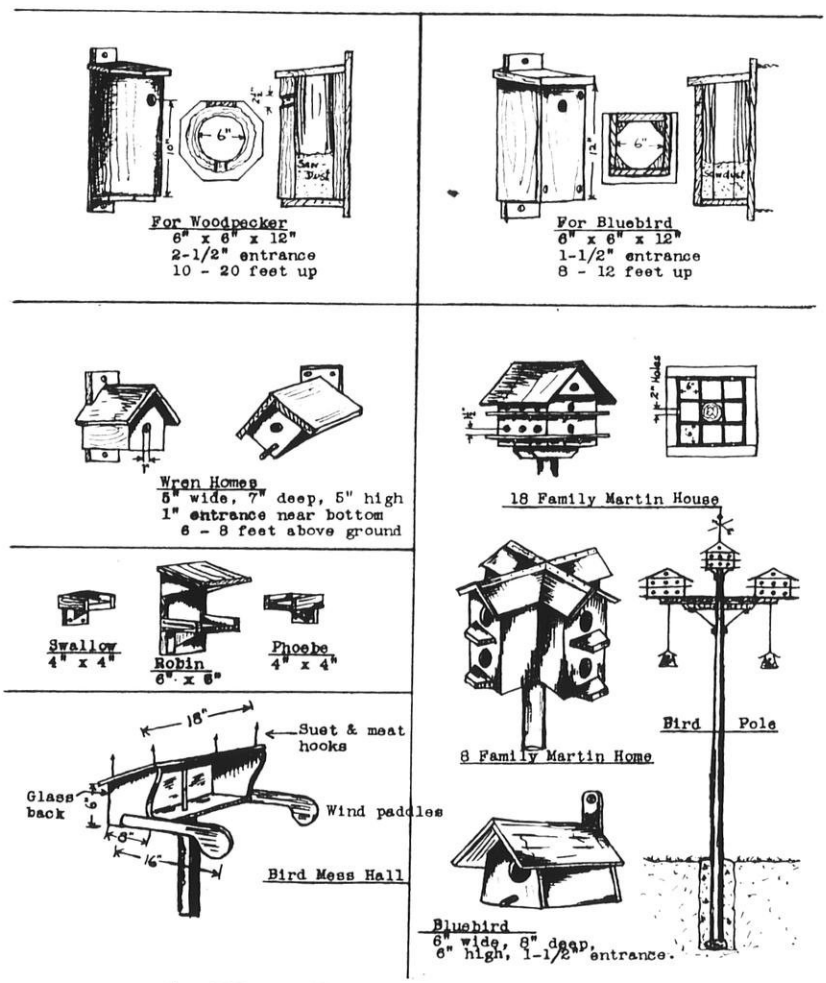
H. J. ZOTTEL

WERE you ever out on a sultry summer evening trying to catch a mess of fish for breakfast—with half a dozen mosquitoes trying to sink their sharp wetted bills into the most tender and least defensible parts of your anatomy? Now just imagine there was a swarm of 2,000 of the pesky insects—how long could you endure?

A Meal for Martins

I now want to introduce to you Mr. and Mrs. Martin. Each of them will daily consume 2,000 mosquitoes, and if they have a brood of four or five young, they will in addition make 500 trips a day for each of them to keep their ever increasing appetites satisfied. Mathematically, the average martin family during their five month stay with us, consumes about one million mosquitoes. Now if you had martin houses for several dozen martin families, the total consumption of insects of every kind would run into staggering figures.

Similarly striking figures can be worked out for almost every feathered friend. The woodpecker's insatiable appetite will consume 5,000 ants daily—can you picture the troublesome anthills disappearing? A siskin will eat 2,000 scales or plant lice. A quail will eat all the potato bugs in a patch the size of a city lot. A flicker will eat 28 white grubs that are so destructive. A nighthawk will eat 300 grasshoppers, bugs, beetles and spiders. And if you ever tried to snooze on the porch with one fly buzzing around—and who hasn't —you can better visualize the work birds perform for the benefit of man when they include hundreds of flies in their daily diet.



Fancy Homes Should be Avoided. Rustic Types are Preferred by the Birds.

Without the help of our bird friends, all effort of man with all the spraying materials science has provided for us, would be utterly inadequate. Without the help of birds, insects would multiply so fast that all growing things would be destroyed and man himself could not exist. While we can, more or less, control and check the ravages of the insects against our farm and garden crops, the uncultivated areas are not reached by man's defensive work and insects can multiply without man's interference and swarm down on him for destructive work.

Therefore, man in self-defense, must by every method and means encourage and protect a constantly growing, increasing bird-life. We should protect all birds, they all are our friends, and even though they might pick up a few seeds we have planted, that is as nothing compared to the total destruction of growing things by insects. Remember also, that these same birds pick up a large share of weed-seeds and so balance up what they do eat in crop seeds.

Build Bird Houses

Man must provide more and better nesting places, build bird houses, plant more shrubs and trees that provide favored food for birds during the fall months when insect life subsides, provide feeding and drinking places for them, and most important protect them against their worst enemy, the cat. Above all, we must teach and encourage the children in these tasks and instill their minds with a love for our birds.

The illustrations show a few typical bird houses. Additional information can be obtained from library books and government bulletins. When you build a birdhouse, above all be sure it is rain and weatherproof. Use good sound pine lumber, construct them in a substantial way, use screws to hold boards together instead of nails which soon pull loose and allow cracks to open. Paint them well with at least two coats of good paint, using light cream, green and brown colors. And finally, put them up in a very secure manner, so that strong winds cannot cause a calamity to a brood of birds.

Bird-life is a most vital problem for us all, but it is up to the farmer and garden lover to wage fight against the destructive insects by encouraging large and numerous bird families everywhere, especially near our habitations. There must be no holiday in this essential and necessary work of man.

PRUNING EVERGREENS

IN "The Book of Trees" by Alfred Hottes, he gives us valuable information on the pruning of evergreens.

"In order to induce compactness in the Arborvitaes, Junipers, Retinosporas and Hemlock, a hedge shears is used to shear the plants early in the Spring, and if they make very rampant growth, we may want to prune them once more just before they come into their second period of growth, perhaps in late Summer.

"We may keep our evergreens at any desired height by removing the leading shoot. In the case of Firs and Spruces, we may ruin their normal pyramidal form, but at least we can induce the trees to become more compact and better suit some definite position in our garden.

"Should the leader of a Spruce or a Fir be destroyed by accident or storm, it is always possible to select one of the branches below the dead leader and tie it to a stake in an upright position, whereupon it will often assume the role of a new leader. Of course, with Hemlocks, Redcedars, Junipers, Retinosporas and Yews when used in foundation planting for formal affects or for any definite garden feature, we are not concerned with leaders and we prune these evergreens to suit our use. This pruning is done in early Spring.

"It will not be necessary to mention that evergreens should not be pruned unless one has a definite reason in mind."

CHERRY CASE BEARER INVESTIGATIONS IN 1933

J. H. LILLY

STUDIES on the natural and artificial controls of the cherry case bearer in Door County are being continued and extended this year by the Dept. of Entomology, College of Agriculture. As in previous years, emphasis will be placed on tests with control measures applied in the dormant stage. Petroleum oil emulsions, tar oil washes, and dormant strength lime sulfur have all given promise of becoming practicable control measures on apples. Extensive plots of different samples of each of these types of spray materials at varied strengths will be applied, and careful checks made of their effect on both the case bearer and its host trees.

Last year two weather stations were operated in an effort to explain why heavy case bearer infestations persist in certain areas, while other orchards not far away remain only lightly infested. One station was located in a heavily-infested area and the other in a neighboring orchard which had very few case bearers present. The results obtained in one season are so promising that this phase of the work is being considerably extended this season. However, these results must be duplicated over several years to make them truly significant.

Three types of insect traps were operated in the orchards last year to determine the abundance and the fluctuations in populations of several orchard insect pests throughout the season. Some quite significant correlations appear to exist between these trap catches and data secured at the weather stations mentioned above. This work will also be continued and enlarged upon this year.

The many tiny insect parasites of the case bearer will be further studied this season. Special emphasis will be placed on working out their complete life histories.

NEW MINNESOTA APPLES

SOME promising new apples are being developed at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Mr. F. E. Haralson, Assistant Superintendent of the Farm, at Excelsior tells of the best new varieties in the Minnesota Horticulturist.

Among the new and unintroduced seedlings, Minn. No. 790 probably deserves special consideration. This is a very large, dark red winter apple of high quality, resembling the Mammoth Black Twig in type. As young trees are beginning to fruit in the second test orchard, they are giving every indication of high productivity and vigor. Two McIntosh seedlings are also worthy of comment. Minn. No. 396 is a very productive, high quality fruit of about the size and appearance of McIntosh. It is somewhat later than the parent variety, however, is much juicier and has a more spicy and snappy quality. It is not so highly flavored as the McIntosh, but most people would rate it very high in quality. Minn. No. 724 is an early ripening fruit of the McIntosh type which is ready for use about September 15, and will keep until the holiday season. Other varieties worthy of mention are Minn. Nos. 412, 993, and 1007, all well colored, high quality winter fruits. The newest acquisition is Minn. No. 1301, which fruited in 1931 for the first time. This apple has an extremely tender flesh, but is an all winter keeper of high quality and of good appearance.

A Highly Colored Crab Apple

The last fruit to be mentioned is a small but very highly colored crab apple. It was distributed several years ago for trial purposes. This is Minn. No. 635. It has been used to some extent for ornamental planting and since it has excellent jelly making qualities we believe that it is probably worthy of introduction.

CONTROL PLANT LICE EARLY IN THE SPRING

C. L. FLUKE

THE most effective time to control plant lice attacking trees and shrubs is early in the spring just as the buds are breaking. At this time the insects are just hatching from the eggs and are well exposed to sprays.

Most of the plant lice we have to deal with, winter in the egg stage and begin hatching into stem mothers with the first warm days of spring. After the leaves begin to develop the lice frequently cause a curling of the foliage and are thus more difficult to reach with a spray. Each stem mother killed at this time aids considerably in control, and will prevent to a large extent the enormous increase in numbers which occurs later in the season.

The best material to use in control is some standard contact such as nicotine sulfate or Derris extract, commonly known as "Derrisol". For the majority of plant lice the nicotine sprays should be used at the rate of three-fourths pint to 100 gallons of soapy water (1¼ teaspoonsful to a gallon of soapy water). The Derrisol is generally used at the rate of one part to eight hundred parts of water (this is equivalent to about two teaspoonsful to a gallon of water). Those who have refuse tobacco may wish to prepare their own decoctions. This process is too detailed to give here but we will be glad to send you a bulletin which explains the preparation of home-made sprays. The dark tobaccos have a rather high nicotine content and give a good percentage of nicotine for spraying purposes.

Such trees as plums and snow balls should be sprayed regularly each spring as they are frequently troubled later in the season by large colonies of plant lice. If the spraying is not done at this time it will be useless to try control after the leaves begin to curl. Be sure to wait, however, until the lice have hatched and are clustered on the opening buds.

GROWER DISCUSSES APPLE VARIETIES

MR. R. G. DAWSON of Franksville, Racine County, questions some of our statements in the article in the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture entitled "We should grow only the best varieties of apples."

"I believe in letting the people decide the question of which variety of apples to plant in Wisconsin. Many of the apples on the eliminated list were vaunted to the sky a few years ago. Who knows just how the New York varieties will turn out? With us the Mann apple is a tree that grows to great size, has large fruit that will keep until May, is healthy, vigorous and free from disease. The Windsor Chief is a weak tree of no size, and generally is killed by blight or canker before it has become of profitable age.

"The Wagener is not in the eliminated list, but is a tree with us that both blights and cankers so badly that it never brings us a profit.

"We planted the Orleans and Medina last season because the Delicious has done wonderfully well with us.

"Why eliminate varieties of apples at fairs any more than different varieties of chickens at poultry shows?

Likes Delicious

"We are not troubled with blight in either Golden or Red Delicious. Out of 80 varieties planted, our best flavored varieties are red Delicious, Ensee, Spitzenburgs, Stayman Winesap and Spy. Red Delicious will take the place of Spy. Our longest lived trees are Spy and Talman. Golden Delicious planted the same time as others have outyielded them all.

"The Wealthy is an apple of poor quality, not a long lived tree or an annual bearer. We have buyers here who always want Hubbardson. We have winter varieties of pears finer than any varieties of apples. Have trees of the Winter Nellis variety, 35 years old."

We are glad to get Mr. Daw-

son's letter and hope others will write us on this subject. He suggests that we let the people decide what varieties they want to plant. Isn't that what we have been doing? And, isn't that why in Wisconsin growers are now ordering varieties we know are no good?

Commercial growers agree that it would be best to grow only the highest quality varieties. Yet, we have orchards with 80 varieties. The point is just this: The average farmer doesn't know very much about the different varieties. Most all descriptions are favorable to a variety so he cannot judge from the usual description.

Commercial growers and orchardists know or should know which varieties are best. Is it then not our duty to get their opinion and give this information to those who do not know and who wish it in order that they do not make mistakes? Haven't you seen orchards for sale, with no buyers "because there are too many poor varieties?"

Dawson Brothers are in rather a favorable location for growing apples and varieties which do well in Racine County may not succeed in a less favorable section. This is especially true as regards the Golden Delicious which many growers state has not succeeded with them.

Mr. Dawson asks why we should cut down apple varieties at fairs and shows any more than the breeds of chickens. The point is that *we are cutting down* on the number of breeds of chickens on which premiums are offered at fairs. This is one of the big projects of the Poultry Improvement Association. They know that we have only a small number of standard utility breeds and the quicker all farmers eliminate the other kinds the more profitable it will be for them. The same holds true with apples.

An Ohio bulletin gives the following as an excellent grafting wax to be applied with a brush in the melted state: Rosin 1 pound, linseed oil 3 fluid ounces, paraffin 5 pounds.

COMMENTS ON APPLE VARIETY LIST

PHILIP LEHNER
Princeton

IN THE last issue of Wisconsin Horticulture you published an article listing apple trees that should not be planted. That article meets very much with my approval.

As Secretary of the Horticultural Society it is your business to advise people what is best for them in horticultural matters.

Your list may not be a perfect nor a complete one, but it is a long step in the right direction. There is no sense in planting a lot of worthless varieties. Perhaps some are writing to you that you should let every man do his own selecting. That is exactly what you are doing, only you are offering him suggestions which should be of great value to any man who will listen to sensible advice.

True, we all have as our pets some apple tree we like, but your advice does not prevent us from planting that tree. However, the man who starts now and plants new trees should be advised what to do.

The varieties of early apples should be limited. You should make different lists for southern Wisconsin and northern Wisconsin, but most of the old varieties should be entirely discarded and the Nurserymen's Association should be requested to quit selling undesirable varieties. They may as well sell good varieties, and thereby please their customers.

I hope you continue the good work.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

Almost a hundred members of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers met at Fort Atkinson on March 10th. They voted unanimously to again affiliate with the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. The following officers were elected for 1933: President, Wm. Leonard, Fort Atkinson; Vice-president, Wm. Boese, Fort Atkinson; Secretary-Treasurer, Carrol Krippner, Fort Atkinson.

Mr. C. L. Kuehner gave interesting talks on spraying and grafting. A great many members will graft cions of some of the new varieties of apples recommended for trial on their trees. H. J. Rahmlow of the Horticultural Society talked on new varieties of apples and strawberry and raspberry growing.

A fine luncheon was served at noon by the club officers and ladies. The cost of the luncheon, which was very small, was paid out of Association funds. A luncheon helps greatly to make the meeting a success. The program started at 10:30 a. m. and a great many questions were asked during the noon hour.

MANITOWOC FRUIT GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

At the meeting of the Manitowoc County Fruit Growers Association held in March the following officers were elected for 1933: President, Ed Klessig, Cleveland; Vice-president, John Bruhn, Two Rivers; Secretary-Treasurer, Ervin Tuma, Cato.

Our members have benefited by the purchase of orchard supplies at a great saving in quantity lots through our Association. County Agent H. J. Weavers and C. L. Kuehner cooperated in making the meeting a success.

ERVIN TUMA,
Secretary.

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

Marlboro red raspberries, $2 per 100; $15 per 1,000.

Strawberries-Premier, Blakemore, Senator Dunlap, Aberdeen, 75c per 100, $5 per 1,000. Mastodon everbearing, $2 per 100, $18 per 1,000. Postpaid.

S. A. BERRING
Bayfield, Wisconsin

Control Of Apple Scab In Michigan

GLENN RICKS

IN THE spring of 1932 the Michigan Experiment Station started work to determine the cheapest and most practical methods of producing high quality apples with special reference to fruit size. Twenty-seven apple growers located in Southwestern Michigan, are cooperating in this study. Detailed orchard records have been kept on specially prepared blanks by the owners of the orchards.

Variations in Scab Control

Loss due to scab occurred in many orchards in 1932. However, in an epidemic like this, loss by certain growers was light while their neighbors suffered heavy losses (see Table I).

TABLE I—VARIATION OF SCAB CONTROL IN DIFFERENT ORCHARDS 1932

Orchard	Percent Scabby
C	30.53
B	18.07
A	0.09

Variety—McIntosh

The McIntosh in orchard A were nearly 100% clean while in orchard C almost ⅓ of the apples were scabby. These orchards are located about 5 miles apart in Berrien County. In orchard C the trees are somewhat larger than in orchard A, but to compensate for the difference in size, is a difference in tree density. The trees in orchard A are so dense that one can hardly climb to their tops, while in orchard C the trees are comparatively open, due to annual pruning. Old uncared for orchards are located a short distance from both orchards.

Table 2 gives the exact dates of every application applied to combat scab by each grower. In each orchard liquid lime-sulphur at the concentration of 2½ gallons per 100 gallons of spraying solution was used to kill scab. It is noted that the applications were well timed in each orchard. The principal difference between the two schedules is, in orchard A, lime-sulphur was not used after the first "cover" application. Four additional cover applications were made but only lead arsenate was used.

Why Spraying May Not Control Scab

The question is why did the owner of orchard A secure almost perfect control with only five applications while the owner of orchard C, had only fair commercial control with nine applications? The material used, variety, and times of application were almost identical; therefore, some other factor must have been responsible for the contrast in control.

In orchard A the spraying was done with a single gun, from the top of the tank by the owner. The operator was careful to cover all parts of the trees thoroughly, especially the center tops. The stream was aimed a little higher than the tops of the trees. The reason for aiming higher than the target is that the stream bends to form an arc. The top of the tree may be pretty well hidden from the operator's view by the stream and, therefore, is not covered. A narrow cone stream, which has penetrating quality was used most of the time, except on parts near the spray rig and then a broad cone or fog like spray was employed.

Similarly the "tank only" method of application was also used in orchard C. The principal difference between the methods employed in orchard A and orchard C was that in the latter nearly all the spraying was done with a single nozzle gun adjusted to produce a broad cone or mist-like spray, which lacked the driving power to cover the center tops of the trees thoroughly.

Most of the apples showing scab were picked from the top portion of the trees. The explanation is, incomplete coverage.

Location of Scabby Apples

In orchard C, nearly all apples showing scab were picked from the central top portion of the trees. Scabby apples were found in the central top because that portion of the tree was not thoroughly covered. Nearly all the scabby apples in the center tops were the direct result of the primary infection.

Where Scab Comes From

The asco-spores which cause the primary infection shoot from the old dead leaves some time early in the spring. They may be carried by air currents for considerable distance, and

TABLE 2—RELATION OF TIME OF APPLICATION TO SCAB CONTROL 1932

Application	Orchard C	Orchard A
Delayed Dormant	April 22–25	April 25
Pre-pink	April 28–May 2	May 2
Pink	May 6	May 7–9
Full Bloom	May 11	------
Petal-Fall	May 19–21	May 16–17–21
1st Cover	May 28–June 1	May 30–31
2nd Cover	June 6–13	------
3rd Cover	June 21–22–24	------
4th Cover	July 6–23	------
Percent Scabby	30.53	0.09

therefore, an orchard located in a fruit district, if not sprayed, would show practically 100% scabby fruit on an epidemic scab year like 1932. From about 2 weeks to one month after the primary infection occurs the growers say: "Scab is starting to show up". These black scab spots are masses of conidia or summer spores. *They are not usually spread by air currents but by rain water.* They are not spread from orchard to orchard, or from tree to tree unless rain is accompanied by an extra strong wind and the trees are close together. These facts regarding the life history of apple scab explain why the owner of orchard A was able with five well timed and thoroughly applied applications to obtain almost perfect control.

When the owner of orchard A was ready to apply the second cover application he walked through and also climbed to the center tops of some of the trees but did not find scab spots on leaves or fruit. Knowing that summer scab spores spread only from the tops of the trees down, lime-sulphur was omitted from the four later cover applications. At about the same time the owner of orchard C walked through his orchard and observed scab spots on the apples located in the center tops of the trees. The question was what could be done to prevent the remainder of the fruit from becoming scabby?

The spraying method was changed for the purpose of obtaining thorough coverage. The tank and ground method (one man spraying from the ground (under the trees) and one from the top of the tank) was selected because the foliage was dense at this season. Special attention was given the center tops. By thorough spraying the secondary infection was checked.

BULLETIN ON MAKING APPLE CIDER

The commercial processing of apple juice is the name of technical bulletin #202, published by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. It may be of interest to those who wish to make apple cider commercially.

CONTROL OYSTER SHELL SCALE NOW

C. L. FLUKE

THE oyster shell scale, one of the most common insects of Wisconsin can be readily controlled by an application of miscible oil, 3 per cent; or by lime sulphur, one gallon to eight gallons of water. Now is the time to make this application. It should be put on the trees before the buds open, and especially before any foliage appears. The material must actually come into contact with the scales in order to control them, therefore a thorough application is necessary.

This insect is one of the most common scales and probably occurs in every apple orchard in Wisconsin. It causes more injury to the trees than many orchardists realize, so that precautions should be taken to treat the trees wherever the insect is found. It is readily recognized by its dark brown color and by its shape, which is that of a small oyster shell. At this time of year the insect is in the egg stage and they can be detected by turning over the scales to expose them underneath.

PAPER BASKETS FOR APPLES

Paper baskets and paper hampers are replacing some of the wood containers for shipping packages, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Apples are being shipped from the Pacific Northwest in paper bushel baskets that are said to permit of a "tight pack" and to prevent bruises and rim cuts. Grape baskets and berry boxes are being made of paper.

Strawberries are being put up in boxes with cellophane faces; celery is appearing in colorful cartons having a front window; many fruits and vegetables customarily sold in bulk are being retailed in open mesh bags.

A new tomato package is a two pound carton with the window feature.

HOW I GROW STRAWBERRIES

E. W. SULLIVAN
Alma Center

THE first thing we need is a good piece of land which should be reasonably level. If you want to grow four to six hundred cases of berries to the acre do not expect it on poor land that would not grow a crop of corn. The ground should be fall plowed and it would be better if it had a light dressing of manure well worked into the soil. The rows should be four feet apart.

Remember, there is only one time in the year you can have success in setting strawberries and that time is as early as possible in the spring.

Cultivating and hoeing should begin as soon as you are through setting and should continue until September, the cultivator being run through the bed every week or ten days. When the runners start out, place them while hoeing. Also pick off all blossoms. We use short hand hoes and work on our knees. You can work easier and much faster and do a better job that way. Do not wait until you see the weeds to begin hoeing. That is too late. Move the soil before you see the weeds. Place the runners every time you hoe until about September 15th.

I mulch with straw beginning any time after October 15th. I used to wait to cover until the ground was frozen. I believe that is too late as the plants may be hurt by early freezing.

When To Uncover

The time to uncover in the spring is as soon as the plants start growing. Don't let them get white under the straw. That will injure them. For a few years I have been cultivating the old bed in the spring. I use three men with rakes and one with a

horse and cultivator. The men with rakes are on stations and pull the straw over one row. The man with the cultivator works it twice. When the men with the rakes pull the straw from the next row onto the freshly cultivated row. Four men and one horse can cover two acres a day.

Hoe The Old Bed

After this cultivating we go over the bed with hoes, spreading the straw and taking out weeds and grass along the edges which the cultivator did not get. By doing this before picking, the bed is in good shape for the harvest.

Now you who expect to get from 500 to 800 dollars from an acre of strawberries must be willing to get down on your knees and work and stay with it all summer.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

ALL strawberry rows should be four feet apart is the opinion of Mr. H. H. Harris, Wisconsin's pioneer strawberry grower of Warrens.

Mr. Harris in a recent discussion of the correct distance for planting strawberries remarked that such varieties as Senator Dunlap and Beaver, which are heavy plant makers should be set two feet, eight inches (32 inches) apart between plants in the row. The reason for this is that it takes fewer plants for planting an acre, hoeing is less work, and even if a plant or two is lost there are enough runners set to fill the empty space. These varieties set so many plants that even at this distance under good cultural methods they will be a heavily matted row at the end of the first season.

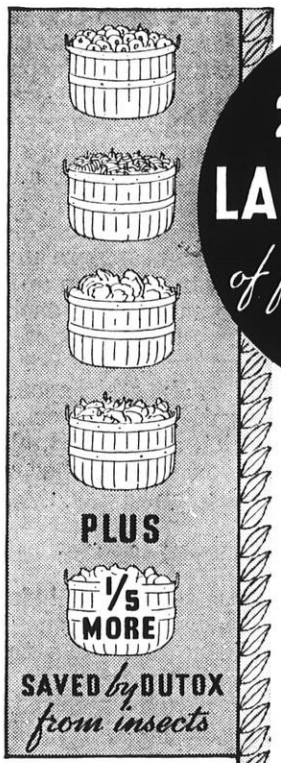
Growers often plant strawberries too close together causing a great deal of crowding which results in small berries and perhaps a smaller crop in a dry season.

The Premier variety which is not a heavy plant maker might be set two feet apart in the row. The Premier is less likely to set so many plants that there will be crowding. This is true of all varieties having this characteristic.

Mr. Harris states that when they set out a large acreage of one variety such as the Beaver they check-row the field by marking both ways and planting four feet between rows, and 32 inches between plants. In this way they can cultivate crosswise, eliminating a great deal of hand labor early in the season, and by thorough cultivation greatly increases the vigor of the plants. As soon as the runners set they are trained in the row and then cultivation can only be done in one direction.

Distances for Raspberries

Mr. Harris recommended that raspberries be set either six or seven feet apart between rows. Under good growing conditions seven feet is undoubtedly better than any closer distance. He



GET 20% OR MORE LARGER CROPS of fancy vegetables this year

Entomologists say 1/5 of all vegetable crops are destroyed every year by insects—a loss of $300,000,000. A stupendous "feed bill" for the pests! For every $100 in crops, growers toss $20 to the bugs!

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Colorado Potato Beetle
Corn Ear Worm (on lettuce)
Cucumber Worm
Curculio
Cut Worm
Eggplant Beetle
Melon Worm
Mexican Bean Beetle
Potato Flea Beetle
Strawberry Flea Beetle
Striped Cucumber Beetle
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Tomato Fruit Worm
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said growers often complain for lack of room in which to work between the plants, and that they seldom complain about having too much. There is usually plenty of room at the start, but before long the rows begin to crowd. It should be remembered too that canes bend outward as the fruit develops, that a row one foot wide at the bottom may be three or four feet wide at the height of a man's waist. When the space between rows is too narrow for frequent and easy cultivation the temptation is strong to neglect this important work. Too close planting ruins many patches.

The plants should be set about two and one-half feet apart in the row, and in the hedge row system should be allowed to produce suckers freely until the rows are filled.

In the hill system, red raspberry plants are usually set about five feet apart each way, five to seven canes are allowed in each hill, all others are removed. This system is being used a great deal in some sections, especially in Minnesota. Stakes are used to support the hills, the canes being tied to the stake which is driven in and stands about five feet above the ground. This system may not be so well adapted to varieties that sucker very freely such as the Cuthbert.

SET STRAWBERRY PLANTS EARLY

SET your strawberry plants as early as possible without endangering them to late frost. Experiments in Ohio show that only 34% of the first three plants set from runners of a plant were winter killed, while 90% of those formed fourth and 98% of the fifth set plants were killed.

Another Ohio experiment indicated that June rooted plants yielded 0.14 quarts per plant, while plants formed in August, September and October averaged only .02 quarts per plant.

Mr. Harris emphasizes the importance of setting extra good plants.

Why Early Sprays Are Important For Apple Scab Control

G. W. KEITT

THE period from the time that the tips of the young leaves and of the sepals of the blossom buds are first exposed in the opening cluster buds to two or three weeks after petal-fall is the most critical time for apple scab control under Wisconsin conditions. Through this period the ascospores of the scab fungus are commonly discharged from the overwintered leaves on the ground during every rain. The young leaf and blossom parts are at their most susceptible stage for infection, and it is a time of year when conditions of moisture and temperature are likely to favor infection and disease development. When infection occurs early it not only causes greater injury per scab spot, but each scab spot produces quantities of spores (conidia) which are spread, chiefly by water, to cause further early-season infection.

Sepal Infection

One type of early infection merits special attention. That is sepal infection. The tips of the sepals, which are the lobes of the calyx, are exposed in the very early stages of unfolding of the cluster buds. Sometimes they are infected so early that scab appears and spores are produced before the blossoms open. Spores from these infected sepals furnish an abundant source of infection for spread of the disease over the adjacent cheek of the fruit and to other fruits and leaves. The pre-blossom sprays are especially important in preventing sepal infection.

How Many Sprays

The number of early sprays necessary for scab control will vary somewhat with season and situation. The principle should be to keep the unfolding leaf, bud, and fruit parts sufficiently protected. Ordinarily three treatments will be sufficient to give protection through the pre-blossom period. They are usually timed (1) at the green tip or "delayed dormant" stage of bud unfolding, (2) at the closed cluster or "pre-pink" stage, and (3) at the open cluster or "pink" stage. In years when the weather is very cold and wet four pre-blossom treatments may be required to keep up the protection, while in warm, dry springs two may sometimes be enough. If the disease is well controlled early in the season, it is easily controlled in the later part. Poor control early in the season leads to serious danger of severe scab development later.

Information concerning the after-blossom sprays for scab, together with information about spraying to control other fruit diseases and insect pests, may be obtained by writing to the Wisconsin College of Agriculture at Madison for the Circular, "Spraying Farm Orchards."

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS STILL AVAILABLE

A large number of Wisconsin orchardists and farmers have ordered a few of the different new varieties of apples and other fruits and a goodly number of garden club members have ordered ornamentals for trial this coming year.

There is still time to place your order for some of these new varieties if you do it at once. Apple trees are only 50¢ each, which is very low considering that they are new varieties and in small supply. Send for a price list at once, and try out one or two of the new varieties to see if we can find something better for Wisconsin than we now have.

UNIVERSITY ASSISTS RURAL COMMUNITIES IN LANDSCAPE PROJECTS

NORMAN A. MORRIS

THE landscape extension service of the University was created to assist rural communities in carrying out landscape projects. Each year, throughout the state, numerous projects are carried out in home and school grounds beautification and in planning and planting parks, cemeteries, roadsides, and other community grounds. Perhaps the most important part of the work is assisting with the beautification of the farm home grounds. This project is carried out in cooperation with the county agents' offices in the various counties where work is being done. Most often the work is conducted by means of contests, taking a section of the county each year for a period of three or four years. Every farm entering the contest is visited by the specialist who gives suggestions for arranging and planting the grounds. Often a sketch is drawn showing the planting for the coming year. In these contests prizes are awarded for both the farm home making the most improvement and for the most attractive grounds. In connection with these contests, lectures on "Planning and Planting the Home Grounds" and other subjects are given in the community. In the spring, planting and pruning demonstrations are held.

School Beautification

Great interest has been shown in recent years in the school beautification projects. This project is organized so that five to ten schools a year, over a period of three years, can be reached in a county. Blueprints are prepared for the school grounds when the work is carried out in groups of this sort. Meetings and demonstrations are given and the children of the school do the planting work under the supervision of the specialist.

The remaining landscape projects are quite varied in nature. Garden clubs or service organizations that are working on parks, cemeteries, community building grounds and roadside projects are assisted and where possible plans are furnished for the planting work.

Lectures on landscape topics are given throughout the State whenever it is possible to arrange them in connection with trips taken by the Specialist.

The landscape extension service is a free service to rural communities. Those desiring help should get in touch with their County Agent. If there is no agent in the county, write direct to the Horticultural Department, University of Wisconsin. It should be noted that individual assistance cannot be given to farm home grounds. There must be a group of farms in one community so that the specialists's time is spent to advantage.

Individuals, however, may secure bulletins and mimeographed material on garden subjects from the Horticultural Department.

SOUND fruit you must have, and good color. An adequate spray program will accomplish it, if you use materials of consistent effectiveness ...The wisdom of experience among successful growers dictates reliance on ORCHARD BRAND Dritomic as a sulphur fungicide—and Arsenate of Lead of the same brand, if infected with curculio. The advantage of Dritomic in *coloring and finish* on the fruit is well known ... For dust application you can still stick to ORCHARD BRAND—with Fungi Dust, or (with arsenical) 85-15 and 90-10. Prices and quality alike favor your use of ORCHARD BRAND Insecticides and Fungicides.

BETTER codling moth control—and scab protection without danger of russeting! In spite of the increase in effectiveness these improved ORCHARD BRAND spray materials do not increase your costs ... Last year, test plot observations of the efficiency of *Astringent Lead* showed results 15 to 30% above normal. With that possible gain to be achieved, every grower who is having difficulty in establishing control of codling moth should investigate *Astringent Lead.* It costs no more ... With crop prices as they have been, it is imperative to increase the percentage of "Fancy" fruit. More efficient spraying presents the biggest opportunity.

Have you "Cash Crops" for 1933? Ask for a copy. It is free.

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Our Wisconsin Nurseries

THE McKay Nursery Company was established about a third of a century ago. From this point of organization the business of the McKay Nursery Company has gradually expanded until today it has over 100 representatives in the field and more than 200 acres of fertile land, located on all sides of the Village of Waterloo, Wisconsin, are required to grow stock for mid-western farms and for every landscape need. Specimen evergreens are featured. Today the McKay Nursery Company is known as "Wisconsin's Greatest Nursery".

Mr. W. G. McKay, President and General Manager, has, with his associates, been building the business which bears his name on the solid foundation of delivering nursery stock of guaranteed quality at a fair price. The result has been that the Company has enjoyed the patronage of thousands of customers who have continued to accord all their nursery stock business to this Wisconsin enterprise season after season. During the past ten years the Company has filled an average of over 20,000 orders each year to planters. In addition, the Company sells a large amount of stock at wholesale to nurseries and nursery stock dealers throughout the Central Northwest.

Centrally located among the 200 acres of growing ground at Waterloo, Wisconsin, the McKay Nursery Company maintains a shipping office and completely adequate warehouse and packing facilities to assure not only the growing of dependable quality stock, but to assume that each order is carefully packed so that the stock may reach the customer in perfect condition, and secure a perfect start in its new home, hardy and strong. The general offices of the McKay Nursery Company are at 911 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Down through the years, Mr. McKay has surrounded himself with a capable organization of young men who have grown up with him in the nursery business. W. H. Gorman, Secretary of the Company, is in charge of the retail merchandising plans and all office organization work. Karl Junginger is in charge of the Company's wholesale sales, and assists with operating the nurseries. E. A. Petranek, Landscape Architect, has the responsibility of all the landscape designs which the Company is called upon to execute. Mr. Petranek is a graduate of the Landscape Department of the University of Minnesota and later took some special work under Prof. Ellwood at Ames, Iowa. He is assisted by Ray Weber, Landscape Architect, who is a graduate of the Landscape Department of the University of Wisconsin.

The present officers of the Company are:

W. G. McKay, President.
W. E. Walker, Vice President.
W. H. Gorman, Secy.-Treas.
J. M. McKay, Director.
W. H. Spohn, Director.

While the demand for nursery stock, like the demand for practically all other kinds of merchandise, has fallen off somewhat during the past year, according to Mr. McKay, the desire for beautiful home surroundings is stronger today than it has ever been. With most families having neglected the planting that they really want to do, accordingly, it is his opinion that the demand for quality nursery stock will take a decided spurt with the first indication of improvement in economic conditions generally.

McKay Nursery Co. Warehouses and Shipping Offices at Waterloo, Wis.

The Best Ornamentals and Their Uses

PHELPS WYMAN
Consulting Landscape Architect

AS A rear yard is exclusively private domain and not in part the public's, one can plant as one pleases. It is possible to make of almost any rear yard as delightful a garden as may be found. That is, it is possible after the children are grown, but suppose, first, play-room at the center is necessary. Around may be a fence and vines but not necessarily, while an outside shrub border acting as a screen, a few small-growing trees and sometimes one large-growing tree are all the planting possible. Yet a true garden is wanted and not a plant collection. Under these conditions the border should be given its maximum of interest but whether this shall be supplied wholly by the most floriferous shrubs or in part by less ostentatious native appearing kinds is for the taste of the owner to decide.

If the design shall contain the showy kinds, here is where the lilac shines. The lilac in most species and varieties is hardy everywhere, has good form and foliage and interesting flowers, but not ornamental fruit. The Van Houtte spirea, too, is practically ironclad and has good form, foliage and flowers, but not good fruit. For fruit effect the hardiest honeysuckles may be employed even though form and foliage are not quite equal. Consideration would likewise be given to such shrubs as the Philadelphus and Forsythia. Exotic appearing plants like the hercules club are not out of place if used sparingly, say, as a single specimen.

Shrubs For Naturalistic Effect

If more naturalistic kinds are wanted, there is that wonderful group of hardy Viburnums, most of them large-growing, and with a variety of form, size and fruit, though the flat flower clusters are all white and similar. They deserve a place anywhere that a large shrub is required except one calling for the finest texture. Wisconsin has a native species, as we know, the Americanum, that is almost comparable with any large shrub that grows. To these can be added the dogwoods, some with fine winter color but some from their coarseness and inconsequence of flowers to be used with discrimination. In background locations where mass and foliage are chiefly necessary, the buckthorns are admirable. Others of similar quality may be named for occasional use like the witchhazel, the Aronia or chokeberry with splendid qualities that must await experimentation, the wahoo with its brilliant fruit, the five-leaved aralia of good form and foliage only, the ginnala maple where its stiffness can be endured for the sake of autumn color.

In a garden one does not ordinarily choose weedy kinds like the shrub sumac and elders, however appropriate they may be in outer portions of an estate, nor does one want at all the permanent and sickly high color of the golden elder, golden ninebark and purple plum. The shrubby althaea, somewhat exotic in form and foliage, and the deutzias are fine farther south, but their lack of hardiness usually rule them out of Wisconsin. I am making general statements, not hard and fast rules, for some artist can always show how the opposite can be done successfully and some horticulturist will point out these same plants growing happily.

However, in a backyard garden, few people want naturalistic appearance exclusively, but a mixture. First there should be selection for good form and branching that may be enjoyed the year round; then selection for leafage that is interesting in texture, form and color, lasting more than half the year; and finally, selection for the finer transient effects given by flowers and fruit. For harmony, few of the shrubs named can be placed contiguous without quarreling unless all are mixed and uniformity so secured. The harmonizing qualities of two other classes of woody plants are usually necessary, one to overcome the monotony of a flattish skyline and the other as go-betweens for Wisconsin's aggressive large shrubs. I refer to the small-growing trees and the smaller-growing shrubs.

Small Shrubs

Fine kinds of medium-sized and small shrubbery are similarly lacking, hence the deserved vogue of the Japanese barberry, but liable to change from the unnatural color of its red variety. For the moment, we are interested only in the medium-sized kinds, some of them to tie together the largest kinds in our border. Perhaps here is where the fine textured Van Houtte spirea belongs and the Cotoneaster acutifolia where it does not develop the aphis. There is much promise in the privet where hardy, in the native maple-leaved Viburnum and in the Lemoine Philadelphus and its larger varieties where hardy, but the last wait experiment. The hardy and somewhat weedy ash-leaved spirea has possibilities and the weigela probably belongs here. So do the winged euonymus, double flowering plum and flowering almond, but they are rather specimen plants. Some think the large flowering hydrangea too coarse and exotic to belong anywhere. When two diverse appearing large-growing shrubs are united by a smaller kind of a softer texture or that somehow resembles both, there is greater harmony.

(To Be Continued)

EDITORIALS

SOCIETY GETS SUPPORT FROM MEMBERS

IN OUR March issue we reported that the Governor had recommended a cut of 40% in the budget of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. The Joint Finance Committee made further cuts, and recommended that aids to Agricultural organizations be cut about 55% and be made for only one more year. In other words, no appropriation was made for the second year of the biennium which would have meant the end of our Society as it is now organized, after June 30, 1934.

When our officers and the officers of our 52 affiliated horticultural organizations became aware of this there was considerable indignation, as indicated by copies of letters we have seen which were sent to Senators from various districts. The sentiment was that we are rendering a valuable educational service to the people, that there are other things of less value to the state which could be cut further, rather than abolish the work of the Society.

On the day the budget was introduced in the Senate, president Livingstone, vice-president Kellogg, former presidents Earl Leverich of Sparta, N. A. Rasmussen and H. C. Christensen of Oshkosh came to Madison determined to have an amendment introduced to make the appropriation available for the two years of the biennium instead of just one. They met with considerable discouragement, as it was maintained that no amendments would be passed. At the request of Mr. Leverich

both Senator Nelson of the Superior district and Senator Zantow of Baraboo agreed to introduce the amendment. It was adopted by a vote of 20 to 10.

Several Senators spoke in favor of the amendment. Senator Cashman representing Door County said that the fruit industry deserves all the help the state can possibly give it.

Senators voting for the amendment were: Senators Anderson, Cashman, Clifford, Engebretson, Fons, Gehrmann, Gettelman, Griswold, Hunt, Ingram, Loomis, Mack, Morris, Nelson, Polakowski, Reis, Severson, Shenners, White and Zantow.

Asked why an organization should receive state aid one of our officers replied: "All educational work must be maintained at public expense if it is to be available to all the people instead of to only the favored few who can afford it."

A member of the Finance Committee seemed surprised when he was told of the work the Society was doing in testing new varieties of fruits and ornamentals—how we are introducing the new varieties produced at considerable cost in other states and testing them throughout Wisconsin, and of the great demand for new varieties, especially apples, to find varieties better adapted to our conditions.

This work must be carried on. With our present budget it cannot be done effectively. Assemblyman Moore of Door County was determined to introduce another amendment asking for a slight increase in our funds, in order that the efficiency of our work might not be hampered.

As we go to press the budget bill is being taken up by the Assembly. We will report what happens in our May issue. It is going to be very difficult to operate on a 55% reduction in funds. Changes will have to be made. We do appreciate the support of our members.

LINDEN BLUTEN TEE

During March we had the pleasure of a visit at the home of Judge and Mrs. H. J. Bohn in Baraboo, where we were served with, to us, a new beverage, Linden Bluten Tee or in English, Basswood Blossom Tea.

It is served and used in the same way as ordinary tea. I prefer it with lemon. The flavor is pleasing but different from tea.

The fresh flowers are picked and dried outdoors in trays, and packed away loosely in air tight containers. To use, a loose rounding tablespoonful of flowers is used for four cups of water. It is boiled, not steeped, for about five minutes. It has a pinkish color which is not displeasing.

—W. A. TOOLE.

ABOUT TREES

Do You Know?

That a tree has a fixed temperature of 54 degrees F., thus cooling the air in summer and warming in winter.

That a tree never dies of old age. Younger trees may rob it of its nourishment, insects may destroy it, floods and winds may wrench it away or other accidents may kill it.

That there is a gigantic boabab tree in Central Africa which is 51 centuries old, and that the trunk of the tree is 29 ft. in diameter.

That the Montezuma Cypress at Chepultepac in Mexico is a great deal older than the boabab tree.

That this Cypress measures 118 ft. 11 inches around the trunk and that therefore it has lived 6,270 years.

That a fair-sized oak gives off as much as 150 gallons of water during a single summer day?

That a forest is as good a cold maker as a body of water of equal area?

—From *Garden Greetings.*

SHELLAC GOOD FOR TREATING TREE WOUNDS

SHELLAC has given very good results in the treatment of tree wounds. G. H. Howe of the New York Experiment Station made a study of the value of various substances applied to tree wounds to make them heal more quickly and prevent fungus attacks. Among the different substances tried were white lead, white zinc, yellow ocre, coal tar and shellac.

Shellac seemed to exert a stimulating effect upon the healing of the wounds the first year. That effect was not noticeable the second year.

Alfred Hottes in his "Book of Trees" says that shellac has been found less injurious to the cambium layer of trees, is cheap, dries quickly and is convenient to use, and concludes that from these experiments it would seem wise to apply shellac to all tree wounds that are over an inch in diameter.

BUSINESS REMARKS BY BUSINESS MEN

This country can be prosperous for years on replacements and repairs alone. Alvin Macauley, pres. Packard Motor Car Co.

It seems futile to talk of economic recovery until the farmer has again been lifted, this time out of the mire of economic disaster. Clinton P. Anderson, pres. Rotary International.

In a business civilization the government cannot be taken out of business. Robert M. Hutchins, pres. University of Chicago.

In heaven's name take that rude business offending phrase "In Conference" out of your business language and forbid its use in the conduct of your office. David E. Castles, pres. West Side Buick Auto Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Business travels in cycles, because business men travel in ruts. Roger Babson.

The machines are not driving men out of work. Quite the contrary. For thirty years, every time we have reduced the number of men on a given job, and thus lowered costs, we have had to hire even more men on account of increased business. Henry Ford.

WIDER MARKETS OR DECREASED PRODUCTION—WHICH?

A radio circular with the above title has just been published by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison. This little circular which was a radio talk given over Radio Station WHA by Prof. Asher Hopson of the Department of Agricultural Economics discusses some very vital problems with which everyone should be familiar during these times of stress. Studying it will help determine whether such movements as the milk strike can be successful, and how big national or international problems may have to be solved. We suggest you send for a copy.

NAME PARK IN HONOR OF HURON H. SMITH

A LETTER from Eugene Oestreicher, secretary of the Milwaukee Florists Club states: "The Milwaukee Florists Club at its meeting last night, (March 7) heartily endorsed the movement suggested by Mr. Elmer Johnson of Milwaukee in the Milwaukee Journal of March 3rd, that we honor the memory of our beloved Huron H. Smith, by asking our County Park Board to name the Arboretum now under way at Hales Corners, Wisconsin, the Huron Smith Arboretum."

Mr. Oestreicher suggests that all garden clubs of Wisconsin cooperate in this task.

Mr. Smith was very active in the establishment of the park at Hales Corners.

SURPRISING DEMAND FOR CIONS

As we go to press, 85 farmers have requested cions of the different varieties of apples we recommended for trial this year. We have had to send in repeat orders and still will be unable to send as many as some of the growers asked for, though we are proportioning our supplies equally among those interested.

These requests come from all sections of the state showing a tremendous interest in better varieties of apples for Wisconsin. The sale of apple trees of the new varieties has been greater than for stock of any other fruits or ornamentals we are recommending.

Orders for new varieties of strawberry plants have been very good and we expect to have a fair trial of these new varieties in different sections of the state.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

Listen to the Salutation of the Dawn!
Look to this Day!
For yesterday is but a Dream
And tomorrow only a vision.
But Today well-lived makes
Every yesterday a dream of Happiness
And every tomorrow a Vision of Hope.
Look well therefore to this Day;
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.

—From the SANSKRIT.

"DO'S" AND "DON'TS" FOR GARDENERS

There are almost as many "don'ts" as "do's" for April. Don't be in a hurry about uncovering some of the less hardy plants. April sometimes treats us to a very good imitation of February weather.

Don't dig carelessly in the bulb beds. You are quite apt to damage sprouts just below the surface. Lilies especially have a habit of sending up shoots some distance away from the blossom stalk you have left standing to mark where they are supposed to come up.

