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Wisconsin *Horticulture*

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September, 1947

RIPE APPLES HASTEN RIPENING OF LESS MATURE FRUIT IN STORAGE

Dr. R. M. Smock, of Cornell University has done extensive research work in the storage of apples; in studies reported in 1943 it was shown that as few as 1% ripe apples will give off enough ethylene gas to stimulate the ripening of less mature lots. A large number of ripe apples may not speed ripening of other lots any faster than just a few.

This work emphasizes the great need for segregating lots of fruit in storage. The apples picked past their maturity, by all means, should be stored separately from those that have come into storage earlier, if late keeping quality is to be protected.

In centrally air circulated refrigerations systems, it would be impossible to segregate lots of fruit into separate rooms without purifying atmosphere. According to present information, the recommended procedure would call for installation of a booster fan in air ducts which would draw part or all of the cooled air going into a room through a battery of canisters containing activating charcoal.

Windfalls

This work also emphasizes the need for keeping windfall apples out of the regular pack. One over-ripe wind-fall apple will speed up ripening of the whole box; storage life will be cut up to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of its usual length of time. Mis-use of stop-drop sprays may have the effect of mixing apples with varying maturity. When stop-drop is used, apples with advanced maturity may not drop and consequently may be picked and mixed in with the rest of the apples. The keeping quality of all apples may be weakened as a consequence.

—From *Apple Research Digest*,
Washington Apple Commission.

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the 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. Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

Bring Back "An Apple a Day"

By L. L. Rummell, The Kroger Co., Cincinnati

Throughout the years we have stressed in experimental stations, in college of agriculture, in extension service and in horticultural societies, production problems first and marketing second. About \$50 has been spent for production surveys and problems to \$1.00 for research in marketing; that is, in effective merchandising after this produce leaves the farm.

This job has been left largely to distributors, and more particularly to retailers. The average producer felt his responsibility ended when the product left his farm and he had his money. The thought that he had a responsibility clear through to the consumer had seldom, if ever, occurred to him. Yet his reputation, his ability, to continue to sell in his market month after month and year after year, was at stake.

In the meantime, the retailer was acutely conscious of his job in advertising, promotion, and selling this merchandise the farmer had delivered. Furthermore, he was studying tastes—likes and dislikes—of his customers. He provided most what Mrs. Smith wanted and would pay her dollar for. He found cooperation from some organized growers in selling their merchandise. Sometimes he even found promotion where he had little expected it—from teachers, from doctors, from editors. Here was a plus promotion, advertising "for free" to supplement his own merchandising effort. Naturally he soon found himself in a category of a "merchant helps those who help themselves."

How did he do this?

For one thing, he has found in the last quarter-century, a decided change in consumer tastes, a trend to **eat more fruit and vegetables, both fresh and processed.** Quick to sense this, he has adapted his store accordingly.

For example, he has brought fresh fruits and vegetables together from various corners of the grocery store and assembled them in a produce department. No longer is it a necessary nuisance—it is often the lead attraction.

As a kid at this time of the year I had apples galore, and I looked forward to Christmas, for Santa would generously slip an orange in my sock. We had apple pie, baked apples, apple sauce, etc., till apples nearly ran out our ears. We carried them to school for ourselves; that is, not just for the teacher. We ate them by the fire-



side last thing before retiring. We probably had a baked apple for breakfast. We really believed "an apple a day kept the doctor away." With us apples kept the wolf at safe distance, too, from our door.

The average American back in the Gay Nineties ate about 176 pounds of meat per year. He kept eating less one decade after another till he got down to 126, or 50 pounds less per capita annually. Mother and sister quit eating potatoes—likewise cutting average consumption from 173 to 124 pounds. They further watched weight and waistline by eating less bread, reflected in a reduction from 284 pounds of wheat per capita down to 222 pounds.

But they ate more of other foods. They learned the lesson of nutrition in milk. They upped consumption from pounds annually; while canned fruits and this year over 400 pounds.

Now let's look at the record in the horticultural field. While the average consumption of vegetables at the close of World War I was 190 pounds per capita, this had increased by 1944 to 251 pounds. At the same time canned vegetables increased from 14 pounds to 40. Likewise consumption of fresh fruits zoomed in that same period, the average American increasing consumption from 119 pounds to 166 pounds annually; while canned fruits increased from 11 to 14 pounds.

In other words, the doctor, the nutritionist, the food editor, the teacher have all been pitching on your team, that is, the horticultural team. Let's see what their batting average has been:

Trends In Fruit Consumption Pounds Per Capita Annually Consumed

	1909	1918	1940
Apples	64	56	40
Peaches	15	14	13
Pears	4	5	7
Bananas	21	16	20
Citrus	16	23	57

The figures speak eloquently of the problem we are talking about. Why have citrus fruits, as oranges and grapefruit taken first place on the American menu of fruits, increasing four fold since World War I; and this year these optimists boast that American consumption will approach 100 pounds, including fresh fruit, canned fruit, juices and other processed citrus products

Peaches have practically held their own, the consumption varying annually with the size of the national crop. Pears are in increasing favor, largely because we have found how to ripen them and merchandise them, and too we have good acceptable varieties.

In the retail food industry we figure on spending about 3/4 of a cent out of each food dollar for advertising alone. How many growers even figure on such an advertising allowance? Yet their interest is just as great as that of the distributor.

The big campaign is ahead of us. We can reasonably expect large apple crops in 1947 and 1948. The public is expert in judging candidates. Let's have ours well groomed, well advertised—and he will be more than half sold when Mrs. Smith casts her ballot near the cash register. That is the job for every one of us. That sort of program will help bring back "an apple a day."

—From The Eastern Fruit Grower, April, 1947

WIDE SPACING OF APPLE TREES MAY INCREASE PER ACRE YIELD

We know very well conditions are quite different in the State of Washington than in Wisconsin. However, results of a test by the Experiment Station in the West on tree removal will be of interest to growers because some of the results will be applicable to our conditions.

"The results of tree removal may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Reducing the number of trees per acre from 54 to 27 produced larger sized apples,
- (2) Production per tree, was increasingly greater each year after half of the trees were removed,
- (3) Widely spaced trees produced more boxes per acre than closely spaced trees by the fourth year,
- (4) By the fourth year the widely spaced trees were producing many more extra fancy apples per acre,
- (5) The percentage of extra fancy apples was greater every

year after half of the trees were removed, (6) Having fewer trees per acre proved to be time saving on important operations such as pruning, (7) With half of the trees removed, 30 man-hours per acre were saved each year on spraying, (8) Though thinning time was saved the first 3 years, heavier production offset this the fourth year."

PRE-PACKAGING OF APPLES LOOKS PROMISING

Experiment in Los Angeles Gives Growers Valuable Information

"Pre-packaging of apples is not for those who give up easily," says The Chicago Packer as the result of a survey on the Los Angeles market. However, it offers sound possibilities for all fruit handlers.

Working with the Standard Paper Box Company of Los Angeles a six-cell egg type carton was developed which folds flat and is assembled at the packing plant. The carton holds six apples, size 80 to 100, or about three pounds of apples.

The apples were hand packed by producers and shippers in the Washington State area and the labor of packing said to have created no extra "fuss" in the plant. About 30,000 packages were received in the Los Angeles area of which about 1/2 were Extra Fancy Red Delicious and 1/2 combination grade Standard Delicious. The arrivals were excellent and little shipping damage reported.

Brings Repeat Buying

Store managers interviewed reported the movement has at no time been spectacular and that some customer skepticism was encountered at first. A good portion of the business has been in repeat sales and it is surprising to note sales of cartoned apples has not affected any store sale of bulk apples, according to the Packer. In other words, the consumer packages have increased apple sales.

The cartons have been priced at about the same level as bulk apples. Retailers have been willing to take a smaller mark-up, since pound for pound the packaged apples cost them slightly more, but offer advantages in minimum shrinkage loss and lowered merchandising cost.

Conclusions are that pre-packaging will sell more apples and at slightly higher prices.

Don't ever brood over your past troubles; there's probably a new lot coming up that will knock'em cold.

State Fair Fruit and Vegetable Exhibit

Apples, Cherries and Cabbage Featured This Year, Exhibit Helps Interest Consumers in Wisconsin Products

There is a big potential market for Wisconsin apple and cherry juice. This was proven by results at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 16-24. A small fruit juice bar was operated at one end of the Fruit, Vegetables and Farm Crops Building. Only pure Wisconsin apple and cherry juice was sold. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Society and superintendent of the building organized the project to see how fruit juices would sell.

A total of 40,000 cups of apple and cherry juice were sold. The weather was quite hot and many people came from all over the grounds to drink fruit juice in preference to other kinds of refreshments. In fact the stand gained a big reputation during the week and sales surprised everyone including Door County fruit growers and processors. Apple and cherry juice was obtained from the Reynolds Bros. Co., of Sturgeon Bay, the only processors in Wisconsin. This is an important project because as Wisconsin orchards become larger the supply of apples and cherries for juice will greatly increase. The market should be developed and juices popularized to provide an income for lower grades of fruit.

The Fruit Exhibit

Apples and cherries were featured this year in the fruit exhibit. It was the first time the cherry industry gained recognition at the State Fair. County Agent G. I. Mullendore and committee from Door County prepared three exhibits — a cherry orchard with three cherry trees covered with real cherries; a picking ladder, a manikin — a girl appropriately dressed for picking cherries, and other orchard equipment. Second was a cherry processing and canning scene. There was a pitter furnished by the Dunkley Company of Kalamazoo, Mich-

igan, a "juice extractor" and "can filler" were furnished by the Berlin-Chapman Company of Berlin, Wis.

The pitter was in operation and attracted all who passed. There was also a large exhibit of all brands of cherries put up in Door County.

A model grocery store exhibit showing both apples and cherries was staged by Door County and Ozaukee County growers. Mr. Martin Fromm of Cedarburg and a committee from Ozaukee County filled two large display counters with mirror backs with apples and apple products. One counter was devoted to cherries and cherry products.

Waukesha County, under leadership of Lester Tans, manager Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op displayed an apple grader, apple packing forms, etc.

Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo, president Sheboygan County Fruit Growers Association and committee displayed tables of Wisconsin apple varieties while Mr. Joe Morawetz, president and County Agent Earl Skaliskey, secretary of the Washington County Association, and a committee of growers staged a beautiful display of "leaders in Wisconsin" apple varieties.

Due to lateness of the season there were no mature apples available as was the case last year. Mr. Wm. J. Louis, orchardist of Richland Center brought in 39 bushels of Melba's which were sold to be eaten on the grounds. They were the ripest we could get but were still not as good as last year due to immaturity. So little colored fruit was available that the apple display lacked quality.

The Cabbage Exhibit

In line with our plan of promoting Wisconsin products to the consumer, Racine and Kenosha

ORCHARD and VEGETABLE GROWERS SUPPLIES

*Buy cooperatively and Save Money, participate in the
earning of the cooperative.*

**PLACE YOUR ORDER
NOW**

FOR AMMONIA NITRATE FERTILIZER

For acceptance at any time we can make shipment

**WE WILL BE ROLLING CARLOADS WHEN SHIPMENTS CAN BE MADE TO US.
Do not wait until N E X T S P R I N G. — SUPPLY LIMITED.**

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES

Apple Grader
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Bushel Baskets

1/2 Bushel Baskets
Packing Forms
Top Pads
Apple Wraps

Covers
Bottom Pads
Decorative Fringe
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ORCHARD SUPPLIES

RABBIT & MICE REPELLENTS.
Poisoned Oats in 10-25# bags
Bere Rabbit Repellent in Quarts
And Pints

Tree Seal
Grafting Tape

ORCHARD EQUIPMENT

SPRAYERS — Place Your Order NOW for 1947

SPRAY PUMPS — (Bean)
7 Gallon — 15-20 and 35 Gallon

SPRAY TANK —
50 Gallon 100-150-200 and 300 Gallon

SPRAY GUNS —
BEAN & FRIEND

SPRAY HOSE —
600 — 800 — 1000# Working Pressure

**Place Your ORDER EARLY for SPRAYERS for DELIVERY THIS FALL
And EARLY SPRING — First Come — First Served. — —**

**WE HANDLE REPAIRS FOR ALL MODEL BEAN SPRAYERS FROM THE OLDEST
TO THE LATEST MODEL — —**

— WRITE FOR PRICES —

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Cooperative, Inc.

Waukesha Wisconsin

227 Cutler Street (Near C & N. W. Freight Depot)

Pick More of the "Money Fruit"



**CONTROL
PREMATURE
DROP**

**REDUCE
WINDFALL
LOSSES**

**GET
BETTER COLOR
AND SIZE**

STAFAST[†]
PRE-HARVEST
HORMONE SPRAY
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for ground equipment
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NONE OTHER OFFERS THIS "PLUS ACTION"!

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40 Rector Street, New York 6, N.Y.

Sales and Technical Service Offices Serving Agriculture From Coast to Coast

County cabbage growers under leadership of County Agent Harold Reinicke of Racine and E. V. Ryall of Kenosha co-operating with the Wisconsin Canner's Association kraut section, of which Mr. Alden Smith, Shiocton was chairman, staged a very fine cabbage and kraut exhibit.

The scene showed a seed planter, rows of seedling plants, a two row transplanter with plants in place, a tractor two-row cultivator, a duster for control of insects and rows of matured heads of cabbage. In the kraut section cabbage menus were shown in a refrigerator display case. Chilled sauerkraut juice was given away to fair visitors and thousands lined up to enjoy a refreshing drink of cold sauerkraut juice.

Eat Frozen Cherries Instead Of Candy

An interesting development at the close of the fair was selling small 4 oz. cups of frozen cherries which had been thawed but were still cold,

to fair visitors at 5 cents per cup. There was such a rush for the cherries that Mr. M. Gilman of Mondovi who undertook the project, was almost swamped. About a dozen 30 lb. tins were sold in a very short time the last two days of the fair. Thousands of pounds could have been sold if offered the entire week.

FACTS ABOUT HET (HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE) AS AN INSECTICIDE IN WISCONSIN

HET (Hexaethyl tetraphosphate) is a promising new insecticide. It seems to have special merit for the control of certain pests little affected by DDT.

The product appeared in this country late in 1945 after its discovery in Germany. The German product was a proprietary mixture called "Bladan" and was reported to contain the active constituent hexaethyl tetraphosphate.

Is Decomposed By Moisture

Hexaethyl tetraphosphate differs in several respects from the various other newly developed synthetic compounds. Although it is considered to be toxic to warm-blooded animals and may be absorbed through the skin, it readily

decomposes on standing in the presence of moisture. Consequently there should be little possibility of any poisonous residue remaining on treated fruits or vegetables.

Since HET is toxic to pests such as mites, spiders, and certain aphids which frequently increase to damaging numbers where DDT is used, a combination of Het and DDT might prove to be extremely valuable.

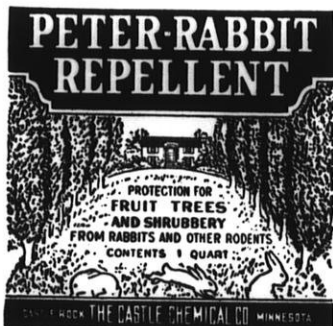
RED MITE CONTROL

In Tennessee Horticulture for August we read that red mite were observed on the summer orchard tour. Writes Mr. J. C. McDaniel, horticulturist, "The mites were first noticed on plums, then on apples about the end of June. Growers were spraying with DN-111 and Hexaethyl tetraphosphate for control. The latter material gave good kill of crawling mites, but spray needed a "repeat" in a few days, to kill more red mites which had hatched from eggs after the first spraying.

POISONED BAIT FOR MICE—

Many Plants are subject to injury by field mice. Bulbs and plants in the flower and vegetable garden; ornamental shrubs and trees; forage, grain and fruit trees are attacked by field mice.

Orchardists recognized the necessity of control, and damage by mice has been kept fairly low because growers use control methods as a REGULAR ORCHARD PRACTICE.



PREPARED OATS BAIT FOR FIELD MOUSE CONTROL

- 25 lb. bags ----- \$4.95 each
- 10 lb. bags ----- 2.10 each

PLEASE order early, as I plan making the rounds to call on each of you this fall and can make **Free delivery** of Poisoned bait orders at that time.

G. A. DUNN & CO., Inc.

2138 University Avenue

Madison 5, Wisconsin

Formerly F. R. Gifford Company

IN THE BERRY PATCH

RASPBERRY DISEASE SERIOUS

The cool, wet weather this past season has been very favorable for fungus growth on plants.

Several inquiries such as this have come in. "How can I control the raspberry blight I find on my plants?"

This has been, in cases examined, *raspberry anthracnose*, a serious disease of raspberries in a wet, cool season. It overwinters on the canes, then affects not only canes, but leaves, leaf petioles and even berries. Many of the berry droop-lets turn grayish white. Some berries are dried up. Leaves are covered with fine fungus spots.

Control consists of a dormant spray of lime sulphur, one to ten, when the leaf buds begin to show green, then a summer spray of lime sulphur, one to 40, just before blossoming.

At this time we would recommend removing old canes just as soon as harvest is over. A spray or dust of lime sulphur or bordeaux might be helpful to prevent further spreading of the disease on young plants. But plan to give a dormant spray next spring.

Unfortunately the disease may weaken plants so danger of winter injury is increased.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES

The best purple raspberries are more resistant to the common raspberry diseases than the reds and blacks. The Sodus is well on the road to being considered a standard purple variety, replacing older sorts.

— *By J. D. Winter in The Minnesota Fruit Grower, July, 1947.*

WILL RASPBERRIES WINTERKILL?

RASPBERRIES may suffer from winter injury if they continue to grow late into the fall due to wet soil. So far, in many parts of Wisconsin rainfall has been

somewhat excessive. If it continues it may be well to sow oats between the rows of raspberries in September to take up the excess nitrogen and some of the moisture. This may enable the raspberries to become dormant earlier.

At least this is one idea many growers have about winter injury to raspberries. The fall of 1946 was dry. Raspberries did not grow excessively, and wintered well.

If the plants do make a rank, heavy growth, it will be wise to bend them over and cover the tips with soil in early November.

LIKES BEES FOR POLLINATING STRAWBERRIES

Mr. Bert Copeland, nurseryman of Platteville, Wis., writes: "We had one of the best crops of berries I have ever seen this year. I give a lot of credit to the bees I rented. Had 13 hives near the strawberry bed. I consider bees very important for strawberry pollination. It is hard to estimate their value to my crop."

When weather is unfavorable for bee flight, the strawberry and raspberry crop may be reduced due to lack of pollination. It is then that having an abundance of bees nearby may be valuable for a maximum set of fruit.

AN OLD APPLE TREE

Just 150 years ago, a Gravenstein apple tree on the farm of Morriss Abner Barr of Royal Spring Farm, Chester County, Pa., is still productive — although somewhat the worse for its age. In 1946 Mr. Barr reports he sold fruit from this tree to the value of \$51.28: 475 pounds of choice apples at 10 cents a pound and 54 pounds of utility grade at seven cents a pound. The tree is some 68 feet in spread and about 60 feet high.

— *By the Roving Gardener in Horticulture Illustrated.*

HOW TO SELL MORE FRUIT

M. P. Rasmussen, New York.

"That apple producers might not be helped by a general lowering of retailer gross margins is indicated in Los Angeles by the fact that apple sales were larger in stores making relatively large gross margins than in stores making smaller ones."

So it appears that the experiences of New York City and Los Angeles retailers check rather closely.

What both of these studies seem to indicate is that growers must recognize the fact that the retailer is in business to make the best living he can and that he is not especially concerned whether he sells sugar, apples, or flour while doing it. He is greatly interested in **What** he can make selling any item. The way to get the retailer to sell more fruit is probably to convince the retailer that he can make at least as much money selling fruit, as in selling any other commodity—be it sugar or pretzels, beer or butter.

Display and Sales

Many growers believe more fruit would be sold if fruit were displayed in large volume or more attractively, on the theory that "the eye buys." There can be little doubt that there is something to this idea. Stores which had displays of fruits and vegetables covering 50 square feet or more sold over \$400 worth of fruits and vegetables weekly, compared with sales of about \$150 worth per week in stores that used less than 10 square feet of display of such products. But it also appears, from the experience of many fruit and vegetable retailers, that sales did not depend solely on the size of the display space, and that increasing the size of the display often made little or no difference in sales. The evidence indicates that the size of the store (which usually means roughly the number of customers it serves) was a very important factor and that a small display in a large store frequently sold more apples or oranges than a larger display in the same size store or smaller stores.

(Note) M. P. Rasmussen is Professor of Marketing, Department of Agricultural Economics, N. Y. State College of Agriculture. From the New York State Horticultural Society Annual Report.

Today's problem: How do people who do nothing know when they are through? — *Marathon Times*

Wisconsin Beekeeping



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OUR SUMMER MEETINGS Expect Fair Crop and Fair Prices. Excellent Luncheon, Good Fellowship, Fine Program Marked Annual Event

More than 125 beekeepers attended the annual summer meetings at Wausau on July 23 and 24, and about 150 at Janesville on July 25. Good fellowship was in evidence among the beekeepers who thoroughly enjoy visits with other beekeepers, the excellent food prepared by the women's committee and the program of good speakers.

Mr. Walter Diehnelt, president State Association, led the discussion on honey prices and the crop. He showed a new type of honey jar which he said would be available to members if they preferred it the old type jars. He asked that label orders be sent in early to give time for printing.

Mr. Diehnelt exhibited a new type of bottom board which has a slanting bottom permitting good drainage and a new type of cover with insulated pad of fiber glass held in place by fine mesh hardware cloth which is well ventilated. This, he believes, will be a big help in overcoming Nosema because it keeps the hive dry. It is kept on the hive without inner cover from fall until the honey flow. It keeps the inside of the hive cooler in summer, warmer in winter. They are now being manufactured by the G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown.

Prof. Milum Talks On Honey Granulation And Discoloration

Prof. V. G. Milum of Illinois highlighted the program with his discussion of care of honey after extracting. He said honey should be heated to 160 degrees in a water bath and sealed while hot to prevent granulation and fermentation. If cold jars are opened for just a moment the honey will soon crystalize, while those that have not been opened will remain liquid.

Discoloration or darkening will be very slow if honey is stored at low temperature. If stored above 80 degrees, discoloration is rapid. He found

heating to 160° F. for up to eight hours did not discolor the honey. When stored at room temperature it did not discolor much in 1½ years. However, when stored at 98 degrees, discoloration was rapid.

Oddly enough, he said honey stored in the light did not discolor as rapidly as when stored in the dark — it seemed to bleach in the light. While honey will lose flavor and discolor if heated over and open fire to high temperatures, he did not find this to happen if heated in a water bath. Even if water was almost at the boiling point, the honey was never more than 160° up to the time all crystals were dissolved.

Honey Absorbs Moisture In Damp Air

Prof. Milum emphasized honey absorbs moisture if the air is humid and gives off moisture if the air is dry. If the honey is thin when bottled and then granulates, the liquid portion will contain still more moisture and will likely ferment unless it has first been heated and sealed. He said it is best not to ventilate hives in damp weather, but this is a good practice in dry weather.

Stored honey showing signs of fermentation should be heated slowly. Some producers have good results by heating more than once, allowing it to cool in between heating.

American Honey Institute Publishes New Booklets

Miss Virginia McNaughton, assistant to Mrs. Harriett Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute, was very well received by the beekeepers. She gave an excellent talk on the work of the Honey Institute and told about the new recipe booklets and fine deluxe, "New Honey Recipes," now ready. It sells at 25 cents each, or 10 for \$2.00. Members may receive a copy autographed by the author Mrs. Grace, for 25 cents. Miss McNaughton said the Institute is doing \$10,000 worth of printing this year. She urged beekeepers to market only high quality honey and said, "A bad word travels faster than a good word." A bad lot of honey may spoil the market.

Beekeepers Favor Separate Section For Bee And Honey Division

President Walter Diehnelt brought up the question of desirability of merging the Bee and Honey Section with the Division of Entomology, or keeping it as a separate section under the administrative division. A resolution was adopted unanimously at both meetings that the Bee and Honey Section remain under the administrative division and endorsed the appointment of Mr. John Long as Chief, upon the retirement of Mr. James Gwin, at the end of this year.

Mr. James Gwin talked briefly on the new law which provides for the licensing of beekeepers when they extract honey for sale. This law was passed as an amendment to the Pure Food Law without much knowledge on the part of beekeepers. However, it was apparent they favored the law. It provides a fee of \$1 for those who sell less than \$1,000 worth of honey, and \$10 for those with more. The administration of the law is to be discussed by Mr. Milton Button, Director of the Department of Agriculture, and representatives of the State Association.

EFB GETTING SERIOUS IN STATE

Mr. John Long, assistant chief inspector, said European Foulbrood is becoming serious in Wisconsin. There have been many cases found and in some was almost impossible to tell the difference between EFB and AFB. The disease is so serious the department has decided to give beekeepers 30 days to requeen with Italian queens in order to eliminate it, and if not done, will be treated in the same manner as AFB.

Relative to indemnity of \$3.00 per colony burned by inspectors, blanks are available after August 1st and department will pay indemnity if the beekeeper qualifies. Inspection work, he said, was greatly hampered this spring by frequent rains.

"Did You Ever"

Mr. Jack Deyell, editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture, of the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, gave an in-

teresting talk in which he outlined many beekeeping practices under the title "Did You Ever?"

Did you ever go to an outyard 20 miles from home and found you had forgotten a smoker or veil? So he recommended careful checking before starting out so this would not happen. Recommended a fire extinguisher in every extracting plant and on every truck. He thought signs to prevent pilfering in outyards were desirable, and recommended we give neighbor farmers near out yards a pail of honey because it would pay big dividends.

Don't try to raise queens early, he said. The weather is too cool for them to be mated normally. Drones should be 41 days old from the day the egg was laid, or 16 days old from the day they were hatched before being ready for mating.

Did you ever have a man fill containers from the honey tank and let them run over? Caution here is very necessary.

He emphasized that mowing the highways, especially country roadsides, is a mistake and urged highway commissioners be asked to plant legume crops which would bloom and be of value to the beekeeper.

A pail of honey to the man in charge of mowing highways so he will permit clovers, especially sweet clover, to finish blooming before being cut, might be a big help. He emphasized the value of bees for pollination.

Mr. John Long pointed out that in one section of northern Wisconsin where alsike is grown for seed, farmers joined and built a road costing \$250 so a beekeeper might bring bees to the field. Cranberry growers are paying good prices to have bees brought in this year.

Colony Heating

Mr. G. H. Cale, editor American Bee Journal, by Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois, talked on experiments with heating colonies. He found colonies responded, with heavy brood rearing, but consumed a large amount of water which was given in a 10 lb. honey pail over the colony. The question was raised if providing water in the colony might eliminate danger of picking up Nosema spores which beekeepers think is one method by which Nosema is spread — they pick it up from stagnant watering places. Mr. Cale also discussed Nosema which has been very bad this spring.

At the Wausau meeting a resolution was adopted requesting Southern breeders furnish us with certified package bees. The resolution provided beekeepers would patronize only such breeders as would furnish packages

95% free from Nosema. We hope something along this line can be put into practice though it may be a difficult problem.

Why So Many Weak Colonies?

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, secretary State Association, closed the session with a discussion on why there were many weak colonies at the beginning of the honey flow. He advocated requeening in late March; has been very successful in requeening about March 20 to 30. Queens were readily accepted at that time and if a colony with a poor queen, a drone layer, or a queenless colony in good condition is given a queen at that time it will build up normally. Lack of pollen was another factor in reduced honey production. There were many rainy days when bees were short of pollen. This resulted in reduced egg laying on the part of the queen, reduced brood rearing and three weeks afterwards in reduced population in the colony. In many cases this happened at about the beginning of the honey flow and such colonies did not produce well.

Another factor in reducing populations was Nosema. There were many reports of dwindling populations during the honey flow. Hundreds of bees were seen crawling in the grass at some distance from the hive, unable to return. Evidently late colonies had picked up Nosema spores which spread, weakening older bees. When they went out to gather honey, were unable to return. Only when warm weather came, and sick bees were eliminated, did these colonies build up normally.

Beekeepers expressed themselves on honey prices, but concluded it was rather early to determine the national crop, and what the price should be. At that time, July 25th, opinions on retail prices on 5 lb. pails from the producer, varied from \$1.35 up to \$2, with \$1.50 as the most favored price.

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPER PRODUCES HONEY EX- TRACTING EQUIPMENT

Mr. Reuben Neises, secretary of the Northern District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at Marshfield is now established in the production of honey extracting equipment. He is producing units for clarifying, filtering and settling honey which are new and different.

Several years ago he put out a honey filter or strainer. It is simply hooked to the storage tank, is easily cleaned and does a good job.

His gravity clarifier will be of interest to producers. A water jacket and heat warms honey for filtering so most

of the wax particles are removed in the clarifier.

Mr. Neises is also making a radial honey extractor for extracting 30 to 50 frames at a time of both galvanized iron and stainless steel. He has published an interesting circular describing his equipment.

ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION RELAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC THURSDAY — FRIDAY OCTOBER 29-30

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association have voted to hold the next annual convention at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, during *honey week*, October 29-30.

The decision was made because no other city seemed to have suitable accommodations for such a large gathering.

Mark the date on your calendar today. Complete program will appear in the October issue. Program is guaranteed to be worth while — as always.

In Parks and Recreation Hugh H. Kennedy offers a sure cure for leaky pools. He recommends Thoroseal. His method is to mix water with it to form a paste — the hardest job with any waterproofing agent — slap it on with a stiff brush which will reach into the cracks and before it sets "glaze" it by brushing on water and smoothing slightly.

Honey Containers

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

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

Write for complete Price List.

Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

Honey Acres

MENOMONEE FALLS, WIS.

PREPARE NOW FOR NEXT YEAR

Did you lose any colonies from starvation last winter?

Many beekeepers did. It is the major source of winter loss throughout the northern states.

Not only must we have sufficient honey and pollen to carry them over winter and into the next honey flow but the honey and pollen must be in the right place so they can get it during long periods of cold weather.

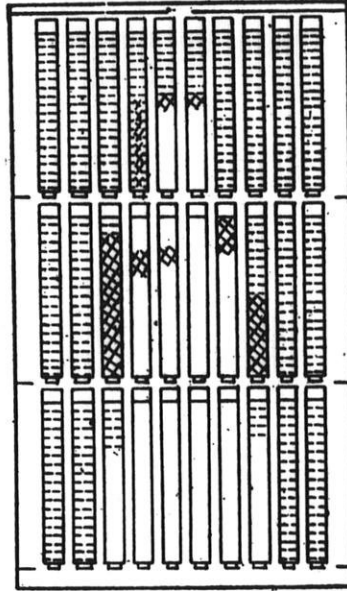
Many colonies starve each year with honey in the hive but out of reach.

In late September or early October we must go through each colony and place the honey and pollen in the right position. There should be at least 8 full frames of honey in the top brood chamber with some empty cells in the lower part of middle combs for the bees to cluster on. If we winter in two brood chambers, the bulk of the pollen and the equivalent of 5 frames of honey should be in the lower chamber.

If we winter in three hive bodies, we have the chance of storing the equivalent of 5 more frames in the bottom brood chamber to carry us through the critical spring months up until June.

This is about 90 lbs. of stores. They won't eat it all during winter but it'll be there next spring when there is often considerable loss from starvation. Unless we leave enough honey, we will have to feed sugar. If the sugar price ceiling is removed, the price of sugar may be as high as the price of honey next spring, therefore, why not aim to leave all of the fall honey—the buckwheat, the goldenrod, in the colonies for winter.