Don't dig around in the rock garden early in the season, you are quite apt to destroy many little seedling plants that later will give your garden a charmingly natural appearance.

Do put your wood ashes around the Peonies and Delphiniums. The soot from the furnace pipes can also be used. Sifted coal ashes carefully worked into the perennial beds where there is no danger of injuring bulbs—will aid in keeping the soil in a workable condition.

Do try fine peat on your lawn if you have had difficulty in getting a good thick sod. Sow your grass seed, then give a covering of the peat. You will be delighted with the result. The peat holds the moisture and gives the new seeding a chance to get well rooted.

After the bulbs are showing nicely in the rock garden—carefully stir the ground and sow seeds of Anagallis, Lonopsidium, Acaule, Sedum caeruleum, or the dwarf Linarias. They will hide the yellowing leaves, and later on will also protect the bulbs from the hot baking sun.

TUB GARDENS

WHEN we speak of tub gardens we naturally think of bog or water gardens. But tubs—both new and ancient—may be used in various ways.

In the sandy soil of Michigan moles work havoc in the flower borders, as my mother found to her sorrow as well as exasperation. Traps caught some of course, but all the relatives came to investigate and seemingly profited, for the bulbs were destroyed as usual, especially the choice double tulips. Finally in an effort to save at least a few bulbs, Mother sunk several old galvanized tubs in the border and in them planted the precious tulips. They came up the following spring and bloomed beautifully. One day she spoke to a friend in the little town where she did her trading, of her success in outwitting the moles. "My only regret is" she finished "that I have no more tubs." "Why I have several that I have been wanting my husband to cart away" said the friend, "and my neighbor has one or two also."

So it was settled that when my father brought in a load of apples, he would get the tubs. Father was duly instructed to call for the three or four tubs before coming home and promised to so do.

About six o'clock we heard the most awful racket, it sounded like a procession of junk wagons. We ran to look and in the driveway came father looking nothing like a peaceful junk man, the mettlesome team nearly frantic with the horrible clatter of a WAGON LOAD of tubs. As we stood and stared he stopped and asked furiously, "Will you tell me what you want with all the old wash tubs in town? You said three or four and this is what was ready for me." But mother was past all speech. She was laughing. That wagon load of old tubs was funny. Father glared at her, then at the tubs and suddenly he laughed too. Well the tubs were used, every one of them, for mother found that many plants could be coaxed to special beauty when planted in a tub with very rich soil, where the grasping roots of the privet could not appropriate this richness, even tho the tub was sunk very near.

Other Uses of Tubs

Moles do not worry me in this garden of mine, but I have found many uses for old tubs. They are fine for acid loving plants, you can fix up just the right sort of soil for a few Rhododendrons in a tub and keep them moist even in a very dry season. I am planning to plant Azalea Mollis at the edge of the grove in peat moss and woods loam, also in tubs, with no fear of the Elm roots taking both moisture and fertility from them.

Club Projects

One of the Garden Clubs blessed with a very clever Program Committee held a "Baby Show" recently, the babies consisting of pots full of tiny seedling plants—both annual and perennial. The members were asked to name them correctly. Easy? Try it and see if you really recognize them when you meet them unexpectedly—not in the garden rows, or in flats that you have planted.

If you are a real progressive Garden Club member you are trying out something new this year. In short, have joined the plant testing club. Even one new shrub or plant helps you know.

Several clubs that I know, are trying out one variety of shrub, each one taking one or more. Naturally there will be quite a bit learned even at the end of the first season, as they will be planted in different situations.

Do remember that some perennial seeds need a LONG period before germination takes place. If you have flats of seed that seemingly do not intend to come up place them in a shaded cold frame and keep well watered. They may surprise you some morning by popping up blithely.

"Man is wonderful. He has learned to fly like a bird."

"Yes, but he hasn't learned to sit on a barbed-wire fence."—Ex.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS AND FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

There was a good attendance at our meeting on March 8th. Mr. Axel Johnson read an interesting paper on trees which was enjoyed by all present, and created a good deal of discussion.

Mr. Raymond Niles, chairman of the entertainment committee held up his end of the program very well.

The question box committee had some interesting questions to ask which developed into considerable discussion. Committees for next month were named by the chairman as follows: Education Committee: Alex Gardiner, Bernard Koikenmeister; Question Box: A. J. Smith, O. Schisling; Entertainment Committee: Mr. Rober and Mr. Peacock.

Our next meeting will be April 12 at 7:30 p. m. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society, will give an illustrated talk on flower arrangement, with slides prepared by Better Homes and Gardens.

—ALEX GARDINER,
President.

Musical Pussy

"The cat was making an awful noise last night."

"Yes, ever since she ate the canary she thinks she can sing."
—Progressive Grocer.

EDWARDS CO.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

Prosperity Sale
20%—50% for cash

The largest planting of rare, beautiful pyramid arbor vitae in Wisconsin are offered at prices *less than cost* of growing.

This collection of all kinds of evergreens *must* and *will* be sold at once to close estate of F. Edwards.

Merle Edwards, expert consulting and contracting landscape architect, who has laid out some of the finest gardens in the state will give free advice to anyone buying any trees, rock garden or perennial plants Visit us next Sunday. Write in advance for appointment any week day. We are not affiliated with any other nursery.

The Model Garden
"on the River"
One mile north of Fort Atkinson

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

VARIETIES TO TRY

EDWIN H. RISTOW

IF YOU are interested in growing glads to exhibit at our show, you should know what the most outstanding varieties are in their color class. For your own pleasure and enjoyment, try to grow as many of these as you can:

Dark Red: Moorish King, Morocco.
Red: Bill Sowden, Commander Koehl.
Scarlet: Dr. Bennett, Pfitzer's Triumph, Aflame.
Orange: Oraflame, Spirit of St. Louis.
Yellow: Golden Dream, Loyalty.
Cream or Buff: Lotus, Wasaga.
Whites: J. Van Tets, Mammoth White, Albatross.
Pure Pink: Giant Nymph, Pearl of California.
Salmon-Pinks: Picardy, Betty Nuthall, W. H. Phipps, Margaret Fulton, Mrs. L. Douglas
Light Pinks: Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Coryphee, Mrs. T. E. Langford.
Rose-Pinks: Salbach's Orchid, Pink Cloud.
Rose-Reds: Red Lory, Purple Glory.
Lavender: Minuet, Dr. Moody, Mrs. F. C. Peters.
Purple: Charles Dickens, Paul Pfitzer.
Violet: Aida, Veilchenblau.
Smokies: Emilie Aubrun, Mother Machree, Our Selection, Marmora, Hinemoa.

Plant Bulblets, Grow Young Stock

Never destroy bulblets of a variety you want to keep. Plant them. Make your planting of young, healthy bulbs that produce those fine exhibition blooms. Destroy old worn out bulbs just as soon as they fail to produce worthwhile flowers.

How to Make Bulblets Grow

The hard shell of choice varieties should be cracked and peeled and then soaked in water for a few days before planting. Many methods are used for preparing larger lots of bulblets. About the best method is to fill up a cloth bag ⅓ full with bulblets, and soak in water for two days. Spread out bag and expose to air. This will cause bulblets to sprout. You must keep bag damp by sprinkling water on same. Change position of bulblets by turning bag over occasionally. When sprouted sow them in a trench filled with fine sand. Trench should be two inches deep, and 3 to 4 inches wide. Plant about fifty bulblets to a foot. Water frequently.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Show will be held in the Municipal Building, Fort Atkinson, about the middle of August this year. This was decided at a meeting of the officers and directors of the Society at Fort Atkinson on March 26th.

In June we will meet with Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf, our secretary, and W. A. Sisson at Rosendale. Several other big meetings will be held.

Send your dues to Mrs. Helen Groskopf, Taycheedah. Look up list of plant premium on page 149 of the February issue.

Start Choice Bulblets Early

Choice bulblets may be planted in late March in flower pots and set in a basement window that has plenty of sunlight. Transfer to a cold frame as soon as weather permits. Lift out of flower pot and transplant dirt and all to the open ground in early June, just as soon as danger of frost is over. This gives a longer growth, and produces a larger bulb.

Prepare Markers

Now is a good time to prepare markers for keeping track of the varieties you want to plant this spring. One who does not have a stake of some kind to identify a variety is "passing up" the most interesting part of growing glads. It is only by learning to know varieties by name that you learn to know which you like the best, and the varieties that are worth saving. Don't miss the thrill that comes from seeing some new glad for the first time. Keep only the best, and devote all your efforts to get the best out of these, and they will reward you for your efforts.

How to Make Stakes

Some people still stick to wooden stakes. They are too conspicuous in the garden early in spring. Try making a stake out of heavy clothes line wire. Cut into 14 to 16 inch lengths. Make a hook on one end by bending wire. Attach a piece of zinc or galvanized tin 1½ x 3½ inches with eyelet, to wire stake. You can buy a crayon pencil that will not wash off to mark on name. Another way is to just paint on name with a small camel hair brush.

Deeming it advisable to cover subjects that the reader can actually try out in the month that he reads it. For this reason I will take up the methods of hybridizing in a later number.

EDWIN H. RISTOW,
President.

MAY SHOW AT WORLD'S FAIR

Plans are under way whereby Wisconsin will be given the entire exhibit space in the Horticultural building at the Chicago Century of Progress exhibit for a period of two or three days for a gladiolus exhibit. A large sign over the front door will announce the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society Show.

Overhead Irrigation

W. H. COLES

MOST vegetables are more than 85% water. In fact, most vegetables contain more water than does high grade milk. This is a surprising bit of information, but it is a statement which can be verified.

Irrigation has been practiced for thousands of years, but within the last twenty-five years pronounced improvements have been made, which bring the possibility of irrigation to the average grower. Equipment is available which enables him at very modest expense to supply ample rainfall for his crop and secure the maximum yield regardless of the whims of the weather.

As one thinks ordinarily of irrigation, he pictures arid regions, huge reservoirs of water, canals conducting the water to the thirsty fields and the flooding of this water either over the entire area or along ditches between the rows of planting.

For ordinary farm crops and under arid conditions this is an admirable and profitable procedure. In fact, the early civilizations were largely founded and sustained by the availability of water, most of which was used in this way.

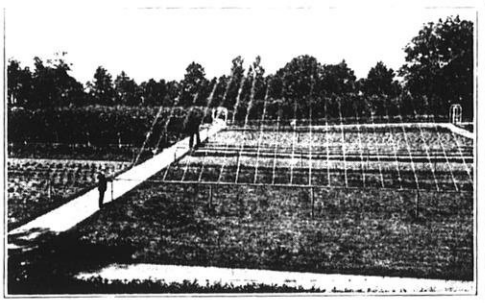
To the small grower without these adequate reservoirs of water some other means must be provided.

The overhead systems which have become so generally used within the last two decades have practically changed the whole growing procedure.

A system of watering was developed which consists of long pipes placed over a field. In these pipes, which are set about 50-ft. part and which are located from 3-ft. to 6-ft. above the ground, are placed a single row of nozzles. These nozzles spray a straight line of fine streams, breaking into a gentle spray. The line is rolled on its axis either by hand or automatically and each line will cover a strip 50-ft. to 60-ft. in width.

The advantage of this type of watering, its freedom from the violation of fundamental watering principles and its unquestioned success have brought it to great popularity. There is scarcely a growing center in the world in which it is not generally used.

The crop returns from this type of watering have been in some instances almost unbelievably large. It is a conservative statement that under average conditions, and on an average crop, this type of sprinkling equipment will pay for itself at least once every two years. It has eliminated the hazard of growing and stabilized its opportunity for a continued and consistent profit.



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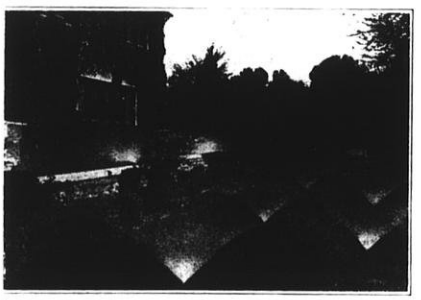
Prominent Wisconsin Users Say About the SKINNER System

Crop Insurance. Always used **SKINNER** irrigation. Is insurance against heavy loss from drought — also helps grow stronger plants.

White Elm Nursery Co., Hartland, Wis.

A Necessity. Have 40 acres under irrigation. Could not do without it. Doubles yield — better quality — frost protection — always have good crop in dry years—not dependent on weather.

John R. Williams, Montello, Wis.



Just a mere turn of a valve

and **SKINNER** overhead irrigation waters large areas of vegetables, berries, flowers and nursery stock—special portable systems for home flower and vegetable gardens. Thousands of growers and home owners have saved their plants from drought and frost and increased their yield. Our booklet **"RAIN"** covering every phase of correct watering sent **FREE.**

Concealed Lawn Sprinkling

For large or small areas of grass. Water supply pipes buried beneath lawn—**SKINNER** stationary or pop-up heads placed flush with ground at correct intervals—mere turn of valve waters your lawn. Booklet **"RAIN"** gives complete information with installation plan sent upon request.

Portable Lawn Sprinklers

Complete line of practical portable sprinklers designed for correct watering of lawns, flower and vegetable gardens are illustrated in new **SKINNER** sprinkler catalog which is sent upon request.

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Home Gardens ☐
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The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. Larson, *Pres.* Madison
J. J. McCarthy, *Vice-pres.* Whitefish Bay
D. O. Eldredge, *Sec.* Madison
Jos. Heineman, *Treas.* Milwaukee

Jos. Heineman, *Editor*

MAKING THE DIVISIONS

From F. F. Rockwell's book "Dahlias"

CLEAN the clumps throughly by rinsing them in a tub of water or turning the hose on them. This makes it possible to see much more clearly just where they should be cut. Have available a very stout, heavy knife, or a pair of pruning shears or a small saw, and also a fairly flexible bladed knife such as a good quality vegetable paring knife. All should have keen edges, as the old stems and crowns are tough and fibrous, and a ragged cut may mean the loss of a valued plant. First cut off the old stem above the crown, or the topmost eye; next cut off the most readily get-at-able tuber, with its accompanying eye or eyes, and a section of the crown and old stem.

After the divisions are made, they should be carefully labeled and put away in dry sand or peatmoss, and in a cool place, to hold them as they are until planting time; or slightly moist, in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees, if it is desired to develop the eyes still further.

BUD-OLOGY

REV. E. T. EITZMAN

I HAVE read considerable concerning dahlias since I get quite a thrill in growing them on the side. I have never discovered anything on the subject of buds and how long it takes a flower to bloom. It will be a fine thing some day when we may be able to select the right buds for the coming flower show and disbud all others. Last summer with the assistance of a good friend, Mr. Larson, I labeled some buds on the most common varieties and have come to some conclusions. It might be well to state that this was done during the month of August when we were thinking of the show and when we were in the midst of a dry spell. We also practice disbudding and pinching out the top according to the recommendations of Dahliadel Nurseries. We watered during this dry spell about twice a week by allowing the water to run between the bushes from a hose without the nozzle.

We discovered that dahlias do not bloom alike, some require a longer period than other. However the average time for the common varieties as Jane Cowl, Ida Perkins, The World, Monmouth Champion, Mrs. I. D. Ver Warner and etc., is from 20 to 30 days, i. e. from the time the bud is visible to time the flower is in full bloom. Some take much longer, as Thos. Edison which needs about 36 days to bloom, while Jersey's Beacon only requires 15 days.

Perhaps it will be well for each enthusiast to make a study of his plants and then some day it might be possible to make a chart of the various dahlias under general conditions. Weather conditions and culture and even the location of the garden will play a large role in this matter. It is possible to retard the flower by means of a canopy but how much is not known as it is also possible to hasten its growth by various methods. With the coming of the cloth house we will probably have to study these gorgeous flowers from a completely different angle.

1933 SHOW

THE Wisconsin dahlia show will be held at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, on Sept. 9 and 10. I know many are making out their list of plants and so I believe that the list of our show may help them decide.

1. Commercial Display
2. Single Bloom, Red
3. Single Bloom, Yellow
4. Single Bloom, Pink
5. Single Bloom, Lavender
6. Single Bloom, Purple
7. Single Bloom, Autumn Shades
8. Single Bloom, White
9. Single Bloom, Any Other Color
10. Single Bloom, Formal Dec.
11. Single Bloom, Informal Dec.
12. Single Bloom, Cactus
13. Single Bloom, Semi-Cactus
14. Single Bloom, Wisconsin Origin
15. Three Blooms, Red
16. Three Blooms, Yellow
17. Three Blooms, Pink
18. Three Blooms, Lavender
19. Three Blooms, Purple
20. Three Blooms, Autumn Shades
21. Three Blooms, White
22. Three Blooms, Formal Dec.
23. Three Blooms, Informal Dec.
24. Three Blooms, Cactus
25. Three Blooms, Semi-Cactus
26. Vase of 6 Blooms (one color)
27. Basket of Dec. or I. Dec.
28. Basket of Autumn Shades
29. Basket, any one color
30. Basket, Mixed Dahlias
31. Display of Pompoms
32. Display of Singles
33. Display of Miniatures
34. Single Bloom, 1st yr. Seedling
35. Single Bloom, 2nd yr. Seedling
36. Single Bloom, 3rd yr. Seedling
37. Display of Seedlings (one container)
38. Best Bloom in Show
39. Largest Bloom (depth X diameter)
40. Bix Six, 6 Colors and 4 types, 1 Dec., 1 I. Dec., 1 Cactus and 1 S. C.
41. 10 Most Perfect Blooms
    Requirements:
    All blooms different
    All named varieties
    Each bloom in separate container
    Open to Dec. and Cactus types
42. Sweepstakes

Flowers of the show will be judged according to the following table: Size 20 points, Form 20 points, Color 20 points, Substance 15 points and Stem and Foliage 25.

The Dahlia Society of Michigan issues a very attractive bulletin for its members. The January issue which we have just received is full of information about the dahlia and the bulletin is very attractively put up. It discusses among other things, how to build a cloth covered house for growing dahlias. Write C. E. Wildon, secretary, East Lansing, Michigan, for a copy.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Starting on April 15, the society will hold meetings at the Hotel Delaporte, Milwaukee, on every third Saturday of each month. —JOE HEINEMAN.

FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

A letter from Chas. Hudson, Jr., formerly of Garfield Park Conservatory, now superintendent of parks at Lombard, Illinois, invites garden club members to attend the flower judging school at Louisville, Kentucky, on April 27th.

The school is just prior to the Kentucky Derby and would prove an interesting trip. On the program is Mrs. Murray Allen of London, England, Prof. J. G. Moore of Wisconsin, and several others.

For further information about the school write Chas. J. Hudson, Jr., 340 South Lewis Street, Lombard, Ill.

Easily Explained

Jones: "Say, that's a wonderful follow-up system you have there for collections. Where did you come across it?"

Brown: "I just saved the letters my boy sent me while at college and adapted them to my business."

C. W. Wood of Copemish, Michigan, regards Aster Frikarti, mentioned by Mr. Wallace,, as "The best new thing in outdoor cut flowers introduced in years."

NEW PERENNIALS AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

W. A. TOOLE

MY FRIEND, Gerald Wallace of Batavia, New York, known to quite a number of readers of Wisconsin, writes me as follows about new perennials and rock garden plants:

"I covered about seven thousand miles last year looking at plants and only found perhaps a dozen new kinds worth trying. The following kinds I have tried for several years and know they are very choice in every way, good foliage, hardy, free flowering and easy to grow:

"*Armeria Lancheana Robusta.* This variety is two or three inches taller than the type, with very stiff stems and darker color, does not multiply as fast, good for cutting.

"*Aster Frikarti Wonder of Stafa.* I would not want to be without this, good for cut flowers.

"*Anthemis Tinctoria Perry's Variety.* A big improvement over the type. I never would have the ordinary variety, but this is great. Use only plants grown from divisions. Seedlings which some growers offer are not satisfactory.

"*Sempervivum Rupicolum.* A beautiful red and green variety.

"*Geum Sibericum.* I bought four different kinds of dwarf Geum from Oregon and I think this is the best. Orange flowers in April and May. Beautiful foliage. Six inches high.

"*Statice Latifolia Minuta.* This variety is only six inches high. Individual flowers are a little larger than the type. Leaves an inch and a half long. This is very choice.

"*Sidalcea Lindbergh.* Ruby red. Not over two feet high. It is a beautiful color as Sidalceas go."

Mr. Wallace also recommends the followings:

Inula grandilfora glandulosa
Astilbe sinensis pumila
Aster acris nana
Poterium obtusatum
Chrysanthemum Aladdin
Armeria Bees Ruby
Vinca Minor Bowles variety
Rosa Rouletti

SEEDS . *a few items that may interest you in choice seeds*

	Per Packet
Anchusa myosotidaeflora	$0.15
Corydalis lutea	.20
Delphinium Garry-nee-Dule Blue Hybrids, our selection from choice plants, selected	.25
Heuchera rosea, from coral red flowers	.25
Lupinus polyphyllus, choice mixed hybrids	.15
Mertensia virginica	.10
Pyrethrum hybridum fl. pl., very choice selection with a large percentage of double flowers	.25
Phymosia remota, an interesting new plant of the mallow family. Rose colored flowers on plants 6 feet high. The seeds are slow and uneven	.25
Pansy, Toole's choice selected giant flowered strain of Pansies	.25
Sanguinaria canadensis, Bloodroot	.15
Sedums, several choice varieties mixed	.10

If you do not receive our catalog regularly, send for our complete seed list which will be out about February 1.

W. A. Toole

of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

FLOWER JUDGING AND ARRANGEMENT SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE, PUBLIC LIBRARY, APRIL 27

Lecture Room, 3rd Floor

THE flower judging and arranging school under the auspices of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society will be held at the Milwaukee Public Library in the Lecture Room on the third floor on Thursday, April 27.

During the forenoon there will be judging of the following classes:

Class 1. Artistic arrangements for the living room, in vases.

Class 2. Artistic arrangements in low bowls.

Class 3. Luncheon tables set for four.

Mrs. A. Jaeger, Milwaukee, is superintendent in charge of the judging.

Judging will begin at 10 a. m. As soon as the judging has been completed those in attendance may attend the program which will begin at 10:30 a. m. This will consist of slides on flower arrangement and a lecture in connection on "Points Often Overlooked in Flower Arrangement" by H. J. Rahmlow. This will be followed by a discussion on a system for making entries and keeping records at flower shows.

No arrangements have been made for a noon luncheon. There are restaurants nearby.

The Afternoon Program

1:30 p. m.

Announcements of winners in the judging contest by Mrs. A. Jaeger.

Discussion of flower arrangements.

The discussion, illustrated with the arrangements which were judged will be on: 1. Harmony of variety; what varieties can be used together including foliage combinations; 2. The point of interest and predominating variety, originality; 3. Flower and containers. Unity. Adaptability to use. This discussion will be by Mrs. M. VanderHoogt of Wauwatosa and Mrs. D. W. Weart of Oconomowoc.

Japanese Flower Arrangement

The program will be concluded with a demonstration on Japanese flower arrangement by Miss Caroline Allen.

The admission will be free of charge. All members are invited to attend.

WISCONSIN GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW, KOHLER, JUNE 16–17–18

THE dates for the annual garden and flower show have been definitely set at June 16-17-18 at Kohler. Exhibits will be prepared and must be in place by 12 noon on Friday, June 16. The hall will be open so that work may be done several days before this.

All exhibits this year will be strictly on a garden club basis. Each club will appoint representatives, one, two, three or more members, who will stage the exhibits in the name of the club.

The Federation officers will attend the Chicago flower show on April first, and hold a meeting during that time to talk over the possibility of adding new classes for this show. Therefore, we may have some additional information in the May issue which is not published at this time. We are quite positive, however, that all the classes mentioned here will remain on the premium list, but expect of course that there will be a few more.

Little Gardens

The size and type of little gardens will depend somewhat upon the space available. The Executive Committee will meet at Kohler during April and decide upon this matter. Any suggestions will be appreciated. On account of limited space this class may be changed to "Planting Featuring Point of Interest in the Garden"—size 4 x 7 feet.

Partial Schedule of Classes

TABLE DECORATION

Class A. Formal dinner.
Class B. Special Occasion.
Class C.Table of Nations (any period).
Class D. Century of Progress Tables.
Class E. Tea Cart.

LIVING FLOWER PICTURES OR SHADOW BOXES

Class A. Artistic arrangement roses predominating as point of interest, with other flowers and accessories.
Class B. Fruit arrangement.
Class C. Vegetable arrangement.
Class D. Modernistic arrangement.

PLANT CURIOSITY SHOP

Class A. Curiosities in desert plants.
Class B. Curiosity in indoor plants.
Class C. Curiosity in outdoor plants.

Native.
Class D. Curiosity of any other type.

New Types of Exhibits Not Previously Shown

Flower Arrangements By Garden Clubs. Only one table allowed one club in one class. In judging, consideration will be given to the effect of the 8 arrangements on a table as a whole. Any type of table covering may be used and must be furnished by exhibitor. Size of table 10 ft. x 30 in.

Class A. Eight artistic arrangements of perennials, mixed flowers with one variety predominating in each bouquet to be exhibited on one table, containers to be furnished by exhibitor.
Class B. Eight artistic arrangements of Delphiniums, with or without other flowers, to occupy one table.
Class C. Artistic arrangements of peonies. No other flowers or foliage. Eight bouquets on table.
Class D. Modernistic setting and modernistic bouquets on a table.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

Class A. A balanced aquarium artistically planted and stocked with tropical fish.
Class B. An exhibit of three bubble bouquets.
Class C. A terrarium garden.
Class D. Console or end table with artistic arrangement of flowers with other objects. To be placed against wall.
Class E. Correct and incorrect flower arrangement. Identical vases and flowers.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB EXHIBITS

1. Play house.
2. Bird houses.
3. Dish gardens.
4. Aquariums.
5. Doll tea table.
6. Children's tea table.

PEONY SHOW

For individuals. Consists of 1 bloom of each variety, properly labeled, each in separate vase.
Five named varieties, amateurs only.
Ten named varieties, amateur or professional.
Twenty-five named varieties, amateur or professional.

ESTATES

An exhibit of potted plants, cut flowers or other products by a private estate.

NOVICE CLASS

Artistic arrangements for the living room for beginners who have never exhibited before.

DELPHINIUM EXHIBIT

Exhibit of delphinium by professional growers.

WELCOME PORT WASHINGTON GARDEN CLUB

The officers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation extend a hearty welcome to the Port Washington Garden Club as a new member of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

The club has had several very interesting meetings during the past few months. We wish them a very successful season.

CIRCULAR ON HOW TO ORGANIZE A GARDEN CLUB AVAILABLE

A mimeographed circular issued by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society on "How to Organize a Garden Club" has been revised and a new supply made. This circular is available free of charge to anyone in Wisconsin who may be interested in organizing a club. Write the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, for a copy.

ACCREDITED FLOWER SHOW JUDGES

It has been suggested that the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation have an examination in order to establish a list of accredited judges for judging flower shows in Wisconsin.

Is there a demand for this? If there is, the following method can be adopted. From those who obtain a passing rating, as for instance above 75%, at the flower show and arrangement school in Milwaukee on April 27th, a set of questions on flower arrangement and judging can be submitted as an examination. Those who receive a passing mark in answering these questions can be given a certificate as accredited judges and the list made available to all garden clubs.

If you approve of this plan please write us.

ROSA RUGOSA AGNES DOES WELL AT FOND DU LAC

I have grown the Rosa rugosa Agnes for three years and it is doing fine writes Amelia Weber, Fond du Lac. It makes a nicer bush than Harrison's yellow, which is rather leggy and bare at the bottom of the bush.

I have also had the Rosa Acacia for a number of years, but it needs the same protection as other roses here, especially when there is little or no snow during the winter. Mine froze back to the ground the first two years, and consequently lost the spring bloom. I planted it near a climbing rose and cover it with marsh hay when covering the rose. It is lovely in bloom and has nice foliage.

HILLCREST CLUB STARTS SPEAKERS FUND

The Hillcrest Garden Club of West Allis has voted to turn over to the State Garden Club Federation, the sum of ten dollars to help carry on the work of the Federation.

The Executive Committee at their last meeting voted to accept this with thanks, and with it, create a speakers fund. All donations by garden clubs will be added to this fund to be used to pay the expenses of speakers at the annual convention or any district conventions that may be held.

THANK YOU

To the Executive Committee of the Garden Club Federation, Horticultural Society, Garden Clubs, and individual members throughout the state—

My son John and I want to gratefully acknowledge and thank you for the many cards and letters of sympathy sent us since our recent bereavement. The thought of the love expressed has been a source of great comfort to us.

—CHARLOTTE E. BULLARD.

News Of The Garden Clubs

FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB

Our club met with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Koenig in February. The roll call was responded to by each member telling of some interesting garden fact. The suggestions made were decidedly helpful.

The program consisted of a review of some of the most helpful garden magazines, the aim being to make the members acquainted with all the helps available, so that he might select those magazines best suited to his needs.

The Wisconsin Horticulture came in for a general discussion and was pronounced the best of all, possibly as it is considered the mouthpiece of the club.

The following reviews were given. Each was interesting and had many helpful hints. Better Homes and Gardens, Mrs. Chas. Yahn; American Home, Sadie Slagg; Flower Grower, Mr. E. L. White; Garden Digest, Miss Gertrude Van Hoagen; House and Garden, Miss Phylliss J. Miles; House Beautiful, Mrs. D. A. Clark.

The members are to be guests of the Elkhorn Club on March 23rd.

—P. J. Miles,
Corresponding Secretary.

HARTLAND GARDEN CLUB

At the March meeting of the Hartland Garden Club, Mrs. R. O. Erickson continued her study of Botany. She discussed the root hairs which are the main absorbing part of the root. It was interesting to note that water plants have a much less extensive root system than land plants. Mrs. Harold Hornburg read an interesting paper on flower pots, departing from the old time flower pot to the ornamental type that lends beauty to the room as well as health to the plants. Mrs. Edward Dunphy discussed the arrangement of flowers in containers and with a variety of beautiful vases and flowers offered opportunities to the members to try their hand at arrangement. Some of the members brought their own containers, and discussed with Mrs. Dunphy and others the best flowers to use in them.

—Emily Hansen,
Secretary.

KENOSHA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The February meeting of the Kenosha Horticultural Society was held at the Court House, February 1.

It was voted at this meeting to hold over the present officers until next January.

Mr. C. Fancher was the speaker of the evening. He spoke on "New Shrubs Suitable for this Section of the Country." The talk was of great interest to all.

—Mrs. Florence Strangberg,
Secretary.

LA BELLE CLUB BOOSTS JUNIORS

The La Belle Garden Club, Oconomowoc, has entered upon the year of 1933 with a great deal of enthusiasm. Mrs. Sydney Welch continues as president with Mrs. Wilma Weart, member of State Board, as vice-president.

The winter months have been profitably spent in the study and reports on such subjects as Climbers, New Annuals and Perennials, Shrubs and Wild Flowers.

Some late books on the subject of gardening have been reviewed in our regular meetings.

Having taken as our year's slogan: "Boost the Juniors" everything is being planned toward that end. Plans are being made for a very worthwhile program for the juniors who now number 183 pupils from the kindergarten up through the sixth grade.

These children will be taken on excursions to the woods, once in early spring, once in mid-summer, and again in the fall. These trips will be in charge of members of the Senior Club under supervision of the Junior chairman.

The juniors will be invited to the April meeting of the garden club at which time a talk on "Birds" will be given by Mr. O. W. Smith, better known to the Horticultural world as "Out-door Smith." This will be an open meeting which we hope many members of neighboring garden clubs will attend.

—Mrs. W. F. Notbohm,
Publicity Chairman.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The work of the Camp Fire Girls was explained at the March meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society. There are now 38 groups with 500 Camp Fire Girls and 200 Bluebirds in Oshkosh. The aim of the organization is to train girls as future mothers and citizens.

The flower committee reported plans for the organization of a junior garden club. Each junior member will be allowed to ask one friend to join the club to raise flowers. Flowers recommended were zinnias, calendula and annual larkspur, which will be exhibited at the annual flower show. The purpose of this club is to link up the young people with the society and teach them to take up horticultural work later on.

Mrs. Ward Davis spoke on "House Plants," stating that all plants in the home should be fertilized from time to time, and mentioned certain plants from the rock garden which may be kept in the house during the winter.

Mr. William Nelson, who spent the winter in Florida, gave a talk on his visit. He said that the strawberry crop in Florida did not appear to be good this year, and said he was impressed with the acres of beans grown in the everglades.

Mrs. N. A. Rasmussen told about the 6,000-mile trip recently taken by the Rasmussen family. She described the massive homes in that section of the country and said that the live oak was the most beautiful of the trees.

This meeting was dedicated to Rev. A. H. Christensen, who organized the local society.

—Florence Winchester,
Secretary.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

At the February meeting of the Wauwatosa Garden Club, the Junior Forest Rangers of West Allis, under the leadership of Mr. Fay Coon, furnished a most excellent program. The musical parts of the program consisted of very clever piano accordion and zillaphone solos given by the boys. The object of the Junior Ranger Club and its requirements for membership were clearly outlined.

Very interesting slides of the various phases of ranger's life were shown, the disastrous effects of forest fires, not only on the forests themselves, but on wild life and the means of preventing such fires were clearly explained.

The boys had brought many different kinds of bird houses which they

displayed in an artistic way as they talked about them. All the bird houses shown were made by the boys.

Mr. H. E. Zottel of the Milwaukee Horticultural Society gave a very excellent talk on all kinds of bird houses.

—ERNEST LEFEBER,
Secretary.

KAUKAUNA GARDEN CLUB

Edward Gardner of De Pere, landscape architect, spoke before the Kaukauna Garden Club at their regular March meeting.

Mr. Gardner pointed out the necessity of covering perennials and said there will be many surprises this spring when gardeners find their perennials will not grow where they have not been properly covered. He also answered many questions.

The Kaukauna Garden Club flower show will be held in June. This will be the first time a spring flower show will be attempted. A gladiolus show will also be held next fall.

The club has held many interesting meetings and is proving very popular with the citizens of the city.

A favorite flower contest was conducted by the club which attracted a great deal of interest.

—MISS M. REGENFUSS,
Secretary.

WEST ALLIS GARDEN CLUB

The West Allis Garden Club met March 15th at the home of Mrs. C. Harrington, where a delicious lunch was served before the meeting.

The president used a gavel made from Lignum Vitae which was presented to her by Mrs. Peter and Miss Mabel Cooper. A clever little poem which accompanied the gavel was read.

The club voted to take part in a zinnia show sponsored by Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Pasadena, California.

Garden club reports in the Wisconsin Horticulture were discussed and the club voted that we would prefer helpful garden items instead of the club reports.

An interesting article on "How Trees Spend the Winter" was read by Mrs. Lieser.

Discussions were held at this time. The various items being taken up were: The new varieties of plants, shrubs and ornamentals for trial in Wisconsin for 1933; Plants needing acid soil and the use of sour milk as a food for such plants; The use of Holland peat on shady places where grass will not grow.

Some of the members reported snowdrops and crocuses in bloom.

Several of the Club members gave orders for azaleas, which we hope to be able to raise here.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. R. Stoll of Wauwatosa.

—MRS. H. G. GAY,
Secretary.

Garden Club Program

MRS L. P. C. SMITH

WITH the approach of spring, garden club members begin to think of the coming flower shows. Because one grows flowers successfully it does not follow that one displays them in such a way as to enhance their charm; for that reason it may be of interest to study flower arrangements and have practical demonstrations.

Among the books on this subject is Anne Lamplaugh's "Flowers and Vases". A resumé would bring out many helpful suggestions and present some novel ideas. Three articles under the title of "Flower Arrangement" by Katherine T. Cary have appeared in the 'House Beautiful' magazine, beginning in the December, 1932 issue. These texts, illustrated with photographs, are well worth reviewing as the writer brings out clearly her reasons for arrangements with relation to types of flowers, containers, colors, backgrounds. With her a beautiful bouquet is not a happy accident but an artistic achievement based on the appreciation of beauty of design, color and texture.

Several members of the club may be called upon to present and explain the following arrangements:—

Basket of flowers mixed, of designated color, or designated variety.

Bowl of flowers mixed, of designated color, or designated variety.

Vase of flowers mixed, of designated color, or designated variety.

Flowers for dinner table, for lunch table.

Bouquet for hall table.

Miniature bouquet.

Wall vase bouquet.

Effective arrangement of flowers for church.

Exhibit of flower containers, good and bad.

Talk on foliage and background flowers, stressing their use in bouquets.

Roll call — Each member names a combination of flowers and foliage she likes to use in flower arrangements.

For Spring Meetings

At a spring garden club meeting the planting and care of some of these varieties may be considered.

Poppies — Iceland, Oriental, annual, etc.

Hemerocallis — one catalog lists 65 kinds.

Background flowers—as gypsophila, ambrosia, thalictrum, astilbe, etc.

The Cutting Garden.

Close the program with a Baby Plant Show. To prepare for this transplant two or three baby plants into a small paper cup. Using annuals and perennials fix 12 to 15 cups, or as many varieties as you wish, and number each cup. Distribute papers and ask each to list the correct name opposite the number corresponding to that on the cup.

Bring to this meeting the half packets of seed you are not going to use and end the afternoon with a seed swap.

WAUPACA GARDEN CLUB

At the March meeting of the Waupaca Garden Club Miss Eunice Fenelon, landscape architect of Weyauwega, talked to a large audience on the subject of designing the home grounds. Miss Fenelon after graduating from the University of Wisconsin studied at the Arnold Arboretum and in Europe.

The garden club will have an exchange committee of which Mrs. Jorgenson is chairman.

Blessed Resignation

"Yes, dearie! 'e's 'eaps better now, since the doctor told 'im 'e'd never be able to work again!"—London Humorist.

Officers of Wisconsin Garden Clubs

Art Institute Garden Club (Milwaukee)

President: Mrs. Conrad A. Biebler, 2027 E. Olive St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, 107 Stickney Ave., Wauwatosa
Cor. Secy: Mrs. Harold E. Bergman, 3509 N. Murray Ave.
Rec. Secy: Mrs. R. Malisch, Hales Corners
Treasurer: Mrs. Arthur Wenz, Sta. C, R. 6, Box 490A

Baraboo Garden Club

President: Mrs. H. J. Steeps, 104 7th Ave.
1st Vice-pres.: Mrs. A. R. Reinking, 216–9th Ave.
2nd Vice-pres.: Mrs. E. M. Doll, 214 8th Ave.
Cor. Secy: Mrs. H. E. Cole, 908 Ash St.
Secretary: Mrs. W. B. Scott, 107 12th St.
Treasurer: Mrs. T. F. Risley, 115 11th St.

Cedarburg Garden Club

President: Mrs. E. S. Stark, 122 Hilbert St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. A. R. Dehmel, 147 Highland Drive
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. A. C. Buch, 16 Jackson St.

Elkhorn Garden Club

President: Mrs. Dallas Davis, R. D. 2
Vice-pres.: Mrs. J. Walter Strong, 318 N. Broad St.
Sec.-treas.: Miss Jessie Sprague, West Court St.

Fort Atkinson Garden Club

President: Mr. E. H. Miles; 910 Whitewater Ave.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Chas. Yahn, 314 Foster St.
Sec.-treas.: Miss Mary Robertson, 511 Grove St.

Garden Study Club (Milwaukee)

President: Mrs. Chester Thomas, Sta. C, R. 6, Box 551
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Dale Wilson, 1006 E. Sylvan Ave.

Hartland Garden Club

President: Mrs. R. D. Gilbert
Vice-pres.: Mrs. August Wittenburg
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Carl B. Hansen

Hawthorne Garden Club (Hales Corners)

President: Mrs. John Paul
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Geo. E. Gustafson

Hillcrest Garden Club (West Allis)

President: Mrs. Wm. Bruhn, R. 5, Box 173
Vice-pres.: Mrs. B. C. Kroger, 2172 So. 86th St.
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. L. D. Horton, 2116 So. 86th St.

Jefferson Garden Club

President: Mr. Alex Jordan.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Albert Zeitler, Box 513
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Wilbur Strohbusch, 1109 Wilson St.
Asst. Sec.: Mr. Albert Zeitler, Box 513

Kaukauna Garden Club

President: Wm. Klumb, Jr., 114 W. 5th St.
Vice-Pres.: Ted Smits, 906 Oviatt St.
Sec.-treas.: Miss M. Regenfuss, 716 Desnoyer St.

Kenosha Horticultural Society

President: Fred W. Becker, 1913 62nd St.
Vice-pres.: S. P. Kollmann, R. F. D. 1
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Florence Strangberg, 4526–19th Ave.

Kohler Garden Club

President: Miss Lillie B. Kohler, 606 New York Ave., Sheboygan
1st Vice-pres.: Mr. Carl Berlin, Sr., 117 Market St.
2nd Vice-pres.: Mr. F. W. Hvoslef, 523 Audubon Rd.
Secretary: Mrs. L. A. Heck, 323 Church St.
Treasurer: Mr. L. A. Heck, 323 Church St.

La Belle Garden Club (Oconomowoc)

President: Mrs. Sydney Welch, 313 Silver Lake St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Wilma Weart, 108 Worthington St.
Secretary: Mrs. Karla Pink, 509 So. Main St.
Treasurer: Mr. W. F. Notbohm, 212 Pleasant St.

La Crosse Garden Club

President: Mr. G. C. Ellis, 234 S. 20th St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Paul Zeisler, 111 17th Pl.
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Harry Dimler, 221 17th Pl.

Madison Garden Club

President: Mr. F. Bodenstein, 220 W Washington Ave.
Vice-pres.: Samuel Post, Shorewood Hills
Secretary: Mrs. George Harbort, R. 2
Treasurer: John Bone, R. 6

Menasha Garden Club

President: Miss Barbara Thom, 354 Naymut St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Ida Watkins, 515 Broad St.
Sec.-treas.: Miss Ethel MacKinnon, 360 First St.

Milwaukee County Horticultural Society

Vice-pres.: G. A. Barrer, 402 Armour Ave., Cudahy
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Irving Lorentz, 1006 E. Manitoba St.

North Shore Garden Club (Milwaukee)

President: Mrs. Arthur R. Jaeger, Sta. F. R. 9
Vice-pres.: Mrs. William C. Downing, 1424 E. Olive St.
Secretary: Mrs. W. Hardy, 6225 N. Berkeley Blvd.
Treasurer: Mrs. Owen J. Pritchard, 3426 N. Frederick Ave.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society

President: H. C. Christensen, 1625 Ninth St.
Vice-pres.: Alan H. Davis, 595 Jackson Drive
Sec.-treas.: Miss Florence Winchester, R. 4

Plymouth Garden Club

President: A. C. Erbstoeszer, 15 Selma St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. C. C. Corbett
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Geo. L. Wittkopp, 1009 Eastern Ave.

Port Washington Garden Club

President: Paul Marquardt, 823 Chestnut St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. J. Ubbink, R. F. D 2
Sec.-treas.: Harold J. Laubenstein, 228 North St.

At Last!

THE PERFECT GARDEN LABEL

Mark with ordinary lead pencil

PERMANENTLY LEGIBLE without protection in all weathers, all soils, all seasons. Convenient to use. Ample marking space. Writing horizontal. Attractive and practical shape. Beautiful gray green color blends with garden. Markings erasible. A decided innovation. Will solve your label problem.

Border and Rock Garden Sizes

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLES

HOWARD HAMMITT

644 Main St., Hartford, Ct.

Racine Garden Club

President: Mrs. Elmer Durgin, 1815 Park Ave.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Harold Pugh, R. 1, Box 385
Secretary: Miss Elsa Mortensen, R. 2, Franksville
Treasurer: Mr. Aug. Zade, 2052 Summit Ave.

Ripon Garden Club

President: Mrs. S. R. Ellis, Howard St.
Vice-pres.: Miss Maud Carter, 321 Thorne St.
Secretary: Mrs. Robert Hargrave, 404 Oak St.
Treasurer: Mrs. Charles Simmons, 221 W. Thorne St.

Sheboygan Garden Club

President: Francis Schmidmeyer, 2220 North 11th St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Sally Speckmann, 1916 N. 9th St.
Sec.-treas.: Mr. Gerhardt A. Speckmann, 1916 N. 9th St.

Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club

President: Mrs. W. F. Whitman, R. 2, Nashotah
Vice-pres.: Mrs. James C. Hassall, R. 6. Oconomowoc
Secretary: Mrs. Donald Ralph, Hartland
Treasurer: Mrs. H. B. Jacques, Delafield

Superior Garden Club

President: Mrs. F. A. Kemp, 2 St. Albans Rd.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Allan L. Peck, 701 S. 8th St.
Secretary: Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, 3[illegible] E. 5th St.
Treasurer: Mrs. G. H. Winsor, 1710 N. 22nd St.

Waukesha Towne Garden Club

President: Mrs. James Christiansen, 124 Fountain Ave.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. P. H. Leininger, 615 Beechwood Ave.
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. A. G. Haynes, 227 N. E. Ave.

Waupaca Garden Club

President: Mrs. E. E. Browne, 902 S. Main St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Theo. Peterson, 319 Harrison St.
Rec. Sec.-treas.: Mrs. E. F. Calkins, R. 1
Cor. Secy: Mrs. Lloyd D. Smith, 100 S. State St.

Wauwatosa Garden Club

President: Mrs. Lillian B. Corrigan, 2178 N. 71st St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, 7909 Stickney Ave.
Sec.-treas.: Mr. Ernest Lefeber, 7500 Hillcrest Drive

West Allis Garden Club

President: Miss Esther Mueller, R. 4, Waukesha
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Clara Harrington, R. 5, Box 193
Secretary: Mrs. H. G. Gay, 1978 So. 82nd St.
Treasurer: Mrs. J. W. Overholt, 1979 S. 73rd St.

West Side Garden Club (Madison)

President: Mrs. L. W. Ketchum, 71[illegible] Oneida Pl.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Harry Consigney, 722 Miami Pass, Nakoma
Miami Pass, Nakoma
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. L. F. Dugan, 718 Miami Pass

Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club

President: Mrs. G. W. Millard, 35 Lincoln St.
Vice-pres.: Mrs. W. J. Taylor, 611 Witter St.
Sec.-treas.: Mrs. Harold Hill, 113[illegible] 4th St. So.

How Did She Take It?

At a dinner party one gentleman arriving late found a seat reserved for him near the head of the table, where the goose was being carved. "Ah!" he exclaimed with a pleasant smile, "I am to sit by the goose." Then observing the lady in the next chair, he made haste to add: "I mean the roasted one, of course."

SALPIGLOSSIS vs. PETUNIAS

OF ALL the annuals we grow, I suppose the Petunia ranks first in popularity, but I greatly prefer the salpiglossis.

Last season my bed of sallies stood three feet high, and furnished beautiful cut flowers all summer. One plant alone produced ten dozen blossoms.

A mixed bed is fine but I prefer to grow three varieties,—the golden throated white, the violet blue with gold veins and the crimson and gold. There is something very dainty and refining about these large velvety trumpet shaped flowers.

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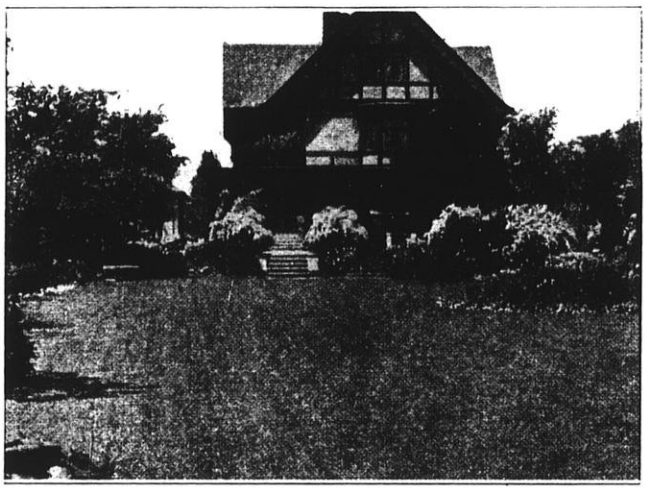
Watch this column for next Month's Special



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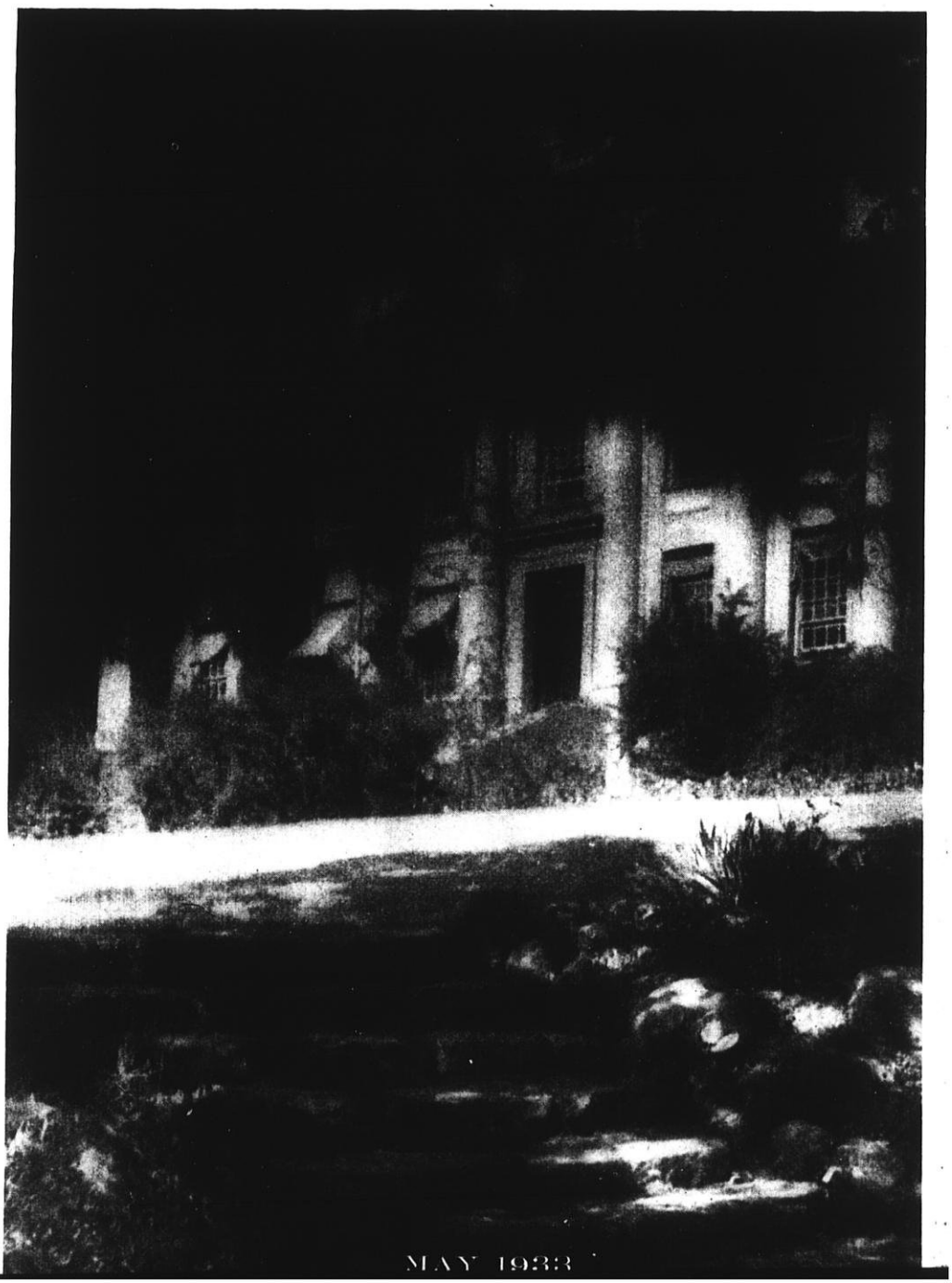

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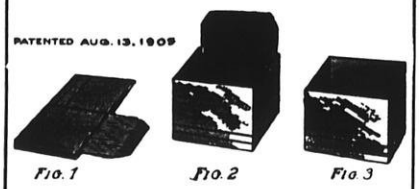

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

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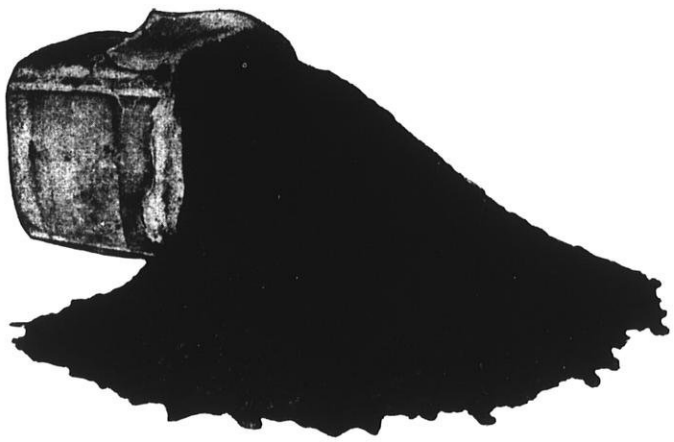

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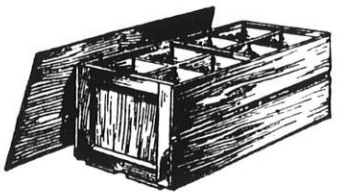

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FREEPORT IRIS SHOW

June 3–4

The Freeport Iris Show which is the premier iris show of the middle-West will be held this year on June 3rd and 4th. Wisconsin flower lovers are invited to attend. One of the features in Freeport at this time will be the iris gardens of Mrs. Ida M. Pattison which are open for visitors during the show. All the newest and best iris varieties may be seen in Mrs. Pattison's collection.

LAKE GENEVA GARDENERS MEETING

The Lake Geneva Gardeners and Foremen's Association met at Horticultural Hall, April 12th. President Alex Gardiner had invited the Elkhorn Garden Club to meet with them and to hear secretary H. J. Rahmlow give an illustrated talk on "Artistic Flower Arrangement," and discussed plans for flower shows. About 75 members of both organizations attended the meeting. Following the lecture a number of questions were answered by gardeners present. The meeting was enjoyed by all.

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

Established 1910

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Secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM

1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.
2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.
3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.
4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.
5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Codling Moth Control

C. L. FLUKE

THE key note to successful control of the codling moth has usually always been the timeliness of spray applications. Lead arsenate at the standard strength of one pound to each fifty gallons of spray will ordinarily give effective control, providing the sprays are put on at just the right time. The methods of determining this time have often been inaccurate and also too often not observed close enough to give a real picture of the activities of the insect.

It is well established that during normal years the moth emerges from its winter quarters two or three weeks after blossom time and that there is a lapse of a week to twelve days after the moths emerge before the eggs begin to hatch. Those years in which the temperature and other climatic factors vary considerably from the normal are years in which it is often difficult to time the moth sprays.

Bait Traps for Timing Sprays

In order to overcome this deviation many growers are now using the bait trap in order to determine the exact time for the sprays whether the season be early, normal, or late.

Bait traps are easily made of a cheap pan about four to six inches deep and about a foot in diameter, suspended by pulleys and ropes in the trees. In the pan is placed a solution which is attractive to the moths. Each day these traps must be examined to observe the catch and

Bait Pot for catching codling moth to determine when to spray.

spraying is necessary about a week or ten days after the catch of the first moths.

The second brood of moths which comes along in August is determined in the same way. This last spray, however, often is so late that if heavy applications of lead arsenate are made, there may be an excessive residue. Fruits that will be harvested within two or three weeks should not be sprayed with lead arsenate at this time unless precautions are taken to clean the fruit before shipment.

How to Make Bait

The bait is made by making up a dilution of five parts of honey, five parts of molasses, and ninety parts of water. The pans should contain about two inches of this solution which should be renewed every week or so and a little water added regularly if evaporation is too rapid. After heavy rains it is always necessary to change the bait.

One of the difficulties to overcome is the necessity of knowing the moth. This bait attracts many kinds of insects and it is essential that the grower should be able to recognize readily the codling moth. When the moth gets caught in the solution its wings "float out" or spread so that their characteristics are readily observed. The front wings have the general appearance of watered silk, composed of alternating wavy lines of brown and grey. The tips of the wings have a darker brown to coppery colored spot which is quite characteristic. The under wings are brown, being darker towards the margin. The entire insect is only about one-half inch long and three fourths inch wing spread.

If any growers use this method and are uncertain as to the identification of their specimen, we will be glad to determine them. Place them in a pill box and send them directly to the College of Agriculture, Department of Economic Entomology, Madison.

When to Spray the Farm Orchard

C. L. KUEHNER

FARMERS realize more each year that better results are obtained from orchard spraying when each spray application is made at the right time. It is not nearly as common that the sprays are applied too soon as it is that they are applied too late for best results. In fact, much of the orchard spraying in the farm and home orchards is carelessly timed so that satisfactory results are impossible even tho the work is well done. Such spraying is practically useless and a waste of effort, time and money. In many cases results would be practically as good if no spraying had been done, because untimely spraying fails to control.

To assist the orchardist in planning and carrying out an effective pest control program the College of Agriculture provides up to date information on orchard spraying thru its bulletin service, and the State Horticultural Society in cooperation with the Horticultural Department of the University issues a colored spray chart. These materials are available to every one who grows fruit.

New Bulletin Available

The newly revised bulletin "Spraying Farm Orchards" can be furnished by your county agent, or by the Horticultural Department of the University of Wisconsin, upon request. The bulletin and the spray chart help the grower in planning and carrying out an effective control program. Spray rings are making good use of this material.

In addition, the special articles which appear in this magazine from time to time on the different insects and diseases should be a big help to each orchardist. Dr. C. L. Fluke's discussions on the codling moth, apple maggot, curculio and oyster shell scale and Dr. G. W. Keitt's detailed explanation of scab control should be very valuable to every orchardist who wants to obtain the best possible results from his orchard spraying.

A fine mist spray that covers everything.

It frequently happens that very valuable time is lost at spraying time because of sprayer trouble. To do away with most of this risk all spray machines, whether they be hand or power outfits, should be thoroughly overhauled in winter or early spring before the spraying season opens.

Some of our county groups of spray rings hold spray operator and spray machine schools. At these meetings spray machines of different makes are brought in and gone over for adjustment, repair and operating instructions. Each pump expert explains and demonstrates his make of sprayers. On the 15th of March a school was conducted at West Bend at the Gehl Manufacturing Company with pump experts from the Myers, Bean and Hayes present to demonstrate the operation and maintenance of their power sprayers. The meeting was a two county affair and was arranged by E. D. Byrns, county agent of Washington County, and E. H. Thompson, county agent of Ozaukee County. The attendance of the men at this meeting was a fine demonstration of the interest of growers in better orchard spraying.

INTEREST IN FARM ORCHARDS INCREASING

OVER 4,000 Wisconsin farmers attended orchard schools including demonstrations and other fruit meetings since January first, according to C. L. Kuehner. A surplus apple crop has added considerable to the cash income of the farm. This is true only if the apples were produced free from worms and scab, and of good size, quality and good variety.

There are over 200 spray rings in Wisconsin and these have been active this spring fertilizing and pruning the orchards. Many of them have found that the income from the farm orchard has been sufficient to pay the taxes on the farm when the trees were properly cared for.

The Reason

Teacher of Hygiene: "Why must we always be careful to keep our homes clean and neat?"

Little Girl: "Because company may walk in any moment."

Results From Thinning Apples

Michigan Experiments Prove Practice of Value

GLENN RICKS
Michigan

THINNING followed thorough spraying. Many of the scabby specimens were removed and the remaining apples spaced about six inches apart. Three trees were left unthinned as a check. Table 3 shows the results obtained. About two thirds of the scabby apples were elinimated. By thorough spraying and thinning, a crop showing commercial control of scab was harvested. Figuring all the clean apples as A grade and scabby apples as B grade, the net value of the crop picked from three thinned trees was $49.52 as compared to $45.68 from the unthinned trees. The time required for one man to thin each tree was one and one-half hours and at the rate of 15¢ per hour the total thinning cost was 69¢, leaving a net profit of $3.13.

TABLE 3—VALUE OF THINNING TO REDUCE SCAB (ORCHARD C)

	Thinned	Unthinned
Clean	54.75 Bu.	45.5 Bu.
Scabby	8.5	20.00
Value	$49.52	$45.68
Thinning cost		69¢
Profit due to thinning		$3.13

Note:—Three trees under each treatment.

Besides reducing the scab, thinning increased the size of the apples, as shown by table 4. Most of the apples picked from the unthinned trees were 2¼ inches in diameter, while those from the thinned trees were 2½ inches in diameter. In other words a general increase of ¼ inch in diameter or from B grade to A grade was obtained.

Table 6 reveals the effect of thinning on the size of Jonathan. This orchard is located on a sandy soil. The trees are about 16 years old and in a moderate state of vigor. The trees set a heavy crop this year. Good commercial control of scab was secured; therefore, the principal reason for thinning was to increase size. Most of the fruit from the thinned trees were 2¼ inches in diameter and **up**, while on the unthinned trees it was 2¼ inches and **down.** From the standpoint of size the A grade from the thinned trees was worth more than the A grade from the unthinned, because over 50 per cent were above the minimum requirements, while practically all the A grade from the unthinned trees were only 2¼ inches in diameter.

TABLE 4—EFFECT OF THINNING ON SIZE—VARIETY—MCINTOSH (ORCHARD C)

Sizes	Thinned	Unthinned
Less than 2 in.	0.0 Bu.	0.3 Bu.
2 to 2¼	2.0	4.4
2¼ to 2½	21.0	32.4
2½ to 2¾	32.6	25.9
2¾ to 3	7.4	2.5
3-up	0.1	0.0

Note—Three trees under each treatment.

TABLE 6—EFFECT OF THINNING ON SIZE—VARIETY—JONATHAN (ORCHARD D)

Sizes	Thinned	Unthinned
Less than 2 in.	0.3 Bu.	8.0 Bu.
2 to 2¼	2.0	11.2
2¼ to 2½	12.0	11.0
2½ to 2¾	12.0	1.8
2¾ to 3	1.1	0.0

Dropping Reduced

Another value derived from thinning is a decrease of fruit dropping. Only about one-half as many bushels were picked up from under the thinned trees as compared with those unthinned. The exact reason for this has not been determined, but it appears that dropping is natures way of thinning. Another theory is that where two apples hang in a cluster, as the apples grow there is a tendency to push each other off the spur and when one drops that loosens the other and it soon drops.

Summary

This work may be summarized as follows: (1) Loss due to scab in different orchards located in the same community varies greatly. (2) The average apple grower follows the recommendations as outlined in the Michigan Experiment Station Spraying Calendar, regarding time of application, materials and concentration of materials; however, the results obtained in different orchards show great contrasts. (3) Success in scab control depends on the sprayman's ability to cover thoroughly his trees, especially their central top portions. (4) If primary scab infection occurs (which indicates incomplete coverage) the spraying methods should be changed to secure complete coverage and thus check the secondary scab infection. (5) If the trees carry a full crop, considerable loss may be prevented by thinning off the scabby specimens. (6) As practiced by the average commercial apple grower in 1932, thinning resulted in a general increase of one-fourth inch in diameter of fruit. (7) Only about one-half as many bushels of "drops" were picked up from under McIntosh thinned trees as from unthinned trees.

POLLINATORS FOR MINNESOTA PLUMS

IN OUR September, 1932 issue was an article by Prof. W. H. Alderman of Minnesota stating that new Minnesota plums would require special pollinators for full crops. He stated that Hanska and Kaga will give a fair crop when available as pollinators for most of the hybrid varieties. Of the two, Hanska is to be preferred.

The new Minnesota seedling, No. 194 which has been named the Superior and which is recommended for trial in our list this year, also seems to be a fair pollinator for most of the hybrid varieties.

Top working trees is recommended, or interplanting of a few good pollinators in the plum orchard is probably to be preferred. For this year's crop it might be well to place limbs up to one-half inch in diameter in a bucket of water, and the bucket hung in the trees to be pollinated.

SULPHONATED OIL FAILS TO PROTECT APPLE TREES

REPORTS have come to the office of the Horticultural Society to the effect that sulphonated oil applied to apple trees failed to protect the trees from rabbits this last season.

Mr. A. L. Pillar of the State Entomologist's Department, reports that he treated a number of young apple trees at the McKay Nursery, Waterloo, with sulphonated oil, prepared according to directions.

He placed these trees out in the field and beside them some untreated trees. Several weeks afterward he returned and found that the bark on both the treated and untreated trees had been eaten by the rabbits.

In the last report of the New York State Horticultural Society it is stated that rabbits ate freely on trees that have been treated with sulphonated oil.

This is the first season we have received these reports. We would like to hear from any growers in Wisconsin who have used sulphonated oil this past year as to whether or not it was effective.

Waxed Trees Shipped Successfully to Africa

J. A. NEILSON
Michigan

DURING the past autumn the writer received a request from the Hon. Mrs. E. L. Grant of Ngoro, Kenya Colony, East Africa, for a quantity of black walnuts to be used for producing grafting stock.

Whilst preparing the nuts, the idea occurred that it would be interesting to determine the feasibility of sending small walnut trees to distant places without the usual packing of wet peat or moss or other moist packing material around the roots. A number of seedling trees of from 24″ to 30″ in size were therefore purchased. The trees were prepared by soaking the roots overnight, removing the small feeding rootlets and cutting back the tap root slightly. The tap roots, while still moist, were dipped into paraffin wax at a temperature of about 160°F. At this temperature the wax was just hot enough to form a thick coating with a moderate degree of adhesiveness. It was also found by experiment that a thick coating of wax would not stick very tightly to the moist roots and could easily be removed by first bending the roots in the form of a half circle and striking sharply on the ground. The tops were then coated with a high melting point paraffin at a temperature of over 180°F. After the tops and roots were thoroughly coated with wax, the trees were bundled and wrapped in two layers of paper. The parcel was then dipped in hot paraffin, wrapped in another layer of paper and finally in burlap. The parcel contained 51 trees and when ready for mailing weighed slightly less than 12 pounds. The trees were sent on December 14, 1931, and arrived at Ngoro on February 16, 1932, being nearly nine weeks in transit.

Immediately upon receipt of the parcel, Mrs. Grant, unpacked the trees and found them to be quite dormant and in a sound, fresh, condition. The wax was removed from the roots by bending as noted above, and the roots were then soaked in lukewarm water over night. The trees were planted in a nursery row on the 17th of February, and on April 4th (the date on which Mrs. Grant reported on the trees) 50 out of 51 were out in leaf, and the 51st tree showed signs of breaking into leaf soon.

This experiment is interesting and shows the feasibility of sending deciduous tap rooted trees long distances without the use of moist packing material. It also suggests the possibility of lowering shipping costs by reducing the weight of the parcel.

The suggestion is therefore made that nurserymen who ship nut trees or other tap rooted trees to distant markets try this method on a small scale to determine its merits. If the experiment is a success, it would lessen transportation cost and would help greatly in conserving vitality in the trees while in transit.

A MINIATURE ARBORETUM

A model garden is being developed as a special landscape planting showing a great variety of evergreens, shrubs, trees, perennials and rock garden plants on the banks of Rock River, one mile north of Fort Atkinson, by Frank Merle Edwards, landscape architect. The Edwards Landscape Company will carry on the business as a landscape, cash and carry sales enterprise. The most interesting feature will be this miniature arboretum.

With the Strawberry Grower

FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES

THE problem of strawberry fertilizers has not been entirely solved in Wisconsin. Growers are asking for the most economical fertilizer to use. We all know manure is good, but it may contain weed seeds. Furthermore, large growers never have enough manure for maximum crops.

Last July the Society started further tests at Warrens and Sparta with nitrate fertilizer (Ammonium Sulphate) on the old beds as soon as they had been cleaned up. The fertilized rows showed up very well last fall—much better than the unfertilized. The results at harvest will be watched with interest.

The following article in Circular No. 31, Strawberries, by the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, states the case very well.

Fertilizers

"Recommendations as to fertilizers are difficult to make owing to variation in soils. If a fertile soil well supplied with organic matter from previous green manure crops is used, and if it is handled so as to make the best possible use of the available moisture, fertilizers will probably not be profitable. Plenty of rain as the fruit is ripening is of far more importance than commercial fertilizer for the average farm and garden soil.

"In the light of present evidence nitrate at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per acre is the material most likely to be profitable. Unless the plants are very weak and the foliage yellowish, it should not be applied in the spring of the fruiting year as it will stimulate leaf and runner growth at the expense of the crop. It may be applied during the year the bed is set. Spring or early summer application will stimulate runner growth, and late summer application will stimulate fruit bud formation. It may be applied along the row but not in direct contact with the foliage as it may cause burning of the leaves.

"Phosphoric acid may be tried, but not until it is evident that nitrogen is not giving satisfactory results. Potash has not been shown to be profitable on strawberries.

"Stable manure is nearly always of benefit to any soil and may well be used to increase the supply of organic matter and plant food in soils intended for strawberries. It is usually applied at the rate of 10 to 20 tons to the acre in the fall before planting, or to the previous crop, or as a mulch to the bed in late autumn. Lime should not be applied to strawberries."

COVERING STRAWBERRIES

THERE isn't much question left in the mind of R. L. Marken of Kenosha that root injury or black root of strawberries is caused by winter injury and that it can be prevented by proper covering. We visited Mr. Marken's strawberry bed about the middle of April. A portion of his Beaver patch had been covered early, about November first. The covering was very heavy, from three to five tons of straw per acre.

On digging up some of these plants we found that the roots were perfectly healthy and white, and that the crowns were practically uninjured on all the plants we dug and cut.

On adjoining rows that had been covered later we found some browning of the roots and slight browning in the crowns. Walking across the patch, we dug plants from which the straw had been blown by the wind and which had no doubt been uncovered most of the season. Here we found a great deal of injury, brown roots and brown crowns.

The yield of berries in the different sections of the patch will be watched with interest. If it is dry during the picking season we can well imagine that there will be considerable loss wherever the crowns and roots were injured.

We suggest that our growers inspect their plants at once. Cut through the crown with a knife and see if the center is brown or white. Also scrape the roots and see if they are brown. If you have any rows that are uninjured, compare these during the picking season with the injured rows. We would like to hear from our members as to their results.

NEW STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES AT MINNESOTA

THE work being done at the Fruit Breeding Farm of the Minnesota Horticulture Department is of great value to the growers of Wisconsin. An article in the March issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist taken from a paper by F. E. Haralson, Assistant Superintendent of the farm, Excelsior, Minnesota, tells of the progress with new varieties of strawberries and black cap raspberries.

New June Bearing Varieties

There are some promising June bearing varieties which have made their appearance in our breeding plots during the last few years. Prominent among these is one exceedingly early ripening seedling that fruited for the first time in 1932. While it is too soon to say very much about this particular variety, it would not be out of place to say that it is perhaps the most impressive appearing early seedling we have so far discovered. What is probably of greater interest, however, is a group of some fifteen or more late varieties. Many of these do not begin ripening until mid-sea-

son varieties like Dunlap are entirely finished. Visitors at our strawberry fields last season were especially impressed with the possibilities of these late varieties which would extend our season by at least ten days.

New Black Caps

Considerable progress has been made in the breeding of black raspberries, but we are not as yet in position to distribute plants or recommend any particular number for trial. Several thousand seedlings have been fruited during the last few years but it was not until 1931 that real achievement in the breeding of this fruit seemed to be in sight. The earlier work has been greatly hampered by a type of mosaic disease and by winter injury. By persistent and thorough roguing and possibly through the production of more resistant seedlings, the mosaic disease has been pretty largely removed from our planting. The most promising results have come from seedings of Plum Farmer crossed with an unknown variety secured from Mrs. Pratt, a grower at Benson, Minnesota. About two hundred selections of very promising, large size, high quality fruits have been made from the seedlings of these two varieties. These selections are being propagated as rapidly as possible, and are planted in second test plots. It now seems probable that there will come from these test plots, in a few years, some varieties of black raspberries of excellent quality and adapted to Minnesota conditions.

Just a Nuisance

Game Warden—"See here, buddy, I know you have only perch and suckers on that string, but what about this big bass tied to a stone?"

Buddy—"Well, you see, warden, that big cheese has been stealing my bait all the morning, and I just tied him up to keep him away till I'm done fishing."

—From the *Farm Journal.*

Better County Fairs

REGIONAL fairs and the Regional Fair Bill were opposed by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Association of Fairs recently. The Legislature has cut the appropriation of county fairs from $270,000 in 1932 to $134,000 in 1933. This makes imperative some plan of limiting the amount of money that any one fair may receive.

The Regional Fair Bill was opposed by the directors who pointed out that fairs during the past three years have been moving in the other direction and limiting exhibits to the county in which the fair is held. The fair in each county was considered of greater value to the agricultural industry than six or eight big fairs throughout the state.

We believe that the directors acted wisely. We would suggest going a step further. Since the amount of money available for premiums has been greatly reduced, not only by the State Legislature, but by county boards, it will be necessary to revise the premium lists at our fairs. We would suggest far greater emphasis upon the important branches of agriculture in which a particular county excels than has been done in the past, with complete elimination of premiums for branches in which there is very little interest. For illustration. There are several counties in northern Wisconsin that get a considerable revenue from the sale of certified seed potatoes. A special potato show at these county fairs would be of interest to all the growers. This would not be true in a county in which there are but few potatoes grown. However, in the past all counties have had premiums on potatoes. A number of times we have judged potato exhibtis that were not fit to be shown anywhere. They were just brought in to get premium money. The containers were bags, boxes or pails.

There is usually lack of room so some of these exhibits are shoved under a bench. Elimination of premiums on unimportant products in a county, and adding them to the important things, making a real show of such items will greatly benefit the fairs.

Elimination of many unimportant items will provide more space and we would suggest greater emphasis upon the county fair flower show. Revision of premium lists, calling for artistic bouquets instead of simply a bunch of flowers in a nondescript container, with ample space for each exhibit will make the flower show attractive.

Thousands of people in Wisconsin are paying admission to see garden club flower shows. If the flower show at the county fair is properly staged they will be interested in seeing them there.

FARM POPULATION INCREASES

THE farm population was 32,242,000 on January first, 1933, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was a net gain of a little over 1,000,000 during 1932, and the largest increase reported since 1920.

The previous high mark was in 1910 when the farm population was approximately the same as on January first, 1933. During the intervening time, however, there was a decrease due to many people leaving the farms for the city.

During the ten year period, from 1920–29 the cityward movement averaged 1,944,000 per year. This is not a net gain however, because there are always a great many city people leaving for the farm. For instance, in 1932 1,011,000 persons left the farm for the cities, but 1,544,000 left the cities for farms. The surplus of births over deaths on farms was 468,000.

WISCONSIN STRAWBERRY DAY

Warrens, Saturday, June 10

A NUMBER of very interesting new features for strawberry growers will be presented this year at our annual strawberry day at Warrens on June 10. This location was selected because of the trials being carried on with fertilizer and also early covering. Last summer ammonium sulphate was applied to rows in several fields immediately after the tops had been cut from the bearing beds, and on some rows another application was made later on in the fall. These fields will be inspected on the tour in the afternoon of June 10.

Prof. R. H. Roberts will show the effect of early covering of strawberry beds, as compared with late covering. This work was also done on several fields, and will be of considerable interest to all strawberry growers in the state.

The Program

10:00 A. M.– 12 M.

Assemble at Legion Hall, Warrens, for meeting and discussion.

Talks by Prof. R. H. Roberts, Mr. Noel Thompson of the State Entomology Dept., H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Rex Eberdt, Warrens, and local growers.

12 M.

Luncheon served by the ladies of the Mission Circle.

1:30 P. M.

Tour to strawberry fields to inspect results of work on early and late covering and fertilizer and discussion on diseases and insects. New varieties under trial will also be inspected.

The Mean Thing

Judge: "Why did you hit the dry goods clerk?"

Mrs. Knocker: "Well, your honor, I asked her to show me something suitable in neckwear for myself, and she looked at my neck and then handed me a washrag."

USE ADHESIVE TAPE IN GRAFTING

Binding the wounds of nursery tree grafts with adhesive tape will prevent the loss of trees from diseases such as crown gall and hairy root troubles, according to experiments conducted by A. J. Riker and associates at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Formerly, nurserymen commonly lost from 25 to 50% of their young grafted trees from diseases when the unions were wrapped with string, raffia or wax. By binding the graft with adhesive tape, Riker prevented much of the damage unless the infection took place when the graft was made. Experiments with various kinds and types of antiseptics for use on the adhesive tape point to the possibility of still further reducing losses through their use.

CERTAIN DEATH *to beetles and leaf-eating insects!*

Commercial growers of vegetables, fruits and tobacco should investigate DUTOX—a practical, non-arsenical insecticide. DUTOX has a place in every grower's spray or dust schedule.

Here are the reasons why—(1) Positive control of beetles and leaf-eating insects; (2) safe to foliage and soil; (3) KILLS the insects—doesn't merely repel them; (4) a non-arsenical—simplifies spray or dust residue problems; (5) applied according to usual practice; (6) DUTOX has elaborate experimental background and is now thoroughly established thru extensive use by commercial growers.

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Lupines for Your Garden

DAWSON HAUSER
Bayfield

LUPINE, from the Latin Lupus, a wolf, was supposed to destroy fertility. However, they are legumes belonging to the pea family and will benefit the soil. There are about three hundred species, mainly annuals, and a number of perennials and several shrubby sorts growing eight to ten feet high.

The Lupine has been used for years as a forage crop in northern Germany on lands so poor little else would grow. It might be added that this land was acid as well as poor. The climate, however, without the hot summer days was ideal for Lupine growth.

The perennial Lupine in which we are of course mainly interested are found scattered across the American continent, Asia and Europe. The parents of the Lupine, Lupine Polyphyllus, grown most frequently are found in the United States and are mainly blue, although this varies. They are found from California to Washington. From California comes Lupine Arboreus, yellow sweet-scented tree Lupine. The cross, Po'yphyllus Arboreus has given us our choice colors in hybrids as well as our sweet-scented Lupine. From these hybrids European seedsmen have made color selection, some of which have been fixed by inbreeding. As is the case in most inbreeding constitution has been sacrificed in order to fix the colors in some of these sorts. This shows itself in poor germination and weak growth. The English grow these from divisions and cuttings, methods that have not proven practical in this country.

The varieties which we grow from seed and have proven most satisfactory are Polyphyllus blue, rose and white, the Harkness Hybrids-Polyphyllus Arboreus. These hybrids give a wide range of colors many of which are sweet-scented. The hybrid

Young John Hauser in the Lupine field at Superior View Farm, Bayfield.

Lupine presents even more varieties of colors than our hybrid delphiniums; as yellow, blue, pink and all the intermediate art shades are covered.

The Lupine bloom between the spring perennials and the summer perennials, about the last week in June at Bayfield.

Our Lupine seeds are sown in the spring in the open fields, many of them coming to bloom the first year. The Lupine cannot be grown from seed in southern Wisconsin or warmer climates as they do not survive the hot summer as seedlings. However, one year old plants can be grown almost anywhere. Experiments carried on by Alex Laurie and L. C. Chadwick seem to bear out our belief that acid soil is best. Acid condition can be attained by the addition of rotten oak leaves, acid peat or chemicals.

Aphids bother Lupines to some extent. For these we use a dust gun and a 4 per cent nicotine dust which we find very effective.

Culture of Lupines

In his book "The Book of Perennials", A. C. Hottes writes as follows on the cultivation of Lupines.

In some places Lupines, when once established, are very easy of culture, but in other localities, where the atmosphere is not moist enough, they test the skill of the gardener. There has been great discussion about the needs or harm from lime, but this is not a limiting factor. In

Europe around railroad stations and in America along railroad tracks, Lupines grow splendidly, which suggests that possibly they would succeed if mulched with soot and cinders. It is more probably due to its desire for perfect drainage. The roots are large and long and readily exhaust the soil of its food materials, so each year the ground should be enriched with plenty of stable manure. It is best to grow them in moist situations, but if this is not possible they should be watered well during dry weather. Lupines dislike to be moved, so they should be planted and left alone. If the flowering stalks are cut down, the plants may bloom the second time in September.

TIMELY GARDEN NOTES

A. F. YEAGER
North Dakota

It is possible to produce good Dahlia plants by starting the tubers indoors and making cuttings out of the sprouts which come up. These sprouts should be cut off, leaving a short piece at the base attached to the tuber from which new sprouts may come out and from them other cuttings be taken. An English grower reports producing 4500 plants from 150 tubers in one year.

If you want a low-growing shrub, do not buy a large shrub and try to keep it low by pruning it.

According to the Cornell Experiment Station, crops most likely to respond favorably to paper mulch are tomatoes, peppers and muskmelons.

An English gardener reports that satisfactory moccasins for wearing over the shoes in the muddy garden may be made from sections of automobile tire fastened at the toe and heel by straps.

Brown needles on the evergreen trees this time of year may indicate winter killing due to lack of moisture. Fall watering and covering during the winter time would be desirable for evergreens which are not well established.

"Why are my vegetable plants so long and thin and spindly?" writes a friend from Finlay, N. Dak. I suspect three things may be the trouble: Crowding the plants too close in the flats, too high temperature, and too little light. The same correspondent asks whether Jersey Wakefield cabbage, which he uses for an early crop, is good for winter storage. Personally, I would not plant this variety either for early or late but would suggest a good strain of Copenhagen Market for early and Danish Ball Head for late.

Do not buy glass substitutes for hotbed purposes as an economy measure. The first cost may be less but because of lack of durability, in the long run, glass will be the cheapest. —From *North and South Dakota Horticulture.*

SOUND fruit you must have, and good color. An adequate spray program will accomplish it, if you use materials of consistent effectiveness ... The wisdom of experience among successful growers dictates reliance on ORCHARD BRAND Dritomic as a sulphur fungicide—and Arsenate of Lead of the same brand, if infected with curculio. The advantage of Dritomic in *coloring and finish* on the fruit is well known ... For dust application you can still stick to ORCHARD BRAND—with Fungi Dust, or (with arsenical) 85-15 and 90-10. Prices and quality alike favor your use of ORCHARD BRAND Insecticides and Fungicides.

BETTER codling moth control—and scab protection without danger of russeting! In spite of the increase in effectiveness these improved ORCHARD BRAND spray materials do not increase your costs ... Last year, test plot observations of the efficiency of *Astringent Lead* showed results 15 to 30% above normal. With that possible gain to be achieved, every grower who is having difficulty in establishing control of codling moth should investigate *Astringent Lead.* It costs no more ... With crop prices as they have been, it is imperative to increase the percentage of "Fancy" fruit. More efficient spraying presents the biggest opportunity.

Have you "Cash Crops" for 1933? Ask for a copy. It is free.

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DEAN JUDAY, RHINELANDER, WIS.

Annuals for the Rock Garden

MANY annual flowering plants are better suited to growing in the rock garden than in any other place. Many of these annuals grow and flower quickly, some within the short space of eight weeks. Many are so hardy and prolific as to become something of a nuisance, for they mature such an abundance of seed which may be spread to places where they are not desired as to give the gardener considerable labor in removing the seedlings. If the old flowers are cut off before seeds mature, this nuisance can be largely forestalled.

Annuals are also valuable for filling vacant spots, particularly in new rock gardens. Bulbs and some other plants occupy their positions for such a short part of the season that for the remainder of the year they leave bare spots. The annuals may be used to cover such bare spots. Finally, annuals provide interesting spots of color at times of the year when there may be a decided lack in the rock garden. Most of these annuals do not require special cultural consideration, but some annuals may be found that will suit any condition that may prevail in the rock garden. Most of them do well in gravelly soil. These plants should, for the most part, be planted by sowing the seed where they are to grow. Scatter the seed broadcast and allow them to come up as they may. This gives a more natural effect and the plants, being crowded, afford a mass color effect when they come into flower.

Plants such as Arctotis or Dimorphotheca, which make comparatively heavy vegetative growth and require more space, should be thinned out after they have grown sufficiently to crowd. Some annuals suited to use in the rock garden are listed below.

Alyssum maritimum
Anagalis linifolia
Asperula orientalis
Eschscholtzia californica
Gypsophila elegans
Layia elegans
Linum grandiflorum
Lupinus nanus
Lychnis Coeli-rosa oculata
Papaver Rhoeas
Phlox Drummondii
Portulaca grandiflora
Saponaria calabrica
Silene Armeria
Statice sinuata

—From the Rock Garden, Bulletin of the Michigan State College.

HEALING TREE WOUNDS

IN OUR search for an effective tree wax to heal wounds from pruning or caused by rabbits we have found roofing cement so successful that we want to pass this information on to others. About two years ago one of our young elms showed signs of distress in the spring. Examination disclosed moisture at the ground line, and under the bark were white maggots. The affected parts were cut away and the large wound treated with various brands of tree wax without stopping the flow of sap. A bandage of tape was also placed over the wax without improvement. Finally we applied roofing cement, a compound that never sets. This gave marked success and our elm is now a beautiful, healthy tree. Similar results have been obtained with evergreens that have been severely injured by rabbits.

R. E. STOLL,
Wauwatosa.

NEW BOOK FOR FLORISTS

"The Florist Business" by Edward A. White of Cornell has just been printed by the Macmillan Company, Sixty-Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It contains 426 pages of valuable information of interest to those engaged in the florist industry. Some of the chapters are: Factors that Influence Improvement of Flower Crops, Modern Greenhouses, Price of Construction, Greenhouse Heating, Management and Equipment, Soils for the Greenhouse, Business Management and Production Costs, Packing and Shipping Plants and Flowers, Insects and Diseases.

Part two of the book is devoted to Florists crops and their method of culture with a complete description for growing all the leading varieties of flowers and potted plants.

The price is four dollars.

OOZO IRRIGATING HOSE

It oozes. Entirely new method of watering. Used on the smallest garden or the largest farm crop. Only known method of watering roots only. Uses 50% less water than any other system. No water stain—no broken plants—no sandy berries.

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OOZO irrigation is profitable on farm crops. Only one line to apply water to five acres. Low acre cost, double yields, quality products which sell rapidly.

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The Best Ornamentals and Their Uses

PHELPS WYMAN
Consulting Landscape Architect

IT IS one thing to grow cut flowers for their individual enjoyment and another to incorporate flowers into a garden. All flowers are less attractive without a background, and in a garden, a background for them is indispensable. Flower beds in themselves are artificial objects so that it is logical for them often to be on geometrical and architectural lines and symmetrical. If so, their woody background screen should grow in geometrical beds also, yet within the shrub bed the plants may grow with the freedom of the irregular border.

Hedges

If the garden is large enough to subdivide into two or more garden units, or if we are anywhere where a view over planting is desired, lower shrubbery would be substituted wholly or in part for the higher border, either informally or as a hedge or both. Good hedge plants in Wisconsin are not common, although many shrubs may be so used if given the care necessary. More than most others, hedge plants must be ironclad, for gaps, even small ones of a few plants or even a few branches, are fatal. None excels the Japenese barberry nor can one be kept in shape with less effort. A higher clipped hedge in southern Wisconsin is, of course, the Amoor privet which must be kept closely clipped or nothing. The Van Houtte spirea makes a good hedge, as we know if pruned properly, as does the honeysuckle. The buckthorn is both hardy and clips fairly well and farther north takes the place of the privet, though crudely. The lilac makes a splendid high free growing hedge, and its suckering is even an advantage. There is no reason why one should not use the black hill or white spruce or the arbor vitae for a hedge if one is willing to pay the

price in care and pruning. An evergreen hedge gives a splendid effect, so splendid that the least blemish is intolerable.

Foundation Planting

Foundation planting calls for plants not different from the kinds discussed but a more careful selection. At a distance from a residence one may employ vegetation of coarse texture in a naturalistic way, but next the house, as the dominating object of a scheme and generally one of fine qualtiy the planting decoration must have fineness. Large growing shrubs and small trees may be used for accentuation but the better smaller growing shrubs are the kinds more commonly employed.

The Rock Garden

Here may I pay tribute to the rock garden. It is true that nine-tenths of those perpetrated are bad, but, as I see it, the desire for rock gardens has in part grown out of a lack of good small shrubbery and heavy foliaged perennials or out of a poverty in garden design. Rock gardens are supposed to be for alpines that cannot be grown under other conditions but as frequently the rocks perform a garden function that otherwise would be performed by large foliaged small plants that either do not exist or the use of which is not appreciated.

A strong prejudice exists in America against high planting next a street. Whether due to democracy or pride, it nevertheless reduces the usable area of a yard by the amount exposed to the vision of the passer-by, and in garden design we have to recognize the condition. The types of plants used should be the choicest, sometimes specimen small trees and large shrubs but more surely small shrubs. If the front yard is the top of a slope, it can be treated like any terrace and with more or less formality, as with a hedge and formal planting, or it can be treated with greater freedom, but always with fineness. A level yard is apt to have a greater leaning toward informality.

Good Vines

No reference has been made to vines, but as a substitute in our garden for its shrubbery walls and decoration, a trellis or fence covered more or less with vines is excellent. Wisconsin has not yet a hardy climbing rose, but a few varieties are nevertheless worthwhile in southern Wisconsin for occasional use. The safer way is to depend upon hardy genera like the bittersweet, woodbine and climbing honeysuckle and the nearly as reliable clematis. For masonry walls, Wisconsin has, as we know, but one self-climber, the Engelmann's woodbine, though the Boston ivy can be used when only a low vine is wanted. Experiment may prove the value to Wisconsin of the hardiest of the climbing euonymus. Vines on trellises on wooden house walls have not been used as much as they may be, perhaps because of the care involved.

Something to Do

Frish: "Going to do anything this afternoon, old man?"

Frosh: "Well, I was thinking that if you'd lend me your roadster, ten dollars, and your girl, I'd go for a ride."

EDITORIALS

OUR BUDGET

IN THE last issue we explained the cut in our budget and the amendment introduced in the Senate to make our appropriation continue for two years of the biennium instead of one year. This amendment passed the Senate and then became a part of the budget bill. The Assembly concurred in all changes made by the Senate and adopted the Budget Bill as presented to them, all new amendments being rejected by that body. The bill was then sent on to the Governor for his signature. As we go to press it has not been signed but we do not anticipate any change in our appropriation as the Governor recommended a smaller cut than we are now getting.

There will be considerable less Agricultural information available in the future than there has been in the past if measures already passed, and some that are pending are adopted. The Farmer's Institutes have been abolished by our Legislature. The Director of the National Budget recommended to the president that all Federal aid for Agricultural Extension and Experiment Stations be abolished. This would cripple most of the Experiment Stations and abolish much of the extension service which includes extension specialists and county agents.

When we can get information freely and easily we think very little about it. If insects or diseases attack our crops information or research on control measures are quickly available. When this service is cut off it may bring its value very forceably to our attention. The service of the Horticultural Society and this magazine will no doubt be more important in the future than ever.

Our budget has been so greatly reduced that it will be necessary to carry on our work somewhat differently than in the past. This will be a problem to be taken up with our officers in the near future.

COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin Garden and Flower Show, Kohler, June 16–17–18.

Wisconsin Strawberry Day, Warrens, June 10.

Freeport Iris Show, June 3–4, Freeport, Illinois.

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Fort Atkinson, August 11–12–13.

Gladiolus Society Meeting and Peony Show, Rosendale, June 18.

INFLATION

THOSE who argued against the controlled inflation program now before the National Government, state that if all prices go up it won't improve matters for anyone, that the farmer will have to pay more for the things he buys so it won't help him. That is ridiculous. The farmer knows he can control his expenditures to a large extent. What he needs first of all is a little money to pay taxes, interest and other necessary items. With present prices he couldn't buy an automobile if it sold for less than half of what it costs today. Taxes are lower in most every community unless prevented by some heavy bonded indebtedness. They will continue lower for some time. Interest rates will not increase. Wages for farm help will remain reasonable until the unemployment situation is solved. So the farmer is looking for higher prices for what he produces and it is easy to see why farm organizations are supporting the controlled inflation program.

INVITATION TO VISIT THE MORTON ARBORETUM

To members of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society The Morton Arboretum extends a cordial invitation to visit its woody plant collection at Lisle, Du Page County, Illinois.

"Founded for the purpose of arousing interest in and increasing the general knowledge of trees, shrubs and vines, and for bringing about an increase and improvement in their growth and culture, it is our hope to be of real service to the people of the entire mid-west."

GARDEN EXPERIENCES

By sowing seeds of annuals in a small space at the back of the garden about the first or second week in May, I have found that the plants will be large enough for transplanting into the tulip border by the time the tulip leaves have turned yellow—about the first week in July.

I have made up my mind to plant Crocus, tulip and other spring blooming bulbs much earlier in the fall than I have been doing. I find the late planted bulbs make rather a weak growth as compared to those planted earlier. The bulbs should be planted early enough so they can produce a root system before the ground freezes.

One of the rules for pruning the flowering shrubs is to prune those that flower on wood produced last season after they are through blooming. Practically, this never seems to work out in my garden. I can see the branches and stems which should come out so much better before the leaves come out that this year I cut out all old wood, cross branches, and thinned out the clumps while the shrubs were still dormant. I may lose a few flowers, but the plant will look better and the job is done.

Some of the choicest perennials always seem to winter kill. Next year I am going to follow out the plan suggested to strawberry growers by Prof. R. H. Roberts. He found that the root system of plants covered before the temperature dropped to 20 above zero were in much better condition than those covered just a little later after a freeze. I am going to try this next fall to see if it will work with ornamentals.

Give the evergreens a thorough washing with a strong stream of water from the garden hose. This will wash off red spider and other insects.

INTEREST IN HARDY NUTS INCREASING

THE time may come when hardy English walnuts and other nut varieties of commercial quality can be grown in Wisconsin.

The work of Dr. J. A. Neilson of the Horticulture Department of Michigan State College at East Lansing and his interest and enthusiasm in the subject of hardy nuts is bound to bring results of value to all the northern states.

On the Kellogg Farm near Battle Creek, Michigan, Dr. Neilson is carrying on extensive tests of many improved strains and new hybrid varieties of nuts.

Among the new varieties showing promise are some Filbert-Hazel Hybrids. The Jones Hybrids, which are hardier than the Filberts and almost as hardy as the native hazel, are recommended for trial. Blight resistant strains of chestnuts look promising.

Improved varieties of black walnuts and butternuts are available. The heartnut, which can be grown wherever black walnuts grow are worthy of trial.

During April Dr. Neilson presented the editor with a new hardy English Walnut tree. It is a native of the Carpathian Mountains in Poland and has been doing well near Montreal. We are in hopes it will prove hardy at Madison, and greatly appreciate Dr. Neilson's cooperation.

SPRAY EARLY

A SPRAY in May is worth five later on, might be a good slogan for gardeners and fruit growers.

Leaf spot, rust and scab can be checked by spraying when the leaves are small. In the garden, start now dusting the delphiniums, hollyhocks, in fact any plants affected by leaf diseases, with fine dusting sulphur.

Last year plant lice were very bad especially on plum trees. By spraying with black leaf 40 (Nicotine sulphate) even before the leaves appear the over-wintering mothers are killed, saving many sprays later on.

NEW BULLETIN ON ROCK GARDENS

"The Rock Garden" is the title of a special bulletin, ‡228 by the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, Horticulture Department. It is a very instructive bulletin with good illustrations, taking up not only design, but gives a detailed description of suitable plants for the rock garden.