There is perhaps one exception. In the northern part of the state where aster honey comes in late and is not well ripened, it may be best to feed sugar syrup in fall as the aster honey granulates very



E

ORGANIZATION OF WINTER BROOD NEST

Drawings taken from Circular E-693 entitled "2-Queen Colony Management" by Dr. C. L. Farrar, Division of Bee Culture.

Shows outside frames filled with honey. Cross marks (X) shows arrangement of pollen. Empty frames are for bees to cluster.

Each colony should be inspected to see that the honey and pollen are so organized. Then we will not have starvation loss.

Auger holes in lower 2 hive bodies are closed in winter. Upper auger hole open. Lower entrance closed to winter size.

quickly and the liquid portion turns sour.

When To Requeen

Queens begin to fail after the *second year of egg laying*. If we have 24 colonies we can expect one queen to fail each month but since more fail during the heavy brood laying period, we will perhaps have several failing in the critical months of April and May. By clipping wings, we can identify queens as to age. If the queen is two years old this fall, it is well to replace her either in fall or next March. After egg laying ceases in October queens

can easily be introduced without loss. The same is true in late March. We have had excellent results re-queening between March 20 and 30.

This year colonies so requeened are among top producers while far too large a percentage with two year old queens we did not requeen because they looked good, failed later and did not produce a maximum crop.

It's the instalment plan that will keep a lot of animals from wearing their own fur coats next winter.

Let Us Supply Your Container Needs

\$50.00 Orders — 5% discount

100.00 Orders — 10% discount

GLASS AND TIN

½-lb. jars, ctn 24, wt. 9 lbs. --	.67
1-lb. jars, ctn 24, wt 12 lbs. --	.78
2-lb. jars, ctn 12, wt 11 lbs. --	.53
5-lb. jars, ctn 6, wt 10 lbs. --	.47
5-lb. tin pails ctn 50, wt 25# --	\$4.10
5-lb. tin pails, ctn 100, wt 46# --	7.30
10-lb. tin pails, ctn 50, wt 44# --	6.10
60-lb. sq. cans - ctn 24, wt 72# --	9.10
2-60# sq. can in wooden shipping case --	\$1.40

Label paste for glass or tin
60 cents per can

Label samples and prices sent
on request

COMB HONEY CARTONS
for

4¼x1½, 4¼x1½, and 4x5 sections

Cellophane Window Cartons —

\$1.55 per 100, \$6.65 per 500,

13.20 per M; also Wooden

display and reshipping cases
for comb honey

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change without notice

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HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads.
Mail sample and best prices in all
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W

Editorials



82 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

From the Historic Account of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society Published In 1868.

"The breaking out of the rebellion, which for the time being put a stop to nearly all meetings of agriculturists, especially in Wisconsin, not only closed the meetings and exhibitions of the Fruit Growers' Association, but also led to its disorganization. Thus matters stood until the meeting and exhibition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Janesville, which was held September 25 and 29, of 18865; when the fruit growers again rallied in force, and made a greater show than had ever been made before in Wisconsin carrying off in premiums \$165 for apples, pears, grapes, plums and quinces, \$20 for wine, \$20 for delicacies, \$55 for flowers and \$16 for watermellons, besides large premiums for other products of the garden.

"On motion a Committee was appointed to devise measures to reorganize the Association; and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 29th of September to hear and act upon the report of the Committee.

"The adjourned Horticultural meeting met at the Court Room, in Janesville, Thursday evening, Sept. 29, F. C. Curtis in the chair, and George J. Kellogg acting as Secretary pro tem."

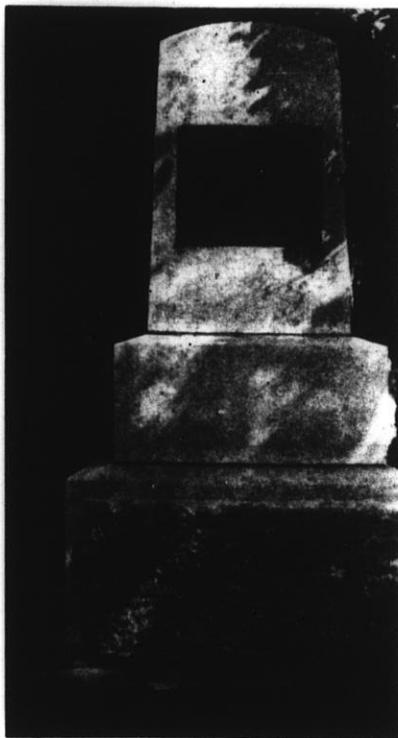
At the ensuing meeting the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was organized and the following officers elected: President Hon. B. F. Hopkins; Secretary, J. C. Plumb, Madison; Treasurer, F. C. Curtis, Columbia; Executive Committee, Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville and L. P. Chandler, Madison.

Little Boy: "Between us, my father and I know everything in the world."

Companion: "All right then, smarty, where is Patagonia?"

Little Boy: "Well, that's one of the questions my father knows."

Larkspur came from Southern Europe.



MONUMENT TO FIRST McINTOSH APPLE TREE

Pictured here is the monument to the first apple tree on the McIntosh farm, Dundela, Ontario, Canada. Inscription on the plaque reads, "The original McIntosh Red Apple tree stood about 20 rods north of this spot. It was one of a number of seedlings taken from the border clearings and transplanted by John McIntosh in the year of 1796.

Erected by popular subscription 1912."

This picture was furnished by Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo Orchards, Waldo, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer made a vacation trip in the east this summer and visited the site of the original McIntosh apple tree.

It takes 3,000 bolts to hold a truck together, but only one "nut" to scatter it all over the countryside.

APPLES HAVE SECRET ENERGY VALUE

Canadian Scientist Finds New Food Value in Apples

Dr. G. Howell Harris, Professor of Horticulture, University of British Columbia, has spent two years trying to unravel the secret force inside an apple that literally "keeps the doctor away." He states:

"The apple contains some substances that have not yet been classified." However, apples make white rats which have been fed on them, spin a treadmill faster and with less fatigue than rats which have not been given apple. And so, concludes a Montreal paper, "This vigor factor could make human beings who eat enough rosy cheeked apples walk faster, or work faster, and show less fatigue afterwards."

The paper quotes Dr. Harris as saying, "Other scientists have worked on this problem and concluded that apples didn't have anything other fruit did not have. But as a result of my research during the past two years I am sure they are wrong. I have evidence that apples have a 'vigor element,' a potent quality all their own. We are on the verge now of discovering just what that element really is."

SCHREINER'S IRIS GARDEN MOVED TO OREGON

Schreiner's Iris Gardens, well known to Wisconsin fans have moved to Salem, Oregon. New address is R. 2, Box 327, Salem.

The display garden at St. Paul will still be open to the public during the blooming season but business will be conducted from Salem.

TAKE IT EASY

Gardening is something like breaking your arm. Either you do or you don't. No one ever seems to contract a slight case of it. In a recent letter Roy Thornton, editor of Weeder's Digest (Men's Garden Club of St. Paul), comments on this affliction and has a word of advice:

"Gardening seems to be a deep-seated disorder or malady which apparently lies in a rather malignant state until a person starts to turn gray around the temples, when the particular form of fever begins its ravaging onslaughts. But, alas, we then awaken to the realization that though the spirit is more willing the arteries are no longer as supple, nor the joints as co-operative as they were. The breath comes dressed in short pants and were we two-faced, we certainly wouldn't wear the one that gets red so easily.

Several of my friends have done their last gardening because they had to get the spading or snow shoveling or cultivating done right away. If folks could be impressed with the foolishness of not taking it easy in spite of many jobs to be done, they might enjoy themselves many more years."

—Editorial in Minnesota Horticulturist, August, 1947.

NORTH AMERICAN LILY SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The North American Lily Society was organized in June at Boston by a group of Lily enthusiasts.

Officers elected are Dr. L. H. MacDaniels, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., president. The vice-president is Prof. F. E. Palmer of Ontario and treasurer is Dr. Philip Brierly, Beltsville, Md.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Relative to atom bombs, President Hutchins, University of Chicago says, "We may have the bombs now, powerful enough to conquer the world. But other nations can produce the same devices. — If we wish to be saved, we shall have to practice justice and love however humiliating it may be to do so. — Our Christian civilization will have to Christianize itself in a hurry."

It's something to think about.

FRUIT GROWERS HELP FINANCE RESEARCH

The regents of the University have accepted a grant of \$7,500 from the Fruit Growers Cooperative, the Martin Orchard Company, and the Reynolds Brothers, Inc. of Sturgeon Bay, for establishment for a three-year period of an industrial fellowship for study of methods of controlling virus diseases of cherries, especially cherry yellows. This project has been assigned to the Department of Plant Pathology, to be supervised by G. W. Keitt and J. Duain Moore. The work done under this grant will supplement and expedite the research program already in progress on these virus diseases, which present an increasingly serious problem to cherry growers.

FOR SALE

Small nursery near Madison. About 5,000 evergreens, trees and shrubs. Ideal set-up for young man of experience. Consult this office for particulars.

Candytuft hails from Spain.

Planting Time Is Here

Choice Evergreens

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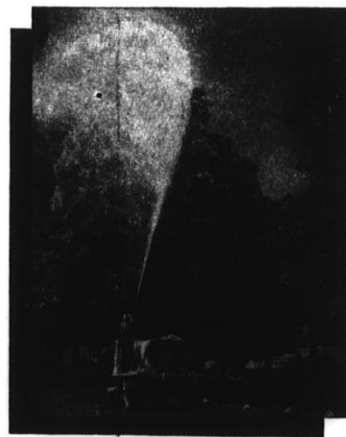
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Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth, Vice President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secretary
Frank Bayer, Rec. Sec.-Treas., 4668 No. 41st St.,
Milwaukee 9

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Harold Janes, Whitewater
Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc
Walter Kurtz, Chilton
E. A. Lins, Spring Green

Walter Miller, Sun Prairie
Miss Marie Peterson, Marathon
David Puerner, Milwaukee
Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.
Leland Shaw, Milton

FIRST SEEDLING SHOW HAS FLOWERS OF EXCELLENT QUALITY

High quality of seedlings and new introductions was the feature of the first Wisconsin seedling show at Walter Miller's Gardens, Sun Prairie on August 3.

Mr. John Flad of Madison showed the champion seedling, which also was "the best spike in the show." It was No. 23-45-1, a deep pink, with large florets.

In the 3-spike section, Dr. F. X. Graff of Freeport Ill., won first on his No. 30, a scarlet, which was also section champion. Dr. Graff helped the show by coming up with a large number of entries.

Reserve champion was Top Flite owned by Dr. Graff. It is a large rose.

The best basket of recent introductions was won on Lady Boo, a light pink, owned by Dr. Graff. Second was by Harold Janes, Whitewater, on Myrna Fay, a lavender.

Trophies

Trophies of beautiful vases suitable for glads were donated for the show by Dr. F. X. Graff, Freeport; Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc; David Puerner, Milwaukee; E. A. Lins, Spring Green; Walter Miller, Sun Prairie, and one by the State Gladiolus Society. They were given to champions and baskets.

The Seedling Winners

The following seedlings received a rating of EXCELLENT and a blue ribbon. No other awards given.

Section A, 3-spike seedlings. **White**, Fairy Weather, by Dr. F. X. Graff, Freeport; **yellow**, 22-D-14-7 by Dr. Graff; **scarlet**, No. 30 by Dr. Graff.

Section B, 1 spike, any size. **White**, by Ted Woods, Madison; No. 43-14-1 by J. H. Torrie, Madison; **White Christmas** by Harold Janes, White-

water; **light pink**, #60 by Dr. F. X. Graff; **deep pink**, 23-45-1 by John Flad, Madison; **rose**, No. 28-45-1A by John Flad, Madison; 1218-13 by Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc.

Recent Introductions

Blue ribbon, or first, won by following: **Section E**, 4½ inch and over. **White**, Dr. F. X. Graff on Snow Flake. **Deep Pink**, Dave Puerner, Milwaukee on Spic and Span.

Section Champion: Dave Puerner on Spic and Span.

Section F, under 4½ inches. **Yellow**, Dave Puerner, Milwaukee on Gleam. **Rose**, Dr. F. X. Graff on Top Flite. **Orange**, Dr. F. X. Graff on Cracker Jack.

Section Champion, Dr. F. X. Graff on Cracker Jack.

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society has adopted the system of awarding a blue ribbon with the wording "Excellent" to any seedling shown which deserves such a rating. No other awards are given. This is a step in the right direction.

WINNERS AT STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW Society's 18th Annual Ex- hibition Draws Large Number of Entries

About 2,000 entries were displayed at the 18th Annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show held at the Marinette Armory, August 23-24.

It was one of the largest shows in many years according to Archie Spatz, president of the Society, Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.; show manager and assistant Arnold Sartorius, Porterfield.

Mrs. Arthur Piepkorn of Plymouth won the grand champion award for the best spike in the show on MISS WISCONSIN.

Highest point winner of the show with 181 points was Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth. The Champion seedling was Connie G., by Theo. Woods of Madison.

Directors Meet

At the directors meeting president Spatz appointed Frank Bayer, Milwaukee, Walter Kurtz of Chilton and Paul Ravet as the nominating committee for the annual election in November.

Highlight of the show was crowning Miss Gloria Rabe of Peshtigo show queen at the Coronation Ball.

Air shipments of flowers came from Orchard Park, N. Y. and Monroe, Washington.

Leading Winners

Highest point winner, 181 points, Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth; second point winner, 91, Mrs. Carl Hornick, Menominee, Mich.; third point winner, 62, A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth.

Champion spike 500 size, DIEPPE, Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth.

Champion spike 400 size, MISS WISCONSIN, A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth.

Champion spike 300 size, BADGER BEAUTY, Dr. Dietsch.

Best 1947 introduction shown, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE by F. Manthey, Antigo.

Grand Champion spike of show, MISS WISCONSIN by A. E. Piepkorn.

Reserve Champion spike, DIEPPE by Dr. Dietsch.

Second day champion, ALLADIN by Mrs. F. Salewsky, Menominee, Mich. Champion seedling, CONNIE G. by Theo. Woods, Madison.

Best Ill. introduction, SILVER WINGS by Rev. E. G. Schedler, Hamburg.

Twin City Amateur champion, AL-

LADIN by Mrs. F. Salewsky.

Champion recent introduction, DIEPPE by Dr. Dietsch.

Longest flower head, PEGGY LOU by A Sartorous.

Largest floret, R. B. by Cecil McAdams, Mosinee.

Most open florets, ELIZABETH THE QUEEN, by Dr. Dietsch.

Most ruffled bloom, STYLE PLUS by Archie Spatz, Schofield.

Air shipment from farthest distance, Warren Dowing, Monroe, Washington.

Single Spike Open Awards

Section Champion 500 size, CORONA by Dr. Dietsch.

Section Champion 400 size, MISS WISCONSIN by A. E. Piepkorn.

Section Champion 300 size, BADGER BEAUTY by Dr. Dietsch.

Division Championship, MISS WISCONSIN by A. E. Piepkorn.

3 Spike Open Awards

Section Champion 500 size, ALLADIN by Mrs. Carl Hornick.

Section Champion 400 size, GLAMIS by A. Sartorius.

Section Champion 300 size, COLONIAL MAID by Mrs. L. Wightman, Plymouth.

Division Champion, GLAMIS by A. Sartorius.

Recent Introduction Open Awards

Section Champion 500 size, DIEPPE by Dr. Dietsch.

Section Champion 400 size, MOUNTAIN GEM by A. Sartorius.

Division Champion, DIEPPE by Dr. Dietsch.

Seedling Section

Three spikes of CONNIE G. awarded Grand Champion; 3 spike rosette; American Home Achievement medal and N. E. G. S. Rosette.

Basket of Connie G. awarded Champion Seedling Basket Rosette.

A rose seedling by Theo. Woods, Madison awarded grand champion single spike and a light pink seedling was reserve champion.

Amateur Section

Section Champion 400-500 size, CANDY HEART by Val White, Wausau.

Section Champion 200-300 size, BADGER BEAUTY by C. McAdams, Mosinee.

Division Champion, CANDY HEART by Val White.

Twin City Amateur Division

Section Champion, 400-500 size, ALLADIN, Mrs. F. Salewsky.

Section Champion, 200-300 size, GRAND MASTER, Mary Salewsky.

Division Champion, ALADDIN, Mrs. F. Salewsky.

Champion Basket, SURFSIDE, A.J. Ratloff, Plymouth.

20 spike table, 1st place, Mrs. L. Wightman.

Champion arrangement, Silver Wedding, Marie Peterson, Elderon

Most point in arrangement section, Marie Peterson.

Judges

Judges for the show were: Supervisor, Archie Spatz, Schofield. Mrs. C. Braman, Waupaca judged arrangement section. Amateur section by Walter Apel and Otto Kapschitzky of Sheboygan amateur section by F. M. Bayer, Milwaukee, Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau. Seedling section by Walter Miller, Sun Prairie, E. A. Lins, Spring Green. Single spike open by G. L. Pierce, Villa Park, Illinois, J. H. Heberling, Easton, Ill. Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc. Three spike open by Theo. Woods, Madison, Chester Harrison, Waldo. Basket and Commercial Displays by Dave Puerner, Milwaukee, Marty Steinpreis, Stevens Point.

Mrs. Robert Miller flew in by plane from Little Rock, Arkansas to attend the show. We had visitors from all parts of the U. S.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met informally during the state show. The following committees were appointed.

Auditing Committee: Mr. David M. Puerner, Milwaukee; Mr. Harold Janes, Whitewater; Mr. Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc.

Nominating Committee: Mr. Frank Bayer, Milwaukee; Mr. Paul Ravet, Menominee, Michigan; Mr. Walter Kurtz, Chilton.

Publicity Committee: Mr. Leland Shaw, Milton.

Nominees For Board Of Directors

Committee on nominations submits the following slate for election at the annual meeting. It is proposed that the by-laws be changed so that 1/3 of the candidates are elected for a three year period.

Walter Axel, Sheboygan; F. M. Bayer, Milwaukee; Frank Blood, Stevens Point; John J. Flad, Madison; Dr. L. C. Dietch, Plymouth; Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan; C. T. Harrison, Waldo; C. Holzman, Sheboygan; Edward Howland, Rothschild; H. E. Janes, Whitewater; Dr. R. H. Juers, Wausau; H. E. Krubsack, Peshtigo; Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc; Walter A. Kurtz, Chilton; E. A. Lins, Spring Green; Walter F. Miller, Sun Prairie; Miss Marie Peterson, Marathon; Mrs. Elanora Piepkorn, Plymouth; David M. Puerner, Milwaukee; Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.;

Roger Russell, Madison; Arnold Sartorous, Porterfield; Leland Shaw, Milton; D. L. Sleezer, Lake Geneva; Archie Spatz, Schofield; G. H. Thompson, Manitowoc; Theo. Woods, Madison; Leonard Wightman, Plymouth.

SHEBOYGAN CHAPTER SHOW WINNERS

CHILTON — FAIR GROUNDS AUGUST 16 - 17

Highest point winner, Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth, 156 points. Second point winner, August Bogen, Sheboygan, 101 points, Grand champion spike, Dr. L. C. Dietsch on ALGONQUIN

Section Champions

Section A — H. Pierce, Sheboygan on LEADING LADY

Section B — Dr. Dietsch, on ALGONQUIN

Section C — Conrad Holzman, Kohler on CORONA

Section D — Otto Kapschitzke & Son, Sheboygan on SNOW PRINCESS

Division champion ribbons as follows: Section A, division 100, D. L. Sleezer, Lake Geneva on LOVELINESS, Division 200 to Dr. L. C. Dietsch on SNOW BABY; Div. 300, Mrs. Leonard Wightman, Plymouth on COLONIAL MAID; DIV. 400, August Bogen on SPOTLIGHT. Section B, Div. 300 Dr. Dietsch, on Black Diamond; Div. 400, Clarence Martiny, Sheboygan on CHAMOONY; Div. 500, Dr. Dietsch on ALGONQUIN.

Section C, Division 400, J. Browne, Sheboygan on CHAMOONY; Div. 500, Conrad Holzman on CORONA;

Section D, Division 400, Otto Kapschitzke & Son on SNOW PRINCESS:

Section E, Division 500, Dr. L. C. Dietsch on SALMAN'S GLORY.

There were 1,00 spikes shown. Spike classes were judged by Prof. Leland Show of Milton. Mrs. Hugo Sperling, Sheboygan judged the Artistic Arrangement section.

Highest point winner in the artistic arrangement section was Shirley Jaschinski, Sheboygan with 16 points.

ANNUAL MEETING NEW ENGLAND GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as Host

SCHROEDER HOTEL, MILWAUKEE

FEBRUARY 20-21-22, 1948

Program will include speakers among the nation's best.

In The Garden

GARDEN GLEANINGS

NEW ROSES. We compliment Walter D. Brownell, Little Compton, Rhode Island, for his creation of fine hardy hybrid tea roses. **Curly Pink** is a new which bloomed in our garden this year and gave great satisfaction. It is excellent in form and color. If it is indeed much hardier than ordinary hybrid teas, it will be a wonderful add-on to our garden.

Pink Princess and **Anne Vanderbilt**, two of Mr. Brownell's older varieties, are other favorites.

TO BURN OR NOT TO BURN the tops of various flowering plants has been debated a long time. Customary recommendation is that if leaves are infected with various diseases such as leaf spot, mildew, scab, black spot, rust — all fungus diseases carried over winter and infecting new leaves the following year. The average gardener, however, will determine his program by the amount of time it takes and whichever is easier — to bury leaves in a compost pit; to dry and burn them, or to haul them away in the rubbish. In the end, it probably doesn't make much difference. Plant pathologists tell us that danger of spreading diseases through the compost pit isn't very great and if we can buy organic matter such as manure or peat moss more easily than we can make a compost, we will probably do that.

Large growers of peonies, roses, iris and other flowers, must be more careful. The larger the acreage of one variety, the more serious the diseases are likely to be. Spraying the ground with Elgetol before growth starts in spring may be of great help to large growers as this new material kills overwintering spores of plant diseases on the leaves.

QUACK GRASS can be eradicated by spraying with ammate. This is the weed killer which has been used for several years against poison ivy. Spraying with ammate about October 1 is best, at a rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per gallon of water, using 1 gallon per 100 square feet of the quack grass. It will kill other plants in the area sprayed, but if it permanently kills the quack grass, it may be worth while using it.

YOUR GARDEN POOL can be waterproofed by using Thoroseal. In magazine, **PARKS AND RECREA-**

TION, we find the item. "Simply get the water into the material in the form of paste — the hardest job with all waterproofing material — slap it on with a brush stiff enough to reach into the cracks and the more it sets. 'Glaze it by brushing on water and smoothing slightly.'"

GLADIOLUS should not be planted near snap beans in the vegetable garden. It has been found that yellow mosaic of beans is transmitted to the gladiolus and stunts them.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, says that to control the **red cedar aphid** which has been seriously injuring these evergreens, including junipers, spray them at once with nicotine sulphate at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of water, in which two tablespoons of soap have been dissolved. Repeat the spray at 5-day intervals. Ants carry aphids onto the evergreens.

TREE GUESSING GAME is suggested by Victor Ries of Ohio in the Country Gardener's Program Service. "When your club has a guest night, when husbands are asked, have a contest to see whether husbands or wives know the most trees." Give each contestant a leaf of each tree to identify. A branch with leaves might be used. Then have the men score the women's papers, and vice versa. Each correct answer counts five. Should be interesting.

Another suggestion he makes for your garden club meetings is a plant name game. Cut pictures, preferably colored, out of seed catalogs. Have your members write down their names. Exchange papers and correct. Each correct answer counts five. Good catalogs are Vaughans Seed Store, Chicago; Burpee's Seed Company, Philadelphia; Peter Henderson, New York.

Get out the duster and sprayer again — black spot and mildew are coming. That is good advice to gardeners. When the nights become cool and there is dew on the leaves of our plants for a considerable period of time, fungus diseases come rapidly. From now on, rose black spot may develop rapidly. Mildew may attack the leaves of our perennial phlox and other plants. Dust plants with sulfur dust, fermate or other fungicides about once each week and if the rain wash-

es it off, dust it again. The leaves should be kept covered with fungicide during a prolonged wet period.

2,4-D MAY INJURE SHRUBS unless applied with great care. Many gardeners are enthusiastic about using 2,4-D for control of weeds. We are cautioned, however, to prevent the spray from blowing onto flowers, vegetables, trees or shrubs. Injury may show up on shrubbery a year after the 2,4-D is applied.

Sprayers, dusters, measuring cups, which have been used for 2,4-D, should not be used again for spraying our flowers or shrubbery. It is almost impossible to get rid of the 2,4-D.

— H. J. R.

GARDEN LABELS

The Men's Garden Club of St. Paul, Minn., comes up with a good idea. Persuade your wife to squeeze tooth paste from the end and not the middle. Then, when empty, cut off the head and foot (of the tube) slit up the side (the tube, of course) and then after flattening and smoothing it out cut the metal into narrow strips. These strips marked with a pencil or typewriter make excellent and permanent garden tags.

PLANTING TOMATOES

Also the St. Paul Club suggests a means of planting tomatoes with a hammer. Instead of digging a hole and filling it with water as most of us do, dig a hole by pounding it out with a large hammer. Have the bottom of the hole hard and firm. Insert the plant and firmly compact the soil around it. **USE NO WATER.** Then, the Minnesota folks allege, the plants will all stand up like soldiers. This method is also suggested for broccoli, thinned-out beets, iris, berry bushes, strawberries and even potatoes. The idea is that hammer planting reduces evaporation and promotes direct capillary action between the plant and the soil.

—By the Roving Gardener in *Horticulture Illustrated*, July, 1947.

To reduce the cost of winter bird feeding plant a corner of your garden with common millet buckwheat, red clover and sunflower. Jewel weed might be included to attract humming birds.

AN EASY GARDEN QUIZ

Try these on your members. Each answer counts ten. The answers are on next page.

1. Are there double Delphiniums?
2. Is there a white Oriental poppy?
3. Is there a red and white Columbine?
4. Is there a Columbine without spurs on the flower?
5. Are there double Shasta Daisies?
6. Is there a dwarf Babys breath?
7. Is there a pink Babys breath?
8. Are Chinses Lanterns hardy?
9. Are there double Hollyhocks?
10. Is there a hardy Candytuft?

—By Victor H. Ries in Country Gardeners Program Service.

TAINT SO

Some don'ts that I have heard given by self acknowledged flower arrangement authorities. When you are told fallacies such as these just ask the person to show it to you in any book on flower arrangement. If you have heard any other fallacies lately, I would appreciate having them for this leaflet.

1. "Daffodils should be arranged as though they are growing."

There is no law that says they have to be arranged in this manner.

2. "Never place herbaceous material in between woody materials."

This is an old Japanese idea that we should know by now does not apply to Americans.

3. "Remove all foliage beneath the surface of the water." There are times in clear glass containers when we might want the effect of the foliage, otherwise it is just a matter of sanitation.

4. "Stuffed birds should not be used with arrangements in glass containers."

There is no law against it, although I could never imagine why anybody would want stuffed birds with a flower arrangement.

5. "A dining table arrangement must always be symmetrical."

Although this may often be desirable, there is no law says it has to be. In fact, I break this law quite often when arranging flowers for our own table.

6. "The candles on a table must always have been lighted, and then extinguished, so that the wick shows burned."

I bet this person always sterilizes a toothpick before using it. Seriously what diffidence does it make to either the candle or the arrangement.

—By Victor H. Ries in Country Gardeners Program Service.

PROGRESS

Evolution of a Man's ambition:

- To be a circus clown.
- To be like dad.
- To be a fireman.
- To do something noble.
- To get wealthy.

To make ends meet.
To get the old-age pension.

Answers To: **AN EASY GARDEN QUIZ.**

The answer to all questions is **yes.**

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Fertilizing	We are insured	Removals
Pruning	Concord 7066	Spraying

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE
3373 N. Holton Street —:— Milwaukee

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Lawn Weeds the Easy Way**

EndoWeed

. permits you to spray weeds right out of your lawn. It is an improved selective lawn weed killer. Kills dandelions, chickweed, plantain and over 100 weeds without harming ordinary grass or affecting the soil.



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. is all the protection most gardens need. Just dust regularly with it. EndoPest controls chewing insects, sucking insects and most fungus diseases. Ideal for edible fruits and vegetables as well as for flowers and shrubs.

PRESENTED BY SWIFT
MAKERS OF VIGORO

Garden Club News

By the WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

OFFICERS

Mrs. John West, President,
Route 2, Manitowoc

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, 1st Vice-President,
649 Broad Street, Menasha

Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 2nd Vice-
President, 112 N. Commercial, Neenah

Mrs. Eric Martin, Recording Secretary, Treas-
urer, Route 1, Edgeton

H. J. Rahmlow, Corresponding Secretary,
424 University Farm Pl., Madison 6

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Mrs. S. G. Corey, 1011 E. Two Mile Ave., Wiscon-
sin Rapids.—Fox River Valley District

Rev. W. Emigholz, 443 W. Main St., Platteville—
Madison District

Mrs. Wm. J. Armitage, Hotel LaSalle, Milwaukee 3—
Milwaukee District

Mrs. Fred Wilkerson, 724 National Ave., Sheboygan
Sheboygan District

Mrs. M. H. Johnson, 7 Burr Oak Ct., Delavan—
South Central District

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Members:

I know you have experienced a great deal of unusual interest in your gardens this season due to the delayed blooming schedules of many plants. Apparently, the same condition prevailed throughout our nation as I find references to the fact in the many News Letters and Federation Magazines that come to my desk.

There have been some disappointments but many thrills. For years, I have hoped to see my border of delphinium, phlox Columbia and Madonna lilies all in perfect bloom at one time and this year it happened! These compensations and the resourcefulness of Nature keep us happy and hopeful.

From our own observations and again in our magazines, we know this has been a year for roses. Resplendent climbers have created glorious displays against the houses in the city and throughout the countryside. The old, pale pink shrub rose, which I call "Wisconsin Roses" have bent low in abundant bloom in almost every yard and over the tombstones of departed loved ones.

In gardens of friends and even in my own where roses are not always completely happy, there is evidence of unusual growth and bloom.

Whitnall Park, in rose time, was a breath-taking spectacle. I do hope all of you took advantage of this beauty.

A most treasured experience for me, in this "Year of Roses" was that of being chosen custodian of some old rose plants which have grown for generations in the family of one of my oldest gardener friends. A note in her Bible testifies to the fact that one of these, a white rose with a cream colored center, named *Madame Plan-
tier*, has been perpetuated in her family for at least two hundred years.



FLOWERS SET TO MUSIC
The Jitterbug. Award, excellent.
By Mrs. L. G. Stewart, Home
Gardeners, West Allis, at the State
Flower Show in Wauwatosa.

Another is a pink Moss rose. These aristocrats will be transferred to my garden this autumn. As gardeners, I know you share my feeling of awesomeness and humility in assuming this responsibility for one who because of physical infirmities is no longer able to care for these beloved possessions.

How many of you have an old Moss rose? As you look at its exquisite buds, its delicate pale pink petals, the beautiful dark, green, disease-free foliage, and enjoy its real rose perfume do you not agree that every one would be well rewarded for finding and planting a Moss rose?

Very sincerely,
RUTH WEST

LAKE GENEVA ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GARDEN CLUB CONVENTION, OCT. 9-10

ST. MORITZ HOTEL: 6
rooms with private baths, \$3.00
per person; 6 rooms, double
beds, \$2.00.