"My Garden Helper—What to do each month, and how to do it," is the title of a new book by Alfred C. Hottes which is filled with practical information for the amateur gardener. In addition to telling what should be done in the garden each month there are chapters on how to make window gardens, what to do for the rock garden, how to make pools and describes popular varieties of flowers.

It is given only with a two year subscription to Better Homes and Gardens.

THANK YOU

We appreciate the cooperation of the Iowa Horticultural Department in sending us 250 cions of the Secor apple; the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Horticulture Department, for a supply of Melba cions; and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Horticulture Department, for cions of several of the new varieties we have listed for trial.

HOLTON AND HUNKEL COMPANY WINS PREMIUMS AT FLOWER SHOW

The Holton and Hunkel Company of Milwaukee won first premiums on hydrangeas and roses at the Chicago Flower Show, and also the blue ribbon on a 200 square foot bed of hydrangeas at the National Flower Show at St. Louis.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

"From shapeless roots and ugly bulbous things,
What gorgeous beauty springs,
Such infinite variety appears,
A hundred artists in a hundred years
Could never copy from the floral world
The marvels that in leaf and bud lie curled."

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THE SPRING GARDEN

I BELIEVE most gardeners will agree with me when I say that a garden is most appreciated in early spring. How we gloat over the first Snowdrops, Crocus, Scillias—how eagerly we sniff the perfume of those sweet Violets that bloom in the sheltered sunny spots, every bud that appears is hailed as an event. After a rain we hasten out to the garden to see what has come up.

Yesterday there was nothing to be seen under the clump of trees but a mass of dry leaves. This afternoon the lacy leaves and dainty blossom stalks of "Dutchman's Breeches" have sprung up magically.

Every gardener should be on the look out for early blooming bulbs and plants that can be placed in the sheltered spots to cheer us in early spring.

Begin to jot down in your garden book where those early bulbs can be planted.

If you did not plan your garden on paper during the winter months, be sure to have some definite plan in mind before you do any planting. Decide what you wish to plant, and where, and be sure that some new varieties are included in your list. Just because you like certain flowers and wish to have them in your garden is no reason at all for never getting acquainted with the many other lovely varieties.

What To Do Now

Divide the hardy Chrysanthemums now. Plant the divisions

in rich soil and keep well cultivated so as to get strong plants before the hot weather comes.

Sow seeds of wild flowers in some shady corner where they will not be disturbed. You will be surprised some day to discover sturdy plants coming up long after you have given up all hope of their germination. They just do not like to be hurried or disturbed. Some Scillia seeds were scattered in a semi-shady spot several years ago. They bloom several weeks later than those in the garden and their "blue" is charming with the pink of "Spring Beauties."

White Flowers

Did you ever notice how nice and cool a garden appears during July and August if there are plenty of white flowers?

Remember this when planning the summer garden. White Alyssum, Petunias, Matricaria, against the green of the lawn seemingly lowers the temperature.

Nicotiana in white or the pale pink as well as the white Four-o-clocks add sweetness.

Forced Bulbs

Get the bulbs that were forced for winter bloom, into the ground as soon as possible. Plant in some out of the way corner until they recover when they can be planted in the garden beds.

Do not try to force them again; get new fresh bulbs. The Easter Lilies may be plunged in their pots, deeply into the ground in a semi-shady spot until fall. Then take them into the cool basement, treating as you do other bulbs, giving water until growth starts strongly, then bring upstairs and keep in a cool room but with sunshine. When growing nicely they will usually give some bloom. Rooms kept very warm will usually cause the plants to become weak and buds turn yellow and dry up.

NEW WAYS OF GROWING PLANTS

TAKE a Grape-fruit rind, fill it with damp soil. Press the soil down hard, varnish the outside of the skin and set it away for a week to dry. The soil will dry out about as fast as the skin so it will not shrivel up much. Find a tiny seedling tree, Box Elder, Ash, or Maple will do nicely, not over six inches high. Trim the roots so they will go into the Grape fruit shell without doubling up. Pack the soil around the roots softly and give just enough water to make the soil damp—NOT WET. Set it away in a cool dark place for two days, then keep it out of the sun for a week. After that you can keep your tree in a window where it will get some sun in the morning. But never let it have

very hot sunshine. It must have water every day, enough to keep the soil damp. Soon the roots will begin to push out through the pores in the Grapefruit shell. With your scissors cut them off even with the shell as fast as they grow.

After awhile the tree will begin to grow hardwood and little gnarled branches just like an old tree, only it will always be tiny. It will be a curiosity, this old little tree that never grows up and may be used in the window rock garden with its Grapefruit pot hidden by thin rock ledges. If you want to use it in your window next winter—start it NOW. I first saw this printed in the Flower Grower a number of years ago. I do not remember the author. CES

OVERHEARD ON THE STREET CAR

"Really, I know it sounds queer but I actually don't mind having so little money since things are beginning to come up in the garden I'm so interested that I forget to worry."

"Do you know I've been thinking since I was at your place—You have white Crocus and mine are all yellow. Why can't we swap—and you have Scillias and I have Snowdrops. Sure and then we can buy something new. That's what I think. You know one of my neighbors belongs to a garden club, and she says the members all go together and buy some nice bulbs and then divide up. Sometimes they only have two or three bulbs apiece, but you see they can see them growing in their own yard. Uh huh and it don't cost much. Yes, that's what I think."

"Am I ever thrilled—every one of those new bulbs and plants that I bought last fall are coming up. Did I ever dream that I would be so goofy about a garden. Why, when my mother used to rave about her garden and the flowers I though she was just hopeless. I really did, and here am I actually spending the money for shrubs that I should buy a spring coat with. And you should see John. Does that man ever brag about our flowers and fetch the other men out from the office to see them. Of course he helps. You should see him mixing soil. Yes, I mean mixing soil. You see you have to add fertilizers and humus and coal ashes to heavy clay and work it all up so it is nice and light. What is humus? Oh, it's lots of things like leaves and potato peelings and lawn grass and such things that are rotted. Oh you just ask John he can tell you all about it. Yes you have to have humus or your garden won't do so well. Sure that's the same thing that my mother calls a mulch pile, but John says humus. He has read up a lot, so I suppose he knows."

NOTICE

Our State Entomologist, E. L. Chambers, advises that we inform garden club members that it will be necessary to have plants inspected for insects and diseases before bringing them for exchange at meetings.

CROWN IMPERIALS

Why do we not find Fritillaria Imperialis in more Wisconsin gardens? It is really one of the handsomest of the old fashioned flowers. I planted a dozen bulbs the last week of October. The bulbs were very large and had a peculiar odor. They were planted six inches deep and given a mulching of straw. On April 1st I removed the straw and they were already sticking their noses out of the ground. For the next month they grew more than an inch a day. May 1st some of the towering spikes were three feet tall, topped with a tuft of leaves, surmounting a circlet of hanging lilylike buds. On May 10th they were at their best, with all flowers open. Some of the flowers were rich yellow, others were bright orange. My finest specimen had eighteen blossoms open at once, all in one circlet. Coming into bloom so early—ahead of any of the lilies—they attracted considerable attention. They have proven hardy and very desirable in my garden.

—LILLESAND E. LEANDER,
Cambridge, Wis.

T'other Way Round

It wouldn't hurt any if the colleges would work their way through some of the students.

IRIS TIME

Will Soon Be Here Again

Visit our gardens in late May or early June and see the real aristocrats of the Iris world in full bloom.

Send for our catalogue which contains full descriptions and many illustrations in color and half tone.

QUALITY GARDENS

871 W. Stephenson St. Freeport, Ill.

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

GLADIOLUS SOCIETY TO MEET AT ROSENDALE SUNDAY, JUNE 18

A PEONY show and meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held at Rosendale, on Sunday, June 18th. All flower lovers, whether members of the Society or not are invited to attend, coming as early as possible in the morning to see the hundreds of varieties of peonies in the Sisson peony garden, and the many varieties of perennials in the Vista Vale Perennial Gardens, both at Rosendale.

Bring your lunch and stay for the day. In the afternoon there will be an interesting program under the auspices of the State Gladiolus Society, president E. H. Ristow presiding.

STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

Fort Atkinson, August 11-12-13

THE State Gladiolus Show will be held a week earlier than last year and in the southern part of the state.

Fort Atkinson has one of the finest exhibit buildings we have ever had for a gladiolus show. Local clubs will cooperate to the fullest extent and we urge our members to plant their gladiolus bulbs so as to have exhibits for this show. Premium list will be available in a short time.

EXHIBIT AT CENTURY OF PROGRESS—CHICAGO

AS WE go to press the manager of the Horticultural Exposition at the Century of Progress Exhibit at Chicago has offered the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society the dates September 2 and 3 and the use of the entire exhibit hall for a Wisconsin Gladiolus Show. They will do all the necessary advertising, and each exhibit of merit will be given the Century of Progress Award of Merit. Individual growers may place their names on their exhibits.

This will be a large undertaking, but well worth the effort. It may be desirable to enlist the cooperation of one or two other organizations.

Plant some gladiolus so as to have flowers for exhibit the first week in September, to help with this show.

PLANTING DATES

IN THE February issue of "The Gladiolus Review" is given the approximate blooming dates of many varieties. An idea that I am trying out this year is to make a separate set of cards for the growing days. This card as an illustration is headed 80-81-82 growing days, and all I do is to go thru this alphabetical list of the Gladiolus Review, and list on this card all the varieties that I grow that bloom any of these days. A separate list could be made for each day, but as there are bound to be variations in the size of bulbs you plant, the condition of the weather, etc., believe this division is close enough.

The next step is to plant so as to have many varieties to exhibit at the show. I use the Gladiolus Slide Rule sold by The Colonial Gardens, Rushford, Minn., to figure the exact days to plant. All you need do is to place the number of days to bloom opposite the desired blooming date on the slide rule. The zero point on the upper part of the slide rule will then fall automatically opposite the correct planting date.

After you have decided just when you want your varieties to bloom, go thru your growing day cards and mark on each card the day to plant. Now it is a simple matter to just take these cards, and when the day comes to plant, just pick out the varieties you have listed on that card to plant.

Be sure to hold back enough bulbs to make a planting late in June. You can plant early varieties until July 5th and have them bloom before frost. The flowers are worth more late in fall. Colors in many cases are better.

Treat Your Bulbs

It is best to play safe and use some preparation to keep your bulbs free from disease. A simple solution is to use one tablespoon of lye to each gallon of water. Where you have small quantities of bulbs and bulblets, you can put them in a jelly glass or a quart preserve jar. Nearly all sizes of glass containers come in handy for this work. Keep in solution about ten hours. Bulblets can be kept longer. The soaking will help germinate bulblets.

—EDWIN H. RISTOW.

NATIONAL GLADIOLUS SHOW

The following note in regard to the National Gladiolus show was received from Mr. Roscoe Huff, Secretary.

The American Gladiolus Society will participate with the Indiana Gladiolus Society in holding a quasi-national exhibition at La Porte, Indiana, Saturday and Sunday, August 19th and 20th.

This decision was brought about thru the unsettled conditions existing. It was deemed wise and expedient to hold a smaller and less costly show in a small community where all expenses would be nominal.

How to Grow Peonies

W. A. SISSON

JUNE is the month for the peony. With June just around the corner it may be well to study the peony that we may view intelligently the fields and gardens of plants in full bloom.

The peony asks for nothing but good garden soil located in the open away from all trees and buildings and free from standing water. If you do not have good garden soil then learn how to use a spade and hoe and begin right now to deeply dig and turn the soil until it freezes up. No matter how bad your soil is, you and the elements will be able to make it good in one season. Do not use manure or any fertilizer unless you have first reduced it to black dirt in your mulch pile. If you have all clay, introduce a little sand and black dirt. If you have too much sand, mix in clay and dirt. Black dirt alone is not so good, it needs some clay and a little sand. If you use fertilizers to force your plants to give you show flowers, you cripple the life of your roots and bulbs. These instructions and warnings are for the beginner or amateur. The expert can play with fire, but you cannot.

Save your leaves and rakings for a mulch pile and add to it all the tops from your garden and kitchen refuse. If cramped for room, use any sized box or barrel. If care is used there will be not noticeable odor. Or just rake your leaves on your garden about your plants, do not spade in. They will dissolve in one season.

Those of you who are interested in a peony garden of your own, should visit all the gardens you possibly can in June, select the colors that please you in named varieties. Then consult with some known authority to make sure that your selections are good standard varieties that can be depended on to give you all round service, before you place your order with the grower. In this way you can secure the exact colors you desire, because the grower will provide a strong growing variety in the color wanted where you may have named a weak and unsatisfactory sort. In making a beginning you must use great care to avoid mistakes.

When to Plant

Planting instructions will accompany the delivery of your order. The best time to plant is from the middle of August until freeze up when the roots are in a dormant state. They may be planted in the Spring immediately the frost is out of the ground and before new growth starts but this planting season is short.

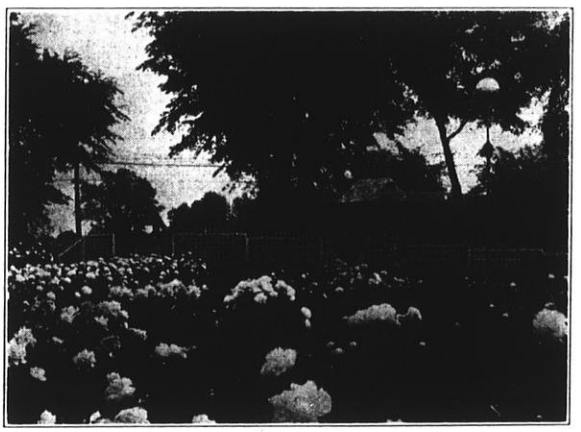
Very few people know what a good planting root is or how it functions after planting. The root should have a good spread of roots and a few good eyes. A large number of eyes is not important because only from two to four come through. There is absolutely no root system grown until after the first blossom season so the flowers are grown from the root planted. Remember this and also that you must wait from three to five years for typical blooms although you may have flowers from the first.

Peony Show and Meeting

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

ROSENDALE, SUNDAY, JUNE 18

All Flower Lovers Invited. Bring your lunch. Rosendale is the home of Sisson's Peonies and Vista Vale Perennial Gardens. Both will be at their best June 18.



On arrival report at our Dutch Windmill Gardens.

Sisson's Peonies comprise the largest number of peony varieties in this country. One plant of each is displayed in our Memorial garden.

June is the month for Peonies.

SISSON'S PEONIES

Rosendale, Wis. **Hi-ways 23-26**

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. Larson, *Pres.* Madison | J. J. McCarthy, *Vice-pres* Whitefish Bay | D. O. Eldredge, *Sec.* Madison | Jos. Heineman, *Treas.* Milwaukee

Jos. Heineman, *Editor*

PLANTING DAHLIAS

AT LAST the season that we have all been waiting for is here. Since last fall when the frost killed out plants we have been waiting for the time when we could again get into our gardens and plant dahlias. By this time we have our plans made and are waiting for planting time, which in our location should be from May 15 to June 15.

After the soil has been dug to a depth of about one foot we put in the stakes which should be about 3 feet apart. It is best to put in the stakes before planting, because then you know just where to expect the sprout and also will not damage the tuber, as we might by putting it in after the plant is growing.

In planting the tubers, dig a wide hole about six inches deep. Lay the tuber on its side with the eye pointing upward and with the crown about two inches from the stake. Then cover the tuber with about two inches of soil. It is best not to fill the hole entirely at first. The tuber will start quicker if it is only covered with about two inches of soil. As the plant grows, you can gradually fill in.

In planting green plants, we use the same method as in planting tubers with the exception that if the soil is very heavy it is best to set the plants down four inches instead of six. If the sun is very bright green plants should also be shaded for about two days after planting.

In the case of both tubers and plants, I believe it advisable to water them at the time of planting as it will tend to get them set in the soil and in this way they will start to grow more rapidly.

After the stock is up about four inches, it is best to spray them, because at this stage it is very simple to control the insects, as we can cover every part of the plant very easily. It is also advisable to continue spraying at this early stage, because if we wait until the plants are large it is very difficult to reach all parts of the plant and in this way the insects may get beyond control.

SPECIAL MEETING

THE next meeting of the society will be held on May 13 at the home of Dr. H. O. Hoppe, 2446 N. 61 St., Milwaukee.

Many of the members have donated tubers and plants to be given away at this meeting. It was decided that we play the game of Keno to dispose of these tubers and plants.

Some of the dahlias donated are Pride of Wisconsin, Myra Howard, Prince of Persia, Eagle Rock Fantasy and many others.

Be sure to attend this meeting and you may be one of the lucky ones to walk home with one of these fine dahlias for the small price of ten cents.

Remember the date, the place and be sure to save your dimes for the big game of Keno.

—Joe Heineman.

HOW TO GROW WATER LILIES

MRS. WILLIAM L. KARCHER

ALL the wild forms of water lilies bloom more freely and for a longer period in the protection of our gardens than in the wild, but they grow far too rank, and so for the smaller garden plantings I would recommend the exclusive culture of hybrids.

The most important condition of cultivation is full sunlight. Even those species that are particularly fond of warmth will thrive and bloom in a cold climate when grown in full sun. We build our pools about two feet deep which allows for twelve inches of soil and ten or twelve inches of water.

Rich Soil Best

If you are naturalizing your lilies in quite a large pool, mud bottom, it will not be necessary to fertilize, as any good fibrous loam will produce enormous flowers without it. However, where we must use boxes, (12 x 20 x 20 is an average size) the use of well rotted cow manure, one pound to the box, and a generous dash of blood meal will be helpful. All tropical varieties are gross feeders and require from sixteen to forty square feet to the individual plant. Small pools or basins should be planted with such types as Chinese Pygmaea Helvola, (yellow) Pygmaea Alba and the Laydekari Nymphaea which are to be had in shades of red, pink and white.

Where you have a good natural situation let me urge upon you the wisdom of planting a few of our native North American Nelumbium Lutem which by the way, is native in about twenty-eight states. (Grass Lake species.)

The planting of hardy water lilies may be done any time from April 1st to August 1st, tender or tropical varieties should not be planted out of doors until settled warm weather arrives—about June 1st. Their growth is much retarded by cold weather, frequently some of the more tender varieties will die from being badly chilled.

May I add that all lily ponds must be stocked with fish, otherwise they may, like all stagnant water, become breeding places of mosquitos.

—From *Garden Glories.*

ROCK GARDENS ARE IMPROVING

A FEW years ago many said the rock garden is a passing fad. Today we find the interest in them greater than ever. Where a few years ago a speaker on the subject might be asked to use common names in describing plant varieties, today one is surprised at the knowledge the rock garden fan has of plant varieties and their botanical names.

While there are still a few rock museums, we find much interest in proper design.

Alfred Hottes in an article on rock gardens in the March issue of Better Homes and Gardens suggests we ask ourselves a few important questions which will help us make our rock garden more attractive. Some of the questions are:

Is there an adequate background, or does the tiny rocky hill have the broad open spaces of the world or even a garage as a background?

If you have a waterfall in your garden, does it appear to drop naturally from a brook with a higher source or does it appear artificial, coming out of the clear blue sky?

Have you avoided the large, gaudy plants which seem out of scale and overpowering in the rock garden?

If your rock garden is informal, have you followed too straight lines, too regular curves, too set designs?

Do the strata go in the wrong direction, or is there a rhythm in the arrangement of the rocks so that they appear perfectly natural?

Or does it look like a heap of rocks which need rearrangement? A saucy critic has characterized some rockeries as appearing to be a pile of cannon balls.

Is there much rock showing, or have you buried the rocks at least two-thirds their depth.

Are the rock stable so that we can stand on them without their tipping?

Are the rocks small so that the plants seem out of proportion to them?

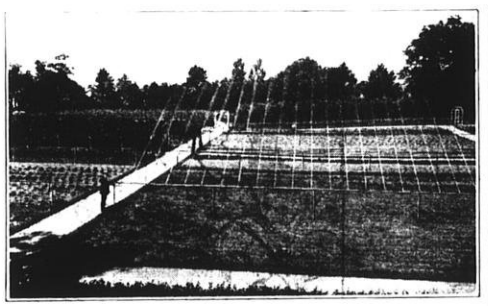
Are there many kinds of rock? Usually it is wiser to use either boulders, stratified rocks, or limestone rather than a mixture, unless all the sorts harmonize.

Do your rocks look odd; are they freaks of Nature, or do they look as tho they belong in your neighborhood? The so-called "beautiful" rocks are difficult to combine in a rock garden and are best displayed on shelves inside the house.

McCABE HILL

Bordering the walk on McCabe hill,
Grow wild flowers and the daffodil,
Pachysandra, primula and meadow-rue,
Geraniums, blood-root and violets blue,
Looking down this flowering grade
The profusion of colors never fade,
Looking up this florescent incline,
Fancy sees elfs skip in the shadow-shine.

MRS. D. BIEBLER.



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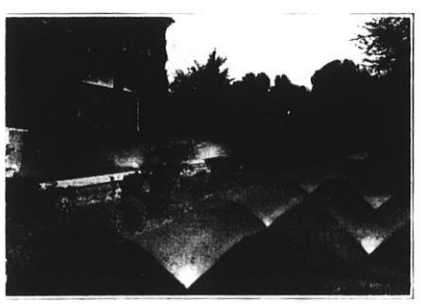
John R. Williams, Montello, Wis.



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STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

WHEN IS YOUR FLOWER SHOW

We would like to publish the dates for all flower shows this year. If your club is planning a show for June send in the details at once. Give the location and the dates. It is well to remember however that the June issue will reach our members about June 10th and that we must have the information not later than May 18th.

MORE GARDEN CLUBS FOR WISCONSIN

MICHIGAN has 180 garden clubs, so the editor was told while speaking at a garden club short course at East Lansing during April. The garden clubs are springing up everywhere. Most of them belong to the State Federation. With so many clubs studying gardening, holding flower shows and stimulating garden-mindedness throughout the state it is certain to follow that public thought will be turned to civic and home beautification.

Wisconsin needs more garden clubs. So far we have concentrated our efforts in learning about gardening, holding flower shows, and interesting others in our community in gardening. In the future we believe garden clubs should become active in organizing clubs in their neighboring cities and villages. Send a delegation from your garden club to your neighboring town to help them organize. Furnish a speaker for their program and get them started. Tell them of the work of the State Garden Club Federation, the Horticultural Society and about Wisconsin Horticulture. Have them write the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, for a copy of our circular on how to organize a garden club, and how to conduct a flower show.

Wisconsin should have 100 garden clubs within the next two years.

FLOWER SHOW NOTES

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Federation with cooperators at Kohler it was decided to reduce the admission charge to the State Flower Show this year to 15¢ per person. Children under 14 free. No advance sale of tickets will be made.

No tickets will be given for exhibits this year. Each exhibitor or member of the committee will be given a pass. We hope garden clubs will defray any necessary expenses of their committees. Since the Horticultural Society will be unable to pay the expenses of out of state speakers at the convention this coming fall, any profits from the show will be used for this purpose. The Society will furnish the services of the show manager and stenographer to take charge of details without charge.

Exhibits may be set up beginning Wednesday afternoon, June 14th, and Thursday, June 15th. All exhibits must be in place by 12 noon, Friday, June 16th. Judging begins at 1 p. m.

Exhibitors may obtain rooms with private families in Kohler at very low cost. Reserve rooms by writing A. G. Kroos, Kohler.

Miss Marie Kohler and Miss Lillie Kohler invite garden club officers and members to partake in an "Over the Coffee Cups" at the American Club on Friday, June 16th at 4 p. m.

The Kohler Concert Band will give a concert in the Flower Show exhibit hall each day.

Regularly organized tours of beautiful Kohler gardens will be made several times each day. Identification marks will be given all visitors who wish to join in the tour so they may return to the show afterwards.

NEW GARDEN CLUB AT RIPON

We wish to welcome the Home Garden Club of Ripon as the newest member of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. The club is planning some very interesting meetings for the coming year.

STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

Kohler, June 16–17–18

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Notice: Entries for all exhibits requiring tables, shadow boxes or special space must be sent to the State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, not later than June first in order that the space or material may be provided and in proper place before the show is set up. All entries except when specified for individuals must be made in the name of a garden club, member of the State Garden Club Federation.

TABLE DECORATIONS

Class 1. Formal Dinner table set for 6.

Class 2. Special occasion table set for 6.

Class 3. Table of Nations, any period, set for 6.

Class 4. Century of Progress table, set for 6.

Begin with 1833. A table for every 20-year period thereafter, ending 1953. State period desired in making entry.

Class 5. Invalid tray. Tray will be provided by manufacturer in Sheboygan if desired.

GARDEN FEATURE

A point of interest or a feature for a garden, such as bird bath, sun dial, gazing globe or any other feature, in appropriate setting. Size 5 x 8 feet. (Approximate).

LIVING FLOWER PICTURES OR SHADOW BOXES

Class 6. Artistic arrangement, roses predominating as point of interest, *with other flowers,*

Class 7. Fruit arrangement.

Class 8. Vegetable arrangement.

Class 9. Modernistic arrangement.

Size of boxes: 30″ high, 24″ wide, 18″ deep.

Each club may be limited to one shadow box unless there are some that have not been reserved by June first. These will be alloted to clubs requesting more than one between June first and June tenth in the order in which requests were received. Materials need not be property of exhibitors.

PLANT CURIOSITY SHOP

Class 10. Curiosity in desert plants.

Class 11. Curiosities in indoor plants.

Class 12. Curiosities in outdoor plants.

Class 13. Plant curiosities in any other type.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT TABLES

By Garden Clubs

Only one table allowed one club in one class. In judging consideration will be given to the effect of the eight arrangements on the table as a whole. Table covering and containers to be furnished by exhibitor. Size of table: 10 ft. by 30 in.

Class 14. Eight artistic arrangements of perennials, one variety predominating, but with one or more varieties in addition.

Class 15. Eight artistic arrangements of delphiniums without other flowers.

Class 16. Eight artistic arrangements of peonies without other flowers or foliage.

Class 17. Eight artistic bouquets on table. In each container three varieties of flowers, each variety grouped.

Class 18. Eight artistic Japanese arrangements on table. Accessories may be used.

Class 19. A modernistic setting with any number of modernistic bouquets on table.

MISCELLANEOUS

Class 20. A balanced aquarium artistically planted and stocked with tropical fish.

Class 21. Exhibit of three bubble bouquets.

Class 22. A terrarium garden.

Class 23. A console or end table with artistic arrangement of flowers, and other objects.

Class 24. Correct and incorrect flower arrangement, identical vases and flowers, demonstrating violation of some principal of arrangement.

AWARDS

Special ribbons will be given for first, second and third prizes in all above classes. If more than six entries in a class, fourth and fifth ribbons may be given.

EXHIBIT BY PRIVATE ESTATE

Class 25. An exhibit of potted plants, cut flowers or other features by private estate. Entries stating amount of space required must be made by June first. Special ribbons.

EXHIBIT BY FLORISTS

Class 26. Exhibit of potted plants, artistic arrangements, or any other florist material. State amount of space required by June first. Special ribbons awarded.

PEONY SHOW

For Individuals

One bloom of each variety required, properly labeled, each in separate container.

Class 27. Five named varieties of peonies. Amateurs only.

Class 28. Ten named varieties, amateurs or professionals.

Class 29. Twenty-five named varieties, amateurs or professionals.

DELPHINIUM EXHIBIT

Class 30. Exhibit of delphiniums by professional growers. Entries stating space required to be made by June first.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB EXHIBITS

Premiums awarded in junior classes to be plants, roots or bulbs. First prize, $2; second prize, $1.50; third prize, $1. Ribbons given.

Class 1. Play house.

Class 2. Bird house. Any type.

Class 3. Aquarium planted and stocked with any kind of fish.

Class 4. Doll tea table with bouquet.

Class 5. Children's tea table with bouquet.

Entries for play houses with space required and children's tea table must be made by June first. Table for doll tea table must be provided by exhibitor. All bouquets on tables to be made by juniors in the exhibit hall.

COMMITTEES IN CHARGE OF STATE FLOWER SHOW

Executive Committee: Mrs. Charlotte E. Bullard, president State Federation; Miss Marie Kohler.

Show Manager: H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

Ass't. Manager: Al Oehl, Kohler.

Local Arrangements: A. G. Kroos, Kohler.

Publicity: L. L. Smith, Kohler.

Decoration: Miss Lillie Kohler.

Layout and Design: J. F. Garner, Kohler.

Finance: Mrs. Ralph R. Hibbard, Chm., Wauwatosa; Mr. Anton Braun, Mrs. H. P. Landgraf, Mrs. E. J. Mahloch, Mrs. N. De Cesare, Kohler.

Entry Committee: Mrs. Sydney Welch, Oconomowoc, Chm.; Mrs. L. Heck, Kohler.

Tables: Mrs. D. Weart, Chm., Oconomowoc, Mrs. A. L. Treick, Kohler.

Shadow Boxes: Mrs. A. P. Treick, Mrs. L. L. Smith, Kohler.

Plant Curiosity Shop: Mrs. E. Albrecht; Mrs. E. Poole, Kohler.

Flower Arrangements by garden clubs: Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Elkhorn, Mrs. E. Katterhenry, Kohler.

Miscellaneous Exhibits: Mrs. F. Dehne, Mrs. Hy. Winsauer, Kohler.

Junior Exhibits: Mrs. L. W. Conger, Mrs. A. Schaaf, Mrs. I. Austin.

Peonies: Mrs. E. J. Mahloch; Mrs. Wm. Berlin.

Chairman of Judges: Mrs. LeRoy Henze, Menomonee Falls.

Garden Club Organization: Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Chm., Racine; Miss Edna Robertson, Menasha; Miss Mary Lowerre, Delafield; Mrs. Sydney Welch, Oconomowoc.

Tour of Gardens: F. W. Eppling; Mrs. P. VanOuwerkerk; Mrs. H. Schuman.

Design in the Little Garden

ALFRED BOERNER
Milwaukee

Convention Address Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells, Madison

THE design of the little garden should seem to grow out of the living room of the house. The projection of an imaginary line from the door or main window into the garden area might serve as an axis about which the garden is developed. A path or an informal lawn panel laid out on the axis line ties house and garden into a compact unit. This axis must be uninterrupted and have a terminal strong enough. The cross axis should be secondary and can appear so by enlarging the walk at the intersection or planting the four corners. The garden must be enclosed either by walls, hedges, or informal planting unless some outstanding permanent view away from the property, exists. If clipped hedges are used they must be repeated on both sides of the garden to create unity. You would not paint the right fender of your car one color and the left fender another. Avoid converging lines and formal curves not segments of a circle. Parts of a true circle, squares and rectangles are far safer when handled by the amateur. Poor enclosure planting can completely distort the rectangular area. Grading and the size and shape of the building also affect rectangular proportions.

The Informal Border

If a garden is enclosed by informal planting, avoid trite repetition, four of one shrub, five of another and so on. Receive your inspiration from nature where a small tree, three shrubs, a few boulders, and some ferns and columbine might make a typical clump. Informal planting requires repetition of some of the material (about two varieties) to assure unity, balance and symmetry. Consider in your planting list, the Malus, native thorns, English Hawthornes, Burning Bush, Lilacs, Viburnums, Dogwoods, and honeysuckles. Include enough native varieties to make your planting look as though it belongs in Wisconsin.

Walks

If you carry walks through your garden, design them wide enough to encourage the companionship two people might derive walking down the path together. Garden paths are designed for leisure and congeniality. Grass, gravel, concrete, stone, crushed rock, porous brick and tanbark or pine needles are all possibilities for use as garden walk material.

Garden Color

If color is desired in your yard design it to be a flower garden. Good bed preparation and drainage are essential. Place some shrubs that blossom, like flowering almond, into the flower bed to relieve the monotony of the flower mass. Introduce the play of light and shade. Colors, if used in large quantities, can be mingled quite recklessly if white is used liberally and yellow and orange sparingly. I do not favor a small one color garden in pink, blue or some other color if it absorbs the entire yard, because you are depriving yourself of much pleasure in growing other interesting varieties. Reds are difficult to use but effective if correctly used. Yellow reds may be used with flowers containing traces of yellow but must be kept away from violets, magenta and lavender. Yellow is most effective if used in bright intense shades in the spring. In mid-summer use pale straw yellow. In the fall bright yellows and orange are again in keeping. From the beginning of the season to the end blues and violets are always good. In the spring all pinks are good.

Garden Furniture

The colors of garden furniture should be subdued, natural wood oiled, or brown or yellow green.

Concrete or stone seats have less appeal than wooden benches. A stone bench at the end of a walk axis is the last place you would care to sit. Arrange a table and chairs in a nook to the side, partially concealed, and you have the ideal corner for bridge or tea. The area where furniture is placed had best be paved. Potted plants help to make a paved area interesting. Garden structures should harmonize with the house architecture. An oiled timber arbor will fit into a garden where the house is partially timbered better than with a white arbor.

If bird baths are placed near shrubs, these should be thorny ones because cats will not be so likely to hide in thorny bushes. The ideal bird bath is a rill feature in a rock garden with small pools here and there along its course.

Must Be Restful

A well designed small garden encourages outdoor living by being both useful and beautiful. One should walk into it as freely from the house as one walks

from one room to another and relax when there. To achieve this feeling of restfulness everything must appear to be placed where it belongs. The eternal fitness of things is all important. The eight hour day and the five day week will give future generations more leisure, much of which should be spent around the home. It is a challenge to us to design these grounds so that they appeal to and hold the family interest. We have been traveling too fast. We need to learn to relax. People drive around all Sunday afternoon on dusty highways looking for a place with trees and privacy where they can stop and eat their lunch when such a place can easily be built in their own yard. Our cities are providing parks and play grounds, areas devoted to golf, swimming and baseball and trails for hiking. You people interested in garden clubs are forwarding this same philosophy and national trend by awakening the public interest in gardens and showing by the examples of your own yard what can be done to make a home grounds efficient and useful. You are selling the idea of outdoor living by stimulating the more efficient use of the home ground as it adapts itself to our mode of life."

CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

Ranging from unusual classes of exhibits such as a house and garden in a space of 20x60 feet to artistic arrangement in a modernistic setting, and Chicago Flower Show again proved both artistic and educational.

A letter from Mrs. O. W. Dynes, president of the Garden Club of Illinois states that the show was successful financially. We congratulate the Garden Club of Illinois on their splendid exhibit.

CHAIRMAN FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT

Miss Edna Robertson of Menasha has been appointed chairman of the Fox River Valley district of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.

Garden Club Program Suggestions

MRS. IDA S. WATKINS

WHEN the garden club movement was in its infancy, we had the entire garden field to work in as unexplored territory. We had our own personal friends who possibly were not garden minded, so what a pleasure it was after we had organized our local garden clubs to discuss our seasonable difficulties with others and share our successes.

For Roll Call

A few minutes with the flower pronouncing dictionary is profitable to begin the club meetings. A roll call of a flower you have just learned to pronounce correctly is interesting. Try a roll call of Legend of flower Names, taken from "The Garden Blue Book" by Leicester Bodine Holland; a roll call of State Flowers, viz. Alabama, Golden Rod; Arizona, Sahuaro Cactus; Arkansas, Apple Blossom, etc., continuing the different roll calls until the lists are completed.

At a June meeting study insect pests and remedies: Chewing insects:—Grasshoppers, caterpillars, slugs, beetles and grubs. Birds destroy many of these insects. Arsenate of lead, calcium arsenate, sodium fluosilicate, paris green rotenone, extract from either derris or cube root are used to kill *chewing* insects.

Sucking insects which injure plants by sucking the plant juices by means of thread-like tubes with which they pierce the tissue:—Plant lice or aphids, leaf hoppers, scale insects, red spiders. Stomach poisons are not effective against them. Nicotine, lime sulphur, oil emulsions, pyrethrum and rotenone. These should be diluted and applied according to the directions of the manufacturer. Excessive amounts are usually harmful to the plants.

Study the trees while they are in their full beauty. Use Hottes' "Book of Trees"; J. E. Rogers' "Trees Worth Knowing".

The Garden Club Exchange for the year 1932 gave the flower of the month and its legend; the tree of the month, its habits, etc., and the shrub of the month. This would furnish enough material to take care of one year's monthly program.

Most clubs have members who are musicians, either vocal or instrumental, or both. Open up your meeting with a vocal solo suggestive of a garden, flowers, trees or birds. Songs suggested: "I Know a Lovely Garden"; "I Look into Your Garden"; "Rose in the Bud"; "Little Pink Rose"; "Sing! Sing! Birds on the Wing"; "Thank God for a Garden"; "Trees"; "A Cry at Dawn."

Have a member who is a good reader read a garden poem. There are poets who specialize along this line,—Edna St. Vincent Milay, for instance.

Study the lives of great botanists or horticulturists:—Luther Burbank; Victor Lemoine; E. H. Wilson; and many others. There is endless study of the lives and accomplishments of these men.

If you have an over supply of seedlings, bring them to your June meeting, and exchange with others. Announce previously that this is to be a "Seedling Exchange" meeting so that each member can participate in the exchange. This demonstrates the real garden enthusiast and as our clubs grow in years we look upon our former programs as being a trifle superficial, consequently we delve more deeply into soil content,—WHAT, WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT.

June is the month of roses. There is a beautiful legend connected with the briar-rose. According to ancient Christian tradition, this rose grew from the drops of blood that fell to the earth from the Saviour's brow when it was pierced by the crown of thorns on the cross.

News of The Garden Clubs

The Racine Garden Club. One hundred junior gardeners were guests of the garden club. Films showing the Wild Flowers of Wisconsin in their natural colors were enjoyed.

Mrs. Wm. Van Arsdale described the long migration flights of birds and told other interesting stories about them.

Robert M. Lassen used garden designs brought by members of their gardens to illustrate his talk on "Garden Design." Mr. Lassen warned against crowding, stressed the importance of a good lawn and the least possible cement construction, long curves and wide open spaces. Keep the front dignified and the center open.

The landscape gardener studies the out of doors and makes a picture on broad acres.

E. MORTENSEN,
Secretary.

The Fort Atkinson Garden Club voted to cooperate with the city in a river bank planting program. The club will furnish lilacs, hollyhocks, mock orange and iris plants which will be planted along the river bank according to the plan worked out by the city in conjunction with a committee consisting of Mr. E. L. White, Mr. J. C. Ward, and Mr. T. G. Klietz. The proposed planting program will take several years to complete, however, a good start will be made this season.

The following program was given: Pruning of rambler and climbing roses by Mrs. W. Miller; Flowers every garden should have by Mrs. A. Koenig; Shrubs to use for economy and satisfaction by Mrs. W. Gates; Arrangements in the Garden by Mrs. Ward.

Miss Sadie Slagg, April program chairman, reported that Mr. H. J. Rahmlow of the State Horticultural Society will give an illustrated talk on Flower Arrangement on April 27. The Jefferson Garden Club has been invited to meet with us at that time.

P. J. MILES,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Waukesha Town Garden Club held a guest day meeting in March. Reports on the progress of the Junior Garden Club were given. Mrs. Donald Reisener gave a most interesting demonstration of flower arrangement for the home. Mr. Donald Ralph and Mr. W. A. Dustrude of the White Elm Nursery then spoke on the Continuous Bloom in the Garden, and gave a number of slides on the "Outdoor Living Room." Mr. Ralph stated your garden may become a symphony and an expression of yourself.

MRS. A. HAYNES,
Secretary.

The Hawthorne Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. Guy Cole in April. Mrs. Cole read a poem called "West Wind" by Eva Callaway. A poem, "Dandelion" by Nellie Garabrant was read by Mrs. G. Gustafson.

Two very interesting papers were read, one by Mrs. Cole entitled Summer Bulbs, the second on "Raising Perennials and Exchanging Flowers" by Mrs. J. Gaines.

Ideas and suggestions for planting flowers and shrubs formed the subject for a general discussion.

ELVA GUSTAFSON,
Secretary.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society. One hundred members attended the April meeting of the Society. H. C. Christensen, N. A. Rasmussen and E. R. Gerdes were appointed as a committee to go to Madison to protest against the discontinuance of the appropriation of the State Horticultural Society.

The program was arranged especially for children, a number being present, and a junior garden club organized. Miss Ruby Winchester read the second of a series of lectures of wild flowers of Wisconsin illustrated with beautiful slides.

The Kenosha Horticultural Society voted to have a flower show in June at their April meeting. They also voted to postpone the organization of junior garden clubs until next winter. Adult leadership will be built up by that time so that the junior organization will have competent leaders.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the State Horticultural Society was the principal speaker at the meeting.

The Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club at its fifth annual meeting amended the by-laws so that the annual business meeting would be in January coinciding with the Federation's fiscal year.

At the March meeting Phelps Wyman, consulting landscape architect, gave a very comprehensive and illuminating paper on "The Best Woody Decorations for Gardens."

The club is looking forward to the talk in the Art Institute with colored slides on "Flower Arrangement and Flowers" by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, April 21.

Invitations are coming in and accepted for Motorcades and garden parties, among them Arch. E. Hill's Wauwatosa Primula garden and Andrew McCabe's Shorewood formal gardens, the middle of May.

Mrs. Chester Thomas, exhibit chairman, is planning a tulip exhibition at the Art Institute in tulip time.

MRS. CONRAD BIEBLER,
President,
MRS. HENRY SULLIVAN,
Pub. Chm.

THANK YOU

The Art Institute Garden Club and the Art Institute Junior Garden Club, at the fifth annual meeting, unanimously voted to express to the Wisconsin Horticulture magazine, sincerest appreciation for the splendid and far reaching beneficial co-operation given in editing activities, thereby promoting success and developing interest in all phases of gardening ideals, practical and cultural. Again publicly thanking you, we remain,

Art Institute Garden Club,
Art Institute Junior Garden Club,
Mrs. Conrad Biebler, Pres.,
Mrs. Hillis Rhyan, Organizer and Chairman Juniors.
Miss Jane Vander Hoogt, President Junior Group,
Mrs. Harold Bergman, Cor. Sec'y.
Mrs. Henry Sullivan, Press Chairman.

At Last!

THE PERFECT GARDEN LABEL

Mark with ordinary lead pencil

PERMANENTLY LEGIBLE without protection in all weathers, all soils, all seasons. Convenient to use. Ample marking space. Writing horizontal. Attractive and practical shape. Beautiful gray green color blends with garden. Markings erasible. A decided innovation. Will solve your label problem.

Border and Rock Garden Sizes

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLES

HOWARD HAMMITT

644 Main St., Hartford, Ct.

The Garden group of the City Club sponsored an exhibit of flower containers and table decorations in January in various department stores and flower shops. Members of various garden clubs were asked to exhibit.

Mrs. Chester Thomas and Mrs. Conrad Biebler set a luncheon table using all the lovely shades from buff to almost a canary yellow. The centerpiece was a black bowl with lavendar tulips and yellow freezia. Mrs. Martinus VanderHoogt set a luncheon table using a china with blue and shades of rust also using blue glassware. The centerpiece was a silver bowl and silver candy dishes with insets of dark blue glass. The flowers were gerberas in shades of yellow to rust, and the same coloring of candies were used.

The Wauwatosa Garden Club held a very interesting meeting in March. Our new president, Mrs. O. J. Reuss, announced that out of the 20 entries made by members in the Home Show, 13 prizes were received.

Mr. Pedar Bach of the Bach Seed Company, Racine, Wisconsin, gave an interesting talk on evergreens, and the germination of seeds. A seed germination testing machine furnished us by Mr. W. E. Dalwig of Milwaukee was explained by Mr. Reuss.

New officers for the year are: president, Mrs. O. J. Reuss; vice-president, Richard Ferge; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Lefeber.

ERNEST LEFEBER,
Secretary.

The Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club. At our March meeting, Mr. Henry Ebsen gave an instructive talk on soil and drainage conditions at Wisconsin Rapids and mentioned the State Florists' convention which will be held here this summer.

At our April meeting we decided to again distribute lilacs this spring and award prizes for the gardens of the juniors. A committee was appointed to find out about spraying all the trees in the city as is done in Madison.

Mrs. Stanton Mead explained the International flower show at Miami, Florida. Mrs. G. M. Hill discussed what one should do in her garden in April, and Mrs. G. W. Millard talked on new plants.

Officers for the coming year are: president, Mrs. H. F. Warsinski; vice-president, Mrs. J. Stark; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Hill.

MARIAN A. HILL,
Secretary.

A Fair Exchange

"Goodness, George! This is not our baby! This is the wrong carriage."

"Shut up! This is a better carriage."

The National Council Meeting

MRS. H. G. B. NIXON

THE National Council of Garden Club Federations opened its fourth annual convention, March 29th, at the Columbus Hotel, Miami, Florida. It would have been difficult to have chosen a time or place more suitable. Florida was at her best, and Miami after a recent shower was glistening under the bluest of skies.

Hostesses were welcoming and directing delegates in the hotel lobby and parlors, numbering about 200. The morning was given over to reports of National chairman of billboards, conservation and roadside beautification. The billboard menace is being handled in many different ways, in some states quite successfully.

The conservation chairman advised healing the scars of construction, saving native trees and shrubbery, this being more economical than planting new. She emphasized beautifying the approaches to our towns, advised a licensed "auto graveyard" out of sight and to work closely with our state highway commission.

At three o'clock a preshowing of the International Flower Show was given delegates and guests. The show was opened by the president of the Federation, Mrs. Frederick Kellogg. The garden theatre of Miami Beach was transformed into a great conservatory, filled with rare plants and exotic flowers. There was a fine exhibit of Florida orchids and a dazzling collection of Latin-American orchids shipped by aeroplane. Large tables of flowers occupied the entire floor space.

The official dinner in the evening brought the delegates together for the first time. Unusual tropical decorations were used.

Thursday morning at the annual meeting the vice-president Mrs. F. Joel Swift of New York was elected president and Grand Rapids, Michigan, selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

Reports of delegates from 21 different states were interesting and encouraging to the National officers.

(Continued on page 254)

FREE FLEX-NEK with this Amazing New Reel!

The water runs through the reeled-up hose. Unreel only hose needed—rewind with handy crank. All steel. Holds 100 feet or more of hose.

FLEX-NEK (lower right) is most practical nozzle holder built. Flexible steel tubing on steel base. Eliminates sprinklers — holds nozzle rigidly — changed instantly.

Sold by leading hardware and department stores—or send $5,50 to factory before May 1 and we will send Reel postage paid (anywhere in USA)

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The Growers Market

Advertising In This Department at 2 cents Per Word.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS packed to reach you right. Beaver, Premier, Blakemore, Dunlap and others, also everbearers. Surprising native plants as premiums. Mrs. C. W. Reynolds, and Son, Tomah, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Government Inspected. Grown on new land. Beavers $3.50 per 1000. Warfield and Dunlap, $2.50 per 1000. FOB. Chris Laursen, Warrens, Wis.

BEAVER, BELLMAR, Aberdeen, Premier, Blakemore, Oshkosh. Inspected, No. 1 plants. Member Warrens Fruit Growers Association. Write for prices. Orchard's Fruit Farms, Victor Orchard, Prop., Warrens, Wis.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — Freshly dug, inspected plants at new low prices. Beavers and Premiers $3 per 1,000. Warfield and Dunlap, $2.50 per 1,000. All plants 50¢ per 100. Postage extra. Order early. John Jensen, Warrens, Wisconsin.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

INSPECTED, disease free Chief raspberry plants, No. 1 stock. By hundred or thousand. Write for prices. Strawberry plants: Beaver, Bellmar, Blakemore and Harvest King for spring delivery. W. H. Hanchett, Sparta, Wis.

NURSERY STOCK

Evergreens, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Perennials. Write for our free bargain circular. The West Side Nursery, Watertown, Wisconsin.

DAHLIAS

DAHLIAS: Our Guaranteed collections. Trial sure to please. 6 Giant Exhibition Dahlies $1.50. 12 Giant Garden Dahlias $1.50. 12 choice Pompons $1.50. Collections named. Monthly bulletin free. Walker Dahlia Gardens, N. Dighton, Mass.