LUZERN HOTEL: Two to
four in a room, some twin beds,
most rooms with private baths,
\$2.50 each

TRAVER HOTEL: double
room with bath or shower \$2.50;
four in one room, \$1.50 each;
four in one room with single
beds, \$2.00 each.

SURF HOTEL: twin bed
rooms, \$3.00; double bed rooms,
\$2.50.

THE JUNKERS (large private
home): twin bed room, \$2.50;
double bed rooms, \$2.00; four in
one room (double beds), \$1.75.

Color and perfume attract butterflies to the open flower and they satisfy their thirst and hunger on the nectar. Of colors red, blue and violet are said to be preferred. Yellow and white play a secondary role being visited only when butterflies happen to be near.

"Go then and plant a tree, lovely in sun and shadow,
Gracious in every kind — Maple and Oak and Pine,
Peace of the forest glade, wealth of the fruitful meadow,
Blessings of dew and shade, hereafter shall be thine."

**WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION
TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION
LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9-10
PROGRAM**

Thursday, October 9

- 9:30 a. m. Call for badges and tickets at Registration desk. Registrations close September 20.
- 10:00 a. m. Board of Managers meeting. Board consists of delegates from each affiliated garden club. One delegate for each affiliated club with membership of less than 51. Two delegates per club having 51 or more members. Board acts on all matters of business, makes recommendations on all important matters to come before the convention. Board of Managers elects the officers.
- 10:00 a. m. District president reports.
- 10:45 a. m. Mr. O. E. Fink, Columbus, Ohio. Executive Secretary, Friends of the Land. Conservation of the Land
- 12:15 p. m. Luncheon. Go to restaurants nearby.
- 1:30 p. m. Boat ride along shore of Lake Geneva stopping at several estates to see gardens.
- In case of rain an indoor program is planned.

ANNUAL BANQUET

Honoring State Committee Chairmen, District and Club Presidents.

- 6:30 p. m. Annual Banquet at Lake Geneva Country Club (Off Hy. 120 -- watch for sign)

Speaker: Mr. John Nash Ott, Winnetka, Illinois. "Flowers in Action," With colored Movies

Friday, October 10

- 9:30 a. m. Annual business meeting. Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. Consideration of report of Board of Managers and changes in constitution.
- 10:00 a. m. Report of State Committee Chairmen.
- 11:00 a. m. Mr. Roberts Mann, River Forest Ill. Superintendent Cook County Forest Preserve. — Topic: "Conservation and Conservation Education."
- 12:00 M. Box Luncheon arranged by Lake Geneva Garden Clubs.
- 1:00 p. m. Garden Tour. Garden and Estates near Lake Geneva.
- 3:00 p. m. Tea by Lake Geneva Garden Clubs at Big Foot Country Club.

LOCAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

BANQUET: Miss Edith Hatch; Mrs. S. Austin Pope.

LUNCHEON: Mrs. Howard H. Clemons; Mrs. Jess Smith; Mrs. John Gaskell; Mrs. R. W. Miller; Mrs. Harold Lindahl; Mrs. George Baumbach; Mrs. Alice S. Curtiss.

TEA: Mrs. Robert Tarrant; Mrs. A. G. Zulfer; Mrs. David Durrand; Mrs. C. H. Cleland; Mrs. Lawrence Raynor; Mrs. Howard Vaughan; Mrs. Harry Wells; Mrs. Winifred Allen; Mrs. H. W. Kingery; Mrs. Clayton Chandler.

TRANSPORTATION: Mrs. James Pendergast; Mrs. Garnett McKee.

ROOMS: Mrs. William Draper; Mrs. Arthur Lawrie; Mrs. Hugh L. Burdick.

COURTESY: Miss Ruth Dickinson; Mrs. Francis Drake; Mrs. A. R. Milner.

PAGES: Mrs. Miles Robinson, Com.

REGISTRATION: Mrs. Frederick Taggart.

PUBLICITY: Mrs. Katherine Chalkley

RECEPTION: Mrs. Arthur Wakeley; Mrs. John Raup; Mrs. Hiram Smith; Mrs. Robert McNally; Mrs. Ethel Brann; Mrs. Edward Hudson; Miss Edith Kohlsaas; Mrs. John Eliot Warner; Mrs. Grover Kull; Mrs. William H. Emery; Mrs. Edwin B. Frost; Mrs. Chas. Jahr, Elkhorn; Mrs. Elmer Durgin, Racine; Mrs. Walter Dakin, Madison.

DECORATION: Miss Olive Longland; Mrs. William C. Grunow; Mrs. Albert Boyd Dickinson; Mrs. E. N. McDonnell; Mrs. Earle J. Zimmerman; Mrs. Chas. E. Peace; Mrs. Chas. Radtke; Mrs. Chas. Flemming; Mrs. Matthew Patton; Miss Sara Ruhl; Mrs. Paul Wilkes; Mrs. Ernest Host; Mrs. Fred Krueger; Mrs. Robert Keefe; Miss Hilda Robers; Mrs. William Y. Gilmore; Miss Van Alstyne.

**CANDIDATES FOR
ELECTION TO OFFICES OF
THE WISCONSIN GARDEN
CLUB FEDERATION**

For president: Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, Fox River Valley District. Past State Chairman of Garden Club Centers. Past president, Fox River Valley District. First vice-president, Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, 1947.

For first vice-president: Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, Madison, Madison District. Past president of Madison Garden Club. Past president of Madison District.

Mrs. Clarence Schultz, Neenah, Fox River Valley District. Second vice-president, Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, 1947.

For second vice-president: Mrs. Meta Holberg, Jefferson, South Central District. President of Jefferson Garden Club. Past president of South Central District.

Mrs. Erwin Kulow, Waukesha, Milwaukee District. With her husband plans gardens and sells plants as hobby. First president of Spring City Garden Club. Horticultural Chairman of Milwaukee District.

For secretary-treasurer: Mrs. Louise H. Brehm, Burlington, Milwaukee District. Chairman Red Cross home nursing committee. Past president Burlington Federated Garden Clubs.

Biographical material furnished by candidates.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. MARTHA LOWRY, Madison
MRS. LLOYD CADIEU, Milwaukee
MRS. WALTER DUNWIDDIE, Sheboygan

MRS. D. C. KENYON, Fox River Valley
MRS. ALICE PARKS, South Central
MRS. F. J. VEA, Madison, Chairman.

"Cuttings of poinsettia may be made from May until August inserted in clear sand. Keep sand moist by spraying lightly. Don't soak."

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT MEETING

The fall meeting of garden clubs of the Milwaukee District will be held in the Community House, Oconomowoc on October 16. The La Belle Garden Club members will be hosts. There will be a Chrysanthemum show and a tea. Registrations and business meeting begin at 10:00 a. m. New Varieties of chrysanthemums and arrangements will be on display.

The afternoon program begins at 1:15 p. m. with a talk on chrysanthemums by Mrs. Erwin Kulow, Waukesha, followed by a tea at 3:00.

Miss Olive Longland of Wychwood, Lake Geneva will talk on new varieties of chrysanthemums and give an artistic arrangement demonstration.

Mrs. Chester Thomas, Milwaukee will talk on "Bird Life At Mae-Chester."

Make luncheon reservations with Mrs. Carl Hofstetter, 136 N. 88th St., Wauwatosa not later than October 1. Meeting is open to all garden club members. Mrs. Wm. J. Armitage, president, will preside.

—By Mrs. Arthur F. Patzer, Wauwatosa, Publicity Chairman.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT MEETING

The South Central District of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation will hold its annual district meeting on Wednesday, September 17. The meeting will be held at the Big Foot Country Club at Fontana, Wis.

—Mrs. M. H. Johnson, DISTRICT PRESIDENT.

Trees and shrubs that produce fruit or seeds which are useful in attracting birds include apple, mountain ash, hawthorn, cherry, mulberry, crab, hackberry, frangula buckthorn, birch, cotoneaster, honeysuckle, beauty berry, and sapphire berry.

STATE FLOWER SHOW REPORT

Our 1947 Garden and Flower show records are now complete and shows a deficit of \$138.07. Unseasonable weather and a rainy Saturday did effect show attendance.

This is of course disappointing, but such loss is more than offset by the fact that garden club members made possible the most beautiful and elaborate state show in the Federation's history.

Members also are to be commended for having done splendid work in the sale of tickets, for having served and worked on the many committees, as exhibitors, and in other ways, for contributing time and effort to our project.

Yes, it can be truly stated that our 1947 Garden and Flower show was a highly successful one.

—Mrs. Chester Thomas, Chairman.

DOUBLE PETUNIA CENTER IS IN CANADA

It came as a surprise to me to learn that Edmonton, in the Canadian Province of Alberta, is the double petunia center of the world. No doubt, the statement is true, for it was made in a bulletin of the Victoria Horticultural Society which goes on to explain that the secret of the production of double petunias was discovered by R. Simonet of that city who then proceeded to get the new industry under way.

The word new is used as applying to America. Before the war all the double petunias came from Japan whose growers were supposed to have a secret knowledge of how to produce them. As a matter of fact, it was really no secret but merely the application of Mendelism. Any lot of double petunias contains some with normal organs of reproduction and, if self pollinated, will produce double forms in the Mendelian ratio of three to one. This explains why a certain small percentage of singles continues to appear.

From Rambling Observations of a Roving Gardener in May 1 Horticulture, Boston.

FILMS AVAILABLE FROM ALLIS CHALMERS

Interesting motion picture films available from the Allis Chalmers Co., 601 Williamson St., Madison will be of interest to horticultural organizations for meetings.

A partial list of titles include, "Sugar in the Everglades," "30 Years of Logging," "Camera Thrills of the War," "Highway to Alaska," "Pan American Highway," "Daredevils on Ice" and "Hay."

A list giving full details may also be obtained from Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co. at West Allis.

SOME "CORN" COMMENTS

The recent discussion in the columns of **Horticulture** over how long sweet corn should be boiled brings to my mind a discussion of the subject in one of the numerous garden books I brought back from England. "Encyclopedia of Gastronomy" published in 1942 has this to say, "They say in America that you may walk down the garden path to cut your corn but you must run back. When freshly gathered and in good condition corn does not require more than 20 minutes cooking."

That convinces me your correspondent, who would ruin freshly-plucked corn by over-boiling it must be using the English system. The English, I found, love to boil things endlessly, which may be due to the fact that English gardeners place a premium upon size rather than quality. Five or, at most, 10 minutes of boiling is plenty for sweet corn. The reason for the hurry from gardens to pot is that the sugar in corn begins to turn to starch almost as soon as it is picked — which is why no corn you can buy at the grocers can ever match that from your own garden. — By H. D. Sanderson in Horticulture Illustrated.

Statement: Dusting sulphur will usually control black spot of roses if properly applied.

Answer: That is right. We would recommend frequent dusting with sulphur during damp weather to control black spot of roses, though there are some new materials on the market which may be just as good or better, Fermate being one of them.

From a Gardener's Notebook

By Genevieve Dakin, Madison

National Council's Bulletin is full of information on garden club objectives. Each president receives three copies. Some clubs subscribe for each officer. Subscriptions are \$1.00 for one year and \$2.00 for three years.

September is the time to plant crocus, chionodoxas, scillas, snowdrops, grape hyacinths, and daffodils.

Any making over of lawn areas should be undertaken now. We used a turf builder and weed control on our lawn in August and hope for results.

Prepare your beds for tulips you plan to put in next month.

Do your chrysanthemums need staking? See that they get an ample supply of water. Some suggest manure water while the buds are forming.

September is a good time to get cold frames in order. Don't forget to store soil for seed flats or potting in a convenient place.

Provide feeding places for birds. They are real aids in pest control.

Peonies should be planted in September or October. Tree peonies should be planted in late summer or early fall. They are too lovely to omit from your planting. I have several and found them very satisfactory and perfectly hardy in Madison.

Fall is the time to plant lilacs. They are an Old World group of plants confined almost entirely to Asia. We are likely to think of the common lilac as native. As a matter of fact it came from Europe where it is native to the mountainous regions of Greece, Jugoslavia, Roumania and Bulgaria.

In California we see a so-called mountain lilac — ceonothus. In spring the mountains are purple and blue with it — a beautiful sight. Lilac species are interesting and as easy to grow as the vulgaris hybrids. They might well replace many of the large common shrubs seen all too frequently. Josikaea makes a fine screen and blooms well after the vulgaris are through, prolonging the season. So does Villosa. In our shrub border a tall Japanese tree lilac bears creamy blooms above mock oranges. Persica, Microphylla, and Oblata are highly recommended.

Chrysanthemum growers will want to buy the new book *Chrysanthemums for Pleasure* by Ernest L. and Aleita H. Scott. It sells for \$2.50.

Those of you who grow strawberries in the home garden may be interested in a grower's practice which I followed this season. In July I cut my bed of June-bearing plants to the ground, cleaned the surface of all debris, cultivated the plants and fertilized. The new runners showed up in just a few days — all set for next year. Sound easy? It was a lot easier than setting out runners. My bed of Minnesota everbearing I cultivated and fertilized.

To my way of thinking few people appreciate the value of gray or silver-leaved plants in the garden. Gray may relieve the monotony of green and brown when bloom is scarce. Gray contrasts well with scarlet and crimson; it is equally pleasing with pastels. Artemesias in variety, gray-leaved dianthus, lyme grass, alyssum saxatile, veronica incana are useful. In the rock garden artemesia Schmidtiana, aethionema, alyssum saxatile citrinum, gray fescue, and sedums in countless numbers supply this soft color note.

If red spider damage has been especially noticeable this year we learn that the wide application of DDT may be responsible. It has destroyed many insects who destroy the spider and its offspring in various stages of development.

An editorial in *Life* carries the warning that if we want a permanent, not temporary, country we'd better take steps to check its erosion. "The tragedy of the unusually severe floods within the vast Mississippi Valley system is not understood by most of us. The truth is that whereas the soil of our continent visibly bleeds to death all year long down our dirty rivers this summer it is suffering a major hemorrhage. The loss is literally incalculable. . . . In the United States it took from 500 to 1000 years of geologic process to form each inch of that topsoil. A torrential rainfall can undo the work of a thousand or more years in an afternoon." Why not review articles on this pertinent subject as a club program? Conservation is a live topic.

Speaking of practising conserva-

tion I do not think I ever realized the usefulness of leaves as I saw it demonstrated in eastern Quebec. Each fall load after load of leaves is taken to a grist mill to be ground. They are then placed in large wooden bins set at strategic points over the large estate and are available for the gardeners to carry wherever needed in borders or gardens. They are used for mulch, to rejuvenate beds. In making over beds, as a pick-up for rare plants. Long borders of choice gentians are maintained by deep applications of these ground leaves. Unfortunately I do not know of a grist mill where leaves could be ground but I do conserve all healthy leaves and return them to the soil. It was a new experience to let those ground leaves run through my fingers and see how potent they were in these exquisite gardens on the St. Lawrence.

There is an increasing interest in growing primroses in Wisconsin. As many of you know I am especially interested in growing them and have them in several varieties. Many have been purchased from primrose specialists but I have raised hundreds from seed. I am frequently asked as to my method. Seeds of Cashmeriana, Japonica, Oxlip, or Polyanthus from my own plants I usually sow in one of my frames as soon as they are ripe, keep them moist, transplanting them in the frames as conditions warrant. Each year I order seeds, available in July, from growers in Oregon or California. These are hand-pollinated and are in separate colors or mixed. They are stored in a tight container and put into the refrigerator. After Christmas I sow them in small flats or coffee cans in prepared soil — equal parts of sifted loam, peat, and sand. Spagnum moss is used to cover the bottom of the flat. It conserves moisture and is a root growing medium. The seeds are pressed into the soil and watered by setting the flat in water until moist possibly five minutes, or ten. Then the flat goes outdoors to a protected place or coldframe where it will freeze hard. Light snow may be permitted to cover the flats occasionally. I often put it on with a shovel, too. In early February I bring in the flats, water each with a spray of very warm—not scalding—water two successive days and set the flats on a table in a warm room in a light but not sunny spot. Glass covers the flats until the seed-

What You Should Know About Delphiniums

By E. I. Wilde, Pennsylvania State College

lings show. Twice a week or oftener if need be, they are watered by setting them in lukewarm water. As the plants get to proper size they are transplanted into a larger flat. Spagnum is always used in the bottom with a small amount of old cow manure. Spring days see the flats out doors in a shaded place and by June or July many seedlings may safely be set permanently. A shady area with plenty of peat and some old manure or cottonseed meal will encourage the plants to establish themselves and bloom in the spring. This winter I am trying a slightly different method. The flats will go into a cold frame — I may plant my seeds directly in the prepared soil of the frame in late fall. After they have enjoyed the vicissitudes of winter I shall turn on the electricity which feeds an underground cable and see what happens in the warmed ground. It is entirely possible that my family will not miss having those flats all over the house but I have an idea that the "babies" will be watched with considerable interest just the same.

ROSE SURVIVAL

A 1,000-year-old rose bush that has become a landmark of Hildesheim, Germany, has survived the ravages of war and even the many bombings of the city. The bush was planted sometime in the ninth century in the cemetery adjoining the Cathedral.

Although the Cathedral itself suffered tremendously from Allied air raids, the rose bush withstood the flames and the poisonous fumes, and the branches still cling to the remaining bricks of what was formerly the cloister. Its roots, which reach deep into the soil, were protected so that new branches and leaves could come to light in the spring.

—From *The American Rose Magazine*, July-August, 1947.

"Put trees back in the soil to help replenish the water tables. Too few people realize the importance of trees."

To be successful with hybrid delphinium only the finest strains of hand-pollinated seeds of the hybrids should be purchased. Then when your friends visit you can say with justifiable pride, "These are from the King Arthur series. That is a Sir Lancelot and this is a Sir Galahad. Over there are Pearl Necklace, Mistland Blue, Venetian Nights, Sarah Barber, Blue Boy, Chief Grandin, Opalshire or any one of 50 others.

The American strains of Vanderbilt's, Hoodacres', Pacific Hybrid's and Lyondel's have been blended with the English strains of Blackmore & Langdon to give the Smith delphiniums. Rev. W. G. Smith of Indiana makes the following observation:

I have learned that Lyondales have the largest blooms and finest combinations of color I have ever seen. Pacific Hybrids, beautiful beyond description, have comparatively little foliage and are shorter-lived in this section. Blackmore and Langdons, the famous English strain from imported seed, produces the most vigorous plants and heavy foliage. Their spikes and blossoms compare well with the best American strains and they are longer lived. Specimens five to six years old have been common in my garden and one lived to be 10 years old. This was the parent plant of some of the finest delphiniums I have ever grown. My aim has been to try to combine the vigor and longer life of the Blackmore and Langdons with the larger-sized blossoms and gorgeous color combinations of the American strains.

New Colors Soon

New colors may soon be available, for A. A. Samuelson of Pullman, Wash., has successfully crossed *D. parishii*, a native of San Joaquin Valley, with a second generation "scarlet series" selfed selection which is long-spurred and salmon pink. The first generation hybrids gave robust plants with colors which were not the customary purples and red-violets but pink-lavenders, pale blue and other shades.

In planting the best results are obtained by sowing delphinium seeds as soon as they mature. If they must be purchased such seeds will arrive about the first of August and should be planted at once. If seeding must be delayed, store in small air-tight receptacles in a refrigerator to preserve their viability. Seed, however, may be purchased from reliable firms in late winter and a high per cent of germin-

ation may be expected if seeded in a greenhouse or a heated frame at 50 degrees and flowers may be expected in about five months. All seed, prior to sowing, should be covered with sesamean to kill all fungi on the surface of them. This is done by placing a pinch in a packet of seed and shaking thoroughly.

The seed bed mixture should be one quarter native peat or leaf mold, one quarter sand and one-half loam which should be sterilized by steam or formaldehyde. Before seeding, be sure that no odor of formaldehyde can be detected — a period of a week or two should elapse between application and seeding.

Sowing Seeds

The seed should be sown thinly in drills six inches apart in a cold-frame where favorable germinating conditions can be maintained. The seed bed should be covered with burlap or cheese cloth and the frame with a lath sash. As soon as germination starts remove the burlap and place it on the from the laths but leave the lath shade lath sash or frame. When germination is completed remove the burlap over the seedlings until September. Never allow the seed bed to become dry but refrain from over-watering.

In the northern parts of this country allow the seedlings to remain over-winter in the seed bed to eliminate the heavy loss of late transplanted seedlings by heaving. As a precautionary measure mulch the bed in November with one-half inch of sand, replace the lath frame and leave it there until March. By the middle of April the young plants may be put into their permanent positions 18 to 24 inches apart in rows three feet apart. Some growers even suggest three by four feet. A shingle plunged into the ground at an angle above each plant gives protection from the sun until it is established. If the plants are well watered for a few days, they should be capable of taking care of themselves.

Planting

In the garden, to obtain maximum growth and results, a special hole should be dug for each plant about 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide. Into this hole mix a spadeful of well rotted manure and a handful of superphosphate. Work this well into the soil firm it and then replace the soil you have removed. The center of each hole must be marked by a stake for such preparation should have been made well in advance of planting.

Additional fertilizer will be needed, the amount depending upon the age of the plant and the type of soil. This must be determined by practice and observation of the plant's vigor. Any standard fertilizer carrying not over five per cent nitrogen may be applied at a rate not to exceed 40 pounds per 1000 square feet.

In setting out a large plant place the crown level with the soil and form a hill over it with a trowel full of sand. This promotes drainage and thereby prevents too much moisture and at the same time wards off excessive heat.

Insects

As for insect pests the cyclamen and spider mites are spread by splashing water, birds, hands, winds or crawling water, birds, hands, winds or crawl from plant to plant. The cyclamen mite causes parts of the plant to curl, twist or become malformed. The buds often fail to open and the blossoms become distorted.

The virus disease causes a stunting and dwarfing, curling and mottling of leaves as well as death of the stem tissues. Successful control of this disease cannot be expected unless one becomes familiar with the various symptoms so that upon detection the plants may be immediately destroyed, for the disease is infectious.

Powdery mildew is prevalent in late summer and is characterized by white patches. It may be controlled by sulfur dust.

—Condensed from Horticulture Illustrated, June 1947

BIRDS

By C. A. Harwell — Audubon Society

I know that I have never heard
A song as lovely as a bird's
The soft low note from throat of dove,
Singing a symphony of love.

A meadowlark from nearest clod,
Lifting a song in praise to God.
I think the sweetest rhapsodies
Are sung by birds, just for the trees

The thrush sings softly to the stream,
The joy of evening in his theme;
That's why I know I've never heard
A song so lovely as a bird's.

—Garden Quarterly Colorado Federation

Annual poppies may be sown on the snow in winter or very early spring.

Annual phlox was discovered by a Mr. Drummond, a Scotch horticulturist. The plant bears his name.

BLEEDINGHEARTS, A GARDEN FAVORITE

By Mrs. Raymond Knuth,

Wisconsin Rapids

The "old-time garden favorite" the of the bleedingheart are fleshy and it land about 100 years ago from the island of Japan. Being of easy culture, it rapidly spread into gardens, both great and small, and presumably was soon brought to America.

The soil should be moderately fertile, moist and well drained. The roots of the bleedingheart are fleshy and it would seem they absorb water readily. Most winter losses are likely to occur in wet spots, where roots in spring appear to have been torn apart by the action of ice. A well developed plant has a very extensive root system, and it is necessary there be sufficient depth of soil. Do not crowd the plants.

The second essential to success with bleedingheart is partial shade, especially through the heat of the day. The plant will grow and bloom in the sun, but not to its full extent of beauty and charm.

The most commonly used method of propagation is by division of the crown. So long as a piece of root has an eye, or bud, it will quickly send out new roots just below the bud and become a clump of fleshy roots.

If the bleedingheart has been planted in full sun, put a Bristol Fairy gypsophila beside it, and the place it leaves as it ripens will be filled with foamy white in midsummer.

CONTROL OF ROSE CHAFERS

These insects are common in sandy regions where the larvae feed upon the roots of grasses and the adults upon grapes, roses and many other plants including even corn.

Some preliminary tests this year indicate that DDT has considerable value in the control of these pests and a recent release from Pennsylvania recommends the wettable powder as a spray to infested foliage. Use 2 pounds of the 50% DDT wettable powder to 100 gallons of spray. A second application may be necessary 10 days or two weeks later.

— Growers equipped to dust should use the 5% DDT dusting powder.

— By C. L. Fluke, Univ. Wis. College of Agr.

THE NATIONAL FLOWERS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

Compiled by The Horticultural Society of New York

Australia—Acacia
Brazil—Cattleya Orchid
Canada—Sugar Maple
Chile—Chilean Bellflower (Lapageria)
China—Narcissus
Denmark—Clover
Egypt—Egyptian Lotus
Japan—Chrysanthemum
Lithuania—Common Rue (Ruta graveolens)
Mexico—Prickly Pear (Nopal Cactus)
Netherlands—Tulip
Norway—Heather (Calluna vulgaris)
Newfoundland—Pitcher Plant
Poland—Red Poppy
Russia—Sun Flower
England—Rose
France—Iris
Spain—Pomegranate
Scotland—Scotch Thistle
Germany—Cornflower
Greece—Violet
Hawaii—Lehna
India—Lotus
Iceland—Shamrock
Sweden—Twinflower (Linnaea borealis)
Switzerland—Edelweiss
Wales—Leek

United States — There is no official national flower for this country although the goldenrod is generally accepted as such. Other flowers have also been suggested as the national flower. Some of these are: Trailing Arbutus, Mountain Laurel, Columbine, Flowering Dogwood, Rose, White Rose and Phlox.

—From Country Gardeners Program Service, August, 1947.

IDEAS YOU MAY NOT BELIEVE BUT THEY ARE TRUE

Stems cut under water do not make flowers last longer.

Stems in deep water last no longer than those in shallow water.

Vitamin B1 in the water does not make flowers last longer.

Asprin in water does not make flowers last longer.

Stems cut on the slant do not make flowers last longer than when cut square.

—By Victor H. Ries in Country Gardeners Program Service,

Use gray — foliage plants to combine with colors. They soften harsh tones.

SISSON'S

H. J. Phillips, Mgr.

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October, 1947

In This Issue

--ANNUAL CONVENTION PROGRAMS--

SUGGESTED WAYS TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF APPLE PICKERS

The average apple picker spends only about two-thirds of his working time plucking the fruit from the tree. Almost one out of every three hours is used in climbing up and down the ladder, walking to the box and back to the ladder, emptying the picking bucket, leveling the apples in the box, getting empty boxes, and in moving the ladder from tree to tree.

Prof. C. H. Zuroske, agricultural economist of Washington State College, has compiled the following breakdown of relative percentages of time needed for various tasks under the conditions studied:

Task or segment of job	Per cent of total time
Up ladder	5.1
Picking	68.8
Down ladder	3.5
To box	3.3
Empty picking bucket	3.3
Level apples in box	1.1
Get empty box	1.8
To ladder	4.4
Move ladder	8.7
	100.0

Suggestions for reduction of the time consumed in the various tasks and for improving the efficiency of the overall job of picking, based on a study of these figures, are offered by A. C. Bobb, fruit specialist of the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service, in a recent issue of "Storrs Horticultural Notes." A long-time program would include decreasing the height and elimination of crowding of trees. Points offered by Mr. Bobb for immediate consideration include "distribution and availability of orchard crates, low-platform orchard trucks or trailers, ladders and picking buckets in good repair (a missing ladder rung is annoying and time-consuming as well as dangerous, availability of drinking water and toilet facilities for pickers; and use of new types of equipment such as light-weight metal ladders and lighter and larger picking buckets."

Mr. Bobb also offers the following advice to help decrease the brushing of the fruit: "Many bruises can be stopped by careful supervision of pickers, by careful dumping of apples into the grader, and by use of corrugated liners in shipping boxes." He further points out that his suggestions can easily be applied, with necessary modifications, to other harvesting jobs.

—Agricultural News Letter (Du Pont)

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the 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. Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

News For Fruit Growers

EXCELLENT PROGRAM AT ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION

The program for our first Orchard Machinery Demonstration Meeting, held in Door County September 11-12 was very interesting and instructive.

The Bean Sprayer Company, with Mr. Leon Miller, Wisconsin Representative, and "Cappy" Ricks of Michigan announcing, demonstrated four sprayers:—

A small speed sprayer, a large model speed sprayer, a high pressure sprayer with engine, a high pressure sprayer with power take-off.

Hardy sprayers were demonstrated by the Mack Implement Company of Sawyer. On the sprayer was a new type of spray boom, spraying two rows of trees at a time. This created considerable interest.

Two Friend sprayers on which were mounted an automatic spray unit made by the Grand Traverse Orchard Supply Company, of Traverse City, Michigan, were demonstrated by the Door County Produce Co., Mr. Julius Haas, Manager, and Harry Schuyler of Fish Creek. This was a one man outfit and sprayed two rows at a time, the controls being on the tractor. It also created much interest and comment.

Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, U. W. demonstrated a boom for spraying the ground with elegtol in scab control. Dr. Moore said that many orchards in Door County are now using the ground spray.

Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, J. Henry Smith, Waupaca representative, demonstrated a cyclone tractor trailer model duster. It was recommended as an auxiliary to spraying. Whenever there is a long period of rain, or when the ground is so wet one cannot get into the orchard with a heavy sprayer the duster may save the day. A number of Wisconsin Orchardists are interested.

Reynolds Brothers demonstrated a brush picker mounted on a Farmall M. tractor; also a bulldozer mounted on a tractor for pushing out trees. This was a most interesting demonstration.

Visit Scab Control Experimental Plots

The second morning a tour was made to Horseshoe Bay Orchards where Manager Alric Erickson demonstrated a large grader and brusher. This orchard has 150 acres of fruit. Dr. Dewey Moore has carried on experiments here for a number of years. Trees had been sprayed with all the



new fungicides showing merit. Signs had been placed under each tree. Dr. Moore pointed out the difference in scab control and leaf injury. Results will be given in more detail at our convention in November.

Visit Goff Orchards

Mr. M. B. Goff, former president of the Society invited visitors to see a newly installed irrigation plant. His orchard consists of 135 acres of fruit, about 1/2 apples and 1/2 cherries. The water came from a well 509 feet deep and a rotary pump with capacity of 800 gallons per minute. The pump is a Fairbanks Morse turbine with Red Seal continental motor of 102 H. P. Engineering was done by Montgomery Ward Co. Distribution is with mains of 6 inches steel tubing and laterals of 4 inches, 3 inches and 2 inches aluminum pipes. Sprinklers are set 40 feet by 60 feet. The cost of the system was estimated at \$100 per acre. Cost of operation is low after the equipment is once installed. Mr. Goff pointed out that if it saved one crop it will pay for itself.

TOUR OF WESTERN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA ORCHARDS PROVES VERY INTERESTING

Orchardists from all over Wisconsin and Minnesota attended the two day tour beginning at Gays Mills on September 4 continuing through Gallesville on September 5 and ending in Minnesota. The program provided considerable information of value to growers.

Professor C. L. Kuehner, Extension Horticulturist was in charge of arrangements. Dr. J. D. Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, U. W., gave the opening talk on fire blight and scab control. He said fire blight is difficult to control when fertility is high

and in a season such as we had this spring. We should not prune heavily because it stimulates a succulent growth. Dr. Moore recommended Fermate as a spray in bloom. Blossom spraying does not seem to effect pollination. Pruning blighted trees with unskilled labor is dangerous and impracticable.