IRIS

600 NEWER IRIS, all types, presented in Iris catalog. Peony list available. Both feature accurate descriptions and classifications. Low prices. Kenwood Iris Gardens, Sta. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OVER 200 varieties Modern Iris including best of recent Novelties. Wonderful Bargain list. Catalogue. Sunnyside Gardens, Natick, Mass.

CACTUS

CACTUS, 10 kinds baby size $1.00. Cactus 5 kinds, blooming size $1.00. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Fred Clark, Van Horn, Texas.

ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

10 NEW ROCK GARDEN PLANTS for $1.00 prepaid to you. 1 Rocky Mt. Blue Spruce, 1 Dwarf Pine, 1 Dwarf Rocky Mt. Holly, 1 Colorado Silver Spruce, 1 Mountain Shasta, 1 Douglas Fir, 1 Rocky Mt. Blue Columbine, 2 Mountain Viola, hardy pansy, 1 Kinniskinic, the red berried evergreen. Plants are 3 years old. A special offer to you prepaid for $1.00. H. D. Belcher, Brook Forest, Colorado.

UNUSUAL FLOWER SEEDS: Bluebell, Poinsettia, Amaryllis, Fritillary, Eremurus, Wild Rose, Cactus, Water Lily. Many others. Catalog. Dept. C8. REX D. PEARCE, Merchantville, N. J.

STACK'S HORTICULTURAL BULLETIN lists a Botanical collection featuring both North American Violets, wild and cultivated, Rock Plants and Seeds. Garrett M. Stack, Horticulturist, Guilford, Connecticut.

EVERGREENS

Colorado Blue Spruce and Colorado Silver Fir EXTRA STRONG 3 year old trees PREPAID to you for 2¢ each—in lots of not less than 25 trees. Write for quantity prices. Rock Mt. Evergreen Co., Evergreen, Colo.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

(Continued from page 253)

At noon a tropical Florida luncheon was given, following which there was a drive to see the beautiful Avenue of Royal Palms and grounds of the Miami Jockey Club. This was followed by a visit to several beautiful gardens.

Following a buffet supper at the Biltmore Country Club we heard a lecture on Conservation and the new Everglades National Park by Dr. John Gifford.

Friday morning the standing committee conferences were held. We were then entertained by visits to beautiful gardens and estates. I wish I might tell you of all the beautiful places we saw.

The convention closed Saturday noon with a shore dinner at the Angler's Club. Every detail of the convention was carried out as if by magic. Friendliness was the keynote of the convention and memories of the wonderful hospitality of the hostess garden clubs will linger long with us.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Mrs. Nixon of Hartland is a member of the Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club. She was appointed the Wisconsin delegate to the national council meeting by the Executive Committee.

WE INVITE YOU

to call at Garry-nee-Dule and inspect the new or unusual plants we have added to our gardens during the past year.

The Trollius or Globe Flower is not new but is not as generally grown as it deserves. Strong plants 35c each, or 3 for $1.00.

Another little grown plant is Pulmonaria or Lungwort with its blue flowers and curious spotted leaves. This also may be had at 35c each, $3.50 per dozen.

Write for price list or call and see these and dozens of other interesting and unusual Perennial and Rock Garden varieties.

W. A. Toole

of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

About your garden . .

Even though your allowance for garden expenditures may be smaller this year you must add at least a few of the choice newer things, many of which our catalog lists. And every item is priced to make your dollar go farther. Quality, of course is always the best.

A SPECIAL

Our Lemoine delphiniums, the finest we have seen, mostly double, extra large plants are catalogued at fifty cents each. Send one dollar during the month of March for three of these plants for delivery in season, postpaid.

Send a card for catalog today

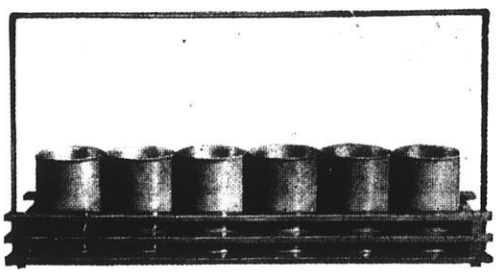
RASMUSSEN'S

Fruit Farm and Nurseries

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

Prolong the Glory of Your Flowers

From Garden to Vase—No Waste—No Broken Blossoms



The old-fashioned way of cutting flowers and carrying them in your arms always bruises and crushes the petals. Holding a bunch of flowers in your hot hands, laying them in baskets and carrying them from the garden to the house, helps to bruise and damage the blossoms.

With the GENEVA CARRIER you carefully cut your choice blooms, put them in water immediately in your garden, carry to the house and arrange at your leisure.

These CARRIERS are so arranged that a lady may carry one in each hand with no danger of spoiling her clothing or injuring the blooms by spilling the water or crushing the blossoms.

This CARRIER is designed so artistically as to make it useable for your home ensemble. This feature also saves you the cost of one or more expensive vases.

Price Each____$1.75 Price Three____$5.00 Price Dozen____$18.00

Large carriers with 4 deeper containers for gladiolus and long stems, $3.00 each.

The Geneva Stay Fresh Cut Flower Carrier Co.

Box 513, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

RED SPIDERS BEWARE!!

Niagara DUSTS and DUSTERS

A sure method for controlling Red Spiders has been found — Nurserymen everywhere are using Kolodust to protect their evergreens from this pest. Kolodust will control the Red Spiders in adult, nymph and larvae stages and will also kill many larvae which may hatch from eggs after the Kolodust has been applied.

Kolodust may also be used for Mildew, Black Spot and other fungus diseases, making it a product of many uses other than the control of Red Spiders on Evergreens.

As Kolodust contains no poison, it can be sent thru the mail—packaged in the following sized containers for your convenience:

5#, 10#, 25#, 50#, and 100#

If there is not a Niagara Dealer in your neighborhood, write to

WHEN YOU BUY Niagara YOU BUY PROTECTION

J. HENRY SMITH

WAUPACA Wisconsin Representative WISCONSIN

NIAGARA SPRAYER & CHEMICAL CO.

Middleport **New York**

VISIT OUR IRIS FIELDS

In Bloom About June 4-10th

See 2 acres of Iris---40 varieties in bloom

VISIT OUR PEONY SHOW

See 8 acres of peonies--Over 30 varieties in bloom About June 15-22

A Bouquet of peonies for every visitor

76 ACRES OF NURSERY STOCK

Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Fruit Trees

Wholesale and Retail

FANCHER'S NURSERY

Sturtevant, Wis.

On State Highway 20

4 Miles West of Racine
1 Mile North of Sturtevant

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

By the
WISCONSIN
STATE
HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY

JUNE
1933

State Garden and
Flower Show
June 16-17-18

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Picking and Packing Equipment
Baskets
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Write for prices

F. R GIFFORD CO.
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HARDY LUPINE

Lupine polyphyllus $1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

White Pink Blue

Moerheimi, rose with white. Harkness Art shades, complete range of colors.

SUPERIO R VIEW FARM
J. F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

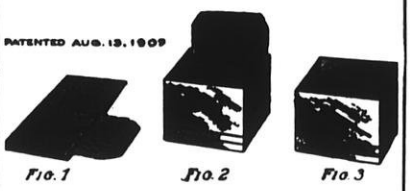

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

Berry Boxes

Crates, Bushel Boxes and Climax Baskets

As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate material in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

Cumberland Fruit Package Company

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

FITCHETT DAHLIAS

First at Wisconsin State Fair for years.

First at Central States Dahlia Show, Chicago last fall.

All healthy, field grown roots, State inspected.

Catalog Free

Fitchett Dahlia Gardens

Janesville, Wis.

Chinese Elm
True Northern Strain

10 trees, 3 to 4 ft. for $2.50
10 trees, 4 to 5 ft. for $3.50

SPECIALS

12 Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums 2 years ---------$1.25
12 Iris, Heavenly blue, early and tall ---------- .50
25 Gladiolus choice mixed, blooming size ---------- .50
or the three items for $2 postpaid.

Send for our special spring prices

Swedberg Nurseries
Battle Lake, Minnesota

RED SPIDERS BEWARE!!

Niagara DUSTS and DUSTERS

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J. HENRY SMITH

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NIAGARA SPRAYER & CHEMICAL CO.

Middleport **New York**

OUR COVER PICTURE

On our cover this month is a picture overlooking a broad sweep of typical northern Illinois landscape. The picture was taken from Ridge Road in the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois. The cut was loaned us through the courtesy of the Morton Arboretum.

Mr. Joy Morton is the founder of the Arboretum, Mr. C. E. Godshalk is Superintendent, and E. L. Kammerer, is Botanist.

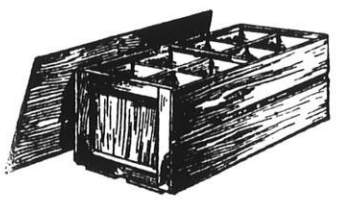
Our members are invited to visit the Arboretum this summer.

TO MAKE CUT FLOWERS LAST LONGER

PEONIES and other cut flowers will keep much longer if their stems are plunged into cold water as soon as they are cut and then kept cool and dark. Dahlia growers also state that if the stems of dahlias are plunged into hot water as soon as cut, and then into cold they will last longer.

In this issue the GENEVA STAY FRESH CUT FLOWER CARRIER is described in an ad. It is a carrier coming in different colors with a metal handle holding six containers for flowers. Filled with water, these are taken into the garden and the flowers immediately put in water when cut. This keeps them from being wilted from the sun, wind and the heat of the hand.

A taller size is available for tall flowers such as gladiolus.



Berry Boxes and Crates

Either made up or in the K. D. American Quart Berry Baskets, Climax Grape and Peach Baskets, Sell or Repacking Baskets, Plant Boxes and Veneer Tree Protectors. Circular and Price List mailed upon request. Special liberal discounts on early orders. Write for special prices on carload lots.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX COMPANY
Sheboygan, Wis.

OUR BUYERS' GUIDE

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

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Complete Efficient Tree Service—Private or Municipal

Anywhere in Wisconsin

PRUNING CAVITY TREATMENT CABLING FERTILIZING
SPRAYING TREE MOVING

Estimates furnished without cost or obligation on your part. Phone or write

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

2326 N. MURRAY AVE. LAKESIDE 2907 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CARE OF TOP-WORKED FRUIT TREES

C. L. KUEHNER

THOSE whip grafts which were made with either the nursery tape or ordinary black adhesive tape should be given a chance to expand after they have made a growth of several inches. This can readily be done by inserting the tape lengthwise with the branch with a sharp knife. The tape will still adhere after the split has been made but it will allow freedom for the growth of the union.

Suckers developing anywhere near the whip grafts should be removed occasionally so that the cion will not be injured in its development. This holds equally true for grafts which were made a year ago.

Removal of Suckers

Rub off or break away all new sprouts which tend to crowd the grafts, or rob them of sunlight and nourishment.

A few sprouts should be left on the stump to shade the stock and to provide an opportunity for budding in late summer in case the grafts fail to grow.

If both cions (in cleft grafting) start growing, allow them to go unchecked until they are about ten or twelve inches tall. Pinch the tops at this height to make them branch. After the stub wound has completely healed over the smallest graft should be cut away to avoid a crowded narrow crotch.

Watch for plant lice and leaf hoppers on the young growths. Spray with nicotine sulphate or Derrisol as soon as the first lice make their appearance. Use it at the rate of one tablespoonful to a gallon of warm soapy water. Omit soap when using Derrisol.

Brace Grafts

It may be necessary to brace the largest of the grafts to avoid breakage. To do this, fasten a short piece of lath to the stock so it projects above the graft; then tie the graft to the lath.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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

Established 1910

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H. J. RAHMLOW, *Editor*
Secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

Volume XXIII **June, 1933** **No. 10**

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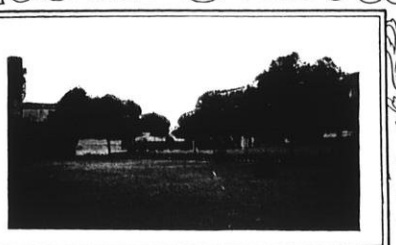
Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which annual dues are $1 per year or $1.50 for two years. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate.

Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM
1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.
2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.



OUR PROGRAM
3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.
4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.
5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Control of the Apple Maggot

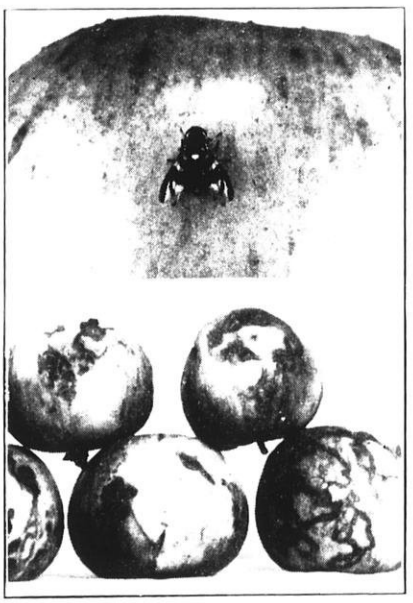
C. L. FLUKE

THE little fly shown in the picture is the mother of the "railroad worm," or apple maggot. It can be controlled by properly timed sprays of arsenate of lead.

Spray dates are determined almost entirely by the natural emergence of the adult flies. To make these determinations we place infested apples in cages in the orchard the preceding summer . Since there is considerable variation in the emergence of the flies, depending upon the variety of fruit and where the cages are located, we use apples from all varieties, keeping each variety separately caged and placing some of the cages directly under the trees and others out in the direct sunlight. This arrangement is necessary to find the earliest emerging flies.

When to Spray

We do not recommend spraying when the first fly appears, rather we advise delaying until there is a large emergence which usually takes place one to two weeks following the finding of the first fly. Three years' results at Gays Mills show that *the spray should be applied during the last week of July*, usually about the 25th. This may vary some years, depending upon a very early or a very late season and the type of weather during the early part of July.



Above: The mother of the apple maggot. Below: The work of the maggot, showing why it is sometimes called the Railroad worm.

Some Flies Remain in Soil Two Years

If there is no rainfall during July and in addition if the weather is extremely hot the flies may not all emerge but remain over until the following year. In case this happens these hold over flies, or two year cycle flies as they are called, emerge about ten days later than the regular brood. When this occurs it may be necessary to spray again the first week of August.

In planning a special apple maggot spray, using lead arsenate one pound to fifty gallons of water, Wisconsin orchardists should plan the application for July 21st to 29th in the vicinity of Gays Mills and a few days earlier or later if to the south or north respectively. This will give maximum protection under Wisconsin conditions.

If the season varies considerably this year we will try to give plenty of publicity, as to proper spray dates, through the press and radio.

The flies do not begin to lay eggs as soon as they come out of the ground, but feed on the secretions on the leaves and fruit for from one to two weeks. Then they puncture the fruit and lay eggs under the skin. The eggs soon hatch out and the tiny worms or larvae feed by tunneling around inside of the fruit. This causes the fruit to look as shown in the lower picture and is why we sometimes call it "railroad worm."

A vote is being taken by the National Conservation Society for the most popular American tree. The American Elm is greatly in the lead so far. With 8,543 votes as compared to the White Pine, second in popularity with 2,473 votes. The votes continue until January 1, 1934.

Experience in Roadside Selling

C. W. HAINES
New Jersey

ROADSIDE markets have become such an important factor in disposing of farm products in New Jersey, that the business totals several million dollars and continues to grow both in volume of trade and number of markets.

During the past seven years we have seen a decided change in the buyers. People have stopped canning and orders for several baskets at one time are almost a thing of the past. Now a 16-quart basket is too large. The want one-quarter peck. Seldom over a peck of any one commodity.

We find our customers would rather come out several times a week, thus getting fresh products, than to buy a week's supply at one time.

Change in Containers

The change in volume is evident by the containers we use. In 1924, for example, we used 14,000 baskets and 4,000 paper bags. During the past year we used 8,000 baskets and 20,000 paper bags, mostly 16-pound capacity. Yet, our per person sales average dropped from $1 to 50 to 60 cents last year due to lower prices. The smaller orders of individual produce is explained by the diversified menu. Meat and potatoes now share with beets, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce, apples and other produce.

Small paper bags have taken the place of two and four-quart till and half-peck and peck baskets. While baskets are ideal for display, paper bags are cheaper for quick sales. However, being tight at the bottom, without any ventilation, perishables will not keep very long during the real hot weather. Yet by using paper bags we got a fair return on a large volume of windfall apples when there was no other market for them. We also have been quite sucessful in selling cider made of off-grade apples. Last year we bottled 45,000 gallons which retailed at 35 cents, refilling the jug for 30 cents. Our No. 1 fruit picked for storage, gave us a good trade in winter.

I find that constant study and observation of our customers is very important to the returns of our business. Honest packing of quality products are two things demanded by consumers. A topped basket of apples can be sold but it is the consumer's first trip to your market, he won't come back the second time.

Always remember that the second and third sales are the ones that bring the volume of business.

If roadside markets had to depend upon transients we would never open. It is the nearby trade that comes back day after day, year after year that are good buyers. The success of any roadside market depends upon satisfied customers.

Consumers want what they ask for—not what you want to sell them. There are too many places where they can be satisfied. On the other hand, we find there is no harm in having poorer grades of products, since a crop will not always rate No. 1, but don't mix the good and bad. Some people are always glad to take the poorer quality.

Produce that will not come up to any standards are often times the best sellers. One of the main advantages of selling through the roadside market is getting the ripened fruit with all its luscious flavor to the consumer. At the same time there is a great advantage in disposing of over-ripe fruit that will not carry to the market. Peaches, apples, tomatoes, berries and cantaloupes are some of the commodities best when picked well ripened from the trees and vines. Sugar corn, peas and lima beans can be handled no other way quick enough, so the roadside buyer can enjoy them at their best.

Hucksters

Here is where roadside markets are so badly abused by hucksters who buy on the city markets and sell along the roadside, often charging prices above city grocers. If they could be blotted out by legislation or public opinion, roadside trade will reach greater volume in the future. But with this kind of competition, giving the roadside markets a bad reputation, sales are not going to grow very fast. It is hard to tell whether these dissatisfied customers are ever going to buy at the roadside again unless they learn that there are some real roaside markets operated by real farmers where they can buy their produce fresh and get what they go after.

—From the *Farmer-Salesman*, for May, 1933. Address 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

HERE'S ORCHARD ECONOMY

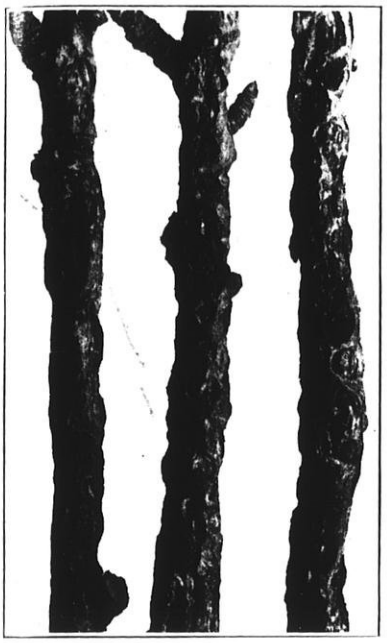
OUT at Indiana Experiment Station they have a new way to handle trees that set light crops. Trees that do not bloom are tagged by tying binder twine around the trunk. After fruit set, all trees that show evidence of setting 3 pecks or less are also tagged and the fruit is removed from these trees. These trees receive only the early scab sprays, and are given no further sprays. All other trees with good crops are sprayed as usual.

What is the saving? Last year about 800 trees were marked and all scattered fruit removed. It took 336 man hours to do the work at a cost of $65.00. The cost of 5 summer sprays on the 800 trees would have cost about $200 for labor and materials, beside the saving in cost of using moth bands on these trees.

THE MARYLAND FRUIT GROWER.

Buffalo Tree Hopper Control

C. L. FLUKE



Injury Caused by Buffalo Tree Hopper

THE Buffalo tree hopper is a rather serious pest in many orchards of the State and is particularly serious in young orchards where the ground between the trees is planted to sweet clover or alfalfa.

The injury by this insect is caused by the female which inserts her eggs into the bark of first and second year growth. The females make slits in the bark about one-fourth of an inch long in which she places ten or a dozen eggs. Each female will make numerous slits.

The eggs remain beneath the bark all winter and the young hoppers hatch about the first of June. They soon drop to the ground and feed upon the various plants such as grass and legumes.

Control

The only effective control now known is clean cultivation during the months of June and July. The only other possible control where cultivation is not advisable is to spray the plants between the rows of trees with a strong solution of one of the miscible oils. Of course, if this is done the foliage is ruined for any feeding purposes and perhaps tender plants will be killed. The various grasses will recover, although they will appear black for a few days. If the oil spraying is used, an eight per cent strength is necessary and it should be applied during a bright warm day.

FRUIT IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

C. L. KUEHNER

WHILE in Florence and Marinette Counties during May, I was pleased to see raspberry plantations doing well. Practically all the Lathams I saw came through nearly 100%. On one farm in Florence County about two acres of Lathams on a north slope in good soil, promise an excellent crop. On this same farm about one-fourth acre of Snyder blackberries wintered very well and yielded a bumper crop last year.

An acre of grapes, Beta, Alpha and Concord also give hopes of a splendid crop.

The apples, plums and cherries about three or four acres on this land, do their part in furnishing an increased income. Mr. Louis Tompack, the owner, and his two sons are very much interested in the fruit business and state that they have no difficulty in selling their fruit in the local market and on the farm, even though they are located on a side road. The plum orchard is six years old and consists of all the best and latest of the Minnesota varieties.

On the Koplinski farm at Marinette the St. Regis, their main variety, came through well. Chief did not do as well, nor did Latham. Early June wintered well, but it seems a bit sprawling in growth.

Apparently the cherry crop will be heavy in most farm orchards. From Marinette to Milwaukee nearly every tree is in full bloom.

CONTROLLING CRAB GRASS

CRAB grass is an annual which dies out in winter. If your lawn shows brown places this spring where crab grass grew during the hot weather last summer, do not be discouraged, but take steps to prevent the same condition developing this year.

In removing the dead grass from these bare places be careful not to spread it over grass or flower beds for the dead grass may contain seeds. Better burn it. Stir the soil in the bare places to a depth of an inch or two and apply a complete plant food at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet, working it well into the soil. Level and firm the soil well, so that it will not settle unevenly and develop low spots. Then rake the top again and sow a good mixture of lawn seed, which should be raked in and watered. Do not allow the newly seeded places to dry out until the grass is up and growing vigorously.

Maintain the lawn in a thrifty condition by regular feeding, thorough watering and frequent mowing. Do not make the mistake of cutting grass too short in order to check crab grass. Close cutting will injure the permanent grasses without preventing the crab grass from making seeds. If the lawn is well fed crab grass will stand up where a mower can cut it without being set too close.

During the summer remove crab grass before it goes to seed. If this is done for a few years all of the seed in the soil will have germinated and little trouble will be experienced unless new seed is brought in by water flowing from adjacent crab grass infested areas. One of the principal causes of crab grass in lawns is the use of manure, which is one of many reasons why manure should not be used on the lawn.

With Our Fruit Growers

SOUTHEASTERN FRUIT ASSOCIATION REPORT

LESTER TANS
Secretary

OUR members are looking ahead to a bright future, even though we are in the midst of the depression. The reason I make this statement is that we have purchased practically the same amount of material this year as last, especially in young apple trees.

We purchased for our members 60 tons of ammonium sulphate. The price of this fertilizer was $26 per ton.

Orders for spray materials will be about the same as last year which was 10 tons of Lead Arsenate, 16,000 gallons of Lime Sulphur. More dormant spray oil was used this year as the price was somewhat lower. In fact, the price of all spray material is less this year.

About 3,000 apple trees were purchased which is about the same as the number purchased a year ago. Prices were the same excepting on cherry and pear trees which were lower. There were 375 apple trees of the new varieties ordered such as Melba, Secor, and Macoun.

Many Varieties Ordered

There were 87 varieties ordered this year and some of the varieties ordered could not be obtained. We had to pay more for our trees due to the fact that so many different kinds were ordered. We hope next year to have a standard list and that each county will order from it, thus getting better prices, also planting varieties that are adapted to our location and can be sold on the market.

The Southeastern Association has the sales rights on the Hardie, Bean and Friend sprayers, There were three machines purchased, one Bean, and two Hardie. The Bean went to Ozaukee County and the two Hardies into Waukesha County.

The Racine County Fruit Growers Association ordered the following supplies through the Association: Apple trees, 653; plum trees, 27; pear trees, 52; cherry trees, 92; peach trees, 12; raspberry plants, 457; strawberry plants, 500.

The following spray materials were purchased: Lime Sulphur, 3,014 gallons; Arsenate of Lead, 3,487 pounds; Black Leaf "40", 25 gallons; Ammonium Sulphate, 23,800 pounds.

It is interesting to note that we have a total membership of 145, the most we have ever had.

LYMAN H. SKEWES,
Secretary.

Manitowoc County Association. The Manitowoc County Fruit Growers Association purchased a total of 534 pounds of arsenate of lead, 209 gallons of lime sulphur, and a drum of Kleenup oil.

ERVIN TUMA,
Secretary.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS

This year the Jefferson County Fruit Growers bought 3,000 pounds of arsenate of lead, 2,600 gallons of lime sulphur, and about 7 tons of nitrate fertilizer. At this time (May 16) we are putting on the pink spray. The trees are very well filled with buds.

C. P. KRIPPNER,
Secretary.

Lyman H. Skewes, secretary of the Racine County Fruit Growers Association, Union Grove, writes: "You will perhaps be interested in knowing that we have a total membership of 144 now, the largest we have had since the organization of our association."

POOR APPLE VARIETIES AGAIN

THERE were 87 varieties of young apple trees ordered through the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association this spring, reports Lester Tans, secretary. Can you imagine such a condition. For years storekeepers and commission men have complained that Wisconsin apples do not sell readily through the regular channels because there are so many poor varieties offered for sale. We were in hopes that this condition would improve, but now when the farmers are again buying more apple trees because they realize that apples as a sideline on the farm are about the most profitable crop they can grow, they are still planting 87 varieties.

If you do not think that this condition is alarming, write down the names of 87 varieties of apples and see what the list will include. Over half of the list will certainly be varieties that are of very poor quality, varieties that can not be readily sold.

In a few years time, when these trees begin to bear, growers will bring bushels of poor varieties to the stores, trade them for groceries or other goods. They will sell slowly, so the storekeeper will have apples on hand and won't buy from anyone else. The consumer, after taking them home, finds he doesn't care for them, so they "last a long time". In other words he will consume less than he otherwise would.

What are we going to do about it?

She'd See to That

Suitor—"I love your daughter devotedly, sir. I would suffer if I should cause her a moment's sorrow."

Papa—"You said it, sonny. I know that girl."

—From the *Farm Journal.*

HARDY APPLES DEVELOPED IN CANADA

W. R. LESLIE, superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Station at Morden, Manitoba, which is south of Winnipeg, reports in the May issue of *North and South Dakota Horticulture,* that many surprising successes have been achieved in their fruit breeding work. In regard to apples he makes the following statement.

"It is very encouraging to consider some of the fruit varieties bearing substantially at the Morden Station in the past season.

"The Melba apple, a seedling of McIntosh Red, produced at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is a grand variety. It promises to be comparatively hardy over Southern Manitoba. McIntosh itself gave 15 pounds of choicest fruit. Among other varieties prominent were Goodhue, Haralson, Folwell, Minnehaha, Oxbo, Pine Grove Red, and Rupert. Of Morden Station productions, Manitoba, Manitoba Spy, Mantet, Mortof, and Spangelo were in heavy fruit. From the seedling apples developed here to date, no less than 20 kinds promise to make keen bids for recognition. Nearly 700 seedling selections are in the retest plantations."

APPLE AND CHERRY TREES IN WISCONSIN

THERE are 2,436,237 apple trees in Wisconsin according to the 1930 Federal Census. Of these, 1,959,996 are trees of bearing age and 476,241 young trees not of bearing age.

There were 719,388 cherry trees in the state, of which 454,793 trees were of bearing age, and 264,595 young trees.

Plums and Grapes

There are 180,566 plum trees in the state, and 164,781 grapes.

Door County leads in both old and young apple trees. Bayfield County has a larger number of apple trees than any other county in that section of the state.

Leading Varieties

An inquiry was made of commercial apple growers in Wisconsin as to the percentage of varieties. This report brought out that Wealthy trees are the most numerous in the state's orchards, being 18.9% of the total. This variety is followed by Northwestern Greening, Duchess, McIntosh, Delicious, Longfield, McMahon and Snow in the order named.

EXPERIENCES IN THOROUGH SPRAYING

THE Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station started work in 1929 to determine why some growers controlled scab while others under similar conditions did not. Complete records as to dates of application, pressure, methods of tree coverage, etc., were kept.

Two growers living a few miles apart had old Baldwin trees and, according to the spray records, the spraying dates and other conditions were nearly identical, however, one had 97% scab free apples, the other 42% scab free fruit. In the orchard where scab was whipped, 5% of the scabby apples were found in the top of the trees. In the other orchard, 69% of the scabby fruit was in the tops.

In one case the grower thoroughly sprayed the entire tree, in the other orchard the tops were missed.

The comparison of two similar blocks of McIntosh shows the value of complete coverage. One grower put on three less sprays than a neighbor and less than 1% of his crop was scabby. The neighbor had 30% scabby apples even though he did apply three more sprays. The difference in scab control was a matter of coverage and along with coverage proper pruning so all parts of the tree can be reached. The tops of the trees producing the scabby fruit were so thick that a person could not climb into them.

The grower who had clean fruit used a gun giving him a driving force and he directed the spray a little higher than the tree thus insuring good coverage of the top. He sprayed from the top of the tank. The other grower who had 30% scabby apples used a gun adjusted to give a mist-like spray. He looked through the mist and thought that he had reached the tops, but he hadn't.

—From *Hoosier Horticulture.*

PICK BLOSSOMS FROM EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

ALL the blossoms should be picked off of everbearing strawberries until the 1st to the 15th of July is the opinion of Braden Brothers, originators of the Wayzata strawberry. They say: "This is a very important factor in everbearing strawberries, for if they are not picked off but allowed to remain on for a time, they will not runner and it will prevent a big yield of berries in the fall."

Apply a Mulch

"When we are through picking blossoms we allow the plants to start fruiting and apply a mulch, preferably of marsh hay or rye straw, to the thickness of about one inch, working a small amount in under the leaves and around the plants to protect the berries from dirt and to conserve moisture. All weeds that may come up through the mulch should be removed.

"One of the most essential things in the successful growing of everbearings is to irrigate from the time the plants are first set until the last picking. We believe that a sprinkling system is the only practical means of frost control in the Northwest. We have found that by irrigation we can almost double our crop of berries and they are of much better quality.

"What a negro once told us about raising watermelons in Oklahoma could be applied to the growing of strawberries. Upon being asked how he could grow such large watermelons, he said, 'White folks in order to raise melons like dem you have to put a few drops of sweat on every vine.' "

In the Strawberry Patch

THE STRAWBERRY CROP

REX EBERDT of Warrens writes that the strawberry situation around Warrens has been greatly improved during the middle of May due to ideal weather conditions. While the crop will be a weather proposition from now on, they are quite optimistic at this time.

Mr. E. W. Sullivan of Alma Center writes: "Strawberries are badly damaged. I estimate the damage to be at least 50%. The raspberries were damaged about 60%. My grapes however are fine. I laid them all down, covered with straw and dirt on top and they are all in good condition now."

HELPING THE STRAWBERRY GROWERS

When the Strawberry crop is ready for harvest in your community, do your hotels, restaurants and stores feature them?

Last year the leading restaurant in a Wisconsin city noted for its shipments of strawberries didn't even include them as dessert with the regular dinners. Oh yes, they had shortcake—at 20¢, with carloads of berries being shipped out a few blocks away (and which they could buy) at less than 10¢ per quart.

We hear a great deal about "Buy at Home". It works both ways, and one way would be for merchants and eating places to feature local berries in season. That will create good will, and more buying at home.

Breaking it Gently

Son: "Father, do you remember the story you told me about how you were expelled from college?"

Dad: "Yes."

Son: "Well, isn't it funny how history repeats itself?"

STRAWBERRIES AT WARRENS

H. H. HARRIS

OUR Beaver, Premier, Warfield and Dunlap strawberries are all doing well. The old leaves were all dead this spring, but there were only a few dead or weakened plants that failed to start with a strong new growth.

I am trying out a number of new varieties. Among these the Empire State, Beauty and Blakemore show more dead plants than any of the others. Aberdeen, Bellmar and Cleremont look just as good as our standard varieties.

Everbearing Varieties Winter Killed

On our everbearing varieties where I kept the runners cut off last summer and did not cover them (not intending to fruit them again) the plants are all dead. Those which formed new runners and were covered the mother plant doesn't start very strong, but all runner plants lived through just as well as the June fruiting varieties.

Our red raspberries were laid down with an occasional vine left standing. They do not show any particular winter injury in either the Chief or June varieties.

I have planted several new varieties of strawberries this spring, the Culver, Dorsett and Fairfax. I hope they do well.

The covering on our strawberry beds stayed in place well last winter. It was marsh hay.

I am of the opinion that there will be lots of poor plants set this spring and I would suggest that growers heal in a few surplus plants to replace any that may not survive. I think though that if the plants were set with crowns well down in the ground that they will grow. I find that many plants have brown root this spring and when the crowns are split open there are but few plants that do not show more or less browning.

WHERE STRAWBERRIES ARE GROWN

THE 1930 Federal Census gives the strawberry acreage for Wisconsin counties as follows: Bayfield County, 274 acres; Monroe County, 262 acres; Marinette County, 172 acres; Sheboygan County, 105 acres; Winnebago and Dane Counties, 103 acres each.

The total acreage in the state was reported at 3,852 acres.

In farm value per acre strawberries rank far above any of the other leading Wisconsin crops, with the exception of onions, depending upon the year in which the report is made.

In 1929 strawberries ranked highest with a per acre value of $327 which was over $100 per acre higher than any other farm crop. In 1930 the per acre value was $245 and in 1931, $168.

Onions followed strawberries very closely. In 1929, $207; in 1930, $154; in 1931, $202 per acre.

STRAWBERRIES FROM SEED

THE real fun of gardening is in experimenting Hand pollinizing or selecting specimens hybridized by insects, and growing from seed is interesting indeed.

My patch of strawberries contained four varieties—Dunlaps, Premiers, Beavers and Mastodons. I did not hand pollinize but let the bees do the work. When the berries were ripe and at their best, I selected fine specimens of each variety. I crushed the fruit, extracting the juice, and spread the pulp with seed, in the sun to dry. I could have sowed the seed at once but waited and sowed them in a hot bed early the following spring. In a month I had a nice lot of seedlings. I set out three hundred plants in my experiment bed. I hoed and kept runners cut and

they grew to be husky mother plants. A few bloomed and bore fruit the first season.

The next spring, when the patch was in full bloom, it was beautiful indeed. Variations were evident. To the close observer, each plant was just a little different from the other.

To pick the winner—the best one of the three hundred—was the problem. I put a staked label by each plant. As the berries ripened I marked on the label the number of perfect berries I picked from each plant. The patch gave us fine fruit for our table and at the end of the berry season I checked up my labels and picked out three June-bearing varieties and three everbearers for further test. These were given liquid fertilizer and induced to make runners. This spring I have a fine lot of plants from them to set out in the field. They may not be better than their parents and probably are not worth naming, but I have had my fun and fruit and I am satisfied. This year I am going to repeat the experiment with hand-pollinized seed.

LILLESAND E. LEANDER,
Cambridge, Wis.

TRY OUT NITRATE FERTILIZER ON STRAWBERRIES

IN OUR May issue we printed an article taken from the circular on strawberries by the New York Experiment Station. In part this article said, "In the light of present evidence, nitrate at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per acre is the material most likely to be profitable. It may be applied during the year the bed is set. Spring or early summer applications will stimulate runner growth and late summer applications will stimulate fruit bud formation. It may be applied along the row, but not in direct contact with the foliage as it may cause burning of the leaves."

After Experiment Stations have recommended certain results it is well for growers to make a practical test of them. Horticulturists are noted for their interest in experimenting. We would therefore like to suggest to our members that as many as can do so apply some type of nitrate fertilizer, either ammonium sulphate, nitrate of soda, or cyanamid at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per acre, along the rows of the newly set bed at two different times. Apply it to a certain number of rows early in June after the plants have become established and start growing. Leave a number of rows untreated and then apply the fertilizer to a number of other rows about September 1st. Then watch the results and report to the Horticultural Society.

Teacher: "If a man sold 5,000 bushels of apples at five dollars a bushel, what would he get?"

Fruit Grower's Son: "Heart failure."

SOLVED!
After 10 Years Research

A NON-ARSENICAL Control for Beetles and Leaf-Eating Insects on Vegetables, Fruits and Tobacco

DUTOX
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A Non-Arsenical Insecticide

Back in 1923 the Grasselli Research Department saw an ultimate field for a non-arsenical insecticide for truck crops which would effectively control, be economical, safe to foliage, and simplify the residue problem. An exhaustive study was then made of many chemicals having promise in that direction.

Barium Fluosilicate soon stood out as one that would qualify. The next step was to develop a process giving a product free from injurious impurities and sufficiently voluminous for dusting or spray. DUTOX was the successful result of all that work.

After several years of laboratory and widespread field tests, DUTOX was put on the market three years ago—and its sales have been practically doubling every year. Commercial and small growers everywhere are enthusiastic about DUTOX because they have found that it is safe and that it KILLS the pests.. Buy from your dealer.

DUTOX *Controls*—

Asparagus Beetle
Aster Beetle
Bean Leaf Roller
Blister Beetles
Cabbage Looper
Cabbage Worm
Celery Leaf-Tyer
Codling Moth
Colorado Potato Beetle
Corn Ear Worm (on lettuce)
Cucumber Worm
Curculio
Cut Worm
Eggplant Beetle
Melon Worm
Mexican Bean Beetle
Potato Flea Beetle
Strawberry Flea Beetle
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Tobacco Flea Beetle
Tomato Fruit Worm
and many others

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WHAT PART OF AN ACRE

GARDENERS are often bothered by directions that stipulate the use of so many pounds, tons or gallons per "acre" when the acreage of the plot in question is not known. It may be a large field, a bed or a bench in a greenhouse, the problem is the same. The chart on this page will solve it no matter what the dimensions may be so long as the area is regular and four sided.

Lay a ruler from the long dimension of the plot, column A, to the short dimension, column C. Where this line cuts column B will be found the number of acres (or fraction of an acre) in the plot. In the example shown, a bed 400 feet long and 100 feet wide contains a little more than .9 of an acre.

The range of the chart is from .002 of an acre (5 by 10 feet) to 40 acres. By adding or subtracting ciphers to or from the figures in the columns, it can be made to apply to any size rectangular plot. But for every cipher added in either A or C columns, the decimal in B column must be moved one place to the right. Similarly for every cipher subtracted, it must be moved one to the left. Thus:

400 ft. x 100 ft. = .92 acres
(Add one O)

4000 ft. x 100 ft. = 9.2 acres
(Add two Os)

4000 ft. x 1000 ft. = 92. acres
(Substract one O)

40 ft. x 100 ft. = .092 acres
(Subtract two Os)

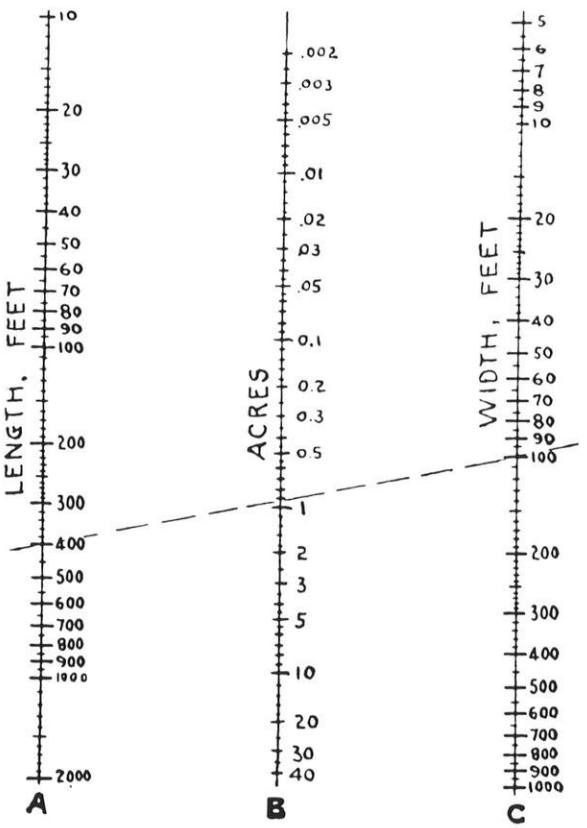
4 ft. x 100 ft. = .0092 acres

If we want to use fertilizer at the rate of a half ton per acre, on a bench 4 feet by 100 feet, we would figure

1000 lbs. x .0092 = 9.2 lbs.
(half a ton) (area of bench) (amt. to use)

Like all other charts, this time saver is useful in proportion to the extent that it is used. (Condensed from a trade journal.)

—From *Garden Digest.*



CARE OF BULBS AFTER BLOOMING

THE period after our Tulips, Daffodils and other bulbous plants are through blooming is one of the most important in the life of the bulb. The food for next year's flowers and leaves are stored in the bulbs at this time. If the tops are cut away too early no food can be manufactured. This is responsible for the disappearance of millions of bulbs in our gardens.

By all means allow the foliage to ripen and to die naturally before either digging them up or cutting down the tops. In Wisconsin this is usually not until the first half of July, depending upon the location.

Just as soon as the leaves turn yellow the tops may be cut down even below the ground, and annuals or other plants set in place of them. It may be best to dig up and dry early Tulips and Hyacinths. Late Tulips however, had best be left in the ground for several seasons as long as they do well. This will depend entirely on their location.

Many of the smaller bulbs such as Crocus and Scillas may be left in the same place for a life time, or should be dug up and divided when they become too crowded. Daffodils should only be dug up when they are overcrowded which may not occur for five or six years.

In case we wish to change the location of Daffodil and Tulip bulbs it may be just as well to dig them up before the foliage has disappeared so we will be sure to find them without injury, and set them in the new location at once. This will be less trouble than storing them and certainly no greater risk.

H. J. R.

A Scotsman, upon entering a saddler's, asked for a single spur.

"What use is one spur?" asked the man.

"Well," replied Sandy, "if I can get one side of the horse to go, the other will hae to come wi' it."

PRUNING WOUNDS NEED NO PROTECTION

F. H. HALL
New York

RARELY do experiments in agriculture disprove commonly accepted beliefs; but this has been the result from a four-year investigation at this Station on the effect of various protective materials on the wounds of fruit trees due to pruning. Though many materials were used in the test none was found to be of benefit; for in every case untreated wounds made as good recovery as those covered. In nearly all instances the supposedly helpful covering injured the exposed tissues and retarded healing; the mechanical exclusion of the germs of plant diseases by impervious coverings and the destruction of these germs by preservatives and disinfectants proved without value; while wounds kept from drying out by some protective material healed no more rapidly than those left open to the air.

Some Coverings Injurious

Paints made from white lead, white zinc and yellow ochre were used in the test, as well as coal tar and avenarius carbolineum which are preservatives and disinfectants, and shellac which forms an impervious coating over the wounds. In different tests extending over four years these materials were applied, both immediately following pruning and after a delay of six weeks to allow some drying of the surface, to considerable numbers of large and small wounds of young and old apple trees pruned in the winter and in the spring; and the action of the same materials on the smaller wounds of winter-pruned peach trees was under observation for three years.

In no case was there benefit from the use of any of the coverings. On peach all were so harmful that it may be safely said no covering should ever be used on trees of this, or, presumably, of any stone fruit. The injury from shellac was only slight. On the apple the avenarius carbolineum was very harmful, the yellow ochre paint retarded healing noticeably and destroyed some tissue, the white lead and white zinc were less injurious and the shellac did little or no harm but no good.

Conclusion

The series of careful, long continued comparisons and observations indicates unmistakably that pruning wounds on peaches and other stone fruits should never be treated with so-called "protective" covering materials, since their use is decidedly harmful. On the apple and other pome fruits there can be no gain from treating small wounds at least, with considerable liability to harm. On very large wounds which heal only after several years or not at all, it is possible that some protection of the wound may be useful by keeping out disease germs, but of this the experiments give no proof.

* This is a brief review of Bulletin No. 396 of the N. Y. Experiment Station on the Effect of Various Dressings on Pruning Wounds of Fruit Trees by G. H. Howe.

SOUND fruit you must have, and good color. An adequate spray program will accomplish it, if you use materials of consistent effectiveness ...The wisdom of experience among successful growers dictates reliance on ORCHARD BRAND Dritomic as a sulphur fungicide—and Arsenate of Lead of the same brand, if infected with curculio. The advantage of Dritomic in *coloring and finish* on the fruit is well known ... For dust application you can still stick to ORCHARD BRAND—with Fungi Dust, or (with arsenical) 85-15 and 90-10. Prices and quality alike favor your use of ORCHARD BRAND Insecticides and Fungicides.

BETTER codling moth control—and scab protection without danger of russeting! In spite of the increase in effectiveness these improved ORCHARD BRAND spray materials do not increase your costs ... Last year, test plot observations of the efficiency of *Astringent Lead* showed results 15 to 30% above normal. With that possible gain to be achieved, every grower who is having difficulty in establishing control of codling moth should investigate *Astringent Lead*. It costs no more ... With crop prices as they have been, it is imperative to increase the percentage of "Fancy" fruit. More efficient spraying presents the biggest opportunity.

Have you "Cash Crops" for 1933? Ask for a copy. It is free.

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Horticultural News Items

A. F. YEAGER
North Dakota

The selection of vegetables for show purposes should be done on the basis of their culinary value. The sample a housewife would pick for cooking purposes will indicate about the size and quality which should be selected for exhibit.

An Ohio bulletin gives the following as an excellent grafting wax to be applied with a brush in the melted state: Rosin 1 pound, linseed oil 3 fluid ounces, paraffin 5 pounds.

Fungus nats which produce the small white worms in house plant soils may be controlled by watering with a solution of corrosive sublimate at a strength of one-half ounce to four gallons of water, according to A. G. Ruggles of Minnesota.

Sayewell and Robertson report that tomatoes are 90 to 93½ percent water. Of the solids remaining, half is sugar. It is the vitamin content which makes tomatoes so healthful. It is hard to realize that a tomato contains much less solid matter than does milk.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reports native plums entirely satisfactory as pollenizers for the hybrid varieties, many of which fail to pollenize each other.

A lady at Cleveland, Ohio, has a scrapbook library of 300 volumes. Each volume is on a single subject and is made up of clippings taken from all kinds of books, magazines and papers. She says, "As a reference library it excels any books written."

Daphne cneorum is one of the small hardy flowering plants which seems to like this territory. It prefers slightly alkaline soils. It was one of the plants which particularly attracted my attention last summer at the Morden Experimental Farm.

New York Experiment Station at Geneva reports that red oxide of copper (cuperite) has given good results as a dust seed treatment to prevent damping-off of seedlings.

The Royal Horticultural Society of England is nearly 129 years old and now has a membership of over 27,000.

To raise cactus satisfactorily one must have good drainage and must not over-water.

Normal apple varieties have a chromozome number of 34. These are the small particles inside of the cells which carry the hereditary characteristics from one generation to another. It has recently been found that a number of our apple varieties have from 48 to 51 and that is the reason why many of their blossoms fail to set and why seed from them often does not grow.

The University of Arkansas reports that weak Bordeaux mixture made up of one pound copper sulphite, three pounds hydrated lime, and fifty gallons of water sprayed onto apple blossoms when they are wide open prevents a large amount of fire blight damage.

J. D. Long, a Glad grower, says he wonders whether Baron Manchausen didn't get his start in the Glad game describing new originations.

A correspondent in "Gardening Illustrated" says if vegetables are put into hot water instead of cold salt water and then brought to a boil, the flavor is greatly impaired and in some cases lost. Also that butter destroys the flavor of most vegetables. Beans and peas suffer in flavor if the lid is kept shut.

—From NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE.

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Iris—Timely Hints for June

BEARDED Iris may be transplanted when it is in full bloom, and many old gardeners prefer to transplant at this time because they can then make good color combinations in the garden. This iris can also be transplanted up until freezing weather in the fall. But spring transplanting is less desirable because the iris produces its feeding roots thru the winter and a season of bloom is usually lost by spring transplanting.

How Often Should Iris Be Divided

Iris clumps gradually become too thick in the center, and then the flowering ability of the clump is lessened for that reason. In good soil, iris should be transplanted about every four years.

In transplanting, cut back the foliage so that it is only 6 or 8 inches long.

What is the Best Culture for Iris?

Spring. Top-dress with bonemeal and lime (except for the Beardless) or wood ashes (all rich in potash) annually, using about 1 tablespoonful to the square yard or even more. The Japanese Iris will endure fresh manure.

Summer. Remove old flower stalks and dying leaves; the stalks break off easily at the base and the leaves pull easily, leaving no bruised edges for the entrance of bacteria. Keep the center of the clump open to the sun, as the rhizomes need a thorough baking. Weeding, of course, is required.

How Do You Control Iris Borer?

The iris borer is a night-flying moth which lays its eggs in the leaves just before flowering time or later, perhaps early August. The larva hatches and eats its way down to the root, leaving a translucent slimy trail. At this time he is easily seen and can be pinched, but when he enters the root he is often not discovered until the leaves fall apart and we see that the entire rhizome has been eaten away. Nothing can be done to control the borer except to kill him with the fingers. When he enters the root he must be dug out with a knife.

How is the Root-Rot Controlled?

The iris root-rot is characterized by an unpleasant smell which arises from the mushy decayed rootstock. Iris which are growing in too wet places, soils which lack lime, and wet seasons all favor the disease. When the disease is discovered, the plant should be dug, the diseased parts removed, and the roots washed with potassium permanganate solution, 2 parts to 1,000.

When the clumps are not badly infected, it is not necessary to transplant but remove some leaves to let the full sunlight into the center of the clump.

—A. C. Hottes in *My Garden Helper — Better Homes and Gardens.*

The Wisconsin State Garden and Flower Show will be held at Kohler June 16–17–18. Admission 15¢.

PLANTS FOR SHADE

PERENNIALS

There are a few perennials that will grow in dry, shady locations. The American Columbine, with its red and yellow flowers, can be used in partial shade.

Other perennials are Chinese Balloonflower (Platycodon grandiflora), goatsbeard (Aruncus), and many of the wild asters. By all means, both for their flowers and excellent foliage, the plantainlilies, Funkia or Hosta, must be included, together with Hemerocallis, Mertensia, Doronicum, and Trollius. For the front of the border, use Phlox divaricata, English Primrose, pansies, lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, and violets.

For moist shade, use foxgloves, bugbane (Cimicifuga), and cardinalflower, which thrives only in either moist situations or in cool climates.

FERNS

The type plant that really thrives in partial shade is the fern. The American Maidenhair (Adiantum pedatum), Leather Woodfern (Dryopteris marginalis), and the Maidenhair Spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes) are three of the most successful in drouth.

SHRUBS WHICH WILL GROW IN SHADE

Wahoo (Euonymus atropurpureus).
Witch-hazel (Hamamelis virginiana).
Smooth Hydrangea (Hydrangea arborescens).
Honeysuckle (Lonicera) various.
Matrimony-vine (Lycium halimifolium).
Ninebark (Physocarpus opulifolium).
Common Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica).
Fragrant Sumac (Rhus canadensis).
Flowering Currant (Ribes odoratum).
Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus).
Coralberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris).
Mapleleaf Viburnum (Viburnum acerifolium).

EDITORIALS

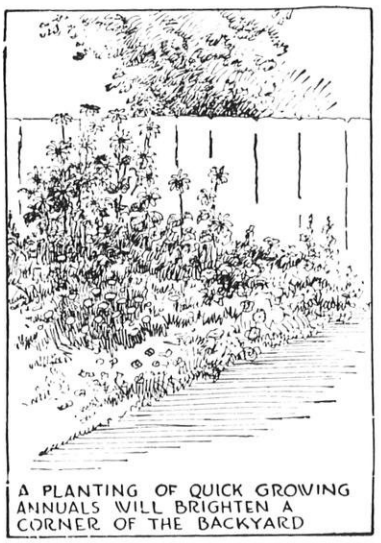
OUR BUDGET

THE budget bill was signed by the Governor during May with but few changes as it came from the Legislature.

Beginning July 1st, our appropriation will be $4,000 per year, a cut of 55%. We are in hopes of being able to obtain office space in the Capitol in July as our budget will not permit paying rent. Out of this $4,000 must come two salaries, office up-keep, traveling expenses, and the many other projects we are attempting to continue. It can readily be seen that this amount is inadequate.

The Board of Directors will meet at Kohler on June 17th in connection with the State Flower Show. At this time a budget will be adopted and plans made for the coming year.

While we will attempt to carry on our work as best we can with the funds available, if the educational work we are doing in horticulture is to be continued our budget will have to be increased in the near future. Someone suggested that we try to become self-supporting. If we do, the work of your secretary will consist of "making money." You no doubt know of organizations now whose secretary instead of carrying on an educational program has to spend most of his time raising the funds to keep up the organization. When you meet such a secretary you feel like walking out of his way because he may ask you for an increased donation. It is evident we cannot carry on an educational program throughout the entire state and still spend a great deal of time making money for the organization.



A PLANTING OF QUICK GROWING ANNUALS WILL BRIGHTEN A CORNER OF THE BACKYARD

COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin Garden and Flower Show, Kohler, June 16–17–18.

Wisconsin Strawberry Day, Warrens, June 10.

Wisconsin Upper–Michigan Florist Convention, Wisconsin Rapids, July 17–18.

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Fort Atkinson, August 11–12–13.

Meeting Wisconsin Gladiolus Society and Wisconsin Dahlia Society, Rosendale, June 18.

Northern Wisconsin Strawberry Day, Bayfield, June 28.

American Gladiolus Society National Gladiolus Show, La Porte, Indiana, August 19–20.

Wisconsin State Fair, West Allis, August 26–September 1.

Wisconsin Day—Gladiolus Show, Horticultural Exposition Bldg., Chicago Century of Progress, September 2–3.

WE NEED MUSIC

THE 14th annual Wisconsin School Music Tournament was held at Madison, May 19-20. 93 school bands, consisting of 5,400 boys and girls, took part in the parade and music contests. Orchestras of from 40 to 60 pieces played beautiful high class music—some of the players in the 7th and 8th grades.

Anyone who saw and heard these youngsters could not help but be thrilled by their performance, and envy them their opportunities. Some have called music "frills in education." We can learn "reading, writing and 'rithmatic" in the grades sufficient for our everyday needs. After that what subject will do more to round out our education than music?

As Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University, said in his welcome to the boys and girls, "We have been passing through a period of profound depression in which bread-and-butter issues have pressed hard upon people everywhere. One of the dangers of the time is that we shall forget that man does not live by bread alone and that a civilization that exiles art and music and all the related forces that give light and loveliness to life dries at its source."

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was organized in 1827. It is the oldest existing Society in the United States. Among its members were many of the foremost citizens of America.

GARDEN EXPERIENCES

THERE are two tools I simply couldn't get along without in my garden. One is a five fingered scratch hoe, and the other is a small hoe, only two inches wide, which I have had cut down from a regular hoe.

After every rain I take the five fingered scratch hoe and go over the entire garden. I can do it very quickly using it both as a hoe and cultivator. It loosens up the surface and prevents a crust from forming. After the surface dries the weeds are checked. It takes so much less time than any other type of tool I have ever used that it makes gardening a greater pleasure.

The small two inch hoe is excellent for taking out weeds between the plants. An ordinary hoe is too large and clumsy and injury may be done. But this small hoe which is like an inverted V enables me to get in between plants that are even three and four inches apart. I usually carry it around with me when I inspect the garden and can reach over and take out a weed here and there without trouble.

About the middle of May Mrs. W. A. Peirce, former secretary of the Federation, stopped in to see my garden and greatly admired the Viburnum Carlesii or Fragrant Viburnum, which was just coming into bloom. She said she had heard from a friend that it was not hardy and had to be wrapped up. In my garden where it is in an exposed place it has been perfectly hardy for three years. Mrs. Peirce thought it was one of the most beautiful shrubs she had ever seen. I like it the best of any I have.

Of the new dwarf evergreens which were recommended for trial this year Mrs. Peirce thought the Juniper Squamata Meyeri, a very ornamental type of Juniper, was very beautiful. That leads me to say that for real interest and beauty in the garden, one needs a few of the dwarf ornamental evergreens. There are so many new ones being introduced each year that it is difficult to keep up with all of them, but I am planning this summer to get acquainted with some of the new types and whenever I can afford it will get those I like best.

My Chinese Dogwood, Cornus kousa chinensis, recommended for trial last year, is not making a very vigorous start this spring. It seems as if some of the top branches are dead and the buds are coming very slowly. Would like to hear from some of our other plant testers in regard to their experience.

We did a lot of grafting on our fruit trees this spring. The method described by C. V. Porter of Menomonie in the March issue was so simple that I find many of our members grafting for the first time. My son John, 14, watched me and then asked if he couldn't try it. He did, and I find all his grafts are growing well.

Among other things, we grafted some native plum cions onto branches of our Minnesota plums in order to get better pollination.

My lupines came through wonderfully well this spring, and are large, stocky, plants. Once or twice before they seemed to die down during the summer, but last summer I kept them well dusted with dusting sulphur and also watered them during the driest part of the summer. I believe they are quite hardy over winter but seem to suffer from leaf spot, heat and drought during the summer.

W. A. Sisson of Rosendale doesn't seem to agree with me that bulbs such as tulips and daffodils should be planted early in the fall. He says if they are planted early they are likely to come up before winter and be injured. I suggested that we try it out next year, planting them at different dates beginning about September 15 to see which lot shows up best next spring. Since bulbs left in the ground all summer don't come up in the fall, but make a large root system, it doesn't seem that planted bulbs would come up.

The thorough soaking rains we have been having during May remind us that thorough watering of our plants is better than sprinkling. During dry weather we should soak the soil because sprinkling is liable to coax the roots to the surface where they are more likely to be injured when the soil again becomes dry.

Gladiolus bulbs are so cheap this spring that I am buying a number of each of the leading varieties as decided by the vote of the National Gladiolus Society, published in a recent issue of Wisconsin Horticulture. I find too that it doesn't pay to keep over old bulbs. In two or three years' time they become large and flat. Flat bulbs are not as good as those more oval shaped. Among those I am going to grow this year are Mr. W. H. Phipps, Marmora, Pfitzer's Triumph, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Mrs. P. W. Sisson, Aflame, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Minuet, Golden Dream, Purple Glory and Betty Nuthall.

These are all varieties which are selling at a reasonable price. By planting some at weekly intervals I will have continuous bloom. I am going to plant some as late as the middle of June so as to have flowers in the fall.

H. J. R.

NO MAGAZINE IN JULY

The July and August issues of Wisconsin Horticulture will be combined this year as was done last year. There will be no magazine the first part of July, but the combined issues will be mailed between July 25th and August 1st. This action was deemed advisable in the interest of economy, and because reader interest is at the lowest point during the month of July.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

THE SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND AND THE ROCK GARDEN

IF YOU are reading at all now days you know how much stress is being placed on the working of the Sub-conscious mind and its effects on your every day mind (so to speak).

I am glad my sub-conscious mind was working properly when I started the rock garden, for I am thoroughly convinced that the impression for the garden was absorbed a number of years ago as I sat in a rocky pasture, where bloomed a veritable riot of wild flowers—yellows, blues, pinks, whites, over the gray stones, cuddled up in the shelter, drifting around in between, some Junipers wild plum trees and a tiny creek completed the picture.

There were at least thirty varieties of flowers in about fifty feet of space. It was one of those Heavenly places not as yet accessible to motor cars and so-called NATURE LOVERS who love to pull up every plant in sight and let them wilt and die in the car—forgotten while they rest up after the tiresome trip.

Rock Piles

But coming back to the rock gardens and the Sub-conscious mind, especially back to the rock gardens. We saw so many such, on a motor trip recently, the accent strongly, very strongly on the rocks. They had been hauled from their age old resting places, where they really rested and were placed on end, starkly naked rocks in the middle of a lawn or some very conspicious place and this you were invited to admire as a rock garden. There was not enough ground to grow even the smallest plant in some of these rock piles. In others the owners will proudly plant Nasturtiums and Petunias,

KEEP THE DEAD BLOSSOMS CUT IF YOU WANT YOUR ANNUALS TO CONTINUE BLOOMING.

(they like something that gives continuous bloom).

Rock piles and continuous bloom in the rock garden are two things that have sadly affected my Sub-conscious mind I fear, for I have a desire to speak longly and loudly on the desirability of studying the beauty to be seen in a few rocks with a background of tree or shrub, a scraggy native Juniper lovingly caressing the rocks and a few blood roots near by. Later on perhaps a gray Mullen plant will add contrast to the green of the Juniper.

In this rocky pasture with its riot of bloom in early Spring are perhaps no more than four or five little trails of bloom in late Summer. But this natural rock garden has as much charm then as earlier, for there are grays and green of foliage that make precious the bits of color. Again and yet again your eyes linger on lichen covered rock and the shading of foliage. Subconsciously we know that a little later there will be touches of is-set and red in vine and nt that will make a picture to-gether lovely even tho the is lacking that continuous bl om we so loudly wail for in our ck gardens.

How to Plan the Rock Gard n

This is rather an erratic ar-ticle, but we can blame it all on the workings of the Sub-conscious mind. By the way if you have not been following up this Sub-conscious study perhaps a little explanation would be in order. You see when you plan on doing something—like starting a Rock garden, you do not proceed to garner all the rocks within hauling distance—indeed not. You sit down near where you plan to have this garden and let your sub-conscious mind work. Do not hurry it. After a few hours each day for several weeks in this spot, go to the woods and rocky places and let the sub-conscious come to the surface for a few months more. Some times the thought may come to you that the rock garden will never be made unless you start gathering rocks, but you will find that the sub-conscious will save you work in the end, also the wear and tear on the temper of your other half, to say nothing of the appearance of the car with perhaps a broken spring or two.

The idea is that you somewhere, at some time, have absorbed just the right impression that will help you to do things in the right way. Give yourself time to allow these impressions to come to the surface—hence the meditation. In the language of the High School student— 'it may be the bunk" but at least it has some merit, if it is carried out there will be fewer rock piles and fewer wailes for continous bloom.

GLOXINIAS

A READER wishes to know about raising Gloxinias from seed. She has one, "and it is so satisfactory as an early Spring blooming house plant, would like more of them."

Answer—Gloxinias may be raised from seed with care and patience. Fill a pot with very light leaf mold, press down firmly, water well, sow the seed and cover thinly. Cover the pot with a pane of glass and do not allow soil to become dry. After germination the tiny plants must be watched carefully, for if the soil becomes dry the plants disappear. If you give too much water they will do the same.

However the leaves produce tubers so readily it is hardly worth while to try growing them from seed in the home. Fill a shallow pan with peat and sand, or leaf mold and sand, insert the stalk of the leaf so the leaf rests on the soil. You may place the leaves all around the edge of the pan or pot. Keep the soil damp constantly and soon you will see tiny Gloxinia plants coming up at the base of the leaf. Leave them in this sand mixture until the leaves are entirely dried up, when you will find nice little tubers that may be potted up in leaf mold, sand and a little well rotted cow manure.

These little plants will usually bloom before seedling plants and are not nearly so much trouble to raise.

Sainta Paula or African Violet may be propagated in the same way. The small plants should be potted up with one-third peat in the soil mixture, as they like a damp, tho not wet soil.

DO YOU KNOW

IN SOWING the seeds of perennials in the cold frame, shake a little Semesan into each package. I find the seeds germinate more readily—please do not ask me "WHY" for I really do not know. I tried this first with Phlox d., seeds sown rather late. They came up very quickly, so I tried other seeds treated in the same way, especially seeds of perennials.

That the natives of the Hawaiian Islands catch birds with the sticky fruits of the four-o'-clocks.

That the rhizomes or bulbs of Cyclamen are bruised and thrown on the surface of streams and ponds by fishermen of some countries in order to stupify the fish and thus facilitate catching them.

That if you touch a lighted match to the flowers of Dictanmus just at dusk, the volatile oil given off by the blossoms will flash as though you had lighted gas? Hence the name gas plant.

"How's the boss feelin'?"

"He feels lots better since the doctor told him that he'd never be able to work again."

AN ANTI-BILLBOARD POSTCARD

THE Anti-Billboard Campaign is receiving the endorsement of many garden clubs. At the recent convention of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations held at Miami, Florida, reports showed marked progress in the elimination of billboards from the landscape.

The postcard which is reproduced on this page has been adopted by the Long Island Roadside Committee. The card, copyrighted by the author of the appealing verse, Mr. Ogden Nash, editor of the magazine, The New Yorker, is also being used by garden clubs in other sections and is being put out under the direction of Mrs. Isabel M. McEvily of the Long Island Roadside Committee, 225 West 34th Street, New York City.

From *Horticulture*,
May 1, Issue.

An Anti-Billboard Postcard Which is Being Widely Distributed
—Cut Courtesy—Horticulture

Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY MEETING

Rosendale, June 18th

SUNDAY, June 18th will be a big day for all flower lovers. Every one wants to see the state garden and flower show at Kohler, to learn the best way to arrange flowers. Don't forget to also attend our gladiolus society meeting at Rosendale. Bring your family and friends, and get acquainted with other growers in the state.

Learn from them how to grow the best flowers, and what are the best varieties to grow. Many prominent growers in the state have assured us that they would be there. Let them help solve some of your growing problems.

The Wisconsin Dahlia Society will also meet with us, as well as members of garden clubs in this vicinity. The gladiolus growers will find the dahlia people to be a fine crowd to get acquainted with. Let all the members of the W. G. S. give all our visiting friends a splendid reception, and show them that we have a splendid society to which it is a pleasure to be a member.

At Rosendale you will see the finest peony collection to be found anywhere in the state. Hundreds of different varieties will charm you with their beauty.

On arrival at Rosendale report at the Dutch Wind Mill Gardens. Bring your lunch and plan to stay for the day. There will be a short meeting but most of the day will be spent inspecting the many varieties of peonies in the Sisson Peony Gardens, and the perennials in the Vista Vale Perennial Gardens at the home of our secretary, Mrs. Helen Ebert Groskopf.

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

THE Wiconsin Gladiolus Show will be held at Fort Atkinson in the Municipal Building, August 11–12–13. We hope all members of the Society have planted their glads so they will bloom in time for this show. Although we have had a good deal of wet weather, still we should have the best growing year for glads that we have had for a long time.

If the depression has made you feel "down in the mouth", plan on exhibiting at this show, and attending our banquet. There is nothing that will drive the blues away faster than this. Carry home with you a memory of a spike of Solveig, Wasaga, Hercules, and many other of the new varieties that will be on display for the first time.

The premium list for the state show will be sent to all members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, others on request, within the next month.

There is a great increase in the number of gladiolus being grown in the state. Everyone is becoming more interested in the new and more beautiful varieties, which will be exhibited at the state show.

The Municipal Building at Fort Atkinson is in a very fine location. The hall is well arranged, very large, and ideally suited for a show of this kind. The Fort Atkinson and Jefferson Garden Clubs will cooperate so that we are assured of efficient help and plenty of exhibits. We anticipate that the attendance will be as large as ever.

GLADIOLUS SHOW AT THE CHICAGO CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXHIBIT

THE Wisconsin Gladiolus Society has decided to accept the offer of the Director of Horticultural Exhibits at the Chicago Century of Progress Exhibit to stage a Wisconsin Gladiolus Show on September 2 and 3.

These dates will be just preceding Labor Day and will follow the close of the Wisconsin State Fair. Being on a Saturday and Sunday it should attract a great many people. It will be a splendid advertisement for Wisconsin and the Gladiolus Society.

So far the plans are briefly, as follows: The Society will send down a committee who will take charge of staging this show. Containers and extra help will be furnished by the Horticultural Exposition.

The plans are to group the exhibit of each individual grower separately, placing a card bearing his name, address and other information with the exhibit. Every exhibit of sufficient merit will be awarded a Century of Progress Award of Merit. There will be no competition. The certificates are being awarded by the management of the Horticultural Exposition.

Plant some gladiolus bulbs so as to have plenty of blooms by September 1. Notify one of the officers of the Gladiolus Society if you will be able to send down flowers. Full instructions on packing and shipping will be mailed to you at the proper time.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will pay the express and other shipping costs and set up the exhibit for you.

Of course we will be very glad to have all the members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society visit the World's Fair on September 2nd and 3rd, and to help with this exhibit in every way possible.

In our next issue (about Aug. 1) all the details will be given.

If you do not have sufficient flowers of your own to make an exhibit, and want to make an entry in the name of your garden club or city, you may do so. Get other growers in your city to go in with you, and make a display. Cards will identify each exhibit, and in this case, also the growers that help make up this exhibit.

INFORMATION ON NEW VARIETIES

IN ORDER to give the glad fans the most information possible on the newer varieties that come on the market every year, an attempt will be made to tell thru these columns from time to time, what results were obtained in the test gardens conducted by growers throughout the state. Just the most outstanding varieties will be discussed. Comparison will be made with the standard varieties that are on the market at the present time, and reason given why they are better if so. A tentative list is as follows: Amador, Bagdad, Berty Mair, Blue Danube, Canberra, Charles Lindbergh, Coronation, Duna, Golden Chimes, Golden Cop, Hercules, Inspiration, Libelle, Lotus, Margaret Fulton, Maid of Orleans, Mildred Louis, Moorish King, Mrs. T. E. Langford, Pelegrina, Picardy, Pirate, Ramesses, Rapture, Red Phipps, Salbach's Orchid, Solveig, Sweetheart, Wasaga, Wuertembergia.

EDWIN RISTOW.

Insect Control in the Garden

C. L. FLUKE

Reported by Mrs. B. W. Wells

INSECT troubles in a flower garden were described by Prof. C. L. Fluke at our annual convention. The following interesting answers were given to questions:

1. For cut worms and grasshoppers use poison bait. Put the bait out before the garden is planted, especially in case of cut worms. Use 25 parts of bran to 1 pound of white arsenic, 1 quart of molasses and about 3 gallons of water.

2. For garden slugs use bordeaux mixture on the ground and plants or a vegetable bait composed of 16 parts of chopped lettuce or cabbage to 1 part of calcium arsenate. Thoroughly mix and scatter toward evening.

3. For glad thrips spray cubor on the plants—greenish white blotches on the glad leaves during July or August show the presence of thrips. Cubor rontains rotenone and pyrethrum.

4. Honey dew is a secretion from the aphis. It has been especially abundant during the past season because of the mild winter of a year ago.

5. Dig out your white grubs and use a block and hammer on them. If the ground is well worked over in May and June and packed, white grub beetles are not apt to infect the soil.

6. Ants, reddish yellow ones, carry aphis around to feeding grounds be it corn or some other luscious root. They are called the ants' cows and are after honey dew. Soak the soil with nicotine solution—3 or 4 teaspoons to a gallon of soapy water. Thoroughly soak the ground.

7. Worms in potted plants, usually white maggots, that crawl rapidly, can be eliminated by drying the soil that is substituted for the infected soil in the pot or soak the soil with nicotine at regular intervals for a few weeks. A top layer, one-fourth to one-half inches deep, of white sand is a good preventive aid.

8. For red spiders begin using Cubor early and keep it up.

The present trend in insect control is toward dusting rather than wet sprays because one control may serve for several insects, said Prof. Fluke. It is still good to use nicotine sulphate for sucking insets and lead arsenate for chewing insects. There is a new nicotine dust that controls both—even the adults.

Prof. Fluke highly recommended the use of cubor for red spiders and mites. Pyrethrum and a dry sulphur dust are proving very successful.

FLORISTS SCHOOL OF DESIGN

The F.T.D. Florist school of design will be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Mid-West Florists Association, Kansas City, Missouri, June 19–20–21.

Internationally known floral artists, designers and stylists will conduct the classes during the three day session of the school.

The Wisconsin State Garden and Flower Show will be held at Kohler June 16–17–18. Admission 15¢.

Water Lilies
Rock Garden Plants
Fancy and Tropical Fishes

We will tell you how to beautify your yard inexpensively. Charming effects at little cost. Write today for our free illustrated catalog.

Buskirk's Aquarium
Box 10, Independence, Ohio

The Dahlia Grower

Conducted by the Wisconsin Dahlia Society

E. M. LARSON, *Pres* Madison — J. J. MCCARTHY, *Vice-pres* Whitefish Bay — D O. E'.DREDGE, *Scc.* Madison — JOS. HEINEMAN, *Treas.* Milwaukee

JOS. HEINEMAN, *Editor*

CULTIVATION AND WATERING

TWO of the most important factors in the raising of dahlias are cultivation and watering. As soon as the plants are above the ground, they should be cultivated at least once a week and as soon after every rain as one can get on the soil. By doing this, you break up the soil so as to permit the admission of air into the soil, and this helps to conserve the moisture in the soil.

As the dahlia plant is made up of over 90 percent water and this water is all taken up from the soil, one can readily see the importance of thorough watering. Dahlies should be watered at least once a week and this should be in the form of a good soaking. It is better to water them once a week and give them a thorough soaking than to water them every day and just get the top soil moist.

SCIENCE CUTS DOWN 'SLEEP' OF DAHLIAS

BY cutting about 10 hours a night off the "sleep" of dahlias, asters, sweet peas and pansies, Purdue University horticulturalists announced a commercially successful method of making these flowers bloom in winter as profusely as in midsummer.

The dahlias are bigger than the summer blooms, and pansies bloom in eight to 10 times their usual profusion.

The "sleep" of plants is their condition during the darkness of night, when lack of light stops most of their synthesis of sugars and other plant materials.

In the Purdue experiment station greenhouses the flowers were allowed to go to "sleep" as usual at sundown on winter days, but after about four hours rest in complete darkness they were awakened by artificial lights.

STATE DAHLIA SHOW
Dahlia Society of Wisconsin
Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee
Sept. 9–10

WORLD'S FAIR SHOW

Many Wisconsin g r o w e r s have planted their tubers at the World's Fair grounds. Others will take flowers down to the show on Sept. 15 and 16. Why not plan to get together and have a large Wisconsin representation at this great show.

STATE SHOW

In a short time, our dahlias will be blooming and then we will be looking forward to the time when we can enter them in a show and compete for a prize.

Remember our 1933 show will be held at the Hotel Schroeder in Milwaukee on Sept. 9 and 10. There will be a fine list of prizes for the winners in each of the forty-one classes. Be sure to be there and win your share of these valuable prizes.

On the evening of Sept. 9th there will be a banquet at the Hotel Schroeder. Plan to attend and meet all the winners and find out the secrets of raising prize winning blooms. Don't forget the date, the time and the place, bring your flowers and friends and lets have a big time at the 1933 dahlia show and banquet.

STATE MEETING

At the last meeting of the society, most of the time was devoted to the game of Keno. There were many fine dahlies donated by members of our society along with some very choice peonies and iris given by Mr. Sisson and some fine glads donated by Mr. Ristow.

The next meeting of the society will be in the form of a basket picnic to be held at the peony farm of Mr. Sisson at Rosendale, Wisconsin on June 18th.

JOE HEINEMAN.

LILACS IN MY GARDEN

A very practical book for amateurs on the Lilac by Mrs. Edward Harding has just been published by the Macmillan Company of New York. ($1.50).

The information in it is the result of years of practical work with the lilac by the author. It includes chapters on: Soil Requirements and Location; Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing; Propagation; Seeds and Cuttings; Propagation — Suckers, Layering, Budding and Grafting; Lilac Ills and Enemies; also three chapters on selection of varieties.

PLANT DISEASES

Questions asked at our convention were answed by Prof. R. E. Vaughan, of the Plant Pathology Dept.

Question: My china asters have been a failure for a number of years. What can I do to secure good blossoms again?

Answer: The failure of asters is due to two distinct diseases, the "wilt" and the "yellows". These may work on the plant separately or at the same time. They differ in their nature and control. Aster wilt is a fungus disease where the exciting cause enters the roots and injures the vascular system. Death of the stems causes the wilting. The only control is the use of wilt resistant strains when the soil is found to be infected.

"Yellows" is a virus disease. The virus is transmitted to healthy plants from diseased wild or cultivated plants by means of the aster leaf hopper. The only satisfactory way to grow asters where yellows exist is to provide a shade cloth shelter—a special cloth made with 22 threads to the inch will do the trick.

Q. I have had trouble with leaf spots and blight on my peonies. What can be done to prevent these diseases?

A. A project on this subject has recently been started by Dr. L. R. Jones of your plant pathology department. Our information at present indicates that sanitation is the most important control. Cut the stems as soon as they mature in September and burn them to destroy fungus infection. Where blight has been destructive, remove the top soil down to the buds, cut bases of old stems with a sharp knife, put back new soil that has never been near a peony plant. Spraying with bordeaux mixture will help to check the blight.

Q. What are some of the other uses of bordeaux mixture in the garden?

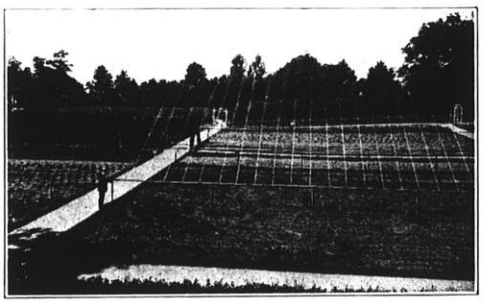
A. Bordeaux mixture is one of the most powerful fungicides that we have that is relatively harmless to plant tissue. Its use is a good supplement to plant sanitation where such diseases as hollyhock leaf spot, phlox leaf spot or blight, iris blight, delphinium blight, etc., are concerned. First remove the dead plant refuse which may harbor the disease germs and then spray the new growth. Bordeaux is a preventive and not a cure.

Q. Can bordeaux be combined with arsenate of lead and tobacco extracts often needed in insect control?

A. Yes. It is then possible to control diseases and insects in one operation.

Q. Are there any fungicide dusts that are convenient to use in the home garden?

A. Yes. The basis of these is sulphur or copper. These dusts should be made from especially prepared colloidal dusts rather than just ground sulphur. They are very good for controlling powdery mildews and rusts such as rose and snapdragon rusts.



RAIN!

When, Where and How You Want it.

TRADE SKINNER SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION. MARK.

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John R. Williams, Montello, Wis.

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STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

STATE FLOWER SHOW NOTES

State Garden and Flower Show Kohler, June 16–17–18

Size of Tables For Table Decoration Classes

THE tables available for the show will be of the following sizes:

22 tables, size 36 x 72 inches.
6 tables, size 30 x 60 inches.
7 tables, size 32 x 60 inches.
3 tables, size 35 x 80 inches.

We hope all garden clubs will send in their entries for tables at once so that in case more tables are needed we can provide them. *We will not provide tables* for any club who has not notified us of their entry before June 12th. Write the State Horticultural Society, Madison, in regard to all entries.

Invalid trays will be provided by the Dillingham Mfg. Co. of Sheboygan.

Garden Features

Our plans now are to furnish cut evergreens for the garden feature classes. The State Conservation Commission has agreed to again help us this year by sending evergreens from points where roads are being cut or thinning is being done. These classes will be placed in a special tent as we cannot have exhibits requiring watering on the floor of the exhibit hall.

A study of the score card published in this issue is advisable in order that exhibitors may know how the exhibits are to be judged.

Admission tickets will be 15c each. Children under 14 years, free. There will be no advance sale of tickets.

Exhibits may be set up beginning Wednesday noon, June 14th until Friday noon, June 16th. Judging begins at 1 p. m., June 16th.

Rooms for exhibits in Kohler homes may be obtained at low cost. Reserve rooms by writing A. G. Kroos, Kohler.

Coffee and light luncheon will be served at the American Club Dining room at 4 o'clock on Friday, June 16th. The price will be 15c per person.

Organized tours of Kohler gardens will be made each day. Identification marks will be given all visitors so they may return to the show afterward without extra cost.

Everyone loves the peony. Photo sent by Hilda Simon, Sawyer, Wis.

FLOWER SHOW DATES

State Garden and Flower Show, Kohler, June 16–17–18.

Madison West Side Garden Club Flower Show, Nakoma School, June 10–11.

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Fort Atkinson, August 11–13.

State Dahlia Show, Milwaukee, Sept. 9–10.

Racine Garden Club Flower Show, August 19–20.

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show at World's Fair, Chicago, Sept. 2–3.

PREMIUMS OFFERED AT STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

SPECIAL premium ribbons only will be given in all garden club competition classes at the State Garden and Flower Show. This includes classes No. 1 to 26 inclusive. Cash or plant premiums will be given in the other classes as follows.

Peony Show For Individuals

We will welcome non-competitive exhibits by professional growers consisting of named varieties and will give special space in advertising cards for such displays.

Prizes for competitive classes are as follows:

Class 27. Five named varieties of peonies. Amateurs only. 1st prize, $3; 2nd prize, $2; 3rd prize, $1; 4th prize, 50c; 5th prize, 50c.

Class 28. Ten named varieties, amateurs or professionals. 1st prize, $3; 2nd prize, $2; 3rd prize, $1; 4th prize, 50c; 5th prize, 50c.

Class 29. Twenty-five named varieties, amateurs or professionals. 1st prize, $5; 2nd prize, $3; 3rd prize, $2; 4th prize, $1; 5th prize, 50c.

Premiums For Junior Garden Club Exhibits

It has been suggested that we give the junior garden club exhibit prizes in cash rather than in plant premiums. The premium awarded in cash will be as follows: First prize, $1.50; 2nd prize, $1; 3rd prize, 75c in all classes. If plant premiums are desired the amounts on each prize may be increased 50c.

SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING CLASSES AT STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

Kohler, June 16–17–18

ALL artistic arrangements or bouquets of flowers will be judged under the following score card:

Quality of flowers.....30 points
1. Perfection of bloom.
2. Perfection of foliage.

Arrangement of flowers....50 points
1. Relation of flowers to container.
2. Proportion of measure balance.
3. Color harmony.
4. Point of emphasis.
5. Individuality or distinction.

Container .....20 points
1. Simplicity of form and color.
2. Proper size and proportion.
3. An affinity in texture.
4. Appropriate shape and style.

Shadow Boxes

Shadow boxes will be judged on the basis of the artistic arrangement score card with the addition of: Proportion of composition to dimensions of box; Suitability of accessories.

Flower Arrangement Tables

Each individual arrangement will be judged according to the artistic arrangement score card.

Each individual arrangement .....75 points
Table as a whole.....25 points

TABLE DECORATIONS

Floral Feature on table....60 points
All other accessories.....40 points

Garden Accessories With Suitable Planting

Suitability and Condition of Plant Material	30
Design of Accessories	25
General Design of the Exhibit	20
Scale	20
Suitable and Correct Labeling	5
	100

Cut Peonies

Adopted by the American Peony Society

Color	25
Form	15
Size	15
Distinctiveness	15
Substance	10
Stem	10
Odor	10
	100

Bubble Bouquets

Quality of Bubbles	50
Arrangement of Flowers	30
Suitability of Container	20
	100

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET IN MICHIGAN

The next meeting of the National Council of Garden Club Federations will be held in Grand Rapids at the invitation of the Michigan Federation of Garden Clubs, possibly in June, 1934. We hope that conditions will be such that the Wisconsin Federation can send its full quota of delegates to this convention.

BILLBOARDS

At the meeting of the National Council the Billboard Committee reported that in Maryland a billboard tax has produced $17,000 in revenues which has been used for planting the roadsides. Several other states reported working for increased billboard restriction. Maine is trying to get a bill passed to prohibit automobile graveyards. In Texas it was reported that country cemeteries are being converted into wild flower sanctuaries.

ARRANGING FLOWERS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

We would like to see the new book "Arranging Flowers Throughout the Year" by Katharine Thomas Cary and Nellie Dryden Merrell in every library, or at least in the library of every garden club. Interest in flower arrangement is increasing so rapidly that this book will be of invaluable aid to all who are making a careful study on this subject. It is the newest, most complete work on the subject of flower arrangement we have had the pleasure of seeing.

It is published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York City. The price is $3.50. It has 60 photographs of flower arrangements.

The July and August issues of Wisconsin Horticulture will be combined and will reach you about August 1.

CIRCULARS AVAILABLE

The following mimeographed circulars are now available from the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, for 5¢ in cash or stamps, each, to pay for cost and postage.

Small Flower Shows—Questions often asked about them. Includes judging score cards.

How to Conduct a Flower Arrangement and Judging School.

Suggestions for Organizing Garden Clubs.

A Copy of our Spring Flower Show Premium Schedule has been sent to all garden club Secretaries.

FIRST DISTRICT FLOWER JUDGING SCHOOL

THE first district flower judging school of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation was held at Menasha on Thursday, June 1st. The meeting was held in the Park Memorial Building at Menasha. Miss Edna Robertson, Fox River Valley District chairman presided.

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison demonstrated a system of entries and keeping records at flower shows, and explained the score card to be used in judging artistic arrangements. This was followed at the morning session by a discussion on problems one often meets in judging at a flower show, led by Mrs. Charlotte E. Bullard, president of the Federation. Following a noon luncheon everyone judged the artistic arrangement classes on luncheon tables. At the afternoon meeting Mrs. E. E. Browne, president of the Waupaca Garden Club talked on what garden clubs can accomplish in this section. This was followed by a discussion of the official placings of exhibits and the topics, harmony of varieties, point of interest, containers and artistic arrangements by Mrs. M. VanderHoogt of Wauwatosa and Mrs. D. W. Weart of Oconomowoc.

After the meeting trips to some outstanding gardens at Menasha were made.

Flower Shows

Questions Often Asked About Them

SUGGESTIONS FOR FLOWER SHOWS

THERE will be many flower shows held in Wisconsin this coming season. They are becoming more and more popular and are attracting increasingly larger crowds each year. To continue to hold this reputation flower shows must be made educational and each year there must be something new. They are one of the best means of interesting the majority of the people in the community in better flowers and gardens.

Questions Often Asked About Flower Shows

How much will it cost? A show will cost from $5 upwards. Some effort should be made to obtain money which should be spent on making the show better. It is perfectly all right to charge a small admission fee, or place a jar with a sign asking for donations. Or, as some garden clubs are doing, refreshments may be served and the proceeds used to defray expenses.

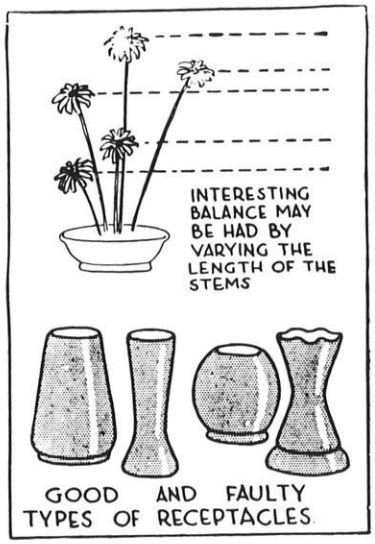
What kind of hall should we use? Use the largest and best hall available in the community. The largest will be none too large.

How can a show be made educational?

1. Exhibiting the new and best named varieties of such flowers as iris, peonies, gladiolus and dahlias, properly named, for their perfection of bloom, and to create an interest in new varieties and hybridizing.

2. By having feature exhibits which the public does not commonly see. Some of these are shadow boxes, luncheon tables, window boxes, console table arrangements, little gardens, miniature models, plant curiosities, and others.

3. By having all flowers not suitable for exhibition for perfection of bloom, exhibited in artistic arrangements so as to be the most attractive.



GOOD AND FAULTY TYPES OF RECEPTACLES

4. Classes for new and different types of artistic arrangements for different purposes will stimulate a great deal of interest.

What committees are necessary?

Write the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Washington Bldg., Madison, for a copy of a circular on how to organize a flower show, and another circular on a sample premium schedule for a flower show. Price is 5¢ each, in cash or stamps.

Whom shall we get to judge?

Someone who not only has the confidence of the exhibitors in ability to place the exhibits, but will be willing to explain to the exhibitors how the placings were made.

Must the hall be cleared when the judging begins?

At a small flower show, no. Most of our judges will ask that all exhibitors be present so that they may give a discussion on how the placings were made. This is the most educational feature of the show, and will create more harmony between judges, exhibitors and the show committee.

In the case of a large show where the judging is done by a committee of several judges it may be well to see that they are left undisturbed until they are finished. This is important as they must agree among themselves and should come to such an agreement privately.

Should the name of the exhibitor be attached to the exhibit?

Yes. This is important as show visitors want to know to whom the exhibit belongs.

What is meant by perfection of bloom classes?

Such flowers as iris, peonies, gladiolus, dahlias, roses and others, flowers of which there are a number of distinct varieties may be exhibited both in artistic arrangements and for their individual perfection. One or more spikes of such varieties may be called for to bring out the finest flowers in the community. The exact number of flowers must always be stated.

How should other small annuals and perennials to be exhibited?

In artistic arrangement classes only as these small flowers are not suitable for perfection of bloom classes. Artistic arrangement classes for different purposes and different types will add interest to the show.

Are prizes necessary?

No. In fact, for the small flower show we recommend only prize ribbons. Suitable publicity both during the show and in the newspapers afterwards is usually sufficient reward for the loyal exhibitor.

Where can we obtain entry tags and entry blanks?

The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society cooperating have adopted a uniform entry tag and entry blank. They have been printed by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and are sold at cost to garden clubs.

H. J. R.

The dwarf Alder—Fothergilla major.

Below: Japanese Spring Cherry, Prunus Subhirtella, at the Morton Arboretum.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AT THE MORTON ARBORETUM

OF THE native Illinois shrubs which first found favor in English gardens and was not recognized in our own country until later, was Fothergilla major, or the Dwarf Alder, as it is sometimes called. It is low in habit with glossy bright green leaves and peculiar showy white flowers, which appear in May. It is shown in the upper picture.

Prunus Subhirtella, the Higan-Sakura or Japanese Spring Cherry again repeated an exquisite display at the Morton Arboretum last spring. Its silvery pink blossoms last from April 25th into early May. Further description of these shrubs appeared in bulletins published by the Morton Arboretum.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB WORK

"RACINE Garden club members are so thrilled with the progress made by our Junior Garden clubs that we are anxious to have other garden clubs know about it," writes Mrs. Frank Quimby, chairman of junior garden club work of the Racine garden club.

"It occurred to us that perhaps there would be more junior clubs organized if senior club members realized how easy it is to organize such a club and how interesting and gratifying it is to work with a group of enthusiastic youngsters.

"We are absolutely sold on our method of organization because we have a feeling that though we are 'building slowly, we are building well.'"

Have 125 Members

The Junior Garden Clubs of Racine now have 125 members under the direction of the following counselors: The Mmes. W. A. Peirce, Elmer Durgin, M. M. Moore, E. J. Berdinner, E. C. Pfeifer, R. L. Pulford, Harold Mann, Thomas Powers and F. K. Quimby, and Mr. John Johnston and Mr. A. Zade.

There are four classes of junior clubs following the plan of the Junior Garden Clubs of America sponsored by Better Homes and Gardens. Pre-school children are called "Kinder Gardeners," from 7 to 9 they are "Sprouters," from 10 to 12 they are "Climbers," and juniors over 12 are "Master Gardeners."

No group may exceed 15 in number, and each group must have an adult counselor who will meet with its members once in two weeks to teach them the fundamentals of gardening, recognition of flowers and their habits, garden handicraft, bird lore and garden etiquette. The counselors also distribute among their young charges, plants and seeds donated by members of the senior club. Each counselor is expected to visit the garden of each member of the group and to be ready at all times to advise junior members.

(Continued on page 285)

News of The Garden Clubs

CLUB REPORTS WILL BE CONTINUED

THE majority of the garden clubs voted that we continue the garden club reports, but that they be made very brief and state program material only.

Briefness is desired because it will give more room for items on gardening. Program material will give suggestions to other garden clubs for their own programs. In other words, we would like reports from garden clubs giving material that is of value to other clubs. If a speaker makes an interesting point on some topic of gardening it might be written up as a separate item.

For instance, if your speaker told something new about the growing of peonies, send it in separately and we will make a feature item of it.

WAUWATOSA GARDEN CLUB

Our program for April 18.

Nature Poem by Mrs. L. C. Urban.

Talk and discussion on Flowering shrubs by members.

1. Viburnums—Mr. A. S. Hill.
2. Honeysuckle — Forsythia — Mr. A. Wuchterl.
3. Spiraeas—Philadelphus — Mrs. James Johnson.
4. Sumac — Hydrangeas — Dogwood—Mr. R. Ferge.
5. Flowering Almonds — Plum — Peach — Crab — Cherry — Currant — Mrs. E. Corrigan.
6. Shrub Roses—Mr. A. Peter.
7. Lilacs—Mrs. O. J. Reuss.

ERNEST LEFEBER,
Secretary.

The Wauwatosa Garden Club wants you to know that we are interested in what the other clubs are doing in the State, as recorded in the Magazine.

STEVENS POINT GARDEN CLUB JOINS FEDERATION

At the May meeting of the Stevens Point Garden Club the members voted to join the Garden Club Federation and State Horticultural Society. Officers of the club are:

President—Thos. J. Rogers.
Vice-pres.—Paul M. Vincent.
Secretary—Frank J. Blood.
Treasurer—Michal Lin.

The club meets the third Monday of each month. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, was the principal speaker at the May meeting. The Federation and Horticultural Society welcomes the Stevens Point club to membership.

FORT ATKINSON GARDEN CLUB

The Jefferson club with twenty-four members present were our guests at the April meeting.

The speaker was H. J. Rahmlow who spoke on flower arrangement, using a splendid set of slides supplied by Better Homes and Gardens. The talk was one of the most interesting the club has ever had. Mr. Rahmlow made all points so clear by means of the slides shown that every member present got a real inspiration from his talk.

Mrs. B. W. Wells of the Madison West Side Garden Club was present and gave a few helpful suggestions.

Abbie Kyle and Wm. Leonard were given a "glad hand" as they were among the first ten in judging flowers at the flower judging school held in Milwaukee.

Refreshments were served by the committee in charge, composed of the Misses Sadie Slagg, Chm., Mary Robertson, Gertrude Van Hoagen, Abbie Kyle, and Mesdames J. Muir, D. A. Clark, A. J. Koenig, with Miss P. J. Miles and Mrs. Mabel C. Krebs assisting.

P. J. MILES,
Corresponding Secretary.

OSHKOSH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The May meeting of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was opened with the regular supper at 6:30 p. m. in the Museum.

Miss Clara Friday reported that seeds of zinnias, calendulas and annual larkspur had been given out by the society to the junior garden club members. They are to exhibit the flowers at our Flower Show to be held in the summer.

Labels for the trees at Menomin e and South parks were shown. The e labels were made of metal first pain - ed black with automobile enamel a d then lettered with white enamel. Th y appear both attractive and durable.

H. J. Rahmlow, Madison gave a illustrated talk on flower arrangeme t which was of unusual interest to all

MISS FLORENCE WINCHESTER,
Secretary.