For scab control Dr. Moore recommended Elegtol as a ground spray. He says it is becoming a standard practice in Door County. When using it we can switch to a mild sulphur to prevent rusting and leaf burn. Answering a question on the use of Puratized he said it gave the best foliage and fair scab control. The cost is also high. Best control of scab has been with lime sulphur; but there has been terrific leaf injury, defoliation and sulphur sun scald on the fruit.

Fruits Set On Delicious Depends

On Pollination

Dr. R. H. Roberts spoke on pollination and its relation to fruit set. He said the poor set on delicious trees which blossomed this year was due entirely to poor pollination. Due to weather conditions there was a poor bee flight. McIntosh trees more than two trees away from early blooming pollinizing varieties have poor set due to poor bee flight. He said "don't let anyone tell you that the poor set of McIntosh is anything but poor pollination." For large blocks of Delicious in which pollinating varieties are too far away he recommended grafting a few scions of Northwest Greenings in the tops of the trees. More bees were advocated. Delicious do not set well planted next to Duchessa, said Dr. Roberts.

Editor's Note: Fruit growers know that beekeepers have throughout the years been more than anxious to place bees in orchards. If they have become frightened due to poisoning and moved away, only the fruit grower can solve that problem. It is a problem that concerns an entire fruit growing area rather than individual orchardists. As long as Arsenate of Lead is used when any flowers are open, beekeepers cannot be blamed for hesitating to bring in their bees.

Use Of Fertilizer In The Orchard

Broadcast fertilizer over the orchard floor because the cover crop is worth as much to the trees as the fertilizer, advised Dr. Roberts. "We must use as

much fertilizer as is necessary to get the kind of growth we need."

He said Starking grafted onto Virginia Crab Stock is not doing well. Delicious apparently does better.

Insect Control Discussed By Dr. C. L. Fluke

DDT did a good job in controlling codling moth in an experiment conducted this year, reported Dr. C. L. Fluke, Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin. He said heretofore it has been impossible to control buffalo tree hopper satisfactorily with spray. However this year he sprayed trees with DDT at the time adults started laying their eggs with good results. The adults cut a crystal shaped slit in the bark and deposit the eggs therein. That is what causes the damage. This year, being a late season, spraying was done about August 23; most years it would be earlier, about the second week in August. This is a one year trial, and we hope the experiment will show a way of controlling this pest.

SALES OPPORTUNITY IN SCHOOL LUNCHES

The School lunch program should not be neglected as an opportunity of major consequence, for apple sales and for keeping the youngster as the foremost apple consumers they have always been. More than 7 million of them in every state now are getting their lunch at school. The lunch box apple brought home is a thing of the past for most of these.

Foods bought on the market through regular trade channels make up most of the school menu. Nearly \$50 million of the \$65 million appropriated by Congress for federal assistance to the program has been distributed to the states. Control over food purchases rests with state, city, county, or individual district school systems — it varies from place to place. Like all other buyers of food, the schools are pinched by the inflated costs of many items, and apples for both cooked dishes and for serving whole as dessert should stand out as a good buy. But whether they will be regarded as such will depend in many cases on the facts being pointed out to authorities who may naturally be hazy on the subject, as to availability of different

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

November 18-19

Committee in charge: Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Madison chairman assisted by Peter Thelen, Fond du Lac; Lenore Zinn, Hartford; Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

NEW APPLE VARIETIES

Plate of 5 Apples

Judges: Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Madison assisted by R. L. Marken, Kenosha.

Classes

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. Milton | 7. Fireside |
| 2. Macoun | 8. Prairie Spy |
| 3. Haralson | 9. Hume |
| 4. Secor | 10. Lobo |
| 5. Kendall | 11. Orleans or Newfane |
| 6. Perkins | 12. Any other variety |

Premiums: 1st. prize, \$1.50; 2nd. prize, \$1.00; 3rd. prize, \$.50 on each class. Prizes on classes 1 to 5 given by the Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Cooperative, Inc., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Premiums on classes 6-7-8 donated by Mr. Lester Tans, manager of the Co-op, Waukesha.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Plate of 5 Apples

Classes

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 13. McIntosh | 14. Cortland |
| 15. Delicious — any type of red. | |

Premiums on Classes 13, 14 and 15 offered by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Co., J. Henry Smith, representative, Waupaca.

Premiums on each class: 1st prize, \$2.50; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00.

ADDITIONAL STANDARD VARIETIES

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 16. Golden Delicious | 17. N. W. Greening |
| 18. Snow | |

Premiums on Classes 16, 17 and 18: 1st prize, \$2.50; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00. By the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

SEEDLING APPLE EXHIBIT

Five Apples Not Previously Shown

Judges: Prof. J. G. Moore and Prof. C. L. Kuehner

Prizes: 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$3.00; 3rd, \$2.00; 4th, \$1.00.

Only seedlings of merit will be awarded prizes.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOX OF APPLES

Christmas boxes holding 16 apples in compartments 3½ inches square, will be furnished. Growers will fill a box with apples. Several varieties may be used with colors to make an attractive arrangement. Colored shredded paper will be furnished.

Judging based on quality and appearance of fruit, 75%, attractiveness of arrangement, 25%.

1st prize, \$10.00; 2nd prize, \$7.00; 3rd prize, \$4.00; 4th prize, \$3.00; 5th prize, \$2.00. Each additional entry, \$1.00.

Premiums by G. A. Dunn & Co. 2138 University Avenue, Madison, Wis.

The first prize Christmas box will be sent to Wisconsin's Senior Senator, Alexander Wiley in Washington. Second prize box to Wisconsin's Junior Senator Joseph McCarthy, Washington. Third prize to Governor Oscar Rennebohm, State Capitol, fourth prize to Director of Agriculture, Milton H. Button, State Capitol. Growers name will be placed in box before mailing.

Entries limited to one per orchard. Apples must have been grown by exhibitor.

varieties and size suitable for their purpose. This was found to be so in a number of instances last winter. (Citrus producer groups have put field men on the road this season to devote full time to the school lunch systems.)

—Truman Nold, Executive Secretary, National Apple Institute.

ORCHARD HELP WANTED

Wanted: Reliable young man with some orchard experience to operate up-to-date apple orchard on Highway 12. Wage or share basis. Give references. Modern house available.

THE L. B. IRISH ORCHARDS

Baraboo

—1—

Wisconsin

Bring Back "An Apple a Day"

CAN PRE-PACKAGING OF APPLES BE MADE SUCCESSFUL

Pre-packaging of apples for consumers has been tested for the last 30 years and written about a great deal the past few years.

We asked Mr. C. E. Chase, Secretary-Manager of the Washington State Apple Commission, for his opinion on the subject based upon tests carried on this past winter when Washington sent a number of carloads of packaged apples to retail markets, notably at Los Angeles. Mr. Chase writes:

"The only way, under present methods, it can possibly be successful, is where the packages reach consumers within a week or ten days from the time the apples are put in the package so they will be received by consumers in good condition, and of course, whatever is put in the package must be of the highest quality.

Past experience has always been that when one or two apples in a small package shows up as bad, the consumer was immediately off that package. This will continue to be the case until we have some method that will preserve apples in their original state for a longer period than is possible under present methods. We think the Pliofilm experiment has real possibilities along this line."

SPECIAL APPLE BOX AVAILABLE FOR SENDING APPLES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

We have received a sample of a special cardboard box, designed for sending apples as Christmas presents. It is made by the American Box Board Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. On the sides are the words "Season Greetings."

It will hold two layers of apples. The Company makes another box to hold one bushel. It is well built and designed for use in special marketing.

The cover has a picture of an Orchard in full color. Obviously an orchardist can have special design printed on the cover for his own use.

We believe that our fancy apples can find a wide market in a special Christmas package. Write the company for a sample box if interested.

NATIONAL APPLE WEEK
Saturday, October 25 thru
Saturday November 1
HALLOWE'EN IS APPLE DAY

79TH ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FRUIT GROWERS PROGRAM

RET LAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC, NOV. 18-19

PROGRAM — TUESDAY, November 18

- 8-10:00 a. m. Setting up fruit exhibits. See premium list.
10:00 a. m. Call to order by President William Connell, Menomonie. Announcements.
A study of the pollination of several varieties of Wisconsin apples. Good pollinizing varieties. By Dr. B. Esther Struckmeyer, Department of Horticulture, Madison.
10:30 a. m. Orchard Insect Control. Outlook For Insect Control with New Materials. By Dr. C. L. Fluke Department of Entomology, U. W. and E. J. O'Neal.
11:45 a. m. Questions and Answers on Insect Control In The Orchard.
12:00 M. Meeting Board of Directors Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:30 p. m. What Is Going On In Michigan Fruit Circles. Discussion of Research at Michigan State College. By H. B. Tukey, Chief, Division of Horticulture, Michigan State College.
2:30 p.m. This Season's Results In Apple Scab Control. Suggestions For Next Year. By Dr. G. W. Keitt and Dr. J. D. Moore, Department Plant Pathology, U. W.
3:30 p.m. How We Sprayed, Pruned and Fertilized and the Results In Our Orchard. By Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo, Mr. C. J. Telfer, Green Bay, R. L. Marken, Kenosha. Ten minutes each.

ANNUAL BANQUET

- 6:30 p. m. Ballroom Retlaw Hotel. Entertainment.
Honorary Recognition Certificates to be Awarded to Two Outstanding Horticulturists. Mr. William Connell, presiding.
"The National and International Picture in Horticulture". By Dr. H. B. Tukey, Michigan.
Entertainment features and talk on the present and future of extension work in Agriculture, by Mr. Ben Rusy, Madison.
A trip, with colored slides, through America's largest fruit growing region — British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

- 9:30 a. m. Annual Business Meeting Wisconsin Horticultural Society.
10:00 a. m. Joint session Fourth Annual Meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute. Mr. C. J. Telfer, President, Green Bay, presiding.
Results of our Wisconsin Apple Promotion Program. Mr. Milton Gustafson, Representative of Bert S. Gittins Advertising Company Milwaukee.
Shall we Advertise Apples over the Radio next year.
Wisconsin Apples were advertised over five radio stations for a period of five weeks by the Wisconsin Apple Institute.
10:45 a. m. Round Table on Work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute and apple promotion.
11:15 a. m. Progress of New Machinery and Equipment For Orchard Operations. By Dr. H. B. Tukey, Michigan.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:30 p. m. Horticultural Research. By Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, U. W.
2:30 p. m. Annual Business Meeting Wisconsin Apple Institute. Election of Officers. Transaction of Business. President C. J. Telfer presiding.

MICHIGAN PULLS OUT POOR APPLES

Michigan law provides for removal of unprofitable orchards that become a hazard by not being worked. The State provides funds

to push these apple orchards over and at least stop them growing. We saw hundreds of acres of such pushing-over through southern Michigan.

—From *New York State Horticultural News Letter*, August, 1947.

CONTROL MICE NOW

The last half of October and the first part of November, before snow falls, is the time to control mice in the orchard, says Mr. G. C. Oderkirk, of the U. S. Division of Rodent Control. Mr. Oderkirk has been very helpful to Wisconsin orchardists, furnishing Government prepared poison oats bait which is distributed thru various orchard supply companies — the Bayfield Fruit Growers Cooperative, Door County Fruit Coop., the Glen Dunn Company, 2138 University Ave., Madison, and the Southeastern Fruit Growers Coop, 227 Cutler St. Waukesha.

The orchard should be baited with poison oat bait every fall every year, says Mr. Oderkirk. The proper way to do it is to look under each tree in the orchard in late October to determine the number of runways. If there are many, place a teaspoon of bait under each tree in a runway, throw over it a handful of grass or rubbish so mice can feed on it with out fear. If mice are not numerous baiting need not be done under each tree. Bait stations, such as a piece of tarpaper or tin cans, open at both ends, may be used, but Mr. Oderkirk says if baiting is quickly and thoroughly done on a day when weather is nice, mice will get it at once. They are out feeding on a day when we also would like to be out.

HOMEMADE GRAPE JUICE

An appetizing and attractive beverage can be prepared from grapes if one takes a few precautions in the processing of the juices, according to Dr. C. S. Pederson, food bacteriologist at the New York State Experiment Station.

To get the greatest value out of grapes, they should be hot pressed at about 140 to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Pressing at that temperature assures the maximum yield with the best possible color and without too astringent flavor. The juice should be handled rapidly, bottling at 170 to 175 degrees, filling the bottle full so as to avoid the presence of air in the bottle. For the same reason foam should be flushed out of the bottle.

—From the *American Fruit Grower*, December, 1946.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING WESTERN WISCONSIN — MINNESOTA WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY — MINNESOTA FRUIT GROWERS ASSN. HOTEL LACROSSE — NOVEMBER 11-12 PROGRAM — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Mr. Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie, president Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, presiding.

10:00 a. m. Orchard insect control discussion. Outlook for insect control with new materials by Dr. C. L. Fluke, Entomologist, University of Wisconsin and Dr. A. C. Hodson, Entomologist, University of Minnesota.

11:30 a. m. Question and answer period on insect control.

12:00 M. Luncheon — no plans.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:30 p. m. Mr. Wm. A. Benitt, Hastings, Minn. President Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, presiding.

Control of diseases in the orchard. Apple scab control. Results with new fungicides, illustrated with movies and slides. By Dr. J. D. Moore, Pathologist, University of Wisconsin and Dr. Eric Mader, Pathologist, University of Minnesota.

3:00 p. m. Discussion on orchard spraying for disease and insect control. Ten minutes each by George Nelson, Department of Agriculture, St. Paul; Henry Vollenweider, La Crescent and Mr. Wm. Connell, Menomonie.

3:30 p. m. Marketing apples in the Twin Cities by Ralph Backstrom, USDA Marketing Specialist, St. Paul.

Discussion: Work of the national and state apple institutes.

THE BANQUET

6:30 p. m. Entertainment feature to be announced. Toastmaster — County Agent L. A. Davis, La Crosse.

A trip through the world's largest fruit growing section — British Columbia, Wenatchee, and Yakima Washington and Hood River with colored slides by H. J. Rahmlow of Madison and George Pabst, St. Paul Park.

Other features to be announced.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Mr. Al. Loffelmacher, Fairfax, Minn., vice-president Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, chairman.

9:30 a. m. Progress report of apple variety breeding at University Fruit Breeding Farm. Professor Alderman, Chairman Dept. of Horticulture, St. Paul.

10:00 a. m. The Future of the Frozen Fruit Industry. Results of recent experiments. Prof. J. D. Winter, Dept. of Horticulture, St. Paul.

10:45 a. m. Suggestion for Pruning Fruit Trees. Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Extension Horticulture. Madison.

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

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

1:30 p. m. Mr. Wm. Connell, Menomonie, chairman,

What we have learned by observations in orchards in 1947. R. H. Roberts, Department of Horticulture, Madison.

Bring samples of any new variety you may be growing for display at the convention. All growers are invited to bring samples. No premiums, no judging.

"HEX" HEXES RED MITE

Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate, sold under several trade names, seems in this year's trials to be more effective and safer than D. N. 111 on Red Mite in Western New York.. Green tip or delayed dormant oiling, thoroughly done, was very effective in holding down mite

till late in August in most places. Hex, when put on before mites build up, did very well. Next job — get cost down before we go broke buying it. Get the complete story on this at our winter meetings.

—From *New York State Horticultural News Letter*, August, 1947.

ORCHARD and VEGETABLE GROWERS SUPPLIES

*Buy cooperatively and Save Money, participate in the
earning of the cooperative.*

**PLACE YOUR ORDER
NOW**

FOR AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER

For acceptance at any time we can make shipment

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RABBIT & MICE REPELLENTS.
Poisoned Oats in 10-25# bags
Peter Rabbit Repellent in Quarts
And Points

Tree Seal
Grafting Tape

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SPRAYERS — Place Your Order NOW for 1947

SPRAY PUMPS — (Bean)
7 Gallon — 15-20 and 35 Gallon

SPRAY TANK —
50 Gallon 100-150-200 and 300 Gallon

SPRAY GUNS —
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Place Your ORDER EARLY for SPRAYERS for DELIVERY THIS FALL

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ORCHARD NOTES

THE NATIONAL APPLE SITUATION

Mr. Samuel Fraser, Rochester, N. Y., Secretary International Apple Association, spoke in Wenatchee recently and gave a picture of the national situation. This was reported in the September 27th issue of *The Packer*. He first pointed out the urgency of selling 42,000 bushels of commercial apples in the next three months. "This is at the rate of 600 cars daily," he said, "and will be difficult to do unless everyone in the industry strives for the goal unrelentingly. These apples must be gotten to the consumers of this country in the next 12 or 15 weeks because they represent that portion of the national crop left over after storage and processing allotments have been placed."

In 1946, he explained, the national apple crop was 118,700,000 bushels. That year 1,000,000 bushels were imported from Canada. The processing plants of the United States absorbed 42,500,000 bushels, leaving a crop of 77,200,000 commercial apples for the consumer market. Cold storage facilities took up 43,000,000 bushels of this balance, leaving a little more than 34,000,000 bushels to move into the market before December.

Fly In Ointment

"This year there's a fly in the ointment," he declared. "While the national crop is down to 110,000,000 bushels, we are importing 3,500,000 bushels from Canada under the increased quota, making a total of 113,500,000 bushels. But the processors are expected to absorb only 25,000,000 bushels this season — and under most optimistic expectations, perhaps 30,000,000. Conservatively, this leaves a balance of 88,500,000 bush-

hels of commercial fruit, and after storing an estimated 43,000,000 bushels to 45,000,000 bushels, we will still have around 42,000,000 bushels that must be moved before the middle of December to get them to consumers in good condition."

"The processors made the market in 1946," he added. "This year we'll have to get down to strong promotional efforts to distribute the unstored balance of the crop."

Wisconsin Apple Institute Helps

The Wisconsin Apple Institute is spending more than \$1,200 in advertising apples over five leading Wisconsin radio stations. That is a real contribution. In addition, 500 attractive posters have been put up where consumers can see them and a new edition of 20,000 copies of the apple recipe booklet has just been printed.

Questions on Strawberry and Raspberry Growing

QUESTION: When should strawberries be covered. I read an article in a magazine recently which said, "wait until the ground is frozen an inch or two and then cover with a mulch. The mulch is only useful to prevent heaving by freezing and thawing." Is that correct?

ANSWER: No, that is not correct, for Wisconsin conditions. Experiments conducted by the Wisconsin Experiment Station have shown that the root and crown injury sometimes called "black root" or "black crown" is caused by an early freeze which may occur between November 5 and 20 in southern Wisconsin perhaps a little earlier in the North, and which freezes the plants before they have become dormant. This can be prevented by having the plants covered with mulch or snow just before the freeze. Injurious temperatures are 15° to 20° F. Therefore the rule in Wisconsin is to mulch just before that freeze. Either straw or marsh hay may be used; whichever is cheapest and about three inches in depth is recommended when matted down.

QUESTION: Can strawberries be transplanted in late fall.

ANSWER: This practice is not recommended in Wisconsin because the plants do not come thru the winter well. It may be done if the plants are to be moved from one part of a field to another and dug with a clump of dirt so that the root system is not disturbed.

QUESTION: I fertilized my raspberries heavily last spring and they made a very vigorous growth. They are about 6 feet tall. Do you think they will winter without protection, or doesn't the type of growth make any difference.

ANSWER: Our opinion is that if raspberry plants grow vigorously, especially if they grow late due to favorably conditions, they are apt to winter kill, unless covered. We base this on observations that on sandy soils, lacking in nitrogen, where the plants grew only four or five feet tall they seldom winter kill. In your case we would recommend either plowing them under — covering them completely with soil or at least bending the canes over and covering the tips with soil.

**ORCHARD TERRACING IS
EROSION CONTROL DEVICE
OF IMPORTANCE**

Young orchards must be protected from erosion if their years of productivity are to be maintained, declare horticultural specialists at Michigan State College. Loss of top soil by erosion is one of the serious problems in orcharding in Michigan.

Terracing, say the horticulturists, is one of the most effective methods for erosion control in orchards. But skill and experience are required in laying out an adequate system. Expert help can be secured from the local soil conservation district.

Terrace systems should be laid out before the new orchard is planted, the specialists advise. If it should be necessary to plant trees before the terraces are built, ample space should be left between tree rows for the terrace construction, and provision made for roads.

Orchard terraces are essentially the same as those for field crops, explain the MSC horticulturists. Horizontal spacing, however, is adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the recommended spacing of tree rows for the kind of fruit to be planted. Where this terrace spacing is closer than

would be used in field terrace, the size of the terrace can be reduced proportionately.

Grassed outlets for the terraces should be constructed and seeded at least a year before the terraces are built and before they are to carry any water. The outlet is important because of the cost of construction, efficiency of operation, and convenience of orchard management. Usually it is cheapest to use a natural drainageway that is graded to sufficient capacity, fertilized, and seeded. And the terrace outlet should never be used as a road for hauling fruit or for spray equipment, the specialists warn. Other methods of preventing erosion include mulching and sod covers, both of which have great use.

Grandmother surveyed the new dress granddaughter just donned, with considerable disdain and disgust. The modern young miss noted the apparent disapproval and inquired, "Grandmother dear, when you were my age didn't you set your cap for granddaddy?"

"Of course, I did," replied grandmother, "but it wasn't my knee cap."

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PLUMS, AND SMALL
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| Graders | Cleaners | Polishers |

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Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



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Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60, Menomonee Falls, Recording Secretary-Treasurer

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E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

October in The Apiary

During October we must prepare our colonies for winter. A good colony should have seventy or more pounds of well ripened honey and several frames of pollen. The bees must form a cluster in the center of the brood chambers with honey on all sides and on top.

In October the queen stops laying eggs. The brood hatches and the cells so vacated form a space for winter cluster. If feeding is necessary, that is a good time to feed — when the brood has hatched, leaving empty cells in the center of the brood nest.

If we have any dark fall honey from buckwheat or other late flowers the bees will carry it into the brood nest if it is placed below the colony on the bottom board and if unsealed.

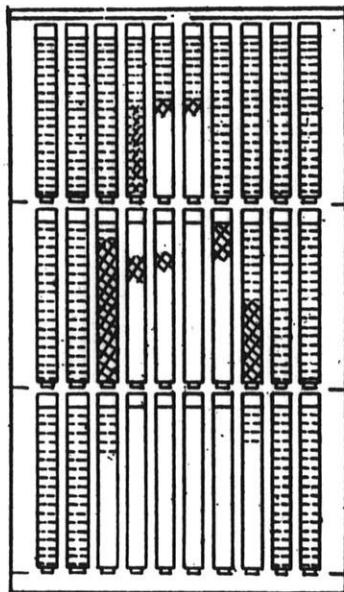
We find the bees will clean up the extracted supers and carry the honey into the brood nest if supers are right on top of the brood chambers and left until cold weather. At least they do it when we use three hive bodies as a brood nest.

We advise an upper entrance made by boring a one inch auger hole just below the handhole in the front of the top brood chamber. The lower entrance is closed to the regular winter entrance size — 3/8 by 3 inches which allows dead bees to be removed and keeps the molding of combs to a minimum.

The upper auger hole entrance serves as a flight entrance and escape for moisture-laden air.

“How can you make a living tuning pianos way back here in the country?”

Tuner—“No trick at all— in slack times I tighten barbed wire fences.”



E

DOES YOUR WINTER BROOD NEST LOOK LIKE THIS

Empty frames are for the bees to cluster. Note that the cluster is surrounded by honey and pollen.

A colony of large population so clustered will come thru the winter.

TAKE YOUR WINTER LOSS NOW

All colonies which are not in good condition for wintering should be killed to prevent needless consumption of honey.

A colony which has been queenless or has had a drone laying queen for some time has mostly old bees of little value.

They should be killed.

By careful inspection we can easily determine which colonies will come through the winter and which will not.

WIND PROTECTION

Protection from north and west winds is important. Colonies usually come thru best if such protection is given. We prefer a location on the South or southeast side of a forest, with trees on the north and west. In fact if surrounded by a windbreak of shrubbery or trees so much the better, providing sunlight can hit the hives during the middle of the day.

For additional protection we use a sheet of medium weight asphalt felt. Fold it over the cover and part way down the side of the upper brood chamber. Nail in place with short pieces of lathe. Additional packing under the cover such as a sheet of insulite or shallow super of dry leaves are all steps in the right direction unless the cost is high. **An insulated cover is very desirable.**

Remember that the cluster does not heat the unoccupied space in the hive. The bees themselves must protect the cluster against low temperatures. Therefore we must have a large population of bees so located they can obtain food at all times. A colony so organized will come

thru the winter regardless of the amount of insulation on the outside of the hive.

The amount of honey a colony consumes during winter depends upon the amount of brood it rears. February and March determines its strength next spring.

WISCONSIN IS BEHIND IN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

On July 1 the American Honey Institute issued a membership chart showing by states, contributions to the American Honey Institute. Wisconsin was not in the lead. California was way ahead, Ohio second, New York third.

Since the Institute is located in Madison, Wisconsin, we should not let other states lead us. With good honey prices it is easier to give now than it may be some day later.

HONEY TO GET RADIO PROMOTION

American Honey Institute Arranges Mention of Honey On Radio Program

Thursday, October 30, at 8:30 P. M. the Columbia Broadcasting System will promote honey over its program "Crime Photographer." This is the program of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation. Here are some of the statements which will be made on this program.

"America is literally a land of milk and honey. Thousands of American beekeepers are producing just about the best honey on earth . . . straining it . . . and bringing it to your table in convenient, crystal-clear glass jars. These jars of liquid sunshine range from a pale, pale gold to a deep, rich amber . . . and each is packed with energy . . . quick energy . . . safe energy. Keep a jar of honey on your breakfast table always . . . and serve honey whenever hot breads of any kind are served. You'll find that honey adds an exciting note to even the most everyday menu. But, that's not all. There are dozens of uses for honey. Honey is wonderful to sweeten cakes and cookies. And, incidentally, foods baked with honey stay moist and fresh far longer. Honey is delicious on cereals. It adds zest to beverages

and dressings. And, of course, it is one of the most popular spreads in the world . . . at meal-times or for in-between snacks. It's not a matter of change that all strained honey comes to you today in crystal-clear glass containers."

PROGRESS MADE IN BREEDING BETTER BEES. SCIENTISTS DISCOVER NEW METHODS TO HELP BREEDING PROGRAM

Prof. William C. Roberts, with the Wisconsin Experimental Station and Central States Bee Laboratory has further refined apparatus used in artificial bee breeding to a point where equipment can be readily produced and made available to bee breeders. The equipment is now being produced commercially and will be sold to those who wish to engage in this work.

Dr. Otto Mackensen, stationed at the Louisiana Experiment Station, with the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory has discovered that carbon dioxide administered to unmated queens will stimulate egg laying and they will lay drone eggs in a short time. This makes it possible to carry on inbreeding more rapidly.

Mr. J. I. Hambleton, Chief of the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory says, "Until the discovery some years ago that artificial insemination of bees was feasible it was practically impossible to maintain pure blood line of bees. The artificial insemination technique gives complete control of breeding. With the carbon dioxide stimulating egg laying of unmated queens, it is practical now for the bee breeder to develop definite blood lines. Under normal circumstances an unmated queen bee mates with a male (drone) bee from her own or a nearby colony. By artificial insemination a male especially selected by the breeder can be used for her mate. With the carbon dioxide and artificial insemination method even a son of an unmated queen can be used for mating purposes thereby making possible closer inbreeding."

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

October 26 — November 1

The American Honey Institute urges you to observe National Honey Week by distributing honey recipe books and leaflets.

THE PRICE OF HONEY

The honey market sagged during the hot weather of August and early September. When housewives could get sugar they no longer bought honey as a substitute. Many beekeepers had hoped to make new customers last year by selling at low prices during the great demand due to shortage of sugar. Perhaps some new customers were made but today only those who really like honey continue to buy it.

Honey can never be a substitute for sugar. It is much more than that. It is a food, not a substitute, and can not be produced for anywhere near the price of sugar. It contains vitamins and minerals and will stand on its own merit.

Some beekeepers unfortunately wish to sell as soon as they start extracting. If the market is not good at that time, they become panicky and cut prices. Local beekeepers should get together, discuss the price situation and come to an agreement. Whether a five pound pail retails at \$1.50 at Ladysmith and \$1.35 in Madison doesn't make too much difference. But when two beekeepers sell at these prices in the same community it's bad.

We believe honey will sell this coming winter. The price should be reasonable; and the prices suggested at our meeting in July were reasonable.

We believe honey needs more publicity. If we could place on the table of every family honey to be used as a spread our production would be way below the demand.

Some day an enterprising organization will put out a standardized high grade white honey as a baby food. How much better that would be for babies than some sweets now being used. We must first sell the doctors on the idea, however, and then must have the honey available at all times.

While prices vary somewhat, \$1.50 for a five pound container at retail is being asked by many beekeepers. Sales have been good at roadside stands and at the apiary; slow in stores. That should change as store prices fall in line and the season advances.

You urge homemakers to use at least one honey recipe each day.

Be sure local grocers have a good supply of honey on the shelves and remind them of the dates for National Honey week.

IMPORTATION OF ADULT BEES PROHIBITED

All shipments of honey bees from Europe are now prohibited according to the U. S. D. A. The action was taken to prevent introduction into the United States of a very fatal bee malady known as Isle of Wright or acarine disease.

This does not affect the importation of bees from Canada which is free of this disease and prohibits the importation of bees from continental Europe.

NEW FAVORITE HONEY RECIPES

For its beauty alone, the new recipe bulletin, "New Favorite Honey Recipes" just issued by the American Honey Institute, Madison is way and above anything we have seen. For value to the honey industry this recipe book should be a last word because it does contain the best recipes available and for every purpose. It contains recipes for appetizers, beverages, breads, cakes, candies, confitures (best pickles, etc.) cookies, desserts, frostings, meats and vegetables, menus, salads, sauces, specialties and honey hints. The value of honey for health is also told by Dr. Morris Fishbein taken from the article, "Your Family Doctor" from the Chicago Times Syndicate.

Give it away to your regular customers. If you can't afford to give it away, we feel sure it can be sold, perhaps at cost or slightly below to customers. It contains 56 pages and sells at \$5.00 for 25.

Write the Institute for a list of materials available. There is along list of them, all good.

"How are you getting on at home since your wife went away?"

"Fine. I've reached the highest point of efficiency. I can put my socks on from either end."

Mother: "Mandy, did you use the thermometer as I told you when you bathed the baby?"

Mandy: "No, ma'am, I can tell without dat. If it's too hot, the baby will turn red, and if it's too cold, he'll turn blue."

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC OCTOBER 29-30, 1947

PROGRAM WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29

- 10:00 a. m. Call to order by president, Mrs. Henry Schaeffer, Osseo. "Curtains, Draperies and Their Care." By Miss Doris J. Luid Home Agent, Fond du Lac.
- 10:45 a. m. Getting Results in Cooking With Honey. By Miss Virginia McNaughton, Madison, American Honey Institute.
- 11:30 a. m. Annual business meeting, Woman's Auxiliary, Wisconsin Beekeepers Association.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:45 p. m. Attend beekeepers meeting. Topic: "Action A'Plenty. A beeseye view of the American Honey Institute. By Miss Virginia McNaughton, Madison.
- 2:15 a. m. How the exhibits were judged. Comments and discussion by the judge, Mrs. Charlotte Buslaff, Fond du Lac.
- 3:15 p. m. My Garden — The flowers I grow and how I grow them. By Miss Merle Rasmussen, Rasmussen Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Oshkosh

BANQUET

- 6:30 p. m. See Beekeeper's program for details.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30

Attend Beekeepers program, shopping or visiting. A tour may be arranged.