SEED POD ZOO

AT THE fourteenth National Flower and Garden Show at St. Louis one of the very interesting classes was a Seed Pod Zoo. The description as printed in the premium list is as follows:

"Seed pods in themselves are uninteresting to a child. However, Mrs. Albert Huntington of Webster Groves, Missouri has met with enthusiastic co-operation from her Nature Study group of children since she conceived the idea of making the various seeds into the miniature animals of a Zoo. Interest among the children became so intense that she was unable to keep up with the supply of pods furnished. There arose in Mrs. Huntington's mind the question —"Why not study the seed pod from which the trees, the flowers, and vegetables come? Each seed pod is in reality a jewel box whether simple or intricate in Divine workmanship, and holds within its tiny walls the power of produce a like organism.

The Wisconsin State Garden and Flower Show will be held at Kohler June 16–17–18. Admission 15¢.

WILD FLOWERING PLANTS
"Wild Flower Book" Shows 135 Kinds In Colors 15c, Stamps. WATER LILIES BLOOMING SIZE RAINBOW COLLECTION: 1 Rose Arey; Finest Pink; 1 Chromatella, Best Yellow; 1 Fragrant White; $5.50 Value only $3.
10 Nice Pool Plants $1. All Post Paid. Bargain List Free.
TERRELL'S 1018 W BLK. OSHKOSH, WIS.

Garden Study

MRS. ADA S. WATKINS

THE Diary of a Plain Dirt Gardner and Along the Garden Path in Better Homes and Gardens magazine furnishes splendid material for discussions, a paragraph to be read by each member and discussed.

I thoroughly believe in some continuity of thought being carried out through the year. "Garden Maintenance" by H. Stuart Ortloff and Henry Raymore and published by the Macmillan Company, could be taken chapter by chapter and termed the "Garden Clinic." This could take care of twelve meetings, as follows:.

I. Garden Fertility.
II. The Maintenance of Shrubs, etc.
III. The Maintenance of Lawns.
IV. The Maintenance of Flower Gardens .
V. Rock Gardens and their Care.
VI. Insect and Disease enemies, etc.
VII. The Art of Pruning.
VIII. Plant and Transplanting.
IX. Propagation of Plants.
X. Winter Protection.
XI. Some Plants of Special Interest.
XII. Garden Tools and Accessories.

Have your club members attempted scrap books? I have several scrap books that are invaluable to me and prove most helpful in arranging for and judging at the flower shows. I have chosen a solid ground of green or brown wrapping paper and clipped colored views from magazines or rotogravure sections of Sunday papers. One scrap book on table arrangements and another on Artistic arrangements of flowers. Birds and insects would also be interesting. I would suggest that each member compile his or her own scrap book.

Novelties always find a place on our programs and are usually demonstrated from the depression plant dish garden, terrarium, and lastly the bubble garden; however, the latter we have not as yet attempted. A book on table arrangements is also interesting.

There is a tremendous store of garden information in books and magazines and our task now is to choose the outstanding subjects. Become garden-minded, join or organize a garden club, plan interesting programs and last, but not least, give a Flower Show.

For flower-show posters our garden club has used floral cut-outs pasted on white cardboard, below which is printed the place and date of the flower show. The cut-outs, artistically placed, make beautiful posters and are put in merchants' windows and autos. As far as I know this was original with the Menasha Garden Club, and as we have held our flower shows the latter part of August, we call a special meeting to cut and paste sometime in July, everybody bringing their own scissors, magazines and paste.

Editor's Note: Mrs. Watkins is a member of the Program Committee, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and State Garden Club Federation.

JUNIOR CLUB WORK

(Continued from page 283)

Several interesting programs were held by the Racine juniors. On May 12 there were tree planting exercises with an appropriate program in which 600 school children participated. The work was done by the Junior garden clubs.

FEDERATION JUNIOR CHAIRMAN URGES MORE CLUBS

"Parents the world over are coming to realize the necessity of developing in our children a love and pride in their home and home grounds," writes Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Box C, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, Federation Junior chairman.

"Gardening should be a part of the education of every child. We should make the Junior garden club work an outstanding feature in the program of the State Federation of Garden Clubs. Write me for any information about junior garden club work."

WHEN TO PRUNE ROSES

Roses of the type of Dorothy Perkins which make entirely new growth each season, should have all the old wood that has produced flowers removed as soon as the plant is through blooming. Cut the old canes off to the ground. This will give the young shoots a good opportunity to grow and they will make blossoms for next year.

Varieties which produce their flowers on old wood such as Dr. W. Van Fleet, Mary Wallace and Silver Moon, should not be pruned so vigorously.

AMATEUR FLOWER SHOWS

Amateur Flower Shows is the title of a bulletin for the use of organizers, exhibitors and judges, prepared by the Garden Club of Virginia. It may be obtained by writing Mrs. Wm. R. Morton, Miramont Aparts., University, Virginia, and sending 25¢.

Our July and August issues will be combined and will reach our members about August 1.

Trees—Shrubs—Perennials
Hundreds of varieties for home grounds—rock gardens or nursery.
Write for our descriptive price list.
AMERICAN FORESTRY CO.
Pembine, Wisconsin

The Growers Market

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ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

10 NEW ROCK GARDEN PLANTS for $1.00 prepaid to you. 1 Rocky Mt. Blue Spruce, 1 Dwarf Pine, 1 Dwarf Rocky Mt. Holly, 1 Colorado Silver Spruce, 1 Mountain Shasta, 1 Douglas Fir, 1 Rocky Mountain blue Columbine, 2 Mountain Viola, hardy pansy, 1 Kinniskinic, the red berried evergreen. Plants are 3 years old. A special offer to you prepaid for $1.00. H. D. Belcher, Brook Forest, Colo.

NATIVE FLOWERS

NATIVE PLANTS—15 varieties, including Arisaema, Yellow Violet, Cypripedium, $1.50 prepaid. E. Mace, East Lebanon, Maine.

WATER LILIES

Plant Now beautiful tropical water lilies. Giant-flowering, fragrant. Blue Beauty, wonderful blue; Pershing, finest pink; Whitaker, largest, sky blue; $1.25 each, postpaid. Collection: William Stone, tropical blue; Rose Arey, hardy pink; Chromatella, hardy yellow—all for $2.50, postpaid. Pickerel Rush free. List free. S. Y. Caldwell, Kirkwood Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

WATER LILIES. Tropical Day and Night blooming, all colors. J. Ericson, 101 Hawthorne St., Arlington Heights, Illinois.

SEDUMS

Six varieties of Sedums for 50¢, postpaid. Helen McKee, Middlefield, Ohio.

SEEDS

PERENNIAL SEEDS: All different, postpaid. Twenty packets Rock Garden $1.00. Twenty packets Hardy Border $1.00. Both collections $1.75. H. C. Henry, Seed Grower, Charlotte, Michigan.

HYBRIDIZED, CALIFORNIA GROWN GLADIOLI SEED; 100—25¢; Unbloomed Bulbs, 8—25¢ Hybrid Ranunculi, 8—25¢; M. J. Decker, 2627 Hazel, Erie, Pennsylvania.

DELPHINIUMS

AT LAST! FRENCH Chateau Hybrid Delpiniums are now available in U. S. Lovely beyond description. And cheap. Write Fairview Gardens (R-5), Fox Lake, Wis.

IRIS

600 NEWER IRIS, all types, presented in Iris catalog. Peony list available. Both feature accurate descriptions and classifications. Low prices. Kenwood Iris Gardens, Sta. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TEN CACTI and Succulents $1.00, postpaid. No catalog. M. Shaw, 2833 Estara Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

RARE ALOES, Cactus, Echerverias, Euphorbias, Gastereas, Haworthias, Phylos, Stapelias, literature, seed. Some wholesale. Illustrated catalog 25c. McCabe's Cactus Garden, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif.

THE STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

The State Garden and Flower Show which will be held at Kohler June 16–17–18 will be the outstanding floral event of the season in Wisconsin. Hundreds of varieties of the best peonies will be exhibited. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale will exhibit a large collection. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie will show 100 of the best new kinds.

NOTICE

Milk bottles will be furnished for all peony exhibits at the State Flower Show at Kohler. Exhibitors should bring containers for artistic arrangement classes.

BLUE COLOR OF HYDRANGEAS DUE TO ALUMINUM IN SOIL

WE HAVE known for a long time that pink flowering hydrangeas can be changed to blue. The reason for this change has been worked out in the Floriculture Department at Ohio University. It was found that while aluminum was present in large quantities in the soil, it is in an insoluble condition. In these tests aluminum sulphate was applied in liquid form at the rate of one pound to five gallons of water. Seven applications were made in bi-monthly intervals, due to the fact that the soil was alkaline.

In soils that were naturally acid, one or two applications are enough.

The sulphate in the aluminum sulphate created an acidity in the soil. When the acidity was increased from PH 6.0 to 5.5 the aluminum element was released and became available to the plant. When the acidity was low enough it was found that but little aluminum was needed to change the pink or red pigment to blue. Slight injury resulted when the soil was made too acid. PH 4.0.

It was found that hydrangeas respond well to heavy fertilizing. Ammonium sulphate and complete fertilizers produce larger plants than blood and bone or bone alone.

Quite a Contract

Suitor—"I wish to marry your daughter Anita, sir."

Papa—"Indeed! Can you support a family?"

"Yes, sir."

"Better think it over carefully. Remember there are eight of us."

—From the *Farm Journal.*

WE INVITE YOU

to call at Garry-nee-Dule and inspect the new or unusual plants we have added to our gardens during the past year.

The Trollius or Globe Flower is not new but is not as generally grown as it deserves. Strong plants 35c each, or 3 for $1.00.

Another little grown plant is Pulmonaria or Lungwort with its blue flowers and curious spotted leaves. This also may be had at 35c each, $3.50 per dozen.

Write for price list or call and see these and dozens of other interesting and unusual Perennial and Rock Garden varieties.

W. A. Toole

of Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wisconsin

Drive to Rasmussen's

A trip to a nursery in spring or early summer when thousands of flowers and shrubs are in bloom is always interesting.

Our rock garden will be very attractive this season.

Come and see us, anyway. You'll be welcome, any time.

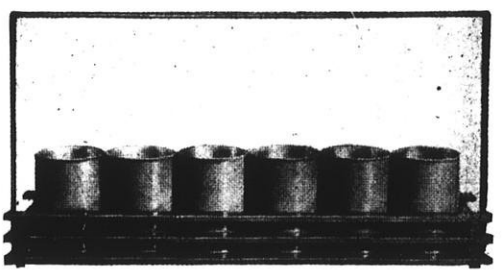
RASMUSSEN'S

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

on highway 21, west of Oshkosh

Prolong the Glory of Your Flowers

From Garden to Vase—No Waste—No Broken Blossoms



The old-fashioned way of cutting flowers and carrying them in your arms always bruises and crushes the petals. Holding a bunch of flowers in your hot hands, laying them in baskets and carrying them from the garden to the house, helps to bruise and damage the blossoms.

With the GENEVA CARRIER you carefully cut your choice blooms, put them in water immediately in your garden, carry to the house and arrange at your leisure.

These CARRIERS are so arranged that a lady may carry one in each hand with no danger of spoiling her clothing or injuring the blooms by spilling the water or crushing the blossoms.

This CARRIER is designed so artistically as to make it useable for your home ensemble. This feature also saves you the cost of one or more expensive vases.

Price Each____$1.75 Price Three____$5.00 Price Dozen____$18.00

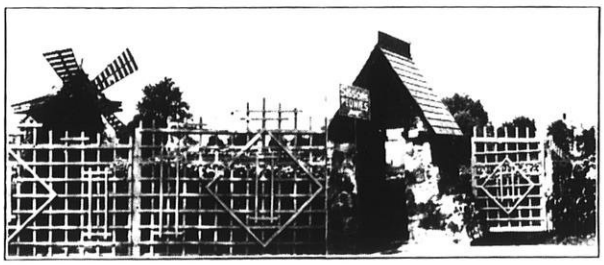
Large carriers with 4 deeper containers for gladiolus and long stems, $3.00 each.

The Geneva Stay Fresh Cut Flower Carrier Co.

Box 513, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

SEE SISSON'S PEONIES IN JUNE

Meeting Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, Rosendale, June 18
On arrival report at our Dutch Windmill Gardens. Bring your lunch. The meeting will be called at the Vista Vale Gardens after luncheon. Study peonies and perennials at this meeting.



Dutch Windmill Garden

We invite all students and garden club members to visit our peonies during the middle of June. Spend the day and we will hold a free plant clinic meeting if desired. Bring your lunch.
Organizations should write for dates.
We grow over one thousand different varieties of peonies and several hundred irises.

SISSON'S PEONIES

Rosendale :-: Hi-ways 23-26

VISIT OUR IRIS FIELDS

In Bloom About June 4-10th

See 2 acres of Iris---40 varieties in bloom

VISIT OUR PEONY SHOW

See 8 acres of peonies--Over 30 varieties in bloom About June 15-22

A Bouquet of peonies for every visitor

76 ACRES OF NURSERY STOCK

Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Fruit Trees

Wholesale and Retail

FANCHER'S NURSERY

Sturtevant, Wis.

On State Highway 20

4 Miles West of Racine
1 Mile North of Sturtevant

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

JULY-AUGUST
1933

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Ft. Atkinson, August 12–13

Wisconsin Fruit Growers Picnic, Waukesha, August 24th

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Picking and Packing Equipment
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HARDY LUPINE

Lupine polyphyllus $1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

White Pink Blue

Moerheimi, rose with white.
Harkness Art shades, complete range of colors.

SUPERIOR VIEW FARM
J. F. HAUSER
Bayfield, Wis.

Fig. 1 *Fig. 2* *Fig. 3*

Berry Boxes

Crates, Bushel Boxes and Climax Baskets

As You Like Them

We manufacture the Ewald Patent Folding Berry Boxes of wood veneer that give satisfaction. Berry box and crate material in the K. D. in carload lots our specialty. We constantly carry in stock 16-quart crates all made up ready for use, either for strawberries or blueberries. No order too small or too large for us to handle. We can ship the folding boxes and crates in K. D. from Milwaukee. Promptness is essential in handling fruit, and we aim to do our part well. A large discount for early orders. A postal brings our price list.

Cumberland Fruit Package Company

Dept. D, Cumberland, Wis.

Wisconsin Horticulture

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

Established 1910

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Please Do Not Send Stamps

Wisconsin Horticulture

OUR PROGRAM
1. A more beautiful Wisconsin, secured by cooperation with all existing agencies.
2. Improvement of Wisconsin's fruits and ornamentals. Establishment of plant breeding and testing work. An active group of plant and fruit testers within the society.

OUR PROGRAM
3. Greater publicity for Wisconsin grown fruits and vegetables.
4. A constantly improving magazine for the distribution of timely horticultural information.
5. Organization of local horticultural clubs in all sections of the state.

Fine Dahlias Are Easy to Grow

E. M. LARSEN
President Wisconsin Dahlia Society

"DAHLIA Days are Here again." The season to date has been a long way from ideal for proper growing of dahlias. Many plants seem to be set back or at a standstill, a condition that is anything but favorable, for if there is any one item of great importance, it is to keep the plants in constant growth. Some of these plants may take a new lease of life after a heavy rain and with a few cooler nights. However, it might be well to ascertain if your plants are clean, free from pests, such as root lice or ants burrow; sometimes these backward plants can be revived by cutting back, by giving a liberal allowance of fertilizer, which must be kept away from the roots, and by a thorough soaking. Many of the small plants have a tendency to bud and I think it is advisable to pinch out these early buds. If the plant does not respond, it is advisable to destroy it.

Every flower-grower is anxiously waiting to get a glimpse of the first blooms, especially the Dahlia fans with their new varieties, although we know that as a rule the early flowers are not the best, and for the plant's sake, it is not always advisable to encourage early blooming. It is far better to let all the plant energy go to building a robust plant first, then you will be ready to have real flowers.

The popularity of the dahlia has been increasing by leaps and bounds in the last few years and many new enthusiasts are growing them for the first time. It might be well to go into one phase of dahlia-growing that should be done from now on. This applies to the exhibition type. The dahlia, like the peony, chrysanthemum and carnation must be disbuded if they are going into competition on the exhibition table.

All flower growers should see the dahlia in all its glory at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, on September 9 and 10.

Disbudding Important

In the bulletin of the American Dahlia Society L. K. Peacock outlines methods of disbudding, in part as follows:

Disbudding is really bloom control. You actually let the plant grow normally and naturally. The disbudding is removing the growth at the base of leaves, giving the flower a long stem with foliage. Remove the buds from the base of as many pairs of leaves as you desire, usually two to four pairs according to the length of stem wanted. The lower eyes will develop into branches, and these will develop buds. Repeat the operation.

By disbudding the finest flowers are assured. We cannot get large flowers otherwise. It also insures a continuous supply until frost.

"Some varieties develop abnormal terminal or crown buds. You should then use the second bud or if this is imperfect, use the third. While we may be able to get good flowers without disbudding, they will be small as the quantity increases. In hot, dry weather there will be only a few one sided flowers.

Where disbudding is followed the soil can be trenched two or three feet deep and can hardly be made too rich. Fertilizer should be applied when the flowers commence to grow smaller. Broadcast a moderate amount twice during the season. If too much fertilizer, especially rich in nitrate, is applied the flowers will be large, but so soft they may be worthless.

"If the plants become hard and woody which may happen if planted early and during a dry, hot spell, do not hesitate

to cut them back to encourage new growth. The dahlia blooms on soft growth only. As late as August first, they may be cut down to the ground if they are not growing and blooming. By the latter part of September they will give the finest results. Plants effected with thrips or red spider should be cut down, and the tops destroyed."

VALUE OF INSULATING MATERIALS FOR STORAGE HOUSES

WHILE the amount of insulation required for storage houses will depend upon their location and exposure, the following table gives an idea of the relative value of different insulating materials. For instance, if three inches of Corkboard are required to furnish the proper amount of insulation, it would take about five inches of shavings, while a concrete or stonework wall, if built solid, would have to be 75 inches thick. This of course is impractical and some other type of insulation is used in addition to a concrete wall.

Material	Relative Insulating Value. Corkboard 100.
Corkboard	100
Granulated cork	84
Hair felt	115
Mineral wool	111
Shavings (dry)	60
Sawdust	60
Cinders (screened)	24
Brick	16
Concrete	4 to 2
Stonework	3
Wood fibre-board	74
Spruce	40
Three-ply	30
Eel grass (9 lb. per cu. ft.)	90

There are more officially recognized botantists in the United States than in any other country. Russia has the next largest number, which may be somewhat surprising.

Observations in Spray Ring Orchards

C. L. KUEHNER

WEALTHY, McIntosh, North Western Greening, Northern Spy and Russets set well in most of our spray ring orchards. The trees are not so heavily loaded but what they will be able to size the fruit better than in the past two years. Spray rings operating the Cooperative Fruit Markets in Ozaukee, Milwaukee, Washington and Racine Counties are looking forward to ready sales, at these roadside markets, this season. Some of these markets will be open as soon as the early apples, Yellow Transparent, Duchess and Whitney Crab are ready for use. This will be about the first week in August.

Most pear trees in farm orchards are bearing a big crop of fine, clean pears this year. Even the Flemish Beauty pears are smooth and clean except in orchards which did not receive the early pre-blossom lime sulphur sprays.

The plum crop is light this year except on occasional trees.

Crab apples, Transcendent, Hyslop and Florence are clean of scab in orchards which received the pre-blossom sprays. Crab apple trees as well as many apple varieties which did not get the early lime sulphur sprays lost most of their fruit and leaves.

Some county agents and county fruit growers' associations have already planned to hold county orchard tours. These tours provide orchardists, spray ring members and spray machine operators an excellent opportunity to see what the "other fellow" is doing. The orchard stops on these tours will demonstrate orchard practices such as fertilization, pruning, orchard mulching and spraying. The orchard visits will also demonstrate that it pays to take pride in your orchard, even though it is "only a small, farm orchard".

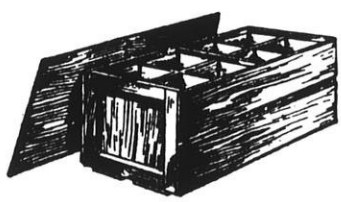
A Few Friendly Hints to Roadside Market Operators

1. Do not open your market until you have something to sell.
2. Keep the display well filled, neat, orderly and as large as possible.
3. Befriend your customer with courteous businesslike service, grade, pack and price.
4. Free samples pay well.
5. The motorist likes to know in advance. Good signs help a lot if properly located.
6. The approach to the market should be inviting; easy entrance, ample parking space, neat surroundings, shade, large neat display.
7. Eating apples are ready to sell when the first one eaten calls for more.
8. Sprinkle to lay the dust.

Believe it, or not, Ray Seideman, Washington Co. farmer has a Snow apple tree which will yield from 40 to 45 bushels of choice Snows this year. Of course, he uses sulphate of ammonia and sprays his trees.

They were walking along the beach in the moonlight. "Does the moon affect the tide?" the sweet young thing asked.

"No, just the untied," he replied.



Berry Boxes and Crates

Either made up or in the K. D. American Quart Berry Baskets, Climax Grape and Peach Baskets, Till or Repacking Baskets, Plant Boxes and Veneer Tree Protectors. Circular and Price List mailed upon request. Special liberal discounts on early orders.

Write for special prices on carload lots.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX COMPANY

Sheboygan, Wis.

CODLING MOTH AND APPLE MAGGOT NOTES

C. L. FLUKE

CODLING moth this year is less troublesome than it has been for a number of years past. According to the data from our bait traps, the moth population is about one-third of that of last year. The second brood moths began to emerge about July 15th, in western Wisconsin, and should reach a peak shortly after the first of August. This means that the summer spray for the second brood should be applied about the 10th or 12th of August in southern and western Wisconsin and about 5 days to a week later, north and east.

Apple Maggot

The apple maggot flies have begun to emerge and the first one appeared July 6. The maximum emergence is expected during the week beginning July 17. This means that for the western part of the state the maggot spray should be completed by the 25th of July. For the sections to the east and north, the spray should be completed shortly after the first of August.

May Use Calcium Arsenate

The question of residues on the fruit has complicated the problem this year as to the proper materials to apply for both apple maggot and codling moth. Since the sprays for these two insects do not coincide, it will be necessary for most varieties to make two applications. The best substitute for lead arsenate this year is calcium arsenate, and it should be used at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water. To this should be added two and one-half pounds of hydrated lime to prevent burning. The lime should also be added if lime sulfur is mixed in the spray, but should be omitted when using Bordeaux mixture.

We hope by the end of the season we may be able to give better recommendations for a substitute for lead arsenate next year.

STRAWBERRY DAY AT WARRENS DRAWS LARGE CROWD

Brown Root Control Studied

THE largest crowd which ever attended a Wisconsin Strawberry Day met at Warrens on June 10th. Growers from many different sections of the state were present, some as far north as Superior. 160 growers were present during the forenoon session, and over 100 attended the tour in the afternoon.

Possibly the most interesting feature of the entire meeting was the discussion and observation of the work done by Prof. R. H. Roberts on the control of brown root of strawberries. Prof. Roberts outlined the experiments conducted during the past fall and winter. He indicated that all berries covered with a heavy mulch of straw or hay before November 1st came through the winter with healthy roots, but all those that were covered after the heavy frosts, the first of which occurred at Madison about November 12th, had brown roots. Similar results were seen during the afternoon tour at Warrens. Fields that had been properly mulched were standing up well and a fair crop was in prospect in spite of the dry weather and heat. Several fields were visited that were not mulched. They were in very poor condition.

One grower at Warrens picked only seven crates from about one-half acre. This field had not been covered well but looked fairly good during the spring when there was plenty of moisture. As soon as it turned hot and dry during the picking season the plants wilted and the berries failed to mature. The results seem to indicate that while the extreme heat and drought just before the picking season was directly responsible for the short crop this year, patches that had been well covered produced much larger crops than those which were covered either too lightly or too late.

Other speakers on the program were Mr. Noel Thompson of the Entomology Department, Mr. Rex Eberdt of Warrens, manager of the Warrens Association, Mr. W. H. Hanchett of Sparta, president of the Fruit Growers Association, and H. J. Rahmlow who was chairman of the meeting.

FRUIT CROP REPORTS FOR JULY

THIS year's crop of apples in the United States is estimated at about 9 million bushel more than last year, according to the Crop Reporting Service. The production figures for July are as follows:

For the United States—Apples

1933 ------ 149,598,000 Bushel
1932 ------ 140,775,000 Bushel
5 year average— 168,773,00 Bushel

For Wisconsin

1933 -------- 1,910,000 Bushel
1932 ---------1,914,000 Bushel
5 year average-1,700,000 Bushel

Peaches

The production of peaches in the United States is estimated as 45 million bushel this year as compared with 42 million last year, and a five year average of 57 million.

The production of pears is about the same as a year ago, the estimate being just slightly under 22 million bushel this year, with the same figures for last year, and about 23 million bushel for the five year average.

The Cherry Crop

The cherry crop is somewhat smaller than last year, the estimate for this year being 107 thousand tons. Last year the crop was 127 thousand tons, but the five year average is only 91 thousand tons. The estimate for Wisconsin is just a little less than last year.

The grape crop for the United States is somewhat smaller than in past years the estimate this year being 1,904,000 tons. Last year it was 2,204,000 tons and the five year average 2,447,000 tons.

With Our Fruit Growers

NITRATE FERTILIZER HELPS RASPBERRIES

IN THE Bayfield section a great many raspberry growers have had splendid results from the use of Ammonium sulphate on raspberries. The crop is grown on light, sandy soil which is usually deficient in nitrogen. By applying from 200 to 500 pounds of ammonium sulphate early in the spring the young plants make a much better growth than those unfertilized. From our observation of the results obtained we would say that Ammonium sulphate is the most economical fertilizer the raspberry growers have used.

It may be well to warn growers not to apply the sulphate too close to harvest season because of the danger of producing soft berries.

Fall applications may also be dangerous because it may produce a late soft growth and increase winter injury. Where nitrate has been applied after the crop has been harvested it may be well to sow oats between the rows so that the plants may reach a dormant condition before cold weather sets in.

PLANT RASPBERRIES IN FALL

A VERY good demonstration that fall planting of raspberries is better than spring planting may be seen on the farm of Sam Berring of Bayfield, who is one of the largest raspberry growers in the state. Walking across Mr. Berring's field our attention was attracted to one part of a field on which the plants were much larger than on the portion adjoining. Mr. Berring remarked—"This is a good demonstration to show that fall planting is best. I planted these larger plants in September, 1931 and the balance of the field the following spring. I believe that I gained a whole year on those that were planted in the fall."

BEST STRAWBERRY VARIETIES FOR WISCONSIN

FROM all the important strawberry producing sections of the state come reports that the Beaver variety is gaining in popularity.

Mr. H. H. Harris writes: "Our Beavers and Premiers were nearly equal in productiveness this season, but the Beavers are running all 'fancy' while the Premier often go into the 'standard' grade because of more small berries. The Warfield and Dunlap all, or nearly all, go into the standard grade. Our first pickings of the Beaver were very good. One of the pickers picked 112 quarts in five hours."

Mr. W. H. Hanchett of Sparta writes: "This season again demonstrates that the Beaver is unsurpassed as the most desirable market variety for this section for in spite of winter injury and heavy rains during blossoming season which washed off the pollen interfering seriously with proper pollination, the Beaver came through with a fair crop of fine berries."

Mr. John Black of Bayfield harvested his first crop of Beaver this year and stated that they produced practically twice as many berries as the Senator Dunlap. Furthermore, at the end of the season the Dunlap were not worth picking due to their small size, while the Beaver held up in size very well.

Some other growers around Bayfield report that they will discontinue the Senator Dunlap in favor of the Beaver.

Aberdeen Very Prolific

Perhaps the most prolific variety we have yet seen is the Aberdeen. At Warrens, Sparta and Bayfield it has been tried out for several years and the set of fruit on the stems is sensational. Several growers stated this year that they will extend their planting next year. The only trouble we have seen with the Aberdeen is that the heavy set of fruit bends the stems to the ground and careful mulching will probably be required to produce clean fruit. Its marketing qualities will also have to be observed further before recommendations can be made for increased planting.

The new variety Bellmar did not yield as well as the Beaver and the berries are rather too dark for a good market berry.

Blakemore also falls short of the Beaver in yield, but it holds up well on the vine and can be picked every four days if desirable. Mr. W. H. Hanchett thinks that three pickings are enough for the entire season.

Other Varieties

According to Mr. H. H. Harris, the Empire State variety is the poorest or the greatest failure of any he has tried for some time.

The Clermont looks very good. It has a nice finish and holds up as well as the Beaver at the end of the season in size. It is a variety that should be tested further.

For a berry for home use, one of the best we have tasted is the Red Heart. It is of unusually fine quality. It is a light yielder and too dark for a market berry, but any grower who has a patch of them will find that the family will want them for home use. Red Heart should not be confused with Red Gold. The latter is a failure in Wisconsin.

Mr. O. G. Mills of Bayfield who is trying out a number of new varieties finds the Aberdeen to be a very heavy cropper but inclined to have green tips which may or may not be a detriment to the crop. He finds the Bellmar is a poor cropper.

Warfield should be discarded. By comparison of the Warfield variety with some of the newer kinds, our impression would be that the Warfield should not be grown in Wisconsin. It is very much inclined to leaf spot and the berries are much smaller

than such varieties as Beaver and Premier, so that as a market berry it is very inferior.

We have seen quite a few trial plantings of Dorsett and Fairfax, the new varieties from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They looked unusually good during late June and we hope that they will come through as good producers.

NEW RASPBERRY VARIETIES

INSPECTION of strawberry plantations in different sections of the state this season led to the following opinions on some of the new varieties.

The Quillan blackcap raspberry seems to be resistant to mosaic and makes a very good growth. The plant is quite productive. It is a little later than the Logan and this year seems to be a little bit better than the latter variety. It was observed in a plantation side by side with Cumberland. The latter made a rather poor showing, possibly due to disease though ordinarily Cumberland has been our best variety.

Red Raspberries

The Newburgh red raspberry is a very large berry and quite productive. It passed through the last winter in very good condition and appears to be as hardy as any of the other varieties such at Latham. The new canes do not make quite the vigorous growth that Latham does and it should be observed for a year or two longer before drawing any conclusions.

I saw a new variety this year which was about the best of any observed. It is called the Adams No. 87. It is of unusually fine quality, of large size and quite productive. Whether or not it is a good shipper remains to be seen. It will however, be a variety worth trying out.

The Viking is of good quality and a good producer. It deserves further trial.

The June red raspberry seems to be our best real early variety. It is still earlier than Chief. The latter produced very well this year and certainly makes a very vigorous growth of new plants. The berries, however, are smaller than Latham which may be an objection for a market berry.

The public still buys berries with the eye rather than by taste or quality. A box of large fresh looking berries can be sold readily at a higher price than the higher quality berry which appears small and dark.

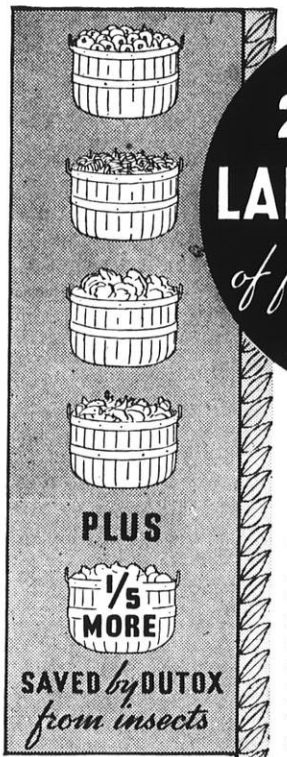
H. J. R.

RETIRING INSECTS

"Moths are the least aggressive and assertive of insects," says a London entomologist. After viewing a pair of our summer trousers we can testify that they are willing to take a back seat.

Caller—What would you suggest to cure a chimney from smoking?

Editor—I'd give it one of your cigars.



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Codling Moth
Colorado Potato Beetle
Corn Ear Worm (on lettuce)
Cucumber Worm
Curculio
Cut Worm
Eggplant Beetle
Melon Worm
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Strawberry Flea Beetle
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Fruit Marketing Organization Planned at Bayfield Meeting

ABOUT sixty strawberry growers met at Bayfield on July 28th to discuss the advisability of forming a new marketing organization for Bayfield County and also considered strawberry growing problems.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the State Horticultural Society cooperating with Couny Agent R. J. Holvenstot. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Society acted as chairman and discussed varieties and fertilizers for strawberries and raspberries.

Mr. Rex Eberdt of Warrens outlined the methods used in Monroe and Jackson Counties for marketing strawberries, and urged the growers of Bayfield County to form a similar organization.

Mr. H. E. White, broker from Minneapolis, outlined the present marketing system for strawberries. He stated that since Bayfield berries come late in the season when the canning season is practically over, the berries are used mainly for the table and should be of extra good quality to sell well. He stated that production in Bayfield County has increased to the point where the nearby local markets cannot take care of them. Unless some are shipped to distant markets prices will be low to the producer.

Mr. George Kuenning of the Department of Agriculture and Markets outlined the procedure for organizing a state-wide association. He stated that meetings will be held of committees in each of the different sections later in the season to consider all the problems and work out a plan to be presented to the growers. A vote was taken of the growers present and all were in favor of forming a new marketing association. It was brought out that there are seven local producing sections in Bayfield County all competing against each other. The total production is estimated as being 125,000 crates per year. The raspberry crop is also the largest of any county in the state.

Mr. Noel Thompson of the State Entomology Department described the different diseases attacking strawberries and raspberries, and their control, and also presented the experiments on brown root control by early covering carried on by Dr. R. H. Roberts.

County Agent Holvenstot closed the meeting with a resume of the marketing situation in Bayfield County and promised his cooperation in organizing the new association. It was voted that Mr. Holvenstot should appoint committees in each of the different growing sections to meet later and work out the organization plans.

FREDONIA GRAPE SHOWS PROMISE IN MICHIGAN

THE Fredonia grape, a product of the New York Experiment Station, has been fruited by growers in Michigan according to the report of the Michigan Experiment Station quarterly bulletin for February. Placed in an old vineyard in the spring of 1928, they have now come to full production and have been a profitable variety in Michigan. It is an early variety the fruit ripening about the same time as Champion on similar soil. It is of good flavor, being equal to Concord, and better than any other blue grape of similar season. The berries have a tough skin, pack well and remain in good condition on the vine some time after they are ripe.

Michigan growers think that it will be profitable for sale at roadside stands because it has a long picking season and can be grown farther north than Concord.

WHEN THE CODLING MOTH EMERGED

MR. CHARLES Patterson of Franksville, Racine County, hung some bait traps for codling moth in his orchard the first part of June. He found the first moths on June 11th. On June 16th he caught 14 moths which was the highest number found in the trap during this month. The catch was as follows: June 15th, 2 moths, June 16th, 14 moths, June 17th, 2 moths, June 18th, 0, June 19th, 4 moths, June 20th, 8 moths.

Mr. Patterson thinks this is an accurate way of determining when to spray. If the spray is put on too early it is liable to wash off and if applied too late the eggs will have been laid, the worms hatched out, and eaten their way into the apple.

ARBORISTS ORGANIZE

Dedicated to a campaign against the "tree butcher" and to the education of the public to matters of everyday tree care, the American Society of Arborists was recently organized in Cleveland. Membership is limited to those who have been engaged, as their major activity, in the care and protection of shade and ornamental trees for at least ten years. Charles F. Irish, 418 East 105th St., Cleveland, is president.

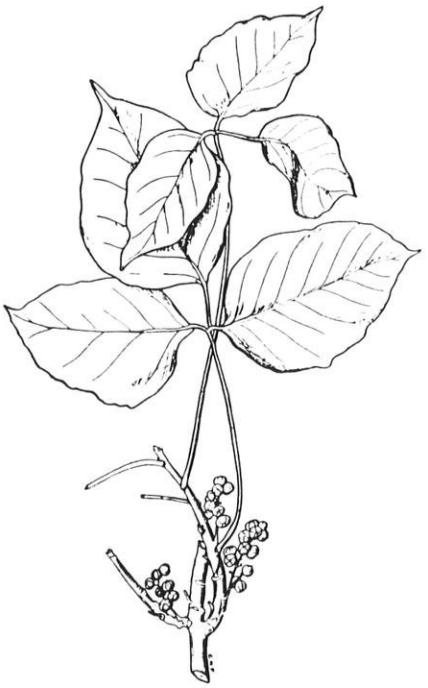
NEW BULLETIN ON PEARS

THE Michigan Pear Industry, Its Status and Trends is the title of a bulletin just issued by the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

The bulletin states that while the trend of pear production in the United States is upward, in Michigan the trend is slightly downward. The leading variety is Bartlett. Michigan pears are marketed principally in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota.

Pear varieties differ in the way they grade out which has a marked influence on returns per bushel. From this standpoint, the most desirable varieties are Seckel, Bosc, Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite.

POISON IVY



I HAVE always held to the theory that poison ivy gives off a volatile oil which will travel in the air, particularly on warm, sultry days, and so poison people even though they have not come in direct contact with the plants. It seems, however, that I have been wrong. Mr. L. E. Warren of the United States Department of Agriculture has chemically isolated the actual poison of poison ivy and poison sumac and has found it to be a resin-like stuff related to carbolic acid. It is not at all volatile and so cannot act through the air. Thus another popular notion has been exploded.

Persons unfortunate enough to become poisoned should immediately wash the exposed skin with alcohol or "straight" gasoline, either of which will dissolve the poisonous material. But here is a warning: ethyl gasoline should never be used because it may result in lead poisoning. The first treatment should be followed by another washing with water and a liberal amount of soap. The best medicinal remedy is 5 per cent of ferric chloride in a 50 per cent solution of alcohol, according to Mr. Warrens, who is a chemist as well as a horticulturist, and ought to know. By the Roving Gardener, in HORTICULTURE.

PEP UP GLADIOLUS WITH NITRATE

IN THE Canadian Horticulturist we find the recommendation to use nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate at the rate of 250 pounds per acre, or roughly about one-half pound to 100-square feet to pep up the Gladiolus bed. This could be done late in the season.

The nitrate should be applied when the plants are dry, broadcasting as evenly as possible over the surface of the ground between the rows. If desirable it can be mixed with an equal amount of dry soil and then applied.

We would consider this advice good especially for sandy soils which are usually deficient in nitrogen, and we are planning on trying it out.

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for a *More Profitable Harvest*

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"ASTRINGENT LEAD" and "APPLE DRITOMIC"

FOR STONE FRUITS FOR POME FRUITS

SOUND fruit you must have, and good color. An adequate spray program will accomplish it, if you use materials of consistent effectiveness ... The wisdom of experience among successful growers dictates reliance on ORCHARD BRAND Dritomic as a sulphur fungicide—and Arsenate of Lead of the same brand, if infected with curculio. The advantage of Dritomic in *coloring and finish* on the fruit is well known ... For dust application you can still stick to ORCHARD BRAND—with Fungi Dust, or (with arsenical) 85-15 and 90-10. Prices and quality alike favor your use of ORCHARD BRAND Insecticides and Fungicides.

BETTER codling moth control—and scab protection without danger of russeting! In spite of the increase in effectiveness these improved ORCHARD BRAND spray materials do not increase your costs ... Last year, test plot observations of the efficiency of *Astringent Lead* showed results 15 to 30% above normal. With that possible gain to be achieved, every grower who is having difficulty in establishing control of codling moth should investigate *Astringent Lead.* It costs no more ... With crop prices as they have been, it is imperative to increase the percentage of "Fancy" fruit. More efficient spraying presents the biggest opportunity.

Have you "Cash Crops" for 1933? Ask for a copy. It is free.

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Horticultural News Items

A. F. YEAGER
North Dakota

The use of paraffin or grafting wax in covering dormant trees and shrubs for shipping makes our chances of success with plants much better. Nut trees are considered to be hard to transplant, and yet, this year we received a considerable shipment from New York State covered in this way, which, when planted in the field, grew 100 percent. I am convinced this would have been impossible without such a protection.

Tomato seed is one of the things that the average gardener may well save for himself. For a small amount of seed he may simply fold a sheet of letter paper in half, squeeze out the seeds on one half and fold the other half down over it, write the variety name on the outside and permit it to dry. When seed is wanted, pull the pages apart enough to permit the removal of the seed. We make use of this method in saving our tomato breeding seed and consider it as good as any for small quantities.

When you see the bark peeling off of an apple or plum tree and some mushroom-like growths coming out, you may know that the wood of the tree has been killed some little time before. This type of fungus grows only on dead wood. The killing was caused by something else, perhaps sunscald or fire blight.

One of the shrubs which is showing up well in our trials is Plegiospermum. This is a very hardy slow-growing shrub with drooping branches which comes into leaf in the spring before anything else. Later, yellow pendulous flowers are produced. I believe our nurseries should be listing it.

Knots on the stems of rose bushes near the tops of the plants are due to small insects. If you cut open the knots you will likely find small worms in them. The obvious remedy for the trouble is to cut off these knots as soon as you notice them and burn them up.

According to reports from cooperators, this last season indicates that Bison tomato is particularly adapted to the Great Plains area and has done well from Canada to Oklahoma. However, it has not done so well in regions of high rainfall.

A new strain of sweet peas has been developed by W. B. Gabuty, of Burlington, Ontario. This strain produces two or three blossom stems at each leaf axil instead of one, as is the case with older varieties.

A rose variety called "Silver Wedding" has no green coloring matter in its leaves, which are pure white. This variety cannot grow by itself but must be grown by grafting onto other strong growing varieties. The other varieties feed the white shoots.

"Garden Roses" is the title of special bulletin No. 222 of Michigan Experiment Station, East Lansing. It looks like about the most complete bulletin on roses we have yet seen.

The University of Minnesota reports that raspberry canes should not be cut to less than 36 inches in length. Canes cut longer than that are most subject to drouth and high temperature injury, hence that is about the best height for our conditions.

In shade tree experiments, the New York Experiment Station found that in every case spring planted trees put on more growth than those planted in the fall. Trees unpruned at planting time died much more rapidly than those which were pruned.

If you like winter bouquets of real flowers, the following three kinds are good ones to plant this spring: Globe Amaranth, Statice and Acroclinium. The first and third are annuals and the last is a perennial.
—From North and South Dakota Horticulturist.

HOW TO GET SHOW DAHLIAS

IT IS quite important to select and tie securely to stakes all flowers selected for show purposes. If this is not done, a storm may make short work of an unprotected flower.

Shading blooms which are likely to be too early for the show will prevent them from developing too fast and will save many flowers. It will also improve the depth and richness of color of reds and pinks. Only the individual flower should be shaded.

To do this, wire rings covered with muslin like an umbrella may be used.

Cut the flowers on the evening preceding the show and place the stems in a deep vase filled with cold water and stand in a cool dark place over night. This will stiffen up the flowers.

NEW BOOK OF POEMS

"Songs of Horticulture," by Si Tanhauser, Long Island Poet, will be of interest to all horticulturists — nurserymen, florists and garden club members. We are publishing this month one of the poems entitled "The Florist." Published by George Flatow, 131-229th Street, Laurelton, Long Island, N. Y. Price $1.00.

State Florists Meet

THE Wisconsin Upper Michigan Florists Association held what many members considered the most profitable meeting they had ever attended at Wisconsin Rapids, July 17 and 18.

The discussion centered largely around the business problems of the retail and wholesale florist. Suggestions were made which solved many of these questions. Monday evening a demonstration was given by Mr. Peter Miller of Chicago and several other florists on flower arrangement. Many floral pieces were made for a church wedding which was held Tuesday morning. The church was decorated by the August Kellner Company. Floral pieces and decorations were very beautiful.

At the F. T. D. meeting Tuesday afternoon many important questions were answered by district chairman, J. E. Taylor of Oshkosh, Charles Dettman of Milwaukee, and Herbert Froeming, Milwaukee, who presided.

Mr. James Sykora, manager of Amling's, Chicago, gave a splendid talk. He said in part. "Flowers are not a luxury. At the back doors of the South Water Market, Chicago, people eat the refuse from the barrels placed there. They still live. People can live without shoes and without good food if necessary. It is however, just as difficult for many people to live without flowers as it is for others to live without good food or clothing. A peddler in New Jersey was brought into court for not having a license to peddle flowers. He maintained he did not need a license because he was peddling 'necessities of life.' He won his case."

He urged the florist to teach the public the names of different varieties of flowers. Tell them how to keep them longer in the home, and other helpful things about flowers, in order that the public may develop greater interest in flowers.

Mr. Fred Smith is president of the Association and presided over the meeting. A memorial to Huron H. Smith was given by Mr. C. C. Pollworth of Milwaukee.

THE FLORIST

His place is mainly made of glass
And full of earthy smells,
And it seems to me he'd rather keep
Than sell the things he sells—
I know I would if I were he—
The gorgeous, showy blooms,
The roses and chrysanthemums
That fill his fragrant rooms.

I know if I were he I'd want
To keep them all myself;
To see them crowding pot and tub,
The window, floor and shelf:
No, sir, I wouldn't part with e'en
A single bursting bud
Of crimson gladiolus
Or of dahlia splashed with blood.

And, yet, there might be times, of course,
I'd have to let them go—
A wedding, say, for instance,
With a bride in veil of snow;
A church to fill with fragrance;
A banquet hall to grace;
Or touch of beauteouness to lend
To some drear, sordid place.

And, then, I wouldn't like to think
Of Mothers, old and gray,
Left all alone on Mother's Day
Or any other day;
By none remembered, flowerless,
Forsaken, blue and sad—
I wouldn't like to think of it—
I'd bring them all I had.

Perhaps he thinks as I would,
Living in his house of glass,
And hates to see the blossoms
From his tender keeping pass;
Perhaps he loves each crimson bud,
Each bush and nursling tree,
The same as I, myself, would do,
If I, myself, were he.

Reprinted Through Courtesy of George Flatow, Publisher of "Songs of Horticulture."

WHITE DELPHINIUMS

"THE Hoodacre white Delphinium are the best semi-double, pure whites we have," writes Dr. L. H. Leonian, in the Bulletin of the American Delphinium Society.

"My own experience with them has been a pleasant one. However, I do not wish to convey the idea that these whites are perfect; there is considerable room for improvement. White is a most difficult color, or rather lack of color; it denotes absolute purity and, in so far as I am concerned, does not exist outside of lilies and similar plants."

Disease Control

Dr. Leonian writes on the subject of diseases as follows:

"While we are on the subject of disease, I wish to mention something that causes me much amusement. From time to time I read that the mere addition of soot, or of lime to fungus infested soil, will discourage, if not actually destroy, bacteria and fungi. There are a few cases where liming may aid the plant to resist a given fungus, but more often lime or soot, or even such a fungicide as sulfur when added to the soil will be to fungi, what water is to the back of the proverbial duck (lame ducks excluded). We have yet to find the substance that, when added to the soil under field conditions, will rid it of troublesome enemies without wrecking the fertility of the soil or the flexibility of one's pocket-book."

Dr. Leonian also writes that blight and rot-proof delphiniums are yet to be developed and that the addition of coal ashes, while it may be beneficial, will not cure diseases, as some writers have stated. He says: "I admit that coal ashes are beneficial, but so is sand, so are fertilizers, so are fungicides, so are good methods of cultivation. But panacea? Nay!"

Nature is a wonderful thing! A million years ago she didn't know we were going to wear spectacles, yet look at the way she placed our ears.

EDITORIALS

ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT MADISON

THE annual convention of the Horticultural Society will be held in Madison, early in November. This was voted at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 17th.

The Society has not met in Madison for several years and most of the members felt another meeting in the Capital city would be desirable.

Due to our curtailed budget it will not be possible to have an elaborate fruit show, but some premiums will be given on fruits.

A feature of the convention will be an exhibit of new seedling apples and nuts. Considerable interest has developed during the last three years in these exhibits and some very promising new seedlings have been found. We expect to have a very interesting program.

The honorary recognition certificate of the Society will be conferred upon one of our most outstanding horticulturists.

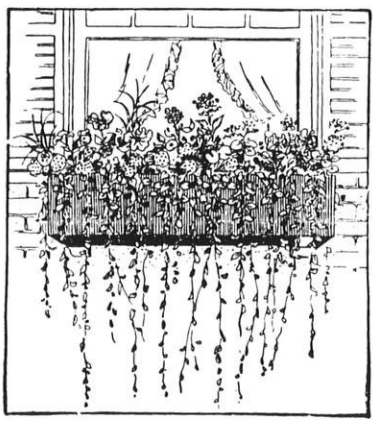
NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR the first time in many years the State Horticultural Society will have a nominating committee for the nomination of members of the Board of Directors. A committee was appointed by the present Board of Directors at their meeting on June 17th, consisting of Mr. M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay, chairman, Mrs. H. E. Bullard, 404 First St., Menasha, and Mr. J. E. Leverich, Sparta. This committee has been instructed to nominate two persons for each vacancy on the Board of Directors. The list of nominees will be printed on a ballot and one blank line left for nominations from the floor for each position to be filled. If possible the names of those nominated will be published in our November issue.

The members whose terms expire at the coming convention are: Mr. A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; Mr. Rex Eberdt, Warrens; Mrs. F. M. Wilcox of Madison. There is also a vacancy caused by the death of Huron H. Smith whose term expires in 1935.

By an amendment to the constitution made two years ago, members of the Board may not be re-elected the same year in which their term expires.

Our members are asked to make nominations directly to some member of this committee as soon as possible.



COMING EVENTS

Wisconsin Gladiolus Show Fort Atkinson, August 12-13.

American Gladiolus Society National Gladiolus Show, La Porte, Indiana, August 19-20.

Wisconsin State Fair, West Allis, August 26-September 1.

Wisconsin Day—Gladiolus Show, Horticultural Exposition Bldg., Chicago Century of Progress, September 2-3-4.

Wisconsin Dahlia Show, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, September 9-10.

Field Days

Farmers' Field Day, Branch Experiment Station Farm, Sturgeon Bay, August 10.

Farmers' Field Day, Branch Experiment Station Farm, Spooner, August 15.

Farmers' Field Day, Branch Experiment Station Farm, Ashland Junction, August 24.

FRUIT GROWERS AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY PICNIC

Swartz Brothers' Farms, Waukesha, Thursday, August 24th

THE officers of the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association, and State Horticultural Society met on July 19th at Swartz Brothers' Farm, Waukesha and planned a picnic which should attract at least 1,000 members.

Swartz Brothers (Cornfalfa Farms) is an ideal place for a picnic. There is a large grove with seats for a meeting and playground equipment for children. A special building has

been erected for serving refreshments. Then there is an orchard of over 3,000 trees both old and young. It will be a day filled with instruction and a good time.

The Program

10 a. m. to 12 M—Orchard Study. Groups under the leadership of Swartz Brothers, R. H. Roberts, C. L. Kuehner and others will make trips through the orchards, studying topworking, bridge grafting for mice, good and poor varieties, scab control, fertilizers, and tree growth.

12 M—Picnic lunch. Bring your lunch. Free chocolate milk will be served by the officers of the Southeastern Association. Ice cream and pop will be sold.

12:30 to 1:30 p. m. — Games, directed by County Agent J. F. Thomas, Waukesha.

Afternoon Program

1:30 p. m.—Why we Grow Apples, Peter Swartz.

1:45 p. m. — What the Spray Residue Law means to Wisconsin Growers, E. L. Chambers, Madison.

2:15 p. m.—What Happened this Year in Scab and Codling Moth Control, C. L. Kuehner, Madison.

2:30 p. m.—What I think of the new Apple Varieties in my Orchard, C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc.

2:45 p. m.—Plans for Marketing our Apples, Ray Pallett, County Agent, Milwaukee.

3:00 p. m.—Plans of the Southeastern Association for next year. The Apple Variety Problem, Lester Tans, Secretary, Waukesha.

Samples of Early McIntosh, Milton and Melba, new apple varieties recommended for trial, will be on exhibit. Demonstrations on correct pack will be given. The day will close with a tour to the C. W. Aeppler orchards at Oconomowoc for inspection of the new varieties.

The Swartz Brothers, Cornfalfa Farms, are located on County Trunk Y, (between Waukesha and Hi-way 14) three miles southeast of Waukesha.

GARDEN NOTES

THERE are two types of brown patches, a disease often found in Creeping Bent grass lawns—the large brown patch, and the "dollar spot" or dollar patch. Prof. J. G. Moore writes. "Because both of these may be present at the same time and because somewhat more effective treatment is secured it is common to use a combination of mercuric chloride and calomel in the treatment of these diseases. The rate of application usually made is one ounce of mercuric chloride and two ounces of calomel per thousand square feet of area treated."

If you are having trouble with your Creeping Bent grass lawn, write for further information.

Three years ago we planted two of the new Minnesota hybrid plum trees in the garden. They have made a wonderful growth and are large enough to be able to produce a bushel of plums each. But unfortunately, although they blossomed very profusely, practically no plums have set. This spring we grafted onto the branches, several of the American varieties considered to be good pollinators in the hopes that when these cions develop and bloom they will furnish the right kind of pollen and insure a crop of fruit.

The question of fruit set on these plum varieties should be given more study.

Dusting plants early with finely ground sulphur dust seems to take care of plant diseases. Either that or there is less disease than there was a few years ago. For the past two years I started dusting the perennials very early in the spring, almost as soon as they were out of the ground, with sulphur dust, applying it about once a week and especially after each rain. I now find practically no disease such as leaf spot, mildew and rust among my perennials. Dusting and spraying is after all a protection and not a cure.

In visiting nurseries and gardens this summer I saw so many new and beautiful varieties of perennials that I am digging out and discarding many of the older kinds which have been growing in the garden, and planting in their place annuals for summer and fall bloom. Later in the fall I expect to plant some of these new varieties of perennials. I will cover them well quite early in the fall to see if they will come through.

This spring I obtained from one of our Wisconsin gladiolus growers 25 bulbs of each of the twelve leading varieties of gladiolus as listed in the Symposium of the American Gladiolus Society. The price of the best gladiolus bulbs is now very reasonable, so it is a great deal more fun to grow the leading varieties, keep them all separate and learn to know them by name.

In our desire to get quick results, we often plant poor but fast growing species of trees on our home grounds. This is a serious mistake. I have several neighbors who planted poplars, willows and box elders because they would grow fast and give them shade quickly. Now they are sorry. Even the tree of heaven (Ailanthus) doesn't seem to be a very ornamental tree in this section.

It is advisable to cut out the old canes of raspberries now. They are of no further use after the crop is picked, and are somewhat unsightly.

A few reminders for August. Madonna lily bulbs should be planted now. Fall plants such as perennial asters should be staked to prevent sprawling. The spindling branches of pansies and other flowers blooming over a long period should be cut off. If Golden Glow is cut off severely it will produce a second bloom. Evergreens can be moved now with a ball of earth. August is the best time for seeding new lawns. Sow plenty of seed.

About the Home and Garden

MRS. C. E. STRONG, Editor

"Yesterday returneth not;
Perchance to-morrow cometh not;
There is to-day; misuse it not."
—From an old Sun Dial.

THOUGHTS AND REMINDERS FROM THE GARDEN NOTE BOOK

BY THE first of July there are many notes in my Garden Book.

Plans for next spring's garden has a prominent place. Now is the time to look over the lists of bulbs that you admired and decided to add to your garden. After the long cold winter the early spring bulbs are a real joy. Crocus susianus, a deep rich yellow with brown shadings on the outside of the petals was in bloom the sixth of March. Other varieties followed after; then Scillias; Muscari (Grape Hyacinth) several varieties and Chionodoxa. The early Daffodils and Narcissus; then the dainty Scillia Campanula with its rosy lavender spikes; then a riotous coloring in Hyacinth Daffodils, Narcissus and Tulips made one forget that there had ever been ice, cold and snow.

It is becoming a custom with many garden clubs, to buy some of the choicer, unusual bulbs and divide among the members. This method has enabled us to grow some very delightful varieties. The Hoop Petticoat Daffodil, (Bulbocodium Citrinus) was a most delightful new comer in many of our gardens this last spring. It is a real gem for even the smallest rock garden, and—let me whisper it softly—I dug down beside one of the bulbs and found that it had increased to three, so soon there will be a colony of them. As each member took from two to four bulbs, they were not at all expensive and we will have a nice showing.

Orange cup, Rugulosus, Elvira, and Laurence Koster,

bunch flowered Narcissi, with Van Waveren's Giant, were also tried out in the same way. Some of the Botanical Tulips—Clusiana, Kaufmanniana, and Eichleri were added to the rock gardens.

Our Favorite Tulips

Among the double Tulips for early blooming, Bleu Celeste, a tall double blue, Electra, immense, really looking like a Peony in a rich American Beauty Rose shade and Mr. Van Der Hoef, clear primrose yellow and Peach Blossom, bright pink, were the ones we liked best. They were very lasting, in spite of the rains, much more so than the early singles, although we would not spare Hobbema, DE WET, Ibis or Fred Moore.

Among the Parrot Tulips, Fantasy has been received with delight. The rose and green coloring is so different from all other Parrots. Its strong straight stem, its lasting qualities, as well as its generous increases make it an outstanding Tulip.

Grenadier, a brilliant orange Cottage Tulip and Lucifer, Terracotta orange Breeder, both with immense flowers and strong stems when planted in drifts with a background of Evergreens, were something to remember. John Ruskin and Afterglow are two sorts that you will like to add (just a few more) every year. Princess Mary, a grand pink, Avalon, pure white with black anthers a fitting mate, are found in the higher priced Darwins, but a few bulbs are a joy when in bloom.

Azaleas Do Well

Every one of the thirty Azalea Mollis plants bought by members of two garden clubs, grew and most of them bloomed beautifully. No one passed the gate while they were in bloom—if they did—they hurriedly retraced their steps and came in for a closer inspection of the gorgeous orange salmon flowers, almost doubtful of their being real.

Sowing seeds of Azalea Kaempferi in a mixture of peat and sand in a glass covered bowl has resulted in seven tiny sturdy plants. Should we succeed in raising them to their brilliant scarlet flowering stage there will be great rejoicing. It is a good thing to try raising such things from seed; we appreciate the work of the florist and nurserymen much more.

Small plants of Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel) lived through last winter's zero weather and actually bloomed. The clusters of bloom were small of course—but they bloomed.

New Varieties

The Trial Shrub, Beauty Bush, is rightly named. It surely is a beauty, both in and out of bloom, but especially in bloom. Cornus Kousa or Chinese Dogwood, evidently needs time to settle down

before much can be expected of it. It looks like one of those neat precise bushes that resent being moved around.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn is referred to (by some of the visitors) as the tree (with little bouquets of roses on) not such a bad description at that.

The Koelreuteria or Golden-rain-tree would be an addition to the garden even if it did not bloom. The foliage is very attractive, but of course we hope for bloom also.

The Iris Show

Have always dreamed of an Iris border in shades of real pink. If the depression ever vanishes that dream will come true, for down at the Freeport Iris Show were pink Iris—although they were still too expensive for a very flat purse.

The Iris Show will be a red letter Day in the memories of some garden club members who spent a number of delightful hours seeing Iris, both at the Show and in the lovely Gardens where we were made most welcome. There was but one fault to be found, the milk bottles and fruit cans used as containers. They are very serviceable articles for milk and canned goods.

Among all the flower lovers some one ought to think up a way to exhibit without using these very unattractive receptacles.

The privilege of visiting some real Iris gardens while at the Show, is a great help to the beginner in gardening. They are shown how to use this flower in most artistic ways.

A Flower Show has not fulfilled its mission unless it teaches the visitor—gives them a lasting impression.

TRANSPLANT IRIS NOW

THE best time for transplanting Iris is shortly after blooming or up until the middle of September.

In preparing the soil, dig in deeply. While many consider the Iris a shallow rooted plant, the roots often go down a foot or eighteen inches. For best results, some fertilizer such as bone meal should be added.

The Bearded Iris family needs and demands sunshine and good drainage. The type of soil is not so important as they do well on many different kinds.

The plants usually come from the nursery with the leaves cut off within three or four inches of the rhizome. These rhizomes should be planted shallow, almost resting on the ground like a duck on the water. The roots however should be carefully planted in the soil, as deeply as possible.

After planting, but little care is required. Cultivation is desirable.

In the fall newly planted beds should be mulched with straw or coarse marsh hay. Manure is undesirable because it may introduce rot.

Don't hesitate to discard some of your old and poor varieties in favor of some of the newer and more beautiful kinds which are now so reasonable in price.

DON'TS FOR DAHLIAS

Don't allow the soil to bake around the dahlias. Cultivate often.

Don't allow more than one shoot to grow from a tuber. Pinch off all but the strongest.

Don't allow more than one flower to open from a flower stem. Disbud early, as soon as the buds can be located.

Don't sprinkle the dahlia garden. Soak each plant well.

Don't allow the flowers to wither unless you want seed. Cut them when in full bloom.

Don't save any stunted or diseased plants. Burn them up.

Don't save seedlings that aren't better than existing named varieties.

UNUSUAL FLOWER SEEDS: Bluebell, Poinsettia, Amaryllis, Fritillary, Eremurus, Wild Rose, Cactus, Water Lily. Many others. Catalog. Dept. C8. REX D. PEARCE, Merchantville, N. J.

DELPHINIUMS

AT LAST! FRENCH Chateau Hybrid Delphiniums are now available in U. S. Lovely beyond description. And cheap. Write Fairview Gardens (R-5), Fox Lake, Wis.

RARE ALOES, Cactus, Echerverias, Euphorbias, Gastereas, Haworthias, Phylos, Stapelias, literature, seed. Some wholesale. Illustrated catalog 25c. McCabe's Cactus Garden, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif.

Chinese Elm
True Northern Strain

10 trees, 3 to 4 ft. for $2.50
10 trees, 4 to 5 ft. for $3.50

SPECIALS

12 Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums 2 years $1.25
12 Iris, Heavenly blue, early and tall ..... .50
25 Gladiolus choice mixed, blooming size ..... .50
or the three items for $2 postpaid.

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Gleanings From The Gladiolus Patch

CONDUCTED By The WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

EDWIN H. RISTOW, President
H. J. RAHMLOW, Cor. Sec.
MRS. HELEN EBERT GROSKOPF, Rec. Sec.
WALTER F. MILLER, Treas.

JOINT SUMMER MEETING AT ROSENDALE

E. H. RISTOW

ON SUNDAY, June 18th hundreds of flower lovers from all parts of the state visited the peony gardens of Mr. W. A. Sisson at Rosendale.

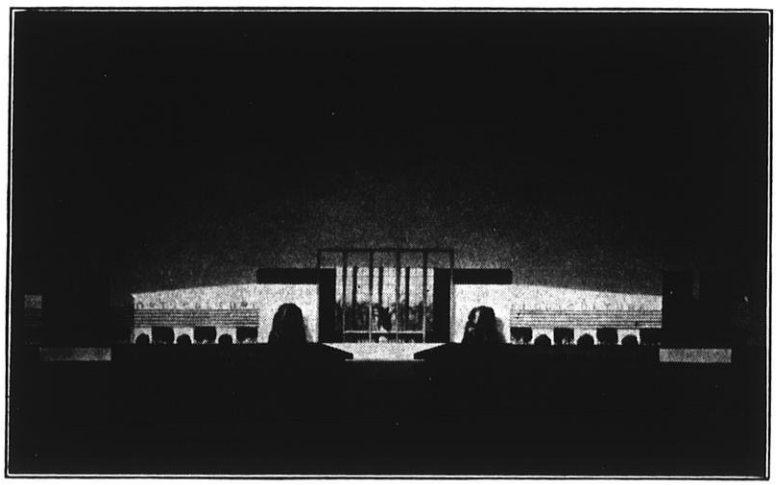
After a visit to the gardens in the morning, a lunch was enjoyed at the Vista Vale Gardens at the home of our secretary Mrs. Helen Groskopf, where our meeting took place in the afternoon.

At the meeting discussions were held on the coming gladiolus show at Fort Atkinson. Prize schedules, and methods of display being the main topic. Another topic being the World's Fair Show at Chicago on Sept. 2 and 3rd. but this matter is fully covered in another paragraph.

The dahlia society being well represented, now held their meeting, which dealt mainly with their coming shows. A demonstration was made of the proper method to separate a clump of dahlias for planting purposes. The dahlia society expressed a desire to co-operate with our society whenever feasible.

A general discussion followed on the various methods used in planting, irrigation, fertilization, and cultivation methods. Mr. C. D. Adams of the state entomology department answered questions pertaining to some of the recent diseases found in gladiolus.

Prominent gladiolus and dahlia growers were introduced while the meeting took place. This gave everyone an opportunity to get acquainted.



Horticultural Exhibit Building, Century of Progress, Chicago, where the Wisconsin Glad Exhibit will be held—Sept. 2-3-4.

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

THE show will be held at Ft. Atkinson on Aug. 12–13.

The annual banquet will be on Friday evening Aug. 11th. Be there and get acquainted with other growers. In union there is strength, and we need the united support of all gladiolus growers to help make this show a bigger and better show than any we ever had before.

Our prize schedule has been revised. Many more classes have been added. This will permit many of the best varieties to be entered in separate classes. They will not all be bunched up in one class as formerly was the case.

An added feature is the introduction of another division. All varieties in this division must have been introduced in 1929 or later. This will segregate the newest varieties, and permit everyone a chance to see all the newest creations without having to look all over the show to find them.

Attend the annual business meeting and election of officers at 4 p. m. Friday Aug. 11. It will be held in a room adjoining the show rooms.

NOTICE: The show this year will be for only 2 days.

Entries, Saturday forenoon. Show opens Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Closes Sunday, 9 P. M. Admission 15¢.

SUPPORT SPIKES THAT CROOK

AFTER one has spent a lot of time to get choice varieties to bloom right, just about the time the blooming spike starts to shoot out we get a real hot spell. The blooming spike seems to shoot out so fast that it does not grow strong enough to support itself, but develops a crook. A few days later the stalk seems to strengthen and continues to grow until it bursts into bloom, but the spike is crooked.

A way to help this spike to grow straight where you have very choice varieties and want to spend the time, is to support it just as soon as it starts to

(Continued on page 311)

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW AT WORLD'S FAIR SEPTEMBER 2–3–4

FINAL arrangements have made with the management of the Horticultural Exposition at the Century of Progress Exhibit, Chicago, for a Wisconsin Gladiolus Show to be held on September 2-3-4. This takes in Saturday, Sunday and Labor Day.

The arrangements are as follows. Any gladiolus grower, member of the State Gladiolus Society, or any group of growers representing a club or city will be given a space of not less than 10x16 square feet to be filled with an artistic display of gladiolus. The State Gladiolus Society will help defray the expenses of putting up this exhibit by giving each such grower or group of growers five dollars in cash, and a free ticket to the grounds and the Horticultural Building. The tickets are given us by the Horticultural Exposition.

Every exhibit of sufficient merit will be given a Century of Progress Certificate Of Merit. It will be permissible to have signs with each exhibit, giving the name and address of the grower.

GLAD GOSSIP

J. D. LONG

WHEN cutting spikes of Glads for the house be sure to leave not less than 4 leaves on the plant to mature the bulb, but leave still more leaves if you don't need a real long spike. With sharp knife cut into one side of the spike just a little, then bend the spike or stalk AWAY from cut side. It will snap off readily. This can be done with one hand, leaving the other free to hold the cut Glads.

If for shipping, then cut just as soon as the first bloom partly opens. Stand the cut spikes in water a few hours or over night, pack and ship. Easiest flower I know of to ship. Just see that they are packed so will not slide about in the box. Some damp newspapers may be laid over the spikes, but not necessary, unless for long distances. The unopened buds will bloom out after the Glads are unpacked.

What Makes Crooked Spikes?

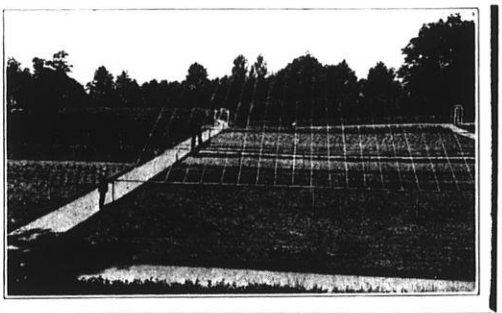
If I could answer that question, maybe I'd not answer it, but cash in on the secret. Or, what's more important, how can this be prevented?

Some varieties naturally produce a large percent of crooked or "Saxaphone" spikes.

Conditions that tend to make crooked spikes in any variety are such as, too shallow planting, and uneven or erratic application of moisture. Deeper planting would help to prevent alternate drying and moistening of the soil around the roots.

Too much water produces a rank, flabby growth, so that on hot days the spike lops downward. Comes a cooler spell, or cool night, and the spike takes

(Continued on page 311)



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STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION NEWS

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

THE STATE GARDEN AND FLOWER SHOW

THIS year new ideas in flower arrangement were featured at the State Garden and Flower Show at Kohler, June 16-17-18. To those who love flowers and like to see them well arranged, and who like to study new ideas in arrangement, the show appealed greatly.

Only two gardens were exhibited this year. The Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler, chairman, built a large garden, the feature of which was a statue and pool, and the West Allis Garden Club exhibited a garden feature with an evergreen background.

Considering conditions and the admission price, it was perhaps well we did not go to the expense of building more gardens, which always costs a great deal. As it was we were able to pay all expenses and keep a balance of about $135 which has been added to the permanent show fund.

Mr. Walter Miller of Sun Prairie and Mr. W. A. Sisson of Rosendale each exhibited about 100 different varieties of peonies which added a great deal to the attractiveness of the show.

Mathisen's Greenhouses of Sheboygan arranged an attractive planting of potted plants, and Mathisen's Flower Shop exhibited a number of artistic flower arrangements.

The White Elm Nursery of Hartland built an attractive rock garden.

The Flower Arrangement Groups

The tables of eight flower arrangements were the most attractive feature of the show and the classes in which there were the most entries. A modernistic table and two Japanese arrangement tables attracted a great deal of attention. The bubble bouquets were also new features which proved very interesting.

The officers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation wish to thank the garden clubs and committees who helped make this show so attractive.

FLOWER SHOW DATES

Lake Geneva Flower Show, Horticultural Hall, Lake Geneva. August 11-12. Admission 50¢.

Menasha Garden Club Flower Show, Memorial Bldg., August 12-13.

Oshkosh Horticultural Society Flower Show, Oshkosh, August 23-24-25, Hotel Raulf.

Racine Garden Club Flower Show, Racine, August 19-20.

Plymouth Flower Show, Sept. 2-3.

NO SUMMER MEETING THIS YEAR

THE officers of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation have decided not to hold a summer meeting of the Federation this year. There have been so many other activities including garden club tours and visits to the Century of Progress Exhibits at Chicago that it was deemed advisable to dispense with the summer meeting for this season.

At first it was planned to hold a summer meeting at the new Arboretum at Madison. However, the Arboretum is still very much in a formative stage and Mr. Wm. Longenecker who has been placed in charge recommended that we wait until next year.

We hope to see a great many members out for the annual convention which will be held early in November.

FALL FLOWER SHOW PREMIUM SCHEDULE AVAILABLE

A detailed premium schedule for fall flower shows has been prepared by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society and is available to garden club flower show committees on request. This schedule contains a large number of classes both on annuals, gladiolus and dahlias as well as classes for flower arrangement, dinner tables and shadow boxes. It will enable the flower show committee to prepare a complete schedule for the local show by eliminating such classes as are not suitable.

SHOW PREMIUM RIBBON COLORS

THE premium colors listed below have been adopted by the different state fairs and have been in use for many years. We suggest that these colors be adopted for all horticultural shows as well.

Champion, Royal purple.
Reserve Champion, Lavender.
First, Blue.
Second, Red.
Third, White.
Fourth, Pink.
Fifth, Yellow.
Sixth, Dark Green.
Seventh, Light Green.
Eighth, Tan.
Ninth, Gray.
Tenth and over, Light Blue.

TREASURER'S REPORT

WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

December 31, 1932 to July 1, 1933

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1932		$ 19.30
Receipts:		
Dues collected, Federation (1065)	$159.75	
Dues collected, Horticulture (1037)	362.95	
Plant premium postage (750)	112.50	
Membership cards (550)	2.20	
Item of overpayment	.05	637.45
Total Receipts		$656.75
Disbursements:		
To Horticultural Society — Dues	$361.30	
To Horticultural Society — Postage	112.50	
Expense:		
Flower Judging School	16.95	
1932 Convention Expenses	6.34	
Postage and Supplies	8.38	
Flowers	2.50	
Executive Committee: Traveling Expenses	29.37	
Federal Check Tax	.52	
To National Council—Dues	41.80	579.66
Balance on Hand July 1, 1933		$ 77.09

EDITH C. HIBBARD, *Treasurer.*

LANTERN SLIDES AVAILABLE FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GARDEN CLUB FEDERATIONS

THE National Council of State Garden Club Federations has prepared the following slides which are available to any garden club belonging to the Garden Club Federation, because of our affiliation with the National Council. These slides may be obtained by writing Mrs. Alden Vose, Westport, Conn.

1. "The Smoky Mountains, and Their Flora," written by Mr. Robert Sparks Walker, a Naturalist of Chattanooga, Tennessee. There are over 75 slides in this collection giving beautiful scenes of the mountain country and pictures of the Flora—Rental $5.00.

2. "Modern Phases of Seed Germination," written by Mrs. William Crocker of Yonkers, whose husband is director of Boyce Thompson Institute at Yonkers. This lecture gives some of the new methods used there in hastening seed germination—Rental $5.00.

3. "Gladiolus," written by Mrs. Leo Miller of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The slides were selected from the New York Botanical Gardens collection of slides, and supervised by Dr. Foreman McLean. About 80 slides shown of this flower, with arrangements—Rental $5.00.

The fourth lecture available is "Historic Maryland." This is not a typewritten lecture to be read, but information is given with caption slides. Rental is $15.00, and bookings are made through Mrs. Harry Swope, 20 Whitfield Road, Guilford, Baltimore, Maryland.

A new offering at this time is the lecture on "Garden Design." The price of this lecture is $10.00.

A lecture on "The Wild Flowers of New England," soon to be released, begins a series of several lectures which the National Council are making. When completed, in years to come, it will cover a study of Wild Flowers of the United States.

The historical lecture on "The Longfellow Garden," is also in the making. This presents a glimpse of that beloved poet, and his life in the delightful home and garden we know in Portland, Maine. — FLORENCE VOSE in *Garden Greetings.*

BIRDS ARE LUCKY TO SURVIVE

DONALD MILLS
Bayfield

HEROD'S slaughter of the Judean babies is scarcely more appalling than the great annual tragedy of our woods and fiields. The gawky, half-grown birds of this season's crop, so much in evidence just now, may almost be said to bear charmed lives. An amazingly large percentage of their brothers and sisters have succumbed to the perils of the nesting period.

The bob white sometimes lays as many as eighteen eggs, and often nests twice in a single season. Some birds nest as many as five times each year. Under ideal conditions, then, a pair of bob whites might have 500,000,000 descendants in ten years, while a pair of English sparrows could have 275,000,000,000 in the same length of time. Yet we are told that the bird population of the United States remains just about constant, and that any change is more apt to be a loss than a gain.

I watched the progress of twelve nests rather carefully this last season. Of 49 eggs, 26 hatched. Four cedar waxwing eggs were maliciously broken. Two vesper sparrow and three song sparrow eggs were stolen or destroyed. A crow dropped a stick, probably unintentionally, upon the eggs of a tree swallow. A killdeer deserted her nest because it was disturbed too often.

After hatching, five of the young birds were stolen from the nests. Furthermore, it is safe to say that a few more came to grief after leaving home. It is quite obvious, then, that the potential songsters which arrive at maturity are few and fortunate. Perhaps Darwin did not have reference to our feathered friends when he spoke of the "survival of the fittest".

Who Won at the Flower Show

Premium Winners, State Flower Show, Kohler, June 16-18

TABLES

Formal Dinner Table

1st, La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. Sidney Welch, Oconomowoc, Chm.
2nd, Hillcrest Garden Club, Mrs. S. M. Hyatt, West Allis, Chm.
3rd, Kohler Garden Club, Mrs. A. L. Treick, Kohler, Chm.
Special Award, Mrs. Walter J. Kohler, Kohler.

Special Occasion Table

1st, Art Institute Garden Club, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee, Chm.
2nd, Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. J. Johnson, Wauwatosa, Chm.

Table of Nations

1st, Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler, Kohler, Chm.
Award of Merit—Kohler Garden Club —Port Washington Garden Club, Mrs. N. Henze, Madison Rosarians, Miss Anne McLenegan, Beloit.

Century of Progress Table

1st, Hillcrest Garden Club, Mrs. R. Schissler, Wauwatosa, Chm.

Invalid Tray

1st, Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club, Mrs. Henry B. Hitz, Nashotah, Chm.
2nd, La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. W. Cross, Oconomowoc, Chm.

Commemoration Table

1st, Miss Evangeline Kohler, Kohler, Chm.
The David Belasco Table.

FEATURE GARDENS

Special Award—Kohler Garden Club, Miss Lillie Kohler, Kohler, Chm.
1st, West Allis Garden Club. Committee—Mrs. C. E. Strong, Mrs. R. Schissler, Mrs. B. Kroeger.

LIVING FLOWER PICTURES

Artistic Arrangement, Roses Predominating

1st, Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. Geo. H. Moeller, Chm.
2nd, Menasha Garden Club, Committee—Mrs. Clarence Schultz, Chm.
3rd, Kohler Garden Club, John Case, Jr., Chm.
Award of Merit—Hillcrest Garden Club, Mrs. L. P. C. Smith, Chm., Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Sally Speckmann, Chm.

Fruit Arrangement

1st, Kohler Garden Club, Miss Evangeline Kohler, Kohler, Chm.
2nd, Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club, Mrs. Thor Gran, Lannon, Miss K. Morris.
3rd, La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. Charles Scheele, Chm., Mrs. Josephine H. Derse, Oconomowoc.
Special Award—Kohler Garden Club, Miss Evangeline Kohler, Kohler, Chm.
Award of Merit—Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. Henry Schulz, Chm.

Vegetable Arrangement

1st, Kohler Garden Club.
2nd, La Belle Garden Club, Miss Mabel Gourlie, Oconomowoc, Chm.
3rd, Art Institute Garden Club, Mrs. Conrad Biebler, Milwaukee, Chm.

Modernistic Arrangement

1st, Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club, Mrs. Theo. Eschweiler, Chm.

Japanese Arrangement

Award of Merit—Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. H. Freudenberg.
Award of Merit—Oshkosh Horticultural Society, Miss B. M. Pease.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT TABLES

8 Bouquets Perennials, 1 Variety Predominating

1st, Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Chm., Mrs. H. Conrad, Mrs. Krueger, Mrs. H. Freudenberg, Mrs. G. Moeller.
2nd, Racine Garden Club, Mrs. M. M. Hueffner, Chm.
3rd, Art Institute Garden Club, Mrs. C. Thomas, Chm.
Special Award — La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. Otto Stader, Oconomowoc, Chm.

8 Bouquets Delphiniums

1st, Plymouth Garden Club, Mrs. Henry Winn, Chm.

8 Bouquets Peonies

1st, Hillcrest Garden Club, Mrs. W. Bruhn, West Allis, Chm.

8 Bouquets, 3 Varieties, Each Variety Grouped

1st, La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. W. Roth, Oconomowoc, Chm.
2nd, Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club, Mrs. Theo. Eschweiler, North Lake, Chm.
3rd, Port Washington Garden Club, Mrs. Joe Ubbink, Chm.

8 Japanese Arrangements

1st, Art Institute Garden Club, Mrs. A. Bowers, Chm., Milwaukee.
2nd, Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa, Chm.

Modernistic Setting with Modernistic Bouquets

1st, Art Institute Garden Club, Mrs. Chester Thomas, Chm.

3 Bubble Bouquets

1st, Wawatosa Garden Club, Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa, Chm.
2nd, La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. J. C. Stevens and Mrs. W. Notbohm, Oconomowoc.
3rd, Kohler Garden Club, John Case, Jr., Chm.

Terrarium Garden

1st, Sheboygan Garden Club, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schulz, Sheboygan.

Console or End Table with Flowers

1st, Sheboygan Garden Club, Mrs. S. Speckmann, Sheboygan, Chm.
2nd, Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. M. VanderHoogt, Wauwatosa, Chm.
3rd, Wauwatosa Garden Club, Mrs. A. W. Krueger, Wauwatosa, Chm.

Correct and Incorrect Flower Arrangement

1st, La Belle Garden Club, Mrs. Sidney Welch, Oconomowoc, Chm.

PEONY SHOW

5 Named Varieties

1st, Mrs. E. C. Haasch, Wauwatosa.
2nd, Mrs. Oscar Wolters, Sheboygan.
3rd, Mrs. R. Stoll, Wauwatosa.
4th, L. C. Weisse, Sheboygan Falls.
5th, Henry Winsauer, Kohler.

10 Named Varieties

1st, Mrs. Oscar Wolters, Sheboygan.

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB EXHIBITS

Bird House

1st, Racine Junior Garden Club.
2nd, Art Institute Junior Club, Harold Bergnian, Jr., Milwaukee.

Doll Tea Table

1st, La Belle Junior Club, Harriet Jane Welch, Oconomowoc.

Children's Tea Table

1st, Girl Scout Table Kohler Junior Club.
2nd, Kohler Junior Garden Club.
3rd, Kohler Music Club.

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Rock Garden Plants
Fancy and Tropical Fishes

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Plants for the Pool

THE BEST WATER LILIES

THE discovery of a yellow water lily, N. Burtii, from Africa in 1930 is of unusual interest to the entire country, according to George H. Pring of the Missouri Botanical Garden. This new yellow lily provides material for experiments and breeding of new hybrids. The outstanding hybrid so far is the light yellow tropical lily which is named St. Louis. It will not be available however for at least two years.

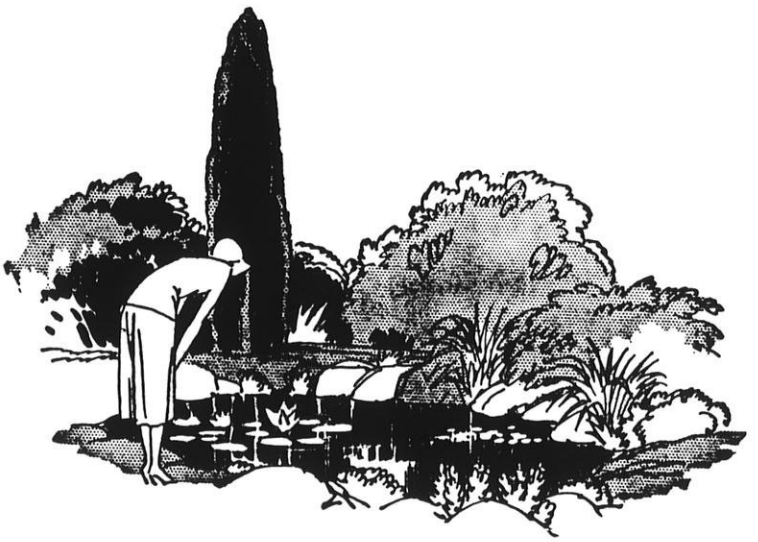
Mr. Pring, writing in the Florists' Review gives the following varieties as the best for growing in the garden.

"Those wishing to experiment with the pigmy hardy lilies, which are somewhat suitable for tub culture, should select: Nymphaea tetragona, white; N. tetragona helvola, yellow, and N. Laydekeri fulgens, reddish.

"The standard hardy lilies selected from the inexpensive varieties will prove satisfactory to everyone: N. James Brydon, amaranth purple; N. Gladstone, white; N. Marliacea chromatella, pale green yellow; N. Eugene de Land, rose-pink, and N. Attraction, viridine yellow, flushed with light Rosalene purple.

Tropical Varieties

"And here is a list of tropical lilies de luxe, divided into night and day-blooming varieties, lending fragrance and color to your garden at all hours. Night-blooming varieties are: N. Frank Trelease, Tyrian pink; N. Lutus gigantea, white; N. Mrs. George Hitchcock, rose-pink; N. H. C. Hutchings, Tyrian rose, and N. H. C. Haarstick, rose. Day-blooming varieties are: N. Mrs. Edward Whitaker, pale campanula-blue; N. General Pershing, pale rose purple; N. Mrs. G. H. Pring, pure white; N. Henry Shaw, light campanula-blue; N. Panama Pacific, lavender violet, and N. St. Louis, primrose yellow.



"For better flowering water lilies of the middle west, I should naturally suggest the St. Louis-raised hybrids. In any case, a personal visit during the lily time to the Missouri Botanical Garden will prove of great interest to every lover of color and beauty of form."

ARROWHEAD—A BEAUTIFUL POOL PLANT

AMONG the plants that grow on wet shores and in the shallow waters of our ponds and lakes, there are none more interesting than the Arrowheads. Have you noticed how they adapt themselves to their aquatic surroundings and make our shores spots of real beauty?

The Arrowheads, with their dark green arrow-shaped leaves, will live in or out of water with the ease of frogs. They show wonderful variation. The shape of the leaves varies with the depth of water and in lakes with their exposure to the action of the waves. I have noticed that plants that grow in the deeper water usually have the narrower leaves. If heavy rains make the waters high, and the plant is submerged, then they develop very narrow ribbon-like leaves. If a drought leaves the plant stranded without water, then the narrow water leaves fall off and beautiful broad arrow-shaped ones take their place.

The flowers of the Arrowheads have three white petals, with the female flowers in the lowest cluster. They are pollinated by the dragon flies and other water insects. The seed of the Arrowheads have wings on both edges and a twisted beak.

Next time you visit the lakes — look for the Arrowheads — they make an interesting study.

—LILLESAND E. LEANDER,
Cambridge, Wis.

ROADSIDE SIGNS

Sweden has banned all highway advertising.

France is about to bar signs from the entire country.

Eight states require permits to erect advertising signs and a tax levied.

Stranger—I represent the National Society for the Prevention of Profanity. I would like to take profanity entirely out of your life, once for all and—

Bjones (calling to his wife)—Say, June, here's a man who wants to buy our car.

News of The Garden Clubs

KENOSHA GARDEN CLUB FLOWER SHOW

With over 400 individual displays entered, the first annual Spring Flower show of the Kenosha County Garden Club attracted throngs of visitors to the Lincoln Park pavilion building during the two-day showing over the week-end.

The displays, which included many varieties of spring flowers were made by members of the garden club, professional horticulturists of Kenosha, and by non-members who entered the results of their flower garden efforts.

The flower show was a success from every angle. There was a much larger number of entries than expected, which is an indication of increased interest in the culture of flowers throughout the city and county.

Visitors who attended the show amply provided for the expenses through the payment of a small entry fee. At all times a fairly large number of persons were in the pavilion inspecting the displays.

—FLORENCE STRANGBERG,
Secretary.

WAUKESHA GARDEN CLUB

On June 28 about thirty members of the Waukesha Garden Club went on a motorcade and visited the Hubbard Carpenter estate at Lake Geneva. We had a picnic lunch on the terrace.

Mr. Morris, assistant director, then took us on a tour of Wychwood the wild flower and bird sanctuary and home of Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, given by her to the University of Chicago. The trip was exceptionally interesting and enjoyed by all.

MRS. EDITH E. VOLK.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS GARDEN CLUB

On May 26, the Wisconsin Rapids Garden Club entertained the members of the Waupaca Garden Club at the home of Mrs. G. W. Mead. This was the first time that our club had entertained another club and we enjoyed the meeting very much.

Mrs. E. E. Brown of Waupaca gave an interesting paper on "Gardens Around Washington, D. C." Mr. T. A. Taylor of Wisconsin Rapids talked on wild flowers and showed those he had mounted.

After the program, refreshments were served and the members of the two clubs became acquainted.

MARION A. HILL,
Secretary.

OSHKOSH SOCIETY HAS STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

The annual strawberry festival of the Oshkosh Horticultural Society was held the first Monday evening in July. Strawberries were the feature of the regular supper.

The dates for the fall flower show were announced as being August 23-24-25 at the Raulf Hotel. This show will include classes for many new types of flower arrangement.

Miss Bessie M. Pease reported on the recent state flower show at Kohler where she received an award on her shadow box. She said that the show was a liberal education on flower arrangement, and that the peonies were especially beautiful.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. J. G. Moore of Madison who spoke on "Planting and Care of Nursery Stock." He said that people are often not careful enough in handling nursery stock before planting. "We must not forget we are handling living organisms and they must be given good conditions in order to grow properly. The young plants should be set out as soon as they arrive, or heeled in carefully. Pruning should be done after plants are in their permanent places as this process gives them a better chance to thrive in the new location."

Mistress—Bridget, it seems to me that the crankiest women get the best cooks.

Bridget—Ah, go on wid yer blarney!

CAMBRIDGE AND LAKE RIPLEY GARDEN CLUB

The Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club conducted a flower exhibit and judging school during June. Over 60 entries were judged during the evening.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Horticultural Society acted as judge and speaker of the evening. Over 100 attended the meeting and judged the exhibits.

The club is planning a fall festival flower show in which all members are expected to exhibit.

RIPON LEADS IN GARDEN CLUBS

The Ripon Yard and Garden Club is the third garden club in Ripon to be organized in that city. This club was organized on April 11th and joined the State Federation on May 22nd.

In proportion to population Ripon now has the largest number of garden clubs of any city in the state. All the clubs are doing very active and creditable work.

The Federation is especially glad to welcome the Ripon Yard and Garden Club to membership in the Federation.

JUNIOR CLUB EXTENDS INVITATION

The Milwaukee Art Institute Junior Garden Club invites boys and girls from nine to fifteen years of age to join the club. All that is required is a love of nature and a sincere effort to be an active club member.

Our Juniors will be guided to help make our homes more beautiful. Fun and happy times are in store for those who join in our many interesting adventures in gardening, nature study, motorcades, and flower shows.

The dues are fifty cents per year. Summer meetings are held out of doors, and winter meetings at the Milwaukee Art Institute, 772 N. Jefferson Street.

MRS. FREDERICK NIEDERMEYER,
Junior Counselor.

Trees—Shrubs—Perennials
Hundreds of varieties for home grounds—rock gardens or nursery.
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WHEN SHALL WE PLANT TULIP BULBS?

IN THE May issue of Wisconsin Horticulture I ventured the suggestion that early planted tulip bulbs would come through the winter better than those planted just before frost. I based my suggestion on the results in my own garden. Last year for instance, I planted several hundred tulip bulbs quite late in the fall. They came up very slowly this spring and bloomed about two weeks later than those which had been left in the ground from the year before.

W. A. Sisson of Rosendale took exception to my statement and said that everyone knows that tulip bulbs should be planted late in the fall because of danger of starting growth and being injured by frost if planted too early. A friendly argument developed between us on the subject. I maintained that I had never seen tulip bulbs come up in the fall and suffer injury, though I have planted them for about fifteen years. Furthermore, on digging up tulip bulbs in September or October that were left in the ground from the year before I found that they had quite a large root system. So I assumed that if such bulbs did not start growth and suffer injury, certainly new bulbs planted in September would not do so.

Another argument I advanced is that before tulips can make a good top growth and produce large blossoms they must develop a root system. If they are planted late and the ground freezes solid before they have the chance, they must take time to do it in the spring, resulting in delayed growth and bloom. Furthermore, during a severe winter the bulb may suffer greater injury because of its lack of good root system than if it had the opportunity of making some growth in the fall.

What Do You Think?

We would like to hear from our members who have had experience along this line. Have you ever seen tulips come up in the fall from too early planting, and have they suffered injury? Have you had the experience that late planted bulbs did not do as well as those planted earlier?

BEAUTY OF THE SAMBUCUS

THE best things in the world are often the commonest. We pass them by day after day and, like the wayside flowers and the songs of the birds, we fail to see and hear them. I thought of this as I looked at the elderberry bushes along the fence-lines. Nature had planted them. Sturdy, rampant and self-assertive they grew and spread, bloomed and fruited, until the old fence row has become a beauty spot—a shrubbery row—far more beautiful than if planted by man.

The Elderberry (Sambucus) is really one of the best of our native shrubs. It attains a height of 8 to 12 feet and in the early part of the summer the bushes are covered with showy panicles of creamy white flowers. A row of Sambucus in full bloom is beautiful indeed, nor do they lose their attractiveness later in the summer when they are loaded with pretty fruit. There are red, yellow and bluish-white varieties, but the most common is the bluish-black. There is a variety in commerce called the Adams. I have a specimen in my garden. The berries are larger than those of the natives.

Elderberries are not particular as to soil, and will accept most any condition. I know of no shrub that I would rather have, as a background to my garden. They make a permanent hedge that remains beautiful all summer.

—LILLESAND E. LEANDER.
Cambridge, Wis.

SUPPORT GLAD. SPIKES

(Continued from page 304)

crook. I have found a simple way is to use a piece of corrugated paper about 18 in. long and 2½ inches wide with a reinforced strip of paper on one side only. This permits it to bend easily. Put this strip on the under side where it crooked, far enough down so the plant will support the crooked spike and corrugated paper. Use rubber bands to fasten the paper to the plant. Do not fasten so tight that the flowering spike will be crushed. In a few days you will find the spike strong enough to support itself and the paper can be removed.

GLADIOLUS GOSSIP

(Continued from page 305)

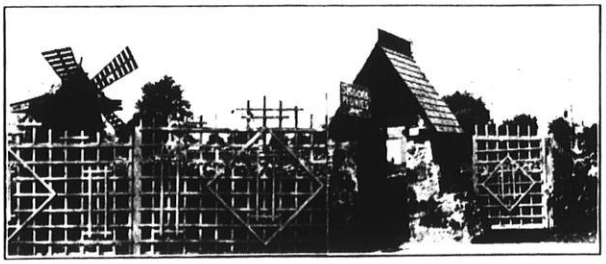
an upward turn — and there's your "Sax"!

After the Glads Have Bloomed

I read in a high class garden magazine of a million or more circulation, "After the Glads have bloomed, take up the bulbs, cure and store for the next season." Whoever wrote that made a slip. Fact is, Glads don't get right down to business making the new bulbs for next year until AFTER they have bloomed. Taking up soon after blooming gives you only partially developed, weak bulbs for next season.

So, you see, we should not neglect the Glads after they have bloomed. Give them shallow cultivation if for no other reason than to let the water into the soil when it rains or when artificial watering is done. It's a good idea to take a trowel and dig down 4 to 6 inches near the rows once in a while to see if the ground is really good and moist below the surface. Time and again I've thought my Glad plots were well provided for with moisture, but on digging down I found the roots had taken up moisture so that the soil crumbled in my hand. Some soils much harder than others for water to soak through.

One of the Freshmen up at Ames can't understand why he has to take courses in husbandry in order to get his bachelor's degree.



Iris Now Ready

Immediately after flowering plant iris so they get hold of the ground and become established before freeze up.

We specialize in iris. Give us your orders. We meet all competitors in peonies, iris and gladiolus.

July 15th on—Come see our 700 varieties of Gladiolus from Solveig and down the list.

Sisson's Peonies

Rosendale **Hi-ways 23-26**

Drive to Rasmussen's

A trip to a nursery in spring or early summer when thousands of flowers and shrubs are in bloom is always interesting.

Our rock garden will be very attractive this season.

Come and see us, anyway. You'll be welcome, any time.

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Oshkosh, Wisconsin

on highway 21, west of Oshkosh

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