Auxiliary Officers Are:— President: Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo. Vice-president: Mrs. Harold Knight, Dalton Secy-Treas.: Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam.

PREMIUM SCHEDULE

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBIT

- Class 1. Twelve pieces honey candy — any kind.
- Class 2. One dozen cookies, not less than 50% honey.
- Class 3. Honey cake, any kind, not less than 50% honey.
- Prizes for each class. 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.50; 3rd prize, \$1.00; 75¢ for each additional entry.
- Since all entries will receive an award, the candy cakes and cookies will be served at the annual banquet. Recipe must be shown with each entry.

NUMBER OF COLONIES OF BEES IN THE U. S. HAS IN- CREASED BY 36% SINCE 1940

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports almost 6 million colonies of bees on July 1, 1947 which is 36% more than in 1940. The increase over 1946 was only 2% so the goal of a 6% increase set by the U. S. D. A. was not reached.

Winter losses were not great last year—15%, which is the same as in the '45-'46 season. Starvation again was the leading cause of colony losses. Causes of losses as reported: starvation, 40%; queenlessness, 19%; winterkilling, 10%; spray poison, 4%; A.F.B., 3% dysentery, 2%. We would make a guess that the 19% of "winterkilling" was also due either to starvation or Nosema.

A NEW INSULATED AND VENTILATED COVER LOOKS PROMISING

Mr. Walter Diehnelt of Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls, our state president has invented an insulated ventilated cover for wintering bees which looks very promising. The ceiling is of fiber glass held in place by fine mesh hardware cloth. Holes on the sides ventilate the cover and the fiber glass is an excellent insulation against winter cold and summer heat. Covers are being manufactured by the G. B. Lewis Co. Watertown, Wis. We are planning to try some.

Mr. Diehnelt says it will eliminate moisture and thereby help control Nosema.

Mr. Diehnelt has also patented a slanting floor bottom board. The floor is higher in the rear than in front thereby permitting good drainage without tipping the hive forward. All steps in the right direction.

**69TH ANNUAL CONVENTION
WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC
OCTOBER 29-30, 1947**

PROGRAM — WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29,

- 9:30 a. m. Registration. Set up exhibits.
- 10:00 a. m. Call to order by President Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls. Observations on this season's beekeeping.
- 10:30 a. m. New Bee laws and regulations, by James Gwin, Madison.
- 11:15 a. m. The Insecticide Problem and Its Relation to Bees. S. E. McGregor, Apiculturist, North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison.
- 12:00 M. Luncheon. No plans. Business meeting Board of Managers. Board consists of State officers, district presidents and county association delegates.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:45 p. m. Action A'Plenty. A Beeseye View of the American Honey Institute. By Miss Virginia McNaughton, Madison, A. H. I.
- 2:15 p. m. The Honey House and its Arrangement. By Mr. Roy Grout, Dandant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill.
- 3:00 p. m. New Beekeeping Equipment — Its Development and Use. Dr. C. L. Farrar, N. C. States Bee Culture Laboratory, Madison.
- 4:00 p. m. Can We Sell Honey By Advertising. Honey At The Centennial. Mr. Gordon Crump, Publicity Department, Wis. Dept. of Agriculture.

THE BANQUET

- 6:30 p. m. Mr. Walter Diehnelt, toastmaster. Songs by Mr. Roy Grout, Hamilton, Ill. Awarding of prizes. Honorary Recognition to be presented an outstanding Wisconsin beekeeper. My Twenty-Five Years Working For and With You — Mr. James Gwin, Madison. What's Ahead for Agriculture. Planning to Meet Probable Future Prices. Prof. I. F. Hall, Madison, Dept. of Agriculture Economics, U. W. A Trip to the World's Largest Fruit Growing Section — British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, with colored slides, by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30

- 9:30 a. m. New Bee Diseases in '48. What to Expect. A Report of Past Season's Work. By John F. Long, Deputy Inspector, Madison.
- 10:15 a. m. Progress of Our Work in Breeding Bees. Pointers in Raising Our Own Queens. By Prof. Wm. C. Roberts, U. W. Division of Bee Culture, Madison.
- 11:15 a. m. Extracting and Honey Handling Equipment. By Mr. Roy Grout, Hamilton, Ill.
- 12:00 M. Luncheon.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:30 p. m. Annual business meeting and election of officers. Report of Board of Managers. Reports of committees.
- 2:00 p. m. Practical beekeeping questions and answers, conducted by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison. Answers by Dr. C. L. Farrar, Prof. Wm. Roberts, Roy Grout and others present. Send in questions.

HONEY EXHIBIT AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

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

- Class 1 Six 1 lb. jars of Wisconsin No. 1 white honey
- Class 2. Six 1 lb. jars of Wis-

consin No. 1 amber honey Prizes. in each class: 1st prize, \$3; 2nd prize, \$2; 3rd prize, \$1.

Two jars from each exhibit receiving prizes will be served at the banquet.

Score Card

Quality of honey	-----	40
Sales appeal in jars	-----	30
Sales appeal of label	-----	30

Honey Containers

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

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

Write for complete Price List. Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

Honey Acres

MENOMONEE FALLS, WIS.

Let Us Supply Your Container Needs

\$50.00 Orders — 5% discount
100.00 Orders — 10% discount
GLASS And TIN

- 3/8-lb. jars, ctn 24, wt. 9 lbs. -- .67
- 1-lb. jars, ctn 24, wt 12 lbs. -- .78
- 2-lb. jars, ctn 12, wt 11 lbs. -- .53
- 5-lb. jars, ctn 6, wt 10 lbs. -- .47
- 5-lb. tin pails ctn 50, wt 25# -- \$4.10
- 5-lb. tin pails, ctn 100, wt 46# -- 7.30
- 10-lb. tin pails, ctn 50, wt 44# -- 6.10
- 60-lb. sq. cans - ctn 24, wt 72# -- 9.10
- 2-60# sq. can in wooden shipping case — \$1.40

Label paste for glass or tin 60 cents per can

Label samples and prices sent on request

COMB HONEY CARTONS

- for 4 1/4 x 1 3/8, 4 1/4 x 1 1/2, and 4 x 5 sections
- Cellophane Window Cartons — \$1.55 per 100, \$6.65 per 500, 13.20 per M; also Wooden display and reshipping cases for comb honey

WRITE FOR PRICES

Prices f.o.b. Boyd, and subject to change without notice

AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY

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HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

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Editorials



OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

For President

WM. F. CONNELL, Menomonie -----

For Vice-President

G. J. HIPKE, New Holstein -----

For Director To Succeed Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg

ARMIN FRENZ, Cedarburg -----

EARL SKALISKEY, West Bend -----

MISS LENORE ZINN, Hartford -----

For Director To Succeed Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo

MRS. ARTHUR BASSETT, JR., Baraboo -----

MRS. ROBERT D. HEXT, Oshkosh -----

MRS. IRVING LORENTZ, Milwaukee -----

To Fill Vacancy

EMIL BEYER, Malone -----

WM. LOUIS, Richland Center -----

KURT WIEGAND, Cleveland -----

Instruction: Mark an X after name of person for whom you vote, for each office. You may fill in name of a new candidate on the blank line. Cut out the ballot and mail to Mrs. R. M. Ely, Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Place, Madison 6, Wisconsin, acting as Secretary for the Nominating Committee.

ALL MAIL BALLOTS MUST BE MAILED ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 10th. Voting may be done the first day of the annual convention where extra ballots will be available. Voting closes at 4 P. M.

Notice. YOU MUST SIGN YOUR NAME, as only members may vote. The names will be cut off the ballot before being turned over to the tellers.

Sign Name-----

WHO ARE THE CANDIDATES FOR DIRECTORS

Mr. Armin Frenz of Cedarburg is Secretary of the Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Association and operates an orchard near Cedarburg.

Mr. Earl Skaliskey is the energetic County Agent of Washington County and Secretary of the Washington County Fruit Growers Association.

Miss Lenore Zinn of Hartford is well known for her interest in horticulture. She operates an orchard and is a well informed fruit grower.

Three ladies have been selected to succeed Mrs. Arno Meyer as a woman member on the Board.

Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., of Baraboo, is very much interested in fruit growing and gardening; is a member of the Baraboo Garden Club. She is at present Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Society.

Mrs. Robert D. Hext, Oshkosh, and her husband are now operating the orchard of Mrs. Hext's father, Mr. Wm. Nelson, near Oshkosh. She is an enthusiastic fruit grower.

Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee has long been active in Garden Club circles and has regularly attended the conventions of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. She and her husband operate a small fruit farm near Milwaukee.

Mr. Emil Beyer of Malone is a very successful fruit grower on the shore of Lake Winnebago.

Mr. Wm. Louis, Richland Center is a successful orchardist near Ithaca, the home of some prominent early horticulturists.

Mr. Kurt Wiegand of Cleveland is president of the Manitowoc County Fruit Growers Association and a successful grower of apples and other fruit.

"Bill, you were in love with that girl. Why didn't you marry her?"

"Well, I was already to propose when she told me she loved three other fellows, Byron, Longfellow and Whittier."

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY INCREASES DUES

Faced with a choice of becoming ineffective due to lack of funds for carrying on an active program of work or increasing the dues to members, the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, meeting in Sturgeon Bay in September voted to increase dues as follows.

Dues for all affiliated member organizations 75 cents per member per year. Individual membership \$1.00 per year, no discount for two years. Life membership dues \$20.00.

One reason for the need of increasing dues has been the increase in cost of printing and paper. The Board does not wish to reduce either the quality or quantity of Wisconsin Horticulture.

The increased income will still not permit any increase in salaries or provide for activities. It will prevent the Treasury from going into the red if every economy is used but enables us to carry on as before. In other words it will simply pay increased costs.

D. E. BINGHAM

D. E. Bingham, 74, of Sturgeon Bay, one of the first and most successful fruit growers in Door County died on October 6 at his home.

Mr. Bingham was widely known as a horticulturist. He was a past president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, for many years a member of our Board of Directors and received the honorary recognition certificate of the Society in 1937 for his achievements. He became well known as a farmers Institute speaker on fruit growing.

He was born in Richland County in 1873 and came to Door County in 1895. He planted the first cherry trees in that area.

The Society extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

AUXILIARY PROGRAM ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY RETLAW HOTEL, FOND DU LAC NOVEMBER 18-19, 1947

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

- 10:00 a. m. Call to order by President Mrs. William Connell, Menomonie. Announcements.
- 10:45 a. m. Flowers in your border. By Prof. J. G. Moore, Chief Horticulture, Madison.
- 11:15 a. m. Business Meeting. Women's Auxiliary. Discussion of articles in the hobby show, how they are made and how used.
- 12:00 a. m. Luncheon. Arrangements to be announced.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:30 p. m. Use of native materials in making arrangements. Demonstrations of making arrangements for special occasions. Winter bouquets. Question and Answer period on arrangements. Comments on Judging Exhibits.
- 3:30 p. m. Shopping and recreation period, or a tour of interesting places in Fond du Lac.

BANQUET

See Convention Program Wisconsin Horticultural Society for details, in this issue.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

- 9:30 a. m. New Developments in Insects and Disease Control in Our Flower and Vegetable Garden. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.
Question box on flower and vegetable growing.
- 10:30 a. m. Strawberries, raspberries and grapes in our garden. Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Dept. of Horticulture, Madison.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

- 1:30 a. m. Shopping or tour of interesting places in Fond du Lac. To be announced.

Auxiliary Officers Are:—

President: Mrs. Wm. Connell, Menomonie

Vice-president: Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr. Baraboo

Sec-Treas.: Mrs. Irving Lorentz, Milwaukee.

PREMIUM SCHEDULE

Class 1. Hobby Show. Consists of handiwork, collections, or articles made as your hobby.

Class 2. Arrangements of fruits and vegetables for any occasion. Occasion must be stated. May be arrangement for dinner table, arrangement as a gift package or Christmas, or for display purposes to advertise fruit or vegetables. — Judging at 11:00 a. m.

PREMIUMS: Judging will be done by the merit system because of the varied nature of the exhibits. Each entry rating excellent (Score 93-100) will be awarded a premium of \$3.00. Very Good (Score 85-92) \$2.00. Good (Score 75-84) \$1.00.

MINNESOTA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY INCREASES MEMBERSHIP DUES

Faced with the problem of increased costs, the same as the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the Minnesota Horticultural Society executive board took action recently and increased annual membership dues to \$1.50 per year and affiliated membership dues to 75 cents per year. They reported that for the last fiscal year they sus-

tained a deficit of \$3,600.00. They also found it necessary to discontinue sending out plant premiums to members.

INTERESTING, NEW DIFFERENT, PROFITABLE magazine. For the person with only a city lot or several acres. — Write:

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Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

OFFICERS

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Mrs. A. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth, Vice President
H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, Cor. Secretary
Frank Bayer, Rec. Sec.-Treas., 4668 No. 41st St.,
Milwaukee 9

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Harold Janes, Whitewater
Walter C. Kruegar, Oconomowoc
Walter Kurtz, Chilton
E. A. Lins, Spring Green

Walter Miller, Sun Prairie
Miss Marie Peterson, Marathon
David Puerer, Milwaukee
Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.
Leland Shaw, Milton

REVIEW OF THE PAST SEASON

By Harold Janes, Whitewater

The past season was rather a strenuous one for gladiolus but all in all, I believe Wisconsin was more favored than our neighboring states. In spite of the hot dry spell of late July and August, rainfall was more than normal and as the late Noel Thompson once told me, disease is more prevalent in wet years.

The newest development in bulb dips in natriphene. I did not use this last spring, using N. I. Ceresan as I have for several years, but followed experiments in Michigan with interest. We shall doubtless hear more in regard to it at the N. E. G. S. convention in Milwaukee. Early experiments indicate it may supersede other dips as it is absolutely safe to use on bulbs.

Thrips Control

Early in the season I gave my field three sprayings of Detex, a DDT product. A few thrips made their appearance when first blooms opened, so I immediately sprayed with double strength tartar emetic. That stopped the thrips, but I am not sure I can give entire credit to the tartar emetic as thrips may not be able to withstand several weeks of 90° to 100° temperature.

I still regard it important to spray bulblets and small planting stock several times during the season for prevention of blight and hard rot. The Du Pont products,

Fermate and Zerlate seem to be effective against hard rot while Lysol spray of same strength as used for dip ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%) has been good for blight. Several growers have reported mild infections of blight and it may appear on plantings where glads have not been previously grown. It may be recognized by dark green rectangular spots on leaves. While it does not attack bulbs, naturally one cannot harvest plump bulbs if leaves die before maturity.

NEW VARIETIES

Of the new varieties exhibited at 1947 shows or grown in our trial gardens, Sun Spot appears to be the best in buff shades. White Christmas and Reliant, both giant 1948 white releases will do much to strengthen this class. Palmer's new pink, to be named Evangeline, will also be available. Spic and Span has taken most of the honors in the pink section this season and the new Heart's Desire, also to be introduced by Mr. Puerer, appears to have commercial possibilities. We have been in need of a giant yellow and Gold Medal should be the answer. Wisconsin members have had ample opportunity to view this new yellow at both 1946 and 1947 seedling shows. Reds are always popular and the best new one I grew this year was Red Wing. Black Cherry in black reds will open six to eight 6-inch florets and show no burning in the field as do most in this color. Oriental Pearl

has been much in evidence and has proven a consistent producer. A list of varieties outstanding in an unfavorable season would surely also include Leading Lady, Intruder, Spotlight, Connecticut Yankee, Burma, Crinkle Cream, Summer Gal, Top Flite, Phantom Beauty, Miss Wisconsin, Beauty Blush, Huntress and Orange Gold.

The above varieties should make a rainbow of color to suit even the most critical glad fan.

STORAGE OF GLAD BULBS

The storage room should have adequate air circulation. The best storage condition consists of a temperature of 40°F. and a 75 percent humidity. The temperature should never go below 32° or above 50°. Several weeks after storing, the bulbs should be cleaned by separating the old mother bulb from the new bulb. Disease may spread from the old to the new bulb in storage if this is not done. The old bulbs should be burned. If bulblets are saved, they should be stored by burying in dry soil, sand or peat in a cold room.

—From Growing the Gladiolus, Iowa State College

SPIC AND SPAN WINS AT ILLINOIS SHOW

At the Illinois Regional Show at Edwardsville Spic and Span, grown by J. W. Welchlen of Le Roy, Ill. won the following awards:

Blue ribbon for best in class; purple ribbon for best in section; Grand Champion rosette for best spike in show; N. E. G. S. special rosette for best recent introduction, and also the longest flowerhead, 32 inches. It was 61 inches overall.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE SHOW

Paul Ravet, Menominee, Michigan

We wish to express sincere thanks to everyone who took part in our State Show. It would not have been an outstanding WISCONSIN STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW but for the fine cooperation we received.

It was most fitting that the beautiful spike of MISS WICONSIN shown by A. E. Piepkorn of Plymouth was chosen as the Grand Champion. There were 500 spikes entered in the single spike section.

Dr. L. C. Dietsch of Plymouth was highest point winner. His spike of DIEPPE was section and division champion and Reserve champion. Badger Beauty won several first place awards and two section championships. CORONA scored a section championship and won first in both amateur divisions.

In the 3 spike division there was over 100 entries. The 3 spikes of GLAMIS shown by Arnold Sartorius were awarded the division champion rosette.

There were many fine seedlings. Theo. Woods of Madison won all the top awards and his seedling named CONNIE G., which is a beautiful ruffled cream was champion: It was our good fortune to judge it champion seedling at the Wausau shown on August 16 and then see it judged by Walter Miller and Ed Lins for the highest award, the American Home Achievement medal at the State Show.

A beautiful basket of SURFSIDE shown by A. J. Radloff of Plymouth was champion of one of the largest basket sections for a Wisconsin state show to date. The arrangement section of the show was handled by the Marinette Garden Club. There were over 100 arrangements entered in the 17 various classes. Mrs. Chas Braman of Waupaca remarked it was one of the largest and most beautiful gladiolus arrangement shows she has had the pleasure to judge, the quality and designs were most outstanding.

There were over 2,000 gladiolus spikes entered in competition in the single and 3 spike divisions. The basket and arrangement sections and five large commercial displays brought the total well over 5,000 spikes.

There were many outstanding glads shown, such as DREAM GIRL, SPIC AND SPAN, MOUNTAIN GEM, SILVER WINGS, ORIENTAL PEARL, RED CHARM, LAVENDER DREAM, GENGHIS KAHN, ELIZA-

BETH T H E QUEEN, WAX MODEL, SALMAN'S GLORY.

Our greatest thrill was experienced at the Wausau Show, August 16 where we entered a very nice spike of HUNTRESS. It scored a section and division championship in the recent introduction section and then it went on to the grand champion of the show.

Simplified Schedule

Ed Lins should be given a special award for setting us such a simplified show schedule. We are of the firm belief that he has set a standard for all shows to follow. To enter in the open single spike class all you had to do was mark your entry tag "single open" then add its color class number and the variety name. There was no confusion and the entire show was set up in record time.

The Illinois delegation must have brought the terrific heat with them for we had two of the hottest days on record during the show which held the attendance down to 10,000. We had expected and would have had nearly 25,000 if the weather had been a little cooler.

Sidelights On The Show

Dr. Dietsch managed to get to Marinette between babies. He delivered a nine pound baby girl in the morning while his wife and daughter brought everything they had in their glad patch. He rushed back to Plymouth right after the banquet because he expected the stork to make two more deliveries.

Archie Spatz, our worthy president did fine in crowning Miss Gloria Rabe of Peshtigo the Gladiolus Queen in a colorful ceremony. The queen was dressed in a beautiful white formal with a red velvet cape train. She carried a beautiful bouquet of Red Charm gladiolus arranged by the Larsen Floral Co. of Menominee, Michigan. The other five girls in the court wore dresses in matching with the pastel shades of the flowers in perfect harmony.

Favorite Varieties

Our favorite 12 varieties for all around performance for this past season of the moderately priced gladiolus are: CORONA, GLAMIS, E. C. COLE, LEADING LADY, RED CHARM, GRETA GARBO, ELIZABETH THE QUEEN, W H I T E GOLD, ANNA MAE, PACIFICA

GOLDEN TETON and OREGON ROSE.

A list of the newer and higher priced glads would include SPOT-LIGHT, DIEPPE, HUNTRESS, SPIC AND SPAN, GENGHIS KAHN, MISS WISCONSIN, OKLAHOMA, SILVER STAR, FIRE BRAND and VULCAN.

WINNERS AT THE MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER SHOW

Tallest spike was Big Top
Longest flower head was Jeanie
Best Wisconsin origination was King Bee

Largest floret was Oriental Pearl
Smallest floret was White Satin
Show sweepstake Dr. R. H. Juers
Arrangement sweepstake Mrs. Geo. Drumm

There were over 800 entries — exclusive of arrangement class.

Theo. Wood's Ruffled Cream Seedling took 3 spike and single spike championship

Paul Ravet's Huntress took Champion spike of the show.

Section and Division Championships were:—

Lavender and Gold
Red Plush
King Bee
Van Gold
Wings of Song
Picardy
Oriental Pearl
Crystal
Mother Kadel
Green Light
Algonquin

ANNUAL MEETING NEW ENGLAND GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as
Host
SCHROEDER HOTEL,
MILWAUKEE
FEBRUARY 20-21-22, 1948

Program will include speakers among the nation's best.

In The Garden

GLAD YELLOWS EFFECTS PEAS

Dr. F. P. McWhorter, Plant Pathologist at the Oregon State College, has found that the virus found in gladiolus can be deadly to peas. Dr. McWhorter's office has for years been receiving samples of peas that have been sent in by home gardeners that were stunted and had whitish foliage and which eventually died out completely if left in the garden. It has now been pretty definitely proved that this virus coming directly from the gladiolus can be lethal when carried by insects from gladiolus plants over to the peas.

—By Harry A. Graves in *North and South Dakota Horticulture*.

TIPS FOR STORING VEGETABLES

DON'T BE IN A HURRY to dig up and store root crops too soon. These include beets, carrots, rutabagas and turnips. Leave them in the ground until heavy frost — even after the tops have died down but of course remove them before the ground freezes. They keep better after low temperatures have caused the cells to fill up with starch and sugar, while the water content becomes less.

ONIONS DISLIKE HUMIDITY and must be kept dry.

ROOT CROPS AND CABBAGES keep best in a moist, cool atmosphere.

DRIED BEANS are easy to keep in cracker cans or other tight containers at room temperature. Should be well dried before storing.

LEAVE IN GROUND: Parsnips and salsify (oyster plant) may be left in the ground all winter — in fact, the flavor is improved by freezing. All members of the cabbage family will stand a good deal of frost. Broccoli will keep on bearing until late autumn so will Brussel sprouts. Cabbage and cauliflower are frost resistant. But cabbage should be stored in a cool place after real freezing weather comes.

SHORT TIME STORAGE OF

ROOT CROPS. These will keep for a few weeks in a carton put within another carton. The container should be insulated by stuffing crumpled newspapers between the two cartons. Be sure to cover carefully to keep in the moisture and place in the very coldest room in your house. This system will work in an apartment where facilities for storage are lacking.

—From the National Garden Institute.

PLANT TULIP BULBS NOW

Now that tulip and daffodil bulbs are available in plentiful supply, every gardener will want some for early bloom next spring.

The amazing thing about tulips is that they can be planted by anyone in a wide variety of ways and still produce fine flowers. Arguments about the time to plant and the amount of fertilizer to use lead nowhere. We can leave the bulbs in the ground all summer and have good blooms next spring or we can plant them in October or November or up until the ground is frozen and they seem to do all right. They will even grow and bloom in a bowl of water.

We doubt if fertilizers are of value for tulip bulbs. It is well known that if the bulbs are planted shallow, as 3 to 4 inches deep which means in fertile soil, they multiply or split up and the next year we do not have good flowers but do have more bulbs. If, on the other hand, they are planted as deeply as 8 inches, they are in the subsoil, relatively poor, and may bloom for a number of years. In other words, shallow planting and plenty of fertility increases the number of bulbs and no doubt will enable these bulbs to grow most rapidly. Deep planting and therefore in poor soil means fewer bulbs but more years of bloom from the same bulb.

In our garden we have had tulips for many years. The only flowers from bulbs planted more than 3 or 4 years ago, are those in very unfavorable locations. We have had several come up through a clump of iris each spring and bloom well. They bloom well where there is competition from shrubbery.

At any rate, everyone should and can afford to have a few tulips in the garden next spring.

WEED KILLING SPRAYS DEMONSTRATED AT MICHIGAN GLADIOLUS TOUR

Michigan Commercial Gladiolus Growers held a tour of farms in Southwestern Michigan in August. There was evidence of modernization and expansion. More than 700 acres of gladioli were inspected. Much modern machinery is being used. Hartsford farms used two giant cargo planes to transport gladiolus blooms to market. J. C. Van Lierop has purchased five planes. Professor Paul Krone and Dr. James Moulton, Michigan State College demonstrated a 2-row sprayer for applying weed-killing sprays to gladiolus. A fan-shaped nozzle sprayed each row from each side, but an apron protected the foliage. Dow Contact weed killer was recommended when used just before the spikes emerged from the soil. This spray keeps the plants relatively clean for about six weeks. After that Dow Selective spray can be used, according to growers who have tried it.

CAULIFLOWER CAN BE STORED WITHOUT DROPPING LEAVES

"Cauliflower may be stored up to 60 days without change of color or loss of leaves," according to specialist at Michigan State College.

When cauliflower heads are packed in shredded paper treated with methyl ester of naphthalene acetic acid, commonly known as "sprout inhibitor", they may be kept in storage for 30 to 60 days without ill effect, the specialist explains. The chemical was used at a concentration of 50 milligrams per head, the minimum concentration which appears to be just as effective as the maximum concentration of 200 milligrams per head.

"The possibility of storing cauliflower and retaining its salable qualities should extend the marketing

period from mid-September until around Christmas time.

Although the tests were made on cauliflower wrapped in shredded paper, the naphthalene acetic acid can be sprayed on the heads after it is mixed with alcohol and diluted with water. One pound of acid would treat 900 heads.

CRABGRASS CONTROL

Puraturf, originally developed as a fungicide to control copper spot, dollar spot and brown patch in lawns, has been demonstrated by leading eastern agricultural experiment station to also afford positive control of crabgrass. It does this by inhibiting the germination of crabgrass seedlings, though it has no effect on the surrounding grass. The recommended dosage is two teaspoons per gallon of spray, applied at three-week intervals from June through September. Full particulars on Puraturf can be obtained from Gallowhur Chemical Corp., 801 Second Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

—From The Flower Grower, August, 1947.

INFRARED HEAT USED FOR DRYING GLADIOLUS CORMS

When heated storage or curing rooms are not available, infrared heat bulbs can be used for rapid drying of gladiolus corms and certain bulbs, states Paul R. Krone of the department of horticulture at Michigan State College. Although it may be practical for growers who average 25 to 30, or perhaps even 50 bushels, it probably would not be for the large grower who already has other facilities.

To determine the effectiveness of this method, the specialist placed in the laboratory three trays containing 18 pounds of corms of the variety Maid of Orleans. They had been dug three days prior to the treatment washed with a hose, and allowed to drain and air dry for two days in screen-bottom trays. Three similar trays were placed in an unheated garage. The temperatures for these rooms were respectively 75 degrees F. and 45-55 degrees F.

In each room, an 8-inch fan was placed above one tray, a 250 watt infrared bulb mounted three feet above the second tray, and the third tray left for a check. In the 75-degree room, the weight of the bulbs treated by light was decreased 16 per cent in 24 hours, with approximately the same decrease for those fan-dried. Less than 1 percent decrease was noted in the untreated tray. In the 45-55-de-

gree room, the decreases were respectively 6 per cent, 6 per cent, and negligible.

"Although the results under these conditions were nearly identical for the light and fan" Professor Krone concluded, these tests were run on dry days in dry rooms. It is believed that in a highly humid atmosphere, the bulb might have some advantage."

A man soon learns how little he knows when a child begins to ask questions.

Three kinds of men fail to understand women — young men, old men, and middle-aged men.—Irish proverb.

OFFICERS AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

New officers of the American Peony Society, elected during the Society's annual meeting, June 17 and 18, at Boston are as follows:

President — Marvin C. Karrols, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Vice-president — Frank E. Moots, Newton, Kansas.

Secretary — W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Illinois.

Treasurer — W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa.

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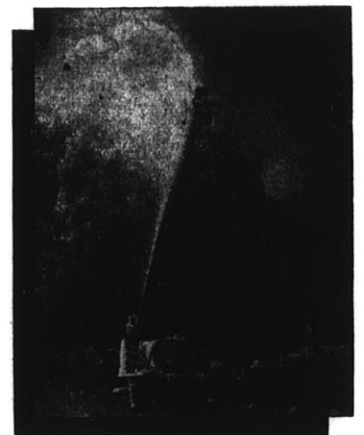
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IN THE ROSE GARDEN

CALLING ALL IOWA ROSARIANS 1948 ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTION ANNOUNCED

Five new roses, survivors of two-year exhaustive tests in official trial gardens throughout the country, have been named "All-American Roses for 1948."

Four of the prize winners are hybrid tea roses; **Diamond Jubilee**, buff colored; **Nocturne**, dark red; **San Fernando**, bright red, and **Taffeta**, carmine rose.

The fifth, **Pinkie**, light rose-pink, is classified as a floribunda rose.

Flowers of the **Diamond Jubilee** grow to five and six inches, are double and high centered. They are slow in opening but last well on the bush and when cut.

The buff-orange color of Diamond Jubilee darkens in cool weather. A touch of orange-yellow at the base of the petals gives the blossoms a sparkle.

The Nocturne rose has long, streamlined buds. Its color is Cardinal Red with dark, deep shadings of Chrysanthemum Crimson.

Its large petals have good substance, are richly textured and plentiful so that the flower lasts a long time.

A magnificent 30-petaled rose of glowing currant red, the San Fernando has a very pronounced fragrance which stays with the bloom until the last petal drops.

The predominant color of the Taffeta rose is rich carmine-rose in the bud, changing to Begonia Rose in the open flower. However, it is a changeable flower and displays dozens of color combinations throughout the season. At various times it may be described as rose-pink, salmon or apricot.

—Condensed from Iowa Gardens, by Dr. L. C. Grove.

WINTERING ROSES IN MINNESOTA

By Prof. L. E. Longley

The method of covering used at University Farm, Minnesota is to mound the base of the rose plant to 8 to 10 inches with soil, then put straw or hay in between and up to that height or higher. Usually that insures live wood up to the top of the mound except in very tender types. In roses like Pink Princess, they stay alive beyond this, often several inches.

Mr. R. S. Wilcox uses the inverted butternut. He fills it with hay or

leaves before putting it over. Or you could wrap hay around the plant and then put the tub over it. **The more live wood that comes through the better.** That is why we are looking for more hardy types like some of the Brownell roses. Another big factor is control of black spot. That helps the wood to winter better.

I think the important thing is the mound of earth and next, keeping the rose plant dry by some method of shedding water.

FAVORITE ROSES IN THE NORTH

A Rose Grower's Day was recently held by the Minnesota Rose Society. Dr. Covell, president of the American Rose Society had checked varieties with Minnesota growers and found these to be doing well. *Peace* seems to be outstanding all over the country and has set a new standard in vigorous everblooming roses with attractive foliage. Other varieties were: *Christopher Stone*, a fine red; *Crimson Glory*, still our top red rose; *Charlotte Armstrong*, which is rapidly coming to the front all over the nation and does exceptionally well here; *Dainty Bess*, the exquisite single which because of its astonishing beauty has won many new converts for the artistic singles. *Etoile de Hollande*, which he ranked as the best fragrant red; *J. Otto Thilow*, a beautiful pink variety which is unusually popular in California but does well here and had highly artistic long buds and perfectly formed flowers usually one to a stem; *Heart's Desire*, a good red but one which hasn't replaced either *Crimson Glory* or *Etoile de Hollande*; *Rochefort*, an older orange pink; *Shot Silk Signora*, *Sierra Glow*, *Southport* and *the Doctor*.

Among the polyanthas which do well here are *Pinocchio*, *Rosenelfe*, *Betty Prior*, *Red Ripples*, *Holstein*, *The Fairy* and *Pink Bountiful*.

From this list, however, it was apparent each district must find

out for itself which varieties do best. This is why it is important that we have our own test gardens. However, we can learn much from the experience of rosarians from other parts of the country. It is certainly surprising that so many of the varieties do well both here and in California.

Dr. Covell also spoke of the evidence he had seen here of the great work Walter D. Brownell has been doing to produce roses better suited to our climate. Each year his roses become of more importance. While *Lily Pons*, *Break O'Day*, *Shades of Autumn*, *V. for Victory*, *King Boreas*, and *Ann Vanderbilt* are still gaining new friends, he has new varieties which are bound to become just as popular. One of these is *Curley Pink*. This rose is one of the hardiest and has a striking two-tone blossom of deep carmine pink on one side and silver pink on the reverse.

WHAT'S YOUR GARDEN

I. Q.?

Here are some easy questions for those who feel I have been too tough in the other quizzes. Read these to your club members. Let them exchange papers and correct. Each Correct answer counts 10.

1. How many spurs on a Columbine flower?
2. How many spurs on a Nasturtium flower?
3. How many spurs on a Delphinium flower?
4. Do the top or bottom flowers of a Gladiolus open first?
5. Do the top or bottom flowers of a Snapdragon open first?
6. Do the top or bottom flowers of a Hollyhock open first?
7. How many petals in a Pear blossom?
8. What color are Catalpa flowers?
9. Are there yellow wild Violets?
10. What color are Plum blossoms?

—By Victor H. Ries in Country Gardeners Program Service, Sept., 1947.

Do You Have Deep Shade In Your Garden

Many plants can be grown in deep shade. The bulletin of the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois for July, 1947 has an interesting article, What Will Grow in Oak Shade.

These herbaceous plants including ferns are listed:

Actaea alba, White Baneberry
Actaea rubra, Red Baneberry
Adiantum pedatum, Maidenhair Fern — DS
Anemone thalictroides, Rue Anemone — S
Asarum canadense, Wild Ginger
Campanula americana, Tall Bellflower
Cystopteris fragilis, Fragile Bladder Fern
Dicentra canadensis, Squirrel Corn.
Dicentra cucullaria, Dutchman's Breeches
Dryopteris marginalis, Leather Woodfern
Dryopteris spinulosa, Toothed Woodfern
Eupatorium urticaefolium, white Snakeroot
Hepatica acutiloba, Sharplobe Hepatica
Hydrophyllum appendiculatum, Appended Waterleaf
Hydrophyllum virginianum, Waterleaf
Impatiens pallida, Jewelweed
Isopyrum biternatum, False Rue Anemone
Mertensia virginica, Bluebell

Pachysandra procumbens, Allegheny Pachysandra
Polygonatum commutatum, Solomons Seal
Polystichum aristichoides, Christmas Fern
Sanguinaria canadensis, Bloodroot
Smilacina racemosa, False Spikenard
Smilax herbacea, Carrion Flower
Trillium grandiflorum, Snow Trillium
Uvularia grandiflora, Bellwort
Viola papilionacea priceana, Confederate Violet
Viola rugulosa, Tall-stemmed White Violet
Viola striata, Striped Violet

PLANTS FOR HALF SHADE

These herbaceous plants including ferns may be grown and also in light shade

Aquilegia canadensis, Wild Columbine
Chelone lyonii, Pink Turtlehead
Lysimachia clethroides, Clethra Loosestrife
Sisymachia punctata, Spotted Loosestrife

Polemonium reptans, Green Valerian
Pteris nodulosa, Ostrich Fern
Pteridium aquilinum, Bracken Fern
Thalictrum polygamum, Tall Meadow Rue

PLANTS FOR LIGHT SHADE

Dodecatheon meadia, Shooting Star
Erythronium albidum, Trout Lilly
Geranium maculatum, Wild Geranium
Mertensia paniculata, Panicle Bluebells
Monarda didyma, Oswego Beebalm
Phlox divaricata, Sweet William
Podophyllum peltatum, May Apple
Thalictrum dioicum, Early Meadow Rue.

Answers to WHATS YOUR GARDEN I. Q.?

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Five | 2. Five. | 3. One |
| 4. Bottom | 5. Bottom | 6. Bottom |
| 7. Five | 8. White | 9. Yes |
| 10. White. | | |

MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS GROW

Additions are being made so rapidly to Men's Garden Clubs of America that two new member clubs have been enrolled since the publication of the annual year book just off the press. These new clubs are in Baton Rouge, La., and Albany, Ore., and bring the complete list of member clubs to 64.

Of this total, 26 clubs were represented at the recent convention in Portland, Ore. Club members who went to Portland from eastern states were especially interested in the international Rose Test Garden in the Oregon city. Many of the roses seen are described as measuring 8½ inches across.

Officers elected at Portland convention were: President, W. H. Thorne, Asheville, N. C.; first vice-president, Joseph M. Johnson, Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Harvey D. Sanderson, Marcellus, N. Y.; third vice-president, Dr. A. A. Plagman, Davenport, Iowa; secretary, Mark M. Taylor, Salem, Ore.; treasurer, A. J. Nitzschke, Savannah, Ga.

The Men's Garden Clubs of America are preparing to extend their work by establishing two new plant testing programs — one for flowering shrubs and one for primulas. They will make a total of 12 such programs.

— From Horticulture Illustrated, September 1, 1947.

BLACK WALNUTS CAN BE SOLD

There are literally thousands of black walnut trees in the wooded areas of Wisconsin that produce nuts of good quality but which are not even harvested. Now with power machinery available for cracking the nuts as well as cleaning and grading them, selling black walnut meats may be a profitable venture.

An article in the December issue **The American Fruit Grower** states: "Harvesting, extracting and marketing black walnut kernels is far simpler than most farm commodities, and when shelling equipment is purchased initial cost is quickly recovered from sales to dealers who are anxious to obtain the fruit.

One of the big users is the Blanke, Baer Extract and Preserving Company of St. Louis, Missouri, which processes between 35,000 and 40,000 pounds of kernels annually in manufacturing black walnut syrup for ice cream and fountain use. Probably 90% of all black walnut kernels are now used in ice cream manufacturing and the small pieces are equally as valuable as the half and quarter kernels.

To obtain light-colored kernels the nuts are collected early in the season and immediately hulled and washed. The kernels, after being removed, are then screened and graded for color and shrivelled kernels removed by hand.

The graded kernels are then packed in one or two pound cloth or cellophane bags, boxed and are ready for shipment.

It is well to remember that kernels must be pasturized to meet U. S. pure food requirements.

It is important for owners of walnut trees to harvest the nuts and place them in distributing channels and further to organize cooperative farm groups and competent individuals to implement collection in order that commercial users will be served.

Names of manufacturers making motor power and hand operated black walnut cracking machines as well as machines for cleaning and grading nuts can be obtained from the Editorial Department of the **AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER**, 1370 Ontario St. Cleveland 13, Ohio. The names of dealers in shelled black walnuts will also be furnished to interested readers." — From American Fruit Grower.

A penny will hide the biggest star in the universe, if you hold it close enough to your eye.

Garden Club News

By the

WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

OFFICERS

Mrs. John West, President,
Route 2, Manitowoc

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, 1st Vice-President,
649 Broad Street, Menasha

Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 2nd Vice-
President, 112 N. Commercial, Neenah

Mrs. Eric Martin, Recording Secretary, Treas-
urer, Route 1, Edgerton

H. J. Rahmlow, Corresponding Secretary,
424 University Farm Pl., Madison 6

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Mrs. S. G. Corey, 1011 E. Two Mile Ave., Wiscon-
sin Rapids, Fox River Valley District

Rev. W. Emigholz, 443 W. Main St., Platteville—
Madison District

Mrs. Wm. J. Armitage, Hotel LaSalle, Milwaukee 3—
Milwaukee District

Mrs. Fred Wilkerson, 724 National Ave., Sheboygan
Sheboygan District

Mrs. M. H. Johnson, 7 Burr Oak Ct., Delavan—
South Central District

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Members —

It is with mingled regret and satisfaction that I write this last greeting to you. No duty in connection with my term of office has afforded me greater pleasure than these messages. They have created a warm and intimate bond between us and my sincere thanks go out to those who have been so gracious as to write me that they have enjoyed them.

As your leader for the past year, my constant hope has been to pave the way for a progressive, vitalized future for our Federation. Not enough time has elapsed to prove the worth of all the stepping stones of this regime, but no one of you is more ardently hopeful than your retiring president. The new Constitution, the Conservation Scholarship, the accelerated Junior Work and our first Nationally Accredited Judging School are as yet beginnings, but the enthusiastic acceptance of them by our clubs seems to indicate they have been steps taken in the right direction.

Our Federation membership now totals 3,089. Eight new clubs have been welcomed during 1947; two clubs have been lost to the Federation.

There is a recommendation and a wish that I would like to leave with you. During my term, it has been obvious to me that a Coordin-



FLOWERS SET TO MUSIC

The Rhumba. Award, excellent.
By Mrs. A. R. Leidiger, Art
Institute G. C., Milwaukee at the
State Flower Show in Wauwatosa

ating Editor from our organization is greatly needed to assist Mr. Rahmlow with the compilation and timing of our work for publication in the "Garden Club News" section of Wisconsin Horticulture. Our Federation is now so large we are increasingly dependent on our section of this magazine and endless time and correspondence would be saved if a clearing house system of our own could be developed.

My wish is that each club would make more of an effort to become better acquainted and more cognizant of the policies and opportunities offered in its Federation. Nothing will further the prestige, the sense of responsibility for the organization or the potency of it more than a closer relationship between clubs. We need, and we should have the interest, the help and the invaluable contribution of the personalities of every member. Work for your Federation and give your effort to the endless task of keeping it in a position to help you.

To my fellow officers, to my faithful, cooperative chairmen, and to every one who has helped make my term of office fruitful and pleasant, I am sincerely indebted. I have respected the mantle of honor that has rested on my shoulders this past year and I now place it on those of my successor with every good wish for complete success.

With a warm and friendly goodbye, I am,

Very sincerely,
RUTH WEST

To attract humming birds plant monarda, hollyhocks, tiger lilies, salvias, columbines, nasturtiums, glads, trumpet vine, cardinal flower or scarlet runner. Horse chestnuts are said to be favorite trees of humming birds.

BETWEEN CLUBS

A very attractive booth at the Marathon County Fair in Wausau was arranged by the three Garden Clubs of Wausau. Special holiday table settings with flower arrangements were shown as Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Birthday, Picnic, Porch, Wedding Breakfast and others. The flowers in all the arrangements were replaced each of the four days of the fair.

Many pleasing comments were voiced by spectators and compliments were paid to the Garden Clubs by the Fair Management. The clubs are planning to make this an annual event.

The Horicon Garden Club has adopted a slogan — "Pluck a thistle and plant a flower in every place that a flower will grow." They have chosen the iris as the flower typical of their marshy region and will use it to carry out their slogan.

Honor has come to the Horicon Garden Club by having one of their members selected to serve a five year term on the city park board.

The Horicon Garden Club has had a very active year, planting Library boxes, planning a roadside table and bench and holding a Flower Show August 23 and 24 at the new American Legion Home. On their recommendation several flower books were placed in their city library.

The Ceresco Garden Club of Ripon held a bird and flower day at which time they went to "South Woods" known for miles around for its beauty, nature, etc. They had a picnic lunch and inspected the Scout projects.

The Ceresco Garden Club of Ripon is active in Junior work, carrying out their work in cooperation with the Scouts. They interested two scout leaders and their troops to make gardens. They are donating \$6.00 as prizes for the three best gardens and will give each contestant a plant for their effort so they will enter another year.

The Ceresco Club is trying to get the other garden clubs in Ripon to help sponsor flower shows in the various schools of Ripon. The shows to be held from kindergarten through six grade with judging done in each grade, awarding either ribbons or money.

The Ceresco Club is also taking part in the Blue Bird Trail Project.

They have placed boxes for four miles toward Brandon and half way to Rush Lake.

The Ravenswood Garden Club uses a questionnaire to help the Program Committee plan their programs for the ensuing year. Each questionnaire must be made up to satisfy the general need of each club. In the end, you want to be able to present a plan to your club that is practical and stimulating enough to hold a steady attendance.

The questions run something like this.

(Answer yes or no, wherever possible.) Is the meeting day satisfactory? If not state preference. Do you prefer outside speakers? Do you prefer hearing papers read by club members? (The Ravenswood Club files their's in their club library, a splendid idea.) What subjects are you most interested in? Horticulture of flowers and vegetables, Flower Arrangement. Birds. What flowers and vegetables are you interested in?, etc. When all the questionnaires are in with each ones name they are "boiled down" into one huge chart which becomes the club's record.

The Sheboygan Garden Club held a flower show at the Kiwanis Park Field House September 13 and 14. A large crowd attended.

The Sheboygan Garden Club is having Mr. Sam Campbell in "The human Side of Nature" at the North Side High School, Monday October 27, 1947 at 8 p. m.

The Plymouth Garden Club was again successful at the Sheboygan County Fair, placing first and second in the class open to clubs.

Because of conflicting dates and participating in the fair they will not have a fall flower show. On Decem-

ber 5,6,7, they will hold a Christmas show.

This is the end of the line. Two years on one journey is a long time, but I have not missed any connections. All material sent in has been published and today I find no leftovers. It has been an honor to serve the Garden Clubs, throughout the state,

Many of you have been so kind to send me news. Thank you.

"With a tear in my eye
And a pang in my heart
From these pages I now must part.
What good has been done
I lay at your door

For without you
I could not do anymore.
Thank you these many months.
To you the credit is due.
Keep up the good work for the one coming in. What more can I ask you."

—By Mrs. W. Curtiss, Plymouth, Publicity Chairman.

Editors Note: Thank you, Mrs. Curtiss for your excellent work in presented club news which was both interesting and of value to other clubs.

Everybody is able to give pleasure in some way. One person may do it by coming into a room, another by going out.

RARE BULBS FOR SALE

RARE BULBS — A treat for any garden plus years of pleasure. Snakehead Lily (*Fritillaria meleagris*) selected mixture, 12 for 60 cents. Crown Imperial, *Fritillaria Aurora* 60 cents each, 3 for \$1.00. *Oxalis Bowiei*, 20 for \$1.00. Wild Tulips, choice collection, 25 beautiful and different flowering bulbs, \$2.50. — Write for descriptive list. Order promptly for fall planting

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TEST YOUR HORT SENSE

1. The Japanese Quince in an ornamental shrub, which usually produces lots of fragrant fruit. Is the fruit useful?
2. When peonies are planted how deep should they be set?
3. What can be done about bores in lilacs?
4. Why is it so important to keep spraying hybrid tea roses up until cold weather sets in?
5. How long does it take to bleach celery plants?

Answers To Test Your Hort Sense

1. Fruits from the Japanese Quince can be used for making jelly or adding to cooked apples at the proportion of one quince to about 5 or 6 apples, or to suit individual tastes.
2. Peonies will not bloom if planted deep. The buds or "eyes" should be about 1½ inches from the surface of the soil.
3. An oil can may be used to squirt about a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide in each borer hole found in the lilac canes. The holes should be plugged at once with wet clay. Badly riddled canes should be plugged at once with wet clay. Badly riddled canes should be cut off and destroyed.
4. Hybrid tea roses can be defoliated by black spot in late fall if the foliage is not protected by poison until the last minute. Defoliated plants are weakened, and are likely to be winter killed.
5. It takes about two weeks for celery to bleach.

—By Dr. L. C. Grove in Iowa Gardens, September 1947.

"TAINT SO"

1. "From only one to three kinds of flowers should be used in arrangements." Although it may be easier for a beginner to use but a few different kinds of materials, the addition of a greater number of materials often adds considerable charm.

2. "A mixed bouquet is typically French." A lot of the so-called mixed bouquets I have seen may have been terrible but they certainly were not French.

3. "An arrangement for a dinner table must be low and always more or less formal, hence never use more than two kinds of flowers." Firstly there is no reason why you cannot have formality with more

than two kinds of flowers. Secondly an informal dining table certainly does not call for a formal arrangement.

4. "Never put tulips in a silver vase." Why not if you are artistic enough to produce a pleasing result. Rather it depends on the kind of silver container you have.

5. "Never put cut-off, long stemmed flowers and use them in a low bowl." And why not. A statement like this takes us back to the Dark Ages of flower arrangement. Peonies, carnations, gladiolus, delphinium and other long stemmed flowers may be cut to any desired length (or shortness) in order to produce an artistic effort.

6. "Only conch shells should be used for porch arrangements." That is drawing a pretty fine line on what you can do, and what you cannot do.

—By Victor H. Ries in *Country Gardeners Program Service*, Sept., 1947.

ROSA RUGOSA AND ITS HYBRIDS

The Rugosa rose has undergone much modification since brought from its home in eastern Asia. The species is noted for its rich green, glossy deeply-veined leaves, its robust stems, large single flowers from white to red, and very large scarlet hips which persist through winter. A few varieties prominent in prairie gardens are here listed.

HANSA: Introduced in 1905, is widely planted. The strong bush produces large double fragrant reddish-violet flowers until late autumn. A popular landscape shrub.

MRS. ANTHONY WATERER: The spreading bush is clothed with leaves less rugosa than Hansa. The double flowers are red and attractive.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT gives large double showy white fragrant flowers most of the season. The red fruits are large and adorn the winter garden.

DR. MERKELEY: A 2-foot hardy bush with deep pink, very fragrant double flowers in late June and July.

TETONKAHA: A vigorous bush to 7 feet tall, with deep red double fragrant blossoms in June and early July.

KAMCHATKA: Upright bush, 5 feet in height, bearing bright crimson, semi-double flowers in June and July.

AGNES (R. rugosa x Persian Yellow) introduced by Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1900. A thrifty bush 4 to 5 feet that is beautiful in late May and in June, with its mass of very fragrant, double golden to amber yellow flowers of medium size. Foliage is small light green, glossy, wrinkled and healthy. Often experiences short spring dieback of tips but is hardy and reliable. In 1926 was accorded the Van Fleet Gold Medal.

AGNES EMILY CARMAN (R. rugosa x Harison Yellow): A vigorous 5-foot bush blooming freely in June and intermittently later with large double bright crimson flowers.

BELLE POINTEVINE (1894) A bushy shrub 3½ feet tall, bearing in small clusters very many large, semi-double, rose-pink flowers for much of the summer.

DR. E. M. MILLS (1926): A spread-bush 3 feet high with arching branches, along which are borne freely in early season semi-double flowers) about 2½ inches in diameter, primrose yellow tinted pink. A graceful shrub clothed with dark green leaves.

YATKAN (probably Gruss and Tep-litz x La Melusine): A very vigorous large hybrid Rugosa introduced by N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota State College. It forms a healthy rounded bush over 8 feet high, and almost as large bush 3 feet high with arching branches. The stout stems are arched, with a mass of large single to semi-double rose-pink flowers in early summer. An esteemed large shrub.

F. J. GROOTENDORST (R. rugosa rubra x Mme. Norbert Levavasseur, 1918). A shrub to 3 feet high, with small leathery, dark green wrinkled leaves, and numerous clusters of small double bright red flowers which are suggestive of carnations in shape, and are produced from June to late October.

AMELIA GRAVEREAUX (R. gallica x Eugene Furst x R. rugosa, 1903) A vigorous bushy rose having large, leathery, dark green leaves, and large double fragrant purplish-carmine flowers. Canes tip-freeze but remaining vigorous wood usually blooms freely.

—From Weekly Letter, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada.

From a Gardner's Notebook

By Genevieve Dakin, Madison

The Diggers and Weeders Garden Club of Montreal is sponsoring the fall meeting of National Council October 15, 16, 17 at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Speaking of clever names — a Garden Club in Monroeville Ohio calls itself The Profit and Pleasure Garden Club.

Ohio garden clubs finance the expenses of teachers to a Conservation School. Animal ecology, plant ecology, geology, nature study, sociology, and the economics of conservation are included in the curriculum. Thirty clubs and Centers gave 38 scholarships. 55 students were enrolled.

The 21st Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of Ohio was a one day meeting in Cleveland September 24, 1947. Registration fee including luncheon was \$3.10.

Did you you notice a white foamy substance on the stems of perennials and weeds? It comes from the spittle bug the injury is usually slight. Rotenone or pyrethrum may be used if the situation demands.

Dr. Cynthia Westcott thirteen years ago became the first professional plant pathologist to go into private practice as court physician to the floral kingdom. A round, plump bundle of energy, she works with the deft, precise touch of a surgeon.

Last year a fungus disease attacked azaleas in the south. Spreading rapidly, the blight desolated gardens as far west as California. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture experts sent a rush call to Dr. Westcott. After experiments with 22 different chemicals she hit the jackpot with a diathene spray.

Gardeners from coast to coast rejoiced when she announced, "Azalea blight can be controlled". Her routine consists of a round of calls that would daunt a horse-and-buggy doctor. She believes in preventive medicine — on the need for sterilizing pruning shears and sprayers. The destruction of weeds and trash she considers the cheapest, easiest, most fool-proof method of controlling insect pests. Soil cultivation destroys some insects and so does fall spading.

In the winter Dr. Westcott crams

an aged car full of spraying apparatus, lecturing projector and screen, manuscripts, a few clothes and heads south. Below the Mason and Dixon line this Massachusetts Yankee is as welcome as a granddaughter of Robert E. Lee. Every famous greenhouse, nursery and garden from Orton, N. C. to Bellingrath Gardens near Mobile fetches out the juleps, the fried chicken and pecan pies.

—Condensed from an article by Stephen Booke and James R. Daniels appearing in the Chicago Daily News.

Get to know Dr. Westcott through The Plant Doctor and the Gardener's Bug Book. In the latter she discusses 1000 insect pests and their control.

"In informal planting wide beds add to the naturalness of the composition. Observation tends to show that drainage has almost as much to do with the successful growing of plants in a shady area as has the amount of sunlight. Any area that is densely shaded by large trees should, if possible, be left in a more or less natural state. It is best, and easiest to have borders in some other spot. If, however, this is the only place or if the border treatment is needed to complete the design select from native flora that abounds and thrives under such conditions. Be reconciled to the fact that the garden will be naturalistic and informal rather than gardenesque and exotic."

Stuart Ortloff

For spring bloom in a shady spot plant shrubs (amelanchier canadensis), dogwoods in variety, honeysuckles tatarica or fragrantissima, kerria, viburnums in variety, and witch-hazel. Canadain hemlock and yews like shade.

"For color in the garden use red for vitality, lavender for delicacy, grey for softness, brown or deep purple for depth and shadow. Green is a foil and indicates health in plants."

—Garden Greetings

"A lump of sugar in a vase containing dahlias will dispel the unpleasant odor the water usually give forth."

Speaking of Traveling Plants, Richardson Wright tells us that Egypt in her heyday was the source of roses that

decorated the banquet tables of Rome. No one has been able to find how those roses were packed to keep them fresh in that long trip. From Roman times up to the 17th century cuttings of roses (slips) were first wrapped in waxed cloth and the cloth sewed into a package, the package finally smeared with honey and flour.

It may not be many weeks until our hellebores will be blooming. Mine does not wait for Christmas. It has frequently started in October. My plant has been divided into four this year. I wanted a colony and shall be satisfied with less bloom for I have so enjoyed the exquisite foliage over a larger area. Perhaps you know the legend of the Christmas rose.

Frances K. Roberson had the story in an American Rock Garden Society Bulletin and I will give you a condensed version.

"There is a legend that a forest came to life on Christmas Eve to honor the hour of the Lord's birth. Abbot Hans and one follower went to the forest at the appointed time to see the miracle. As midnight approached each gust of wind was accompanied by a sudden illumination and brought with it signs of spring. The snow vanished, ferns shot up their fronds, heather blossomed, seeds from foreign lands sprang into life, birds nested, roses bloomed and such a celestial atmosphere prevailed that Abbot Hans felt that the glories of Heaven were approaching and knelt in reverence. The lay brother believed all this revelation to be evil and shouted an imprecation which ended it all.

The Abbot had promised the Bishop one flower from the Christmas Eve Garden to prove its existence. As the flower disappeared the Abbot fumbled among the leaves and as death overtook him in his great disappointment, he clutched one root in an iron grip. The root was found in his hand and later planted in the herb garden where it bloomed next Christmas Eve.

Never again did the forest come to life on Christmas Eve and only the plant which the monks named "Christmas Rose" recalled the glory of the miracle." A fancyful story but most of us wonder at the miraculous appearance of bloom in winter snow.

Suggestions for December programs

might include: Ideas for favors for holiday table; rollcall of quotations in regard to Christmas Greens;

Identification of evergreens; history of holly and other Christmas greens; Make Christmas decorations; Roll call of suitable gifts for gardener friends; After Christmas Care of Gift Plants; Christmas trees for birds.

Copperweld Magazine prints the following:—

"It was the eve of her birthday. She was a granddmother and he was her husband. She was the foremost gardener of her locale, so what, he thought would be better than a dozen books on gardening? He had the catalogue of a fellow in Michigan who specializes in such books, but he delayed placing his order so long that he had to use long distance.

As luck would have it, the man wasn't in.

The husband reported his dilemma and asked what alternative his wife might suggest.

"I'd love two loads of cow manure," she said. That's what she got."

INTRODUCE BURBANK ZINNIA

An estimated 2,100 garden enthusiasts crowded the Grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel at New York, September 2, to attend the premier of the Luther Burbank Zinnia, introduced for the 1948 season, just one year in advance of the centennial of Mr. Burbank's birth. In addition to seeing hundreds of the new flowers, which are larger than dahlia-flowered zinnias and distinguished from other zinnias by their pastel colors, the guests heard David Burpee, cousin of the late plant wizard, describe Mr. Burbank's initial developmental work on the flower and the subsequent work by Mr. Burpee himself.

"The Luther Burbank zinnias are the direct result of the hybridizing done by Luther Burbank himself more than a quarter of a century ago," said Mr. Burpee.

Mr. Burpee pointed out that Mr. Burbank's habit of working alone on a multitude of projects allowed no time for accurate record keeping and that the exact parentage of the zinnia named for him is unknown.

Other new flowers described and illustrated were the Burpee Wonder larkspur, the Orchid Alldouble petunia, the Tetra Salmon phlox, the Floradale Double snapdragon, the Tetra Orchid snapdragon, the Fairy Rose Snapdragon, the Mrs. Thomas Edison sweet pea and the Fireflake sweet pea.

—Condensed from Florists' Review.

Statements About Gardening Right and Wrong

Statement: I sent a sample of soil to the State Soils Laboratory and they reported it tested pH 8.0. For this soil bone meal is the best fertilizer.

Answer: That is wrong. Bone meal contains about 30% of lime and a fair amount of phosphorus. Lime is all right for soil that is acid, but the statement says the report is this soil has a pH of 8 which means very high in lime. Most flowers prefer a slightly acid soil as do vegetables, so it is best not to use any form of lime on such a soil, whether bone meal or wood ashes or limestone.

Statement: Rotenone is a good insecticide for sucking insects, as aphids, and many chewing insects.

Answer. That is correct. I think we will continue to use a mixture of sulphur and rotenone which we can purchase at most supply stores for control of most diseases and insects in the garden.

Statement: An advertisement in a local newspaper reads, "Grow a beautiful gladiolus garden by planting our special assortment of 100 gladiolus bulblets. Priced \$1.49." This would be a good buy.

Answer: That is wrong of course. Such an ad appeared last year and the promoters took in over a million dollars by selling undersized gladiolus, tulip and daffodil bulblets. You can place a hundred gladiolus bulblets on a tablespoon and they certainly will not bloom to any extent the first year. Bulblets can be purchased from commercial growers at a few dollars a bushel—the kind that were put out by these companies. I heard authorities arrested some of the men taking part in this racket.

Statement: Experiments show if a soil is well supplied with organic

matter, the addition of earth worms will greatly improve plant growth.

Answer: We can get into quite a discussion on that point but the statement is wrong. The addition of earth worms has not been proven to give better plant growth in any experiments conducted by a scientific experiment station that I know of. There have been experiments conducted by private concerns selling earthworm eggs at high prices, but these are not scientific nor do they apply to Wisconsin conditions. Earth worms cannot live in a soil lacking humus or or-

Have you stopped to realize the beauty of white flowers after dark? Some suggestions: In front of hybrid philadelphus plant a group of white narcissis with arabis as a ground cover, followed by white tulips and iberis. Later white iris, white annuals, dianthus, phlox and the new estate lilies or roses may complete a succession in white bloom. In annuals white Petunias, nicotianas, stocks and snapdragons might follow pansies.

CAN YOU PRONOUNCE THESE PLANT NAMES

- Achillea — (ak-i-lē'ā)
- Aconite — (ak'-ō-nit).
- Amaryllis — (am-a ril'is).
- Aquilegia — (ak-wi-lē'ji-ā).
- Arabis — (ar-āb'i-kā).
- Arabis — (ar'a-bis).
- Armeria — (ār-mē' ri-ā).
- Calendula — (ka-len'dū-lā).
- Camellia — (Ka-mel'iā).
- Candidum — (Kan'did-um).
- Cineraria — (sin-e-rā'ri-ā).
- Clematis — (klem'a-tis).
- Cleome — (kle-o'me).
- Conifer — (kō'ni-fer).
- Cotoneaster — (kō-to-nē-as'ter).
- Cypripedium — (sip-ri-pē'di-um).
- Deutzia — (doit'si-ā).
- Eremurus — (er-e-mū'rus).
- Euonymus — (ū-on'i-mus).
- Filipendula — (fil-i-pen'dū-lā).
- Forsythia — Fōs-si'thi-ā).

THREE INTERESTING**CAMPIONS**

The genus *Lychnis* altho. harboring many a pestiferous weed has also favored us with many well known garden favorites such as Mullein Pink, Rose-of-Heaven, Ragged Robin and Maltese Cross to mention a few. However there are several interesting species sadly neglected that are easily grown, attractive and worthy of more extensive cultivation.

There is the pink-flowering *Lychnis dioica*, a free bloomer, that attains a height of 18 inches. The first year from seed it forms rosettes of rather heavy leaves and the following June it sends up freely branching stems that bear the showy pink flowers. Several color varieties are on the market running from white, through pink and rose, to red. This variety which is a good bedder with a long season of bloom, is often planted in our public parks. It winters over successfully in this section. It is known as the Morning Champion.

Another interesting Champion is *Lychnis Presli*, a perennial that also forms heavy rosettes from seed the first year. Early in June the following year these rosettes send up numerous wand-like flowering stems that are loaded with white flowers. It is well suited for planting at the top of a wall where the flower clusters can overhang and show off to good advantage. For best flowering results the clumps should be divided each year. It has proven hardy over the years in this section of the state.

Last and most attractive of all is *Lychnis Haageana* that has crimson, orange-red or scarlet blooms. We have been favored with the crimson variety, the flowers of which measure 2 inches across with deeply cleft petals. It grows from 10 inches to a foot in height, is stalky and substantial in appearance without the rosette forming habit. The seedlings resemble young zinnias and they come into bloom the following July and continue to bloom well into the fall. It too winters in this latitude.

Nevada E. Schmidt
Westlin Winds, Lake Leesome
Sarona, Wisconsin
Washburn County

Life is like an evening gown. It's what you put into it that counts.

—Phillips Bee.

When befriended, remember it; when you befriend, forget it — Ben Franklin

DELPHINIUM

By Mrs. Raymond Knuth
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin

The perennial delphinium are among the most valuable plants for the hardy flower garden. The soil should be prepared by digging at least two feet deep, mixing it with a layer, six inches thick, of thoroughly decayed manure. If the soil is acid, liming must be done. Thorough drainage is essential. Young plants may be set out to the height of 3 to 8 feet, depending on the variety and growing conditions. The young shoots should be thinned from the older clumps if extra tall and strong flower shoots are desired.

The plants will not grow in dry, sun-baked soil, neither will they grow in heavy shades. Moist, sunny places suit them best. To keep plants in good growing conditions, a mulch of well-rotted cow manure should be applied in the fall and dug into the soil in spring. Care must be taken to keep the manure away from the crown. A thorough watering with liquid manure just before flowering is excellent. Keep the faded blooms cut to prevent seed formation.

Cut back the stalks as soon as they become unsightly, allow the plants a few weeks of rest, and then start growth again by thorough watering and feeding. The plants will then have a second crop of flowers.

The Mite

The most serious pest that attacks delphiniums is the cyclamen mite. The flower stalks become brittle and refuse to open, and the whole plant has a stunted and blackened appearance. As soon as the stalks are up about six inches, spray frequently with a strong rotenone solution. Cut and burn all infested stalks. Mildew is sometimes bothersome. Dust the plants with dusting sulphur or spray with Bordeaux mixture to keep it in check. Two of the leading varieties are the Black Knight, with large flowers of darkest violet shades, and Galahad, with pure glistening white, giant flowers.

Doing nothin is the most tiresome job in the world, because you can't stop and rest.

There are two kinds of men who never amount to much. Those who cannot do what they are told, and those who can do nothing else. —Cyrus Curtis.

GROW YOUR OWN PANSIES

By Victor H. Ries, Ohio

There is no reason why you cannot grow your own pansies for bloom and enjoyment next spring and summer.

Pansy seed is more expensive than most other flower seed. Buy the best seed you can. Try at least two kinds for comparison. Get your friends and neighbors to try some different kinds. Some of the better strains include:

Mastodon Giants
Swiss Giants — sometimes called Roggli Hybrids
Jumbo Mixed
Mapleleaf Giants
Ruffled Masterpiece
Trimardeau or Giant Bedding
Bugnots Giant Blotched
Oregon Giants

Sow the seed in late July or early August. Although you can sow the seed in ordinary soil, you will get better results if you use a prepared seed bed. I like to put a one-inch layer of equal parts sand and peat moss on top of good garden soil. Sow seed thinly 1/8 inch apart in rows 2 inches apart. Cover seed with 1/16 inch of peat moss. Others prefer to fill a flat or a 6 to 8 inch flower pot with sphagnum moss. Press down and cover with 1/2 inch of clean sharp sand. Put in pail of water to soak. Then remove and sow seeds. Plunge pot to within 1/2 inch of top — cover with a piece of glass until seed starts to come up, then remove glass. The chances are you will not need to water again until seedlings appear.

It may be well to shade your seed bed with cheesecloth to keep the hot sun from drying it out.

After seedlings have two pairs of leaves, transplant to cold frame or a well drained flower bed. This will be in early September. Set seedlings 6 inches apart each way. Water well unless there is ample rainfall. Personally, I like to put the pansies in a cold frame with a nice loose, well prepared soil — no stiff clay. Mix top 4 inches of soil with a 1 inch layer of peat moss or sifted compost. When cold weather sets in, cover plants with straw or excelsior. Four to six inches should be ample. Remove covering in spring about time pussy willows are in bloom.

A farmer has all kinds of insecticides for summer pests, except those people who come unexpectedly for a country style Sunday dinner.—De Pere Journal-Democrat.

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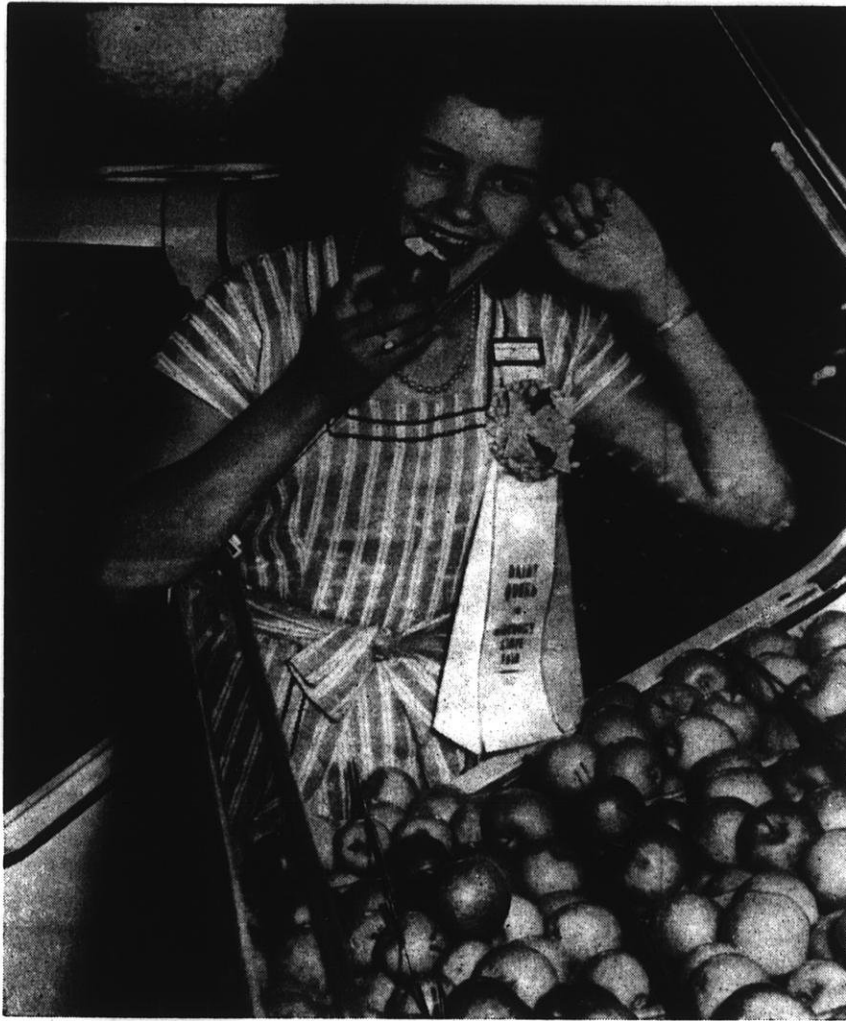
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Wisconsin *Horticulture*



A Dairy Queen Enjoys Wisconsin Apples
At The State Fair

November 1947

**SAVING WISCONSIN
WILD FLOWERS**

A beautiful illustrated pamphlet entitled "Saving Wisconsin Wild-flowers" has just been printed by the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis. The author is Albert M. Fuller, Curator of Botany. The price is \$1.00.

Wisconsin Garden Clubs may wish to have a copy placed in their library to be available to old and young alike. Botany Departments in our high schools should get a copy.

Here are some of the chapters. What has happened to our native wild flowers. Why Plants "Say it with Flowers." The Vegetation of Wisconsin. Soils and distribution of native plants. The "Great Freeze". The Ice age and new plant habitats. The Driftless area. Wisconsin bogs. Plants of the Lake Michigan shore. Relic plants. Deciduous woodland plants. Our Wisconsin "Prairies" and their flowers. Primitive habitats of native plants. Indian uses of native plants. Dairy Farms as nature reserves. Weeds — important enemies of native plants. Plants protected by law in Wisconsin. The Ridges Sanctuary. Men who have loved the wild flowers of Wisconsin. How the violet became the State Flower. Wild-flower conservation teaching. Visual aid material for conservation teaching. In addition there is a list of books and periodicals useful in teaching.

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the 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. Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

TIME FOR AN ORCHARD CHECK-UP

By C. L. Kuehner

Fertilize Trees According To Need. Prune Branches Which Made Little Annual Growth

After harvest when picking, sorting, packing, and selling are completed is a good time to check up on the needs of the orchard. It will be time well spent. A number of different items may be considered in this check-up among which should be the questions:

Does the orchard need fertilizer?

Does it need pruning?

Should the crowded orchard be trimmed?

Are there varieties which should be eliminated?

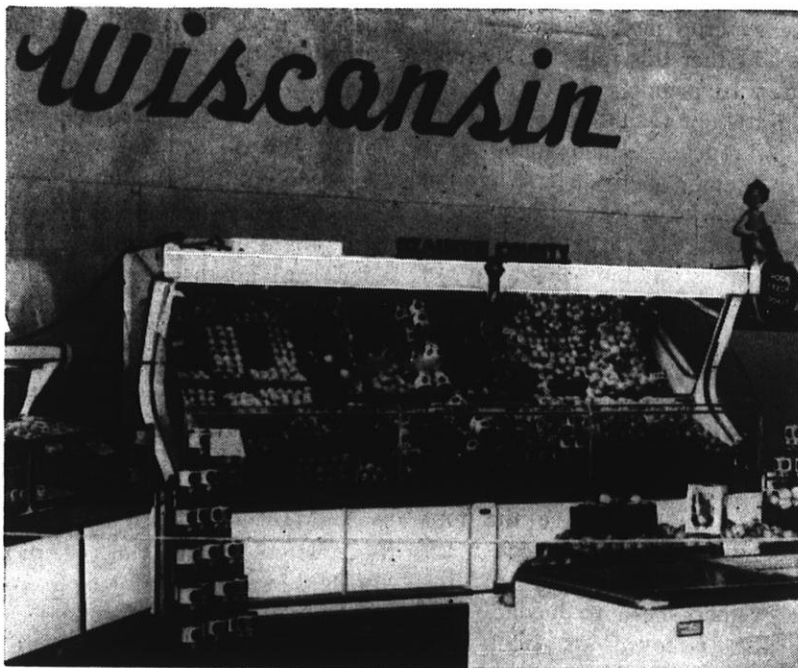
Are the trees protected against injury by mice and rabbits?

Does the orchard need fertilizer?

Most orchards do need fertilizer, but not all trees may need it in the same amounts. In general, trees which bear only every other year need more nitrogen fertilizer in their off year than in their on year.

In other words the Wealthy which bore its heavy crop this year should be fertilized more heavily this fall or next spring than the Wealthy which was idle this year, but will bear a heavy crop next year. The amounts required will vary with the individual trees of both groups. In general the tree which bore a 20 bushel crop needs more fertilizer than the tree which bore only 10 bushels. The very young tree usually needs less than the more matured tree. The tree which made a lot of vigorous branch growth requires less nitrogen than the tree which grew more poorly. Some varieties require less than others. The McIntosh requires less than the Wealthy or Delicious.

In general in sod orchards growers apply from 3 to 5 lbs. of ammonium nitrate to a 15 to 20 bushel Wealthy tree in the off year provided the tree made but limited growth. The same size tree which made more vigorous growth would



FRUIT AT THE FAIR

Wisconsin apples in refrigerated display case with mirror back. Fruit display by Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Association at the Wisconsin State Fair last August. To the right was another display case of Cherries by Door County Fruit Growers. In foreground is a deep freezer containing frozen cherries and strawberries.

receive correspondingly less, in some cases as little as one half as much. The aim in fertilizing should be to increase the annual growth of poorly growing trees to the extent that the tree will grow enough to bear mostly large apples instead of small ones. In the Wealthy this requires vigorous annual growth from 15 to 24 or more inches. In the McIntosh a growth of half this amount is sufficient for good fruiting. Thus, to do a good job of fertilizing, study your trees and fertilize each tree according to its own condition and need.

In the on year the tree should receive a lighter application than in the year when the tree has no crop, perhaps half of the amount. This is for the reason that heavy

applications of nitrogen in the on-year may tend to produce an overly heavy set of fruit which generally means too many small apples.

The fertilizer applications may be made in fall or in spring. Some growers have already applied the ammonium nitrate to their trees this fall. Studies seem to indicate that fertilizers may be applied in late fall with about the same results that follow their use in early spring. The nitrogen applied in fall appears to be held in the roots over winter and the tree uses it when growth begins in the spring. Under these conditions there may be a definite advantage in fall application when the ground is not as soft and thus permits the use of the truck in the orchard.

Do your trees need pruning? Some do and some don't. The heavy bearing trees usually benefit very noticeably by being pruned in the on-year. In other words the Wealthy tree which is due to bear a heavy crop next year should be pruned either this fall or early next spring. In pruning these trees the main attempt should be to cut away those branches which made very little annual growth. These are the branches which bear mostly small apples, and they are the branches which are shaded by better growing limbs. Most of this pruning will be in the lower half of the tree because this is the place where the weak branches are located. If the entire tree is of poor annual growth, it is likely that it is in more need of fertilization than pruning. Some trees will need to have the tops opened so more sunlight can reach the lower and inside parts of the tree. Others need to have broken branches removed or high tops lowered. Some old branches may need to be removed wholly or in part to allow room for young growth from suckers which were left to replace old branches. Suckers are desirable in old trees but their number should be limited. This is done by spacing them. Because suckers are young growth they will bear desirably if given a chance for sunlight.

Fall is a nice time in which to thin out the crowded orchard. In crowded orchards the lower branches of the trees are gradually weakened so much by shading that they are no longer profitably productive. In time the crowded lower branches will dry up and be lost.

Thinning should be started before this can happen. It may be done in two ways. Thinning really consists of removing every other tree, of each row. In this way the remaining trees will be twice as far apart. Removal may be by cutting the trees off at the ground or by bull-doing them out of the ground, root and all. Where

the crowding of the trees is not yet close enough for the branches to cross into each other, the complete removal of the doomed trees may be delayed for a few years by cutting back the ends of their branches so more light will reach the permanent trees. This cutting back must be carried out on four sides of the tree, so that all of the neighboring permanent trees may benefit by more open sunlight.

Every year when apples are plentiful there are certain varieties which are not harvested at all or if they are harvested and sold they fail to please the consumer. Trees of such varieties should either be topworked to more desirable kinds or cut off and used for the wood that is in them. Top-working is done in early spring, late April or early May. If instead they are to be removed, this job can very nicely be done within the next 3 or 4 weeks.

It is not entirely too late to do something about mice and rabbits in the orchard. If you have not already protected each tree trunk with screen wire or heavy paper

for mouse control you may still do this job before the ground freezes up. A small amount of poison bait under a board or box below the mulch will help to reduce the mouse population.

For rabbit control it is necessary to provide protection fairly high up on the trunk and lower branches so they cannot reach the unprotected bark of the tree when the snow is high to give needed protection. If snowed under. Wrap with paper, burlap or other cloth to sufficient height to give needed protection. If many trees need to be protected the use of one of the approved repellents may be more practical to use. A good repellent which can be made at home consists of 3 parts of powdered resin in two parts of ethyl alcohol, each ingredient to be used by weight. Or one may purchase a ready to use repellent from dependable fruit growers supply houses.

"Say, whatever became of those old fashioned gals who fainted when a boy kissed them?"

"Huh' Whatever became of the old fashioned boy who made them faint?"

BARGAINS IN USED SPRAYERS

Because we have sold many **Speed Sprayers**, we are **overstocked with used sprayers**. These are being offered at **prices far below their value for quick sale**. Here are some **typical values**.

1 BEAN with Royal 35 gallon per minute pump, 600 gallon tank, mounted on rubber.

1 FRIEND with latest Timken Bearing 35 gallon per minutes pump, mounted on rubber.

2 MYERS with 20 gallon per minute pump, four wheel engine models.

1 FRIEND with 12 gallon per minute pump, with engine and self starter, 4 rubber tires.

Also others.

Write for price and further information on the models in which you are interested.

SAM GOLDMAN
STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN

APPLE QUALITY HAS IMPORTANT AFFECT ON PRICES

Summary of Study by the Washington State Apple Commission

1. A study on a New York auction found that ripe apples sold at prices $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than hard apples.
2. Lots of apples with serious bruises were discounted 8% on the auction.
3. Applied to our industry, serious bruising means a loss of between two and three million dollars annually.
4. Poorly colored apples were discounted 34% in price, compared with apples of good color.
5. Each additional defect found on apples at auction tended to lower the price 5 to 10 cents per bushel.
6. Markets of our apples have tended to shift to the West and South where incomes have grown most.
7. The United States average income last year was \$1,200—109% above the 1940 level; per capita incomes average higher in the Far West.

HARALSON FOR TOPWORKING

Chas. W. Smith of Lakeville writes that he topworked some Wealthy on Haralson in 1930. The topworked trees have done pretty well and are much better than some wealthy nearby on their own roots. He has one Northwestern on Haralson which outgrows the stock but is a good tree. He put Northwestern on a Virginia and got only 4 or 5 small apples in 17 years, believe it or not. Perkins on Hibernial made a good tree while Perkins on their own roots are all in bad shape or dead. He agrees that Hibernial is the best understock in Minnesota.

— From *The Minnesota Fruit Grower*, September 1947 Issue.

SPRAYERS

NEW AND OLD

Choice lot of used sprayers for sale. All overhauled and in good working order.

- 1 AXB Friend, 2 years old. Tractor trailer, 400 gallon wood tank on rubber. 32 gallon P. M.
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 - 1 FX Friend engine driven tractor trailer style. 400 gal. steel tank. Stream lined, on rubber.
 - 1 NX Friend 15 gallon P. M. pump on cut under chassis. 250 gallon wood tank tractor driven.
 - 1 NX Friend 15 gallon P. M. pump 9 H. P. Wisconsin Engine. Both engine and pump are new; on cut under chassis.
 - 2 Duplex Myer with 200 gallon tank cut under style. 10 gallon P. M. pump with engines.
 - 1 — 4 cyl. Myer Pump.
- Also drop axles for mounting sprayers.
- 1 12 inch Friend Apple Brusher.
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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

Gleanings From Reports Of Experiment Stations In Various Fruit Growing States

Shall We Apply Fertilizer In Spring or Fall? Nitrogen fertilizer may be applied to apple trees in late fall with the same results as if applied in spring according to the Purdue Experiment Station. Fall applications would seem most desirable if the rush of work makes it difficult to get it done in spring or if the soil is so soft in the orchard, it is difficult to drive through. The objection is that if the orchard is on a slope, there may be run-off and loss during the winter months. In other words, it is not as efficient as spring applications.

Cultivation Or Sod For The Orchard. From all the apple growing states come reports that sod orchards are coming in and cultivated orchards are very few. Reason: "It is difficult to maintain a favorable organic content of cultivated orchard soil," according to the Purdue station. Eight cover crops were tested and with all of them there was a loss of organic matter in the soil during a 23 year period.

This station also recommends a mulch. It can be put on in fall and straw is a good material to use. Keep it away from the tree trunks about 2 ft. and use 12 inches of straw beneath the spread of the branches. The first few years mulch is used the nitrogen application should be stepped up by 50%. After the third year it may be cut down. Look around for old straw stacks or spoiled hay stacks.

A Study Of Prepackaging Of Apples and another of methods to prevent decay and spoilage in shipping will be undertaken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture,

under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. This was announced by a Mr. E. A. Meyer, Administrator, recently.

The Department plans to study whether prepackaging should be done near the orchard or at terminal markets. Also suitability of moisture — vapor proof and porous plastic wrappings. A study will be made of methods of washing, trimming, refrigerating, shipping and displaying prepackaged products being compared with the usual methods.

The Michigan United Horticulture Council was organized last year for the primary purpose of getting a \$150,000 appropriation from the legislature for horticultural research at Michigan State College. This was accomplished. Recently the organization has decided to become a permanent one and represent all branches of horticulture in legislative matters. Mr. George Farley, Albion, Michigan is president of the Council and also of the State Horticultural Society.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SUSTAIN DEMAND FOR APPLES

Reduce Wastage And Improve Efficiency In Marketing

The National Apple Institute in Bulletin No. 271, gives the result of a survey conducted by *The National Association of Food Chains* to find out why the movement last season was satisfactory and what can be done to help marketing of apples in the future. The results were given by the President, Mr. John Logan at the Wenatchee meeting last June.

Here are a few of the statements made.

"96 percent . . . Pointed to the consistent featuring of apples by retailers (in store displays, in grocery advertising) as a continuous

endeavor through the season; and 71 percent indicated that their own seasons of active merchandising of apples had been lengthened.

"87 percent . . . Cited extra sales promotion, meaning the whole field of advertising, publicity, and interest-building activity, after several years of reduced promotional work.

"87 percent . . . Thought the quality of the apples available through the season was such as to have had a favorable bearing on the retail movement. But: Complaints about bruising were voiced in more than three-fourths of the replies.

Competition

"Generally . . . The operators' comments indicated that they did not believe that the supplies and prices of fresh citrus fruits, canned fruits and juices, candy bars, and other so-called competitive items had much bearing one way or another on the demand for apples last season. There was some feeling that the scarcity of bananas may have helped apple sales. It may be of some significance that a large number of the operators did not refer to competitive items at all; and that among those who commented on *effect of the sugar supply, opinions were about evenly divided.*

Comment By Growers

"By growers, shippers and their organizations.

79 percent . . . Said, *reduce bruising.* These replies included many which stressed in urgent terms the need of relieving the bruising problems, in all its aspects, pointing out that corrective measures must begin at the source.

"59 percent . . . Suggested that promotion work by the producer organizations, should include greater collaboration with retailers in providing apple information.

ORCHARD and VEGETABLE GROWERS SUPPLIES

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earning of the cooperative.*

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FOR AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER

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1/2 Bushel Baskets
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ORCHARD SUPPLIES

RABBIT & MICE REPELLENTS.
Poisoned Oats in 10-25# bags
Peter Rabbit Repellent in Quarts
And Points

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ORCHARD EQUIPMENT

SPRAYERS — Place Your Order NOW for 1947

SPRAY PUMPS — (Bean)
7 Gallon — 15-20 and 35 Gallon

SPRAY TANK —
50 Gallon 100-150-200 and 300 Gallon

SPRAY GUNS —
BEAN & FRIEND

SPRAY HOSE —
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ORCHARD NOTES

2,4-D ON WEEDS

A report submitted by the policy committee at the North Central Weed Control Conference, held recently in Des Moines, Iowa, included several recommendations concerning the use of 2,4-D on weeds:

1. More complete kill is secured when 2,4-D is applied to plants during the stage of active growth than when application is delayed until the plants have become mature.

2. Cool weather, with temperatures ranging from 40 degrees to 60 degrees F. retards the killing effect of 2,4-D but the ultimate degree of kill is not reduced appreciably. Extremely high temperatures at the time of application may reduce the percentage of kill.

3. The standard concentration is considered to be 0.1% solution. About one gallon of solution per square rod is recommended in turf or low-growing plant areas. For heavier plants growths two gallons of spray per square rod or about 2½ pounds of 2,4-D per acre may be required to secure good kills.

Since 2,4-D is toxic in varying degrees to nearly all broadleaved plants, the spray must not be allowed to come in contact with valued flowers or shrubs.

— *From Shade Tree Digest, June, 1947 issue.*

Shall We Use Commercial Fertilizer In The Orchard. All experiment stations seem to agree that for apple orchards we do not need any fertilizer excepting nitrogen. However, it is now recognized that the grass in a sod orchard may need phosphorus and potash for best results. Therefore the recommendation is to try it out. Use a complete fertilizer in certain strips of the orchard. If the cover crop does better there—enough better to pay, use it all over the orchard.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PLANTING ENGLISH WALNUT SEEDS

Some of the English Walnut trees grown from seed distributed by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society some ten years ago are now beginning to bear nuts. We are receiving letters asking how to keep the nuts over winter for spring planting. Also whether having only one tree in the yard will make any difference.

We wrote to Prof. C. E. Schuster, of Corvallis, Oregon asking these questions and had this reply. "The regular practice is to stratify these nuts in sand boxes. Our winters are generally so mild that if we place them directly in the field, rodents will clean out a bed before spring. Consequently the practice has been, with both walnuts and filberts, to stratify them in sand, either in the basement or outdoors where the sand can be kept fairly moist. Then when the shells begin to crack, or when the root growth is started, nuts are transplanted to the field or in a nursery.

"I have seen one of our best propagators keep these nuts in a place where they are not frozen at all, and then when they begin to crack, to set them in a hot bed, where they had bottom heat. That forced them rapidly.

"I do not know just how much freezing these nuts will stand as we have had no experience.

"We would question placing them in a root cellar, as we would believe the humidity might drop a little low. We do know by putting them in sand where there is continual and constant moisture content, they will come through in good shape".

I do not see that having just one tree would make any difference. For instance, one or two of our

nurserymen are using Franquette nuts only now, or nuts of the Franquette variety, and that would essentially be inbred nuts."

HIBERNAL UNDERSTOCK AGAIN FAVORED

A few years ago we talked a great deal about Virginia Crab understock. Now we are hearing more about Hiberna. In the October issue of the American Fruit Grower, Frank Beach, Sec'y Ohio State Hort. Soc. has this to say about Hiberna understock.

"Among understocks used for apples so far in Ohio, Hiberna is proving most satisfactory for the commercial varieties grown. Experience has shown that the budding or grafting should be within a foot or thereabouts of the trunk of the tree. First experiences with topworking, particularly with Virginia Crab with buds or grafts placed 18 inches or more beyond the trunk have shown that such trees twist and lop over badly and make poorly shaped trees. Virginia Crab is no longer used very much except with Grimes Golden and Jonathan, and occasionally with Golden Delicious. Topworked trees are showing considerably earlier bearing than trees on own roots. One of our growers, W. J. Welday, Smithfield, is propagating own-rooted Hiberna trees in his nursery and then transplanting these to his orchard after they are properly topworked. Such trees are showing very uniform satisfactory growth in the orchard."

QUESTION ABOUT FERTILIZERS

Question: Would holes punched in the ground and filled with nitrate or sulphate of ammonia cause pear and prune trees to die as though they were stricken with blight?

Dr. Hoffman: Such a practice would likely put concentrated salt solutions in contact with roots, which would cause serious injury. Young trees have been killed in this way. It is not advisable, and there is really no object in applying the material by such a method.

— *From Annual Report, New York State Horticultural Society, 1947.*

REFRIGERATION FOR APPLES MAY PAY

Summary and Conclusions of Study on Apple Retailing

1. A study by the USDA showed that refrigerated retail display cases cut waste and spoilage loss on apples more than one-half.

2. It is profitable for retailers to use refrigerated display cases if 1 ½-2% of the spoilage loss can be eliminated; the study reports 2.8 % savings in apples.

3. The summary of apple inspection certificates over two seasons showed that in general most varieties of apples were shipped in better condition last season than in the 1945-46 season.

4. Consumer spendable income is at an all time high but there is evidence of more careful buying habits.

— *From Apple Research Digest, October, 1947.*

HOW TO REDUCE GRIT- TINESS IN KEIFFER PEARS AND MAKE THEM GOOD IN QUALITY

Dr. L. C. Grove, Iowa Horticulturist writes in Iowa Gardens that to reduce grittiness in Keiffer pears and to make them good in quality proceed as follows.

"Kieffer pears should be harvested at full green maturity. It is most important to subject this variety to about 70 degrees temperature for two weeks. Then they are about ready for eating and canning. After the two weeks heat treatment, store at about 40 degrees."

Since there are quite a few Kieffers grown in Wisconsin this is good advise. However if anyone can make a good quality pear out of of Kieffer we hope to hear from them.

When a man says he's the boss in his family, he'll lie about other things too.

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RHUBARB PRESERVES TEETH

By C. M. McCay, Ithaca, In Farm Research,
N. Y. Experiment Station

"Rhubarb may become a year-round food, as a result of recent discovery in the Animal Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca that it protects teeth against erosion by acids. In recent months dentists have reported that some patients have part of their front teeth dissolved off from daily drinking of large amounts of lemon juice in the treatment of constipation and arthritis.

Basic studies at Ithaca indicate that about one cup of rhubarb juice mixed with four of lemon juice will prevent this erosion of teeth.

History Behind Discovery

"This discovery of the value of rhubarb started when the writer was assigned in the autumn of 1943 to temporary duty with a Construction Battalion unit of the Navy.

"When not engaged in this work, a study was made of foods bought by men outside the mess hall. These consisted mostly of candy and soft drinks. The most popular of the soft drinks were cola beverages which contain substantial amounts of phosphoric acid. The question arose whether this acid might erode teeth.

"As soon as the writer returned to the medical research center of the Navy at Bethesda he obtained the help of a Navy research dentist. A couple of human teeth were immersed in cola beverage. They softened in two days. This observation led to the feeding of the same soft drink to experimental animals such as monkeys, dogs, rats, and mice. In every case in about two to eight weeks the surface of the molar teeth of these animals was partly dissolved away by the beverage.

Other Beverages Studies

"Studies with many other common acid beverages used in the Navy were then undertaken. Both lemon juice and synthetic lemonade were found to etch teeth as badly as the cola beverages.

"A long search was then started to discover some natural foodstuffs that would protect teeth against this action of acids. Small amounts of fluorides were tried but they afforded only partial protection. After nearly two years the group of research dentists and nutritionists discovered, purely by accident, that a small amount of oxalate in an acid beverage would completely protect the enamel of the teeth against these acid beverages. This discovery was made after num-

erous trials, feeding acid beverages to several hundred rats, mice, dogs, and hamsters.

Bottled Rhubarb Juice Possible

"At present no one can anticipate how much these discoveries will expand the market for rhubarb and its juice but a new industry may arise—the bottling of rhubarb juice and the canning of rhubarb sauce.

"Further studies are in progress in the Animal Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell to determine if oxalate containing foods such as rhubarb may also be useful in preventing the decay of teeth. To make even a beginning in studying this difficult field will require years of labor with hundreds of rats and mice. (Condensed)

FACTS ABOUT CARE

CARE, the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., was originally organized by the 22 major accredited American overseas relief agencies. These agencies, now 27 in number are engaged in the vast job of sending bulk relief to Europe.

THE CARE PLAN

CARE provides the service, which Herbert Hoover has called: "... the only sure and efficient way of sending packages to friends and relatives in Europe."

CARE has designed a number of standard packages which are stockpiled in CARE warehouses throughout 15 European countries. Orders received at CARE's New York office are airmailed to CARE representatives in Europe who make deliveries from packages already there. The senders of CARE packages receive two receipts: one when their order is received by CARE, and one, signed by the recipient, when their orders are delivered. Delivery is guaranteed or money back.

CARE is a Non-Profit organization. Surplus resulting from CARE's operations is used for charitable purposes in the countries where CARE operates.

CARE is Government-Approved. The Advisory Committee on Foreign Aid, U. S. Department of State, and Department of Agriculture endorse CARE's present campaign. Care has also been endorsed by President Truman and the governments of the countries which have signed agreements with CARE.

How To Order Care Packages

Just send \$10 to CARE, 50 Broad Street, New York, for any package you wish to send.

Give your name and address and the name and address of recipient. If you do not have the name of an individual or group, you may designate a classification of individual you would like to help — such as "a French orphan" or a "Polish widow and family", or "a needy Austrian postman." CARE will do the rest.

VICTORY GARDEN REVIVAL URGED TO RELIEVE FOOD PRICES

The National Garden Institute, with offices in New York, have requested U. S. Secretary of Agriculture C. P. Anderson to revive the Victory Garden Program. It was pointed out that food is the most scarce commodity in the world today.

The message stated "the average American family can not produce butter beefsteak or eggs. But every one with a suitable piece of ground can grow many of the nutritious vegetables which are an excellent substitute for critical and high priced food stuff."

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION

Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee
December 3 - 4

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will hold their annual convention at the Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee December 3-4. An interesting program has been arranged. This year for the first time there will be commercial exhibits, many machines of interest will be displayed. Also fertilizers, spray materials, and equipment. All nurserymen should attend and join the association. Officers are: President, Ed. Eschrich, Milwaukee; Vice-Pres., R. C. Pippert, Cleveland; Sec-Treas., Thomas S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay.

IN THE BERRY PATCH

TESTS OF RASPBERRY VARIETIES

J. D. Winter

Some very favorable reports came in this spring on the new Arrowhead strawberry. Mr. Emil Soderlund of Excelsior, one of our old time growers with plenty of "know-how", said this variety looked good to him. He was bringing some very nice Arrowhead berries to the shipping platform.

In my own small planting I have Latham, Newburgh, Milton, Willemette, Tahoma, Taylor, Madawaska, Rideau, Trent, and Ottawa. Chief, Sunrise, Washington, Marcy, and several other varieties have been grown and discarded. I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that Madawaska is the best home garden variety I have in the collection. I have about 80 feet of hedge row in bearing. It has been very productive, free from mosaic disease and tops in size, flavor, and color for freezing and canning. It is especially good for freezing and canning because of its dark color, but for the same reason it is of doubtful value as a shipping variety. The Taylor rates second best among my neighbors who buy my berries.

Williamette produces too many double berries to suit me, although the fruit is very large. Rideau is a nice berry but not productive enough with me. Ottawa seems remarkably hardy, even harder than Latham, but it is too subject to mosaic to be desirable even though it has been quite productive. Trent is extremely early and a fairly nice berry, but in my opinion it is inferior to the extra early No. 321 from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

I have had Milton only three years, not long enough to know very much about it. It produces a large berry that is dry and firm.

— *From The Minnesota Fruit Grower, September 1947.*

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES IN FALL

September 25 to October 15 is a good time to plant strawberries in the Duluth and Lake Superior region. This does not hold true for other sections of Minnesota.

— *Minnesota Fruit Grower.*

RASPBERRIES SHOULD HAVE WINTER PROTECTION

The covering of raspberries for winter protection must be practiced more extensively if we are going to develop a large and dependable berry industry in this region. It is the best crop insurance that a grower can invest in. Machines in use in the Minnetonka region will cover an acre in less than two hours, sometimes the job can be done in not much longer than one hour. We need more machines of this type in Minnesota. If someone would develop a machine for uncovering the canes it would help a lot too.

— *From The Minnesota Fruit Grower, September 1947 Issue.*

A VISIT WITH A SOUTHERN WISCONSIN STRAWBERRY GROWER

Mr. Bert Copeland, Copeland Nursery, Platteville, called in late October to chat about strawberries. He thinks the supply of strawberry plants will be scarce next spring due to poor growth and runner development this past year, at least in his part of the state. He likes the Blakemoore variety best and says the Robinson looks promising because it is large, solid and a good shipper. Catskill is a good berry in his section, coming later than Blakemoore. He has no use for Premier because it does not produce enough berries and are too small.

His soil at Platteville is a sandy loam and very good for growing berries.

We asked about the availability

of pickers for picking his seven acres of fruit. He said he did not have any trouble in getting pickers because he treats them in such a way they like to come back. He transports them by bus and pays them so they can make a days wages. In order to keep pickers, he says, it is necessary to grow the crop well so there will be lots of berries and so pickers can make money.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES AT BAYFIELD

By Oalf Selfors, Bayfield, Wisconsin

The strawberry and raspberry crop in Bayfield was fairly good in quantity and quality this past year. The fruit set was heavy in the spring, far better than normal, but yield was cut due to the dry spell which began in mid-strawberry season and lasted until the last week of the raspberry harvest. Prices were fairly good. Red raspberries started at \$6.00 per crate at the beginning but dropped to \$4.00 per crate at the close of the season, so it may be wise to get into an earlier variety.

NEW PLANTING

Most of the new plantings of both strawberries and raspberries look very good. Strawberry beds have made full and even beds. Raspberry canes are taller than usual. Mild fall weather kept plants growing right up into November but what will be the consequences by spring?

The Robinson Variety is gaining in popularity; produces very large berries and has good appearance; holds its size to the last and brings a premium price. The Premier is the most favored variety here.

The apple story is not good. Until we learn how to grow less culls and send the culls we do have for processing we will continue having such experiences.

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS

Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls,
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Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
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Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60,
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Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith
Newton Boggs, Viroqua
C. C. Meyer, Appleton
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

ANNUAL CONVENTION ATTENDANCE LARGE

An excellent program and important accomplishments marked the 69th annual meeting. High praise was heard on all sides for the program and accomplishments of the 69th annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, October 29-30. Over 200 attended with 195 paid registrations.

Twenty-seven officers and delegates attended the Board of Managers meeting.

Officers were all re-elected. Mr. Walter Diehnelt who has served so long and well as president will continue to serve. Mr. Robt. Knutson who represents northern Wisconsin and is well liked by beekeepers, was re-elected vice-president. Mrs. Louise Brueggeman has been an outstanding recording secretary-treasurer and deserved a unanimous vote for re-election.

Financially, the association is in excellent condition with net worth of \$1,590.26 and no liabilities. Income from labels, glass and pails handled by Honey Acres largely accounts for the good financial showing.

Auxiliary Elects

The Woman's Auxiliary held an interesting program as shown in our last issue.

The following officers were elected for the coming year. President, Mrs. H. W. Knight, Dalton; Vice-president, Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend.



The Business Meeting

The following decisions were made at the annual business meeting and had been approved by the Board of Directors and Board of Managers.

That the price of lithographed caps be increased slightly in order to obtain money for our advertising fund. (All association members should use lithographed caps to advertise Wisconsin honey. Let's get behind this project.)

Instructed the secretary to buy a fire-proof safe file for records. Voted \$25.00 to the American Honey Institute. Joined the National Federation of Beekeepers Associations. Voted to continue to charge a 2 cent registration fee at the convention for the benefit of the advertising fund.

It was voted to ask Honey Acres to continue to handle pails, glass and labels for the Association.

Voted to ask the Division of Bees and Honey, Wis. Dept. of Agriculture to prepare new grading rules on honey and hold hearings. To publish a simplified bulletin of honey grades and apiary laws. That a copy of such rules and regulations accompany each beekeepers food license.

Defeated a motion to establish a new grade for extracted honey, "Wisconsin Fancy" to comply with the requirements of the "U. S. Fancy."

The association voted to require 30 days inspection for bees on combs and used equipment before being brought into the state.

The constitution was changed and the dues raised to \$1.00 for an affiliated member and \$1.25 for an individual membership.

Voted that the state charge the cost of inspection on bees being moved in and out of the state.

Voted to adopt a resolution to appoint a committee to request the state extension service to employ a full time Beekeeping Extension Specialist at the University.

Adopted a resolution thanking Mr. James Gwin for his 25 years of service to the beekeeping industry in Wisconsin. Mr. Gwin had been presented with an engraved fountain pen desk set at the annual banquet.

Endorsed the plan to license beekeepers who extract honey for sale or gift.

Voted to cooperate with the Wisconsin Centennial Exposition at the State Fair next August and that the president appoint a committee to make plans.

Expressed sympathy to Mr. Fred Matson of Owen, Wis. whose bees were killed in what appeared to be from poisoning by airplane dusting over the city in the control of mosquitoes and flies. Urged all beekeepers to report cases of poisoning and obtain full evidence including specimen of bees for analysis.

Adopted a resolution thanking all speakers for their contribution in making the convention a success.

Reports of topics presented by speakers will be published in early issues.

HONEY CROP REPORTS

Our Members Report On Conditions

A letter to County Beekeepers Association officers asking for names of delegates and officers, brought these reports of the honey crop.

Mr. Gerald Wentz, Secretary Sheboygan Co. Assn. writes, "Honey crop is 100% normal. Many beekeepers will average 100 pounds surplus per colony. Last year had no surplus and even had to feed. Seems to be quite a difference in honey production in yards only a short distance apart."

By S. C. Fox, Pewaukee, President of the S. E. District. The honey crop here is about the same as a five year average. There were a large number of queen failures in wintered colonies last spring. Not much swarming until August.

By Newton Boggs, Viroqua, President S. W. District. Crop here was good this year. About 100 pound average in addition to winter stores. Swarming was worse the last part of July. I had some supersedures. Outside winter colonies produced 50% more than cellar winter bees.

By Ivan Whiting, Rockford, President Southern District. The crop here is good, about normal. There were attempts at swarming during dandelion flow but not much after clover started.

By E. L. Schroeder, Marshfield, President Northern District. Crop in this locality less than average. Mostly of darker honey though flavor is good. Not much swarming or queen supersedure.

By E. A. Babcock, Milton, Rock Co., "The honey crop is about normal in this locality. It is much better than last year. I am getting \$1.75 retail for 5 pound pail and no complaints.

By Mrs. Elizabeth Mintzloff, Pewaukee. "Honey crop report from several beekeepers in this section is that the crop was good. Some averaged 100 pounds per colony, others less. The bees worked hard on alfalfa."

By Henry Piechowski, Red Granit, Waushara County. Honey crop in Fox River Valley yards averaged from 150 pounds in the best sections to 65 pounds where drought hit. This compares to a 38 pound average last season. Honey is moving well.

E. L. Schroeder, Marshfield. We had a much better honey crop here than last year. Best yards averaged about 100 pounds per colony.

Oscar Ritland, Elroy. Our honey crop was good — thanks to basswood for boosting the crop. Local demand poor.

Louis Rackow, Goodrich, Taylor County. Honey crop is below normal about same as last year. (Oct. 4) Qual-

ity of winter stores better than last year.

Fred W. Mack, Reedsville, Manitowoc County. We have a normal honey crop in this section this year.

Frank E. Greeler, Neillsville, Clark County. The honey crop in this section is about the same as last year.

Mr. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, Rusk-Sawyer County. Our clover honey crop was a failure but Raspberry, Basswood and some Golden Rod gave us altogether about 80% of the normal crop.

IN THE APIARY

October Weather Ideal For Preparing Bees For Winter

What a nice feeling it is to go thru all colonies in October, find them in good condition with plenty of honey, pollen and bees. This year a fall flow from buckwheat and other fall flowers filled the brood chambers with enough winter stores so that we did not have to feed. In fact it was quite easy to prepare the colonies for winter in the way shown in the illustrations in both the September and October issues of this magazine. It was done with a relatively small amount of work—but it had to be done. Nice warm weather in October helped. The usual small percentage of queenless colonies with drone brood was found. To these were united strong nuclei made from queens reared in our yards during late July. If such colonies were weak, with only old bees, they were killed.

During this October inspection, we checked all colonies for A. F. B. Didn't have time to check the queens but naturally saw some. Noted those with clipped wings—clipped last spring and therefore more than one year old. It is well to replace such queens in late March next year and we are ordering queens to be delivered from the south for that purpose. We have been taught a lesson. Such a large percentage of old queens begin to fail during April and May resulting in a greatly decreased honey crop that with present prices of honey, it pays big dividends to requeen then and not take chances.

Winter Protection

Gradually we are leaving off more and more outside packing for winter. At one time we packed in large cases with four to six inches of shavings or leaves all around the hives. The next step was to winter with more honey but just a wrapper of asphalt felt placed all around the hive and over top as well. Then we left off the wrapper around the hive and only placed over the top a cover of the medium weight felt. Last winter we

ran short of felt covers and decided to give a number of colonies an insulated cover with a weight on top. They came through just as well. Of course they did have a good wind-break on the north and west being in an open spot in a forest. We do think a wind-break is a big help and in an open yard will still cover with asphalt felt. Perhaps someday we'll leave it off there too.

And what about winter loss? We have not lost a colony for two years. It isn't due to outside packing but to careful preparation in October. We take our winter loss then by killing poor colonies or uniting them and by careful inspection and preparation of the brood nest with honey and pollen as shown in the illustration in the past two issues.

"Requeened several queenless colonies in early September but some queens were balled and so had to double up. I prefer requeening in the Spring" writes Leo W. Timm, Ripon, President Fond du Lac County Beekeepers Association.

Requeening in summer is risky. At present prices of queens one can not afford to lose even a small percentage. We have had good luck by raising some queens at home. Cells were grafted during the honey flow in early August. Finished cells were given to nuclei made of one or two frames of hatching brood and enough bees to cover. These were placed on top of colonies thereby not requiring extra bottoms or covers simply a tight inner cover below. Auger hole entrances were given to the rear. Queens were mated and soon formed strong nuclei. These were united with queenless colonies whenever needed. A few extras will be wintered on top of colonies and be available in spring.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATIONS TO MEET IN SALT LAKE CITY

The National Federation of Beekeepers Associations will meet in Salt Lake City on January 15 and 16, 1948.

Special emphasis will be on marketing in 1948, improved nectar and pollen sources and the menacing loss of bees from agricultural insecticides.

Mr. Glen Jones, Atlantic, Iowa is secretary-treasurer of the Federation. Individual membership dues are \$5.00 per year.

*Association Honors***MR. JAMES GWIN**

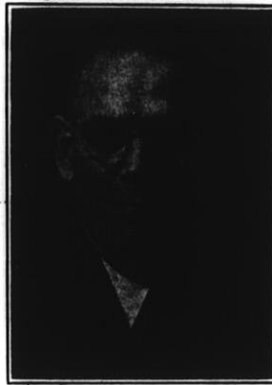
Mr. James Gwin, retiring Chief of the Division of Bee and Honey, in the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, was honored by the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association at a special presentation ceremony during the banquet of the evening of October 29th. A beautiful fountain pen desk set, appropriately engraved, was presented to Mr. Gwin in recognition of his pass services to beekeeping in Wisconsin and to the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association.

The presentation was made by Mr. Walter Diehnelt, President of the State Association.

Mr. Gwin was born in 1877 at Neptune (The farthest planet from the sun), town of Ithaca, Richland County, Wisconsin. Graduated from Sextonville High School and State Teacher's College at Platteville in 1900. After teaching school for 12 years, he decided farming looked more promising. In 1925 Mr. and Mrs. Gwin decided to rent the farm and move to Madison so their two boys could go through the university.

We asked Mr. Gwin about his interest in bees. Here is what he said. "I became interested with bees very young. An uncle was an ardent beekeeper and I could watch for swarms and tell my uncle who would come and hive them. Of course I got stung but being a tough little cuss I could take it and still can. I began keeping bees about the beginning of War No. 1 when sugar and other sweets became scarce and have kept bees ever since, save a few years prior to my appointment as Chief Apiary Inspector."

"Professor H. F. Wilson and I organized the first Richland County Beekeepers Association in 1918. I became interested in the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association about that time. I was elected President of the State Association in Decem-



James Gwin

ber, 1922, and I held the office for the next five years. In the summer of 1927, I took the Civil Service Examination for a Marketing Specialist in beekeeping and was appointed to that position October 14, 1927, by James Vint, then Commissioner of Markets. After finishing my fifth year as President of the State Association I was not allowed to continue in that capacity, but was allowed to accept a position on the Board of Directors of the American Honey Producers League, representing the Northeastern United States. I held this position for four years. Was elected President of the League in 1931, at Toronto, Canada. Was re-elected at Columbus, Ohio, the following year. Was re-elected the next year at St. Louis, Missouri."

"The year before the outbreak of War No. 2, I was again elected President of the League at Niagra Falls. Then came the war with all its horrors. The Board of Directors as well as other prominent and interested people decided that the beekeepers should stay at home and keep still. Well, try and keep Jim Gwin still. The Board voted not to hold the regular meetings of the League that year, but as President of the League, I called a conference in Chicago in January the following year. As a result of that conference a new National organization was born. Your Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow, and I had much to

do in that setup, and while our recommendations were not followed as closely as we hoped, it still is a credit to the League.

"In 1945, at a meeting of the Apiary Inspectors of America, held at Chicago I was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Organization and was re-elected the following year at Indianapolis, Indiana, and refused another term at Tampa, Florida this year.

"February 1, 1941, I was appointed Chief Apiary Inspector of Wisconsin. It is up to you to determine whether or not the appointment was wise. At any rate, the percentage of infection is definitely lower.

"In 1931, I was appointed Superintendent of the Bee and Honey Department at the State Fair."

The Wisconsin State Beekeeper's Association and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society congratulate Mr. James Gwin on the completion of twenty years of service for the State and beekeeping and a fine record of accomplishments both State and Nationally.

BEES POISONED BY AIRPLANE DUST

Mr. John Long, Deputy Bee Inspector, Madison, reports he visited the apiary of Mr. Fred Matson of Owen during the summer. The city of Owen had an airplane spread DDT dust over the entire city to kill mosquitos and flies. This was done during the day time on a clear day when Mr. Matson's bees were flying. Immediately thereafter all the field bees disappeared. Mr. Long inspected the colonies and found only young bees left with no evidence of swarming. This is a serious problem.

We have had a few reports of losses to colonies when corn fields were dusted with DDT to control corn borers. Airplane dusting is an extreme hazard to bees and other beneficial insects.

COMMENT ON SULFA FOR A. F. B.

"It may be too soon to blame any increase of AFB on the use of sulfa drugs in the attempted treatment of this disease, although where improperly used, that may have a bearing and definitely did have in a few instances where colonies being treated became so weakened they were robbed out or even where they apparently recovered, they died in the winter and were robbed of their honey, thus becoming carriers. In other cases, some beekeepers spread the trouble by carelessly exchanging supers from the treated colonies. It is true, however, that many apparent successes have been reported and observed as well as some disastrous failures when attempts have been made to treat active cases of AFB by use of sulfa. Beekeepers are urged to help us check up and determine the reason for the failures as well as for the successes. Try to figure out all the factors and don't take unnecessary risks." —By J. E. Starkey in *Indiana News Letter*.

THE HONEY CROP FOR 1947

In October the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated the 1947 honey crop at 210 million pounds, which is 2 percent below last year and 10 percent below 1945. The estimate is based on reports from 5,000 beekeepers including both farm and non-farm apiaries. Average production per colony was estimated at 35.4 pounds, the lowest since 1939. It compares with 36.9 pounds last year and 40.7 for the 1941-45 average.

The 1947 crop is estimated to be produced from about 6 million colonies of bees. Which is 2 percent more than last year.

Production is below last year in all regions of the country except North Atlantic and South Central areas. A few states including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin have better crops than the small crops of last year. Although Ohio, California and Florida crops dropped sharply.

Here are the leading honey producing states this year. Iowa, Minnesota, California, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Florida and Michigan.

OFFICERS WISCONSIN COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

In September 1947 we asked all County Associations to send the names of their officers. Here is the list received to date.

Chippewa Falls-Eau Claire County Pres., Arnold H. Deuel, Vice-Pres., Art Schuster.

Clark County—Pres., Frank E. Greeler, Vice-Pres., Henry Seltrecht, Secy-Treas., Louis Wojtkiewicz.

Dodge County—Pres., Arthur F. Schultz, Vice-Pres., Rev. Moser, Secy-Treas., Emerson Grebel.

Douglas County—Pres., Joseph A. Deiser, Vice-Pres., Axel Petterson, Secy-Treas., Gust Swanson.

Fond du Lac County—Pres., Leo W. Timm, Vice-Pres., Joe Mills, Secy-Treas., Mrs. Peter Thelen.

Juneau County—Pres., Oscar Ritland, Vice-Pres., A. H. Olson, Secy-Treas., Mrs. Geo. Martin.

Manitowoc County—Pres., Douglas Rollefson, Vice-Pres., Gilbert Busse, Secy-Treas., Fred W. Mack.

Milwaukee County—Pres., Laurence Figge, Vice-Pres., V. Howard Secy-Treas., J. Mac Farland.

Outagamie County—Pres., C. C. Meyer, Vice-Pres., Guy L. Sherman, Secy-Treas., Mrs. Al Bennett.

Rock County—Pres., E. A. Babcock, Vice-Pres., Charlie Stone, Secy-Treas., Mrs. Mark Osborn.

Rusk-Sawyer County—Pres., Frank Kies, Vice-Pres., Robert I. Knutson, Secy-Treas., Mrs. Iven Wisherd.

Sheboygan County—Pres., Louis L. Pierron, Vice-Pres., Louis Strauss, Secy-Treas., Gerald J. Wentz.

Shawano County—Pres., W. G. Althaus, Vice-Pres., Wm Hobeck, Bowler, Secy-Treas., G. W. Jeske, Cecil, Wis.

Taylor County—Pres., Louis Racow, Vice-Pres., Ted Wimmer, Secy-Treas., John Pagel.

Waukesha County—Pres. Francis Bancroft, Vice-Pres., Seth Fox, Secy., Mrs. Elizabeth Mintzloff.

Waushara County—Pres., Henry Piechowski, Vice-Pres., Louis Hoefl, Secy., Carl G. Rahnstock.

Wood County—Pres., E. L. Schroeder, Vice-Pres., Marshall Brody and Secy-Treas., Glen Buchanan.

Winnebago County — President, I. A. Bennett, Hortonville. Vice-Pres., Art Plummer, Rt. 4, Oshkosh. Secy-Treas., F. E. Thomas, Oshkosh.

Bees For Sale

For Sale, 35 colonies of bees. 10 frame and 8 frame equipment for 100 extra colonies.

OSCAR HILDEBRANT

Omro Rt. 1. Box 52, Wisconsin

Honey Containers

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

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

Write for complete Price List. Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

Honey Acres

MENOMONEE FALLS, WIS.

Let Us Supply Your Container Needs

\$50.00 Orders — 5% discount

100.00 Orders — 10% discount

GLASS And TIN

½-lb. jars, ctn 24, wt. 9 lbs. -- .67
1-lb. jars, ctn 24, wt 12 lbs. -- .78
2-lb. jars, ctn 12, wt 11 lbs. -- .53
5-lb. jars, ctn 6, wt 10 lbs. -- .47
5-lb. tin pails ctn 50, wt 25# — \$4.10
5-lb. tin pails, ctn 100, wt 46# — 7.30
10-lb. tin pails, ctn 50, wt 44# — 6.10
60-lb. sq. cans - ctn 24, wt 72# — 9.10
2-60# sq. can in wooden shipping case — \$1.40

Label paste for glass or tin
60 cents per can

Label samples and prices sent
on request

COMB HONEY CARTONS
for

4¼x1½, 4¼x1½, and 4x5 sections
Cellophane Window Cartons —
\$1.55 per 100, \$6.65 per 500,
13.20 per M; also Wooden
display and reshipping cases

for comb honey

WRITE FOR PRICES

Prices f.o.b. Boyd, and subject to
change without notice

AUGUST LOTZ
COMPANY

Boyd,

—:—

Wis.

HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads.
Mail sample and best prices in all
grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Editorials

W



ENGLISH WALNUT TREES GROW WELL IN BURLINGTON

Dr. J. C. Harland of Mukwonago, Wisconsin has several Crath Carpathean English walnut trees grown from seed furnished by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society about ten years ago. At a recent meeting Dr. Harland exhibited a number of the English walnuts from some of these trees. He remarked that the trees grown from the seed were quite variable. A number of them never grew well, froze back every winter and he finally took them out. The largest trees which are now bearing seem to be quite hardy. This indicates some of the trees are much hardier than others and that for future planting we should get seed from the hardiest trees grown here in Wisconsin. Dr. Harland plans to cover the seeds with sand during the winter so they will not dry out, then plant them in the spring. Storage in a root cellar suitable for potatoes should be satisfactory if covered with sand. There is quite a demand for trees of the hardy English walnut and members who may have trees should plant the seeds and offer trees for sale when one year old. Mention of such trees in this magazine will sell all that can be grown.

INTERESTING, NEW DIFFERENT, PROFITABLE magazine. For the person with only a city lot or several acres. — Write:

BACKYARD FARMER

219 Bellis Street, Duluth 3, Minn.



RUST ON BEANS DESTROYS LEAVES WHEN WET

This year we again grew Kentucky Pole Beans on both ends of a screened porch on the garden side of the house, which is south. They grew well and gave many fine meals of green beans as well as providing a screen.

In September we suddenly noticed the leaves on plants on the west side of the porch looked rusty. This spread to the beans and we could not use them. In a few weeks the leaves dropped from the plants. Only one plant remained healthy—the one on the southeast corner.

Plants on the east side of the porch were not affected and continued to produce beans (we had a meal on the day this was written, October 12).

What was the reason for the difference? We had heavy dews at night in September. Early sunshine and better air circulation dried the leaves in the morning on the east side; but not on the west. Fungus diseases thrive only when plants are wet.

Sulphur or copper rust are effective in controlling diseases only if they cover the leaves during such a wet period.

This is a good illustration of why one gardener may have healthier plants than another. Apples are scabby this year because cool rainy weather last spring kept leaves wet, and the disease was controlled only where the leaves were kept covered with sulphur spray all the time. —H.J.R.

LOOKING BACK OVER THE YEARS

50 Years Ago

The transactions of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for 1897 gives Mr. L. G. Kellog, Ripon as president. Vice-president was Wm. Toole, Baraboo; Secretary, A. J. Phillips, West Salem; Treasurer, R. J. Cole, Fort Atkinson; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Moyle, Yorkville.

The annual meeting was held in Madison in February, the semi-annual meeting at Omro, June 22-23.

The laws of 1895 had given the Society \$1,500 to carry on its work, \$500 to establish an Experiment Station and provided for printing 7,000 copies of the transactions which were given to people of the State.

Reports from local Horticultural Societies included those of the Waupun Society, East Freedom, Ormo, Wood County, Fremont, Vernon County, Door County, Rushford, Janesville, Ripon and Grand Chute.

MR. E. H. NILES RETIRES FROM WHITE ELM

After forty years of factive management of the White Elm Nursery Co., E. H. Niles is retiring as president and general manager. Mr. Niles will continue as vice-president.

Coming in as the new president and general manager of the nursery is Laurence G. Holmes, well known as a nurseryman and landscape architect. Mr. Holmes for eight years, 1933 to 1941, was connected with the University as Extension Landscape Specialist. Other nurseries with which Mr. Holmes has been connected include Lake City Nurseries of Lake City, Minnesota; Red Wing Nursery of Red Wing, Minnesota and Coe, Converse & Edwards Co. of Fort Atkinson Wisconsin.

Remember that your wife still enjoys candy and flowers. Let her know that you remember. Speak of them once in awhile.

One boy, after chewing his pen-handle for a long time, wrote: "Water is a colorless wet liquid that turns dark when you wash in it."

Orchardists Receive Recognition

Society Presents Certificates To Fruit Growers

CHARLES DARWIN ROSA

Charles Darwin Rosa was born and grew up on a farm in Rock County where his father settled in 1841.

Worked his way through Beloit College Academy and Beloit College and graduated from there in 1898, second in his class.

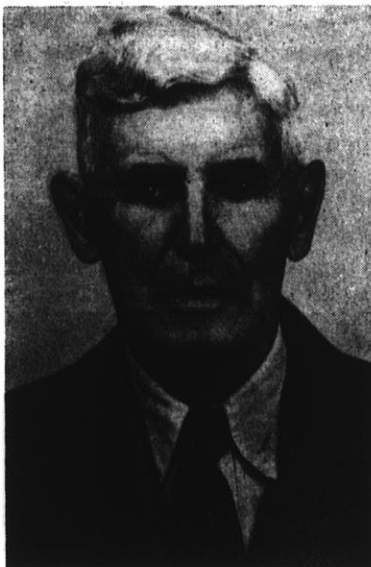
Was principal of the Edgerton Public Schools from graduation thru 1901.

Entered Wisconsin University Law School in 1901; completed the three year course in two years; graduated in 1903 and began practicing law at Beloit.

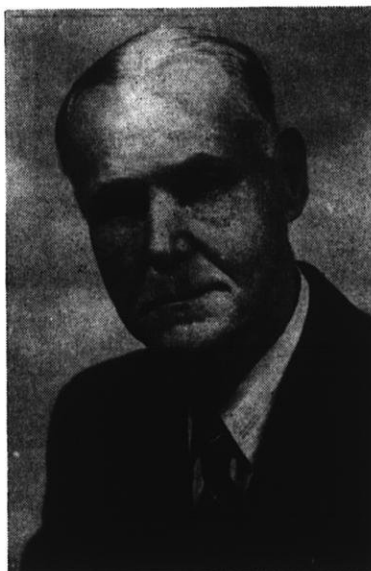
In 1906 was elected Municipal Judge for Beloit and Rock Counties. Served six years and declined reelection.

Was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1913 and served two terms. While in the Legislature some of the important legislation he introduced and which became law was the Law requiring the inspection, by the State Board of Health, of all places serving food to the public; the mother's pension law which prevented, to a large extent, the breaking up of families, and the law providing the managerial form of city government now generally considered throughout the United States as the most efficient of municipal governments.

In 1921 he was appointed a member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, was reappointed and served until October 1937. He led in putting the administration of the state income tax law on a high plane of efficiency and changed the organization and raised the efficiency of state supervision of property tax administration so that it was recognized as a model throughout the United States.



Charles D. Rosa



Joseph C. Schubert

During the year 1938 he was adviser of the Michigan Tax Commission.

Mr. Rosa's ancestor, on his father's side, came from Holland to New York when it was New Am-

sterdam and settled in the Hudson River Valley at Esopus — home of the Stitgenburg apples. Apples were always the champions of the Rosa family down through the years and in Charlie's childhood his father had a bearing orchard of 170 trees of the best varieties of that time.

In 1914 Mr. Rosa subscribed for stock in the Summit Orchard Company being organized in Beloit by Mr. Harley to plant one of the first orchards at Gays Mills.

In 1932 he purchased the orchard. He has been operating it in person since 1944.

In 1940 he purchased a farm of 120 acres adjoining his bearing orchard and began the growing of a young orchard there. He used a new method—the planting of the young trees on the upper sides of terraces built on level contour lines. Mr. Rosa claims this method to be far superior to any other on hilly ground. It conserves and takes into the soil a very large proportion of the rainfall, a very important limiting factor in the raising of apples.

This year Mr. Rosa has the distinction of being one of a few orchardists in Southern Wisconsin who came thru with a good crop of apples almost entirely free of scab.

JOSEPH C. SCHUBERT

Mr. Joseph C. Schubert was born in Madison, January 9, 1871 and spent his entire life there until 1931 when he went out to the Gays Mills orchards to live.

Mr. Schubert served as Alderman of Madison from 1896 to 1906 and as Mayor from 1906 to 1912, after which time he continued to serve as President of the Madison Water Board until he went to the orchards

(Continued on page 72)

Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

OFFICERS

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Mrs. A. B. Piepkorn, Plymouth, Vice President
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Frank Bayer, Rec. Sec.-Treas., 4668 No. 41st St.,
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Walter Miller, Sun Prairie
Miss Marie Peterson, Marathon
David Puerner, Milwaukee
Paul Ravet, Menominee, Mich.
Leland Shaw, Milton

CHEMICAL TREATMENT TO CONTROL FUSARIUM ROT OF GLADIOLUS

A. O. Simonds, Colorado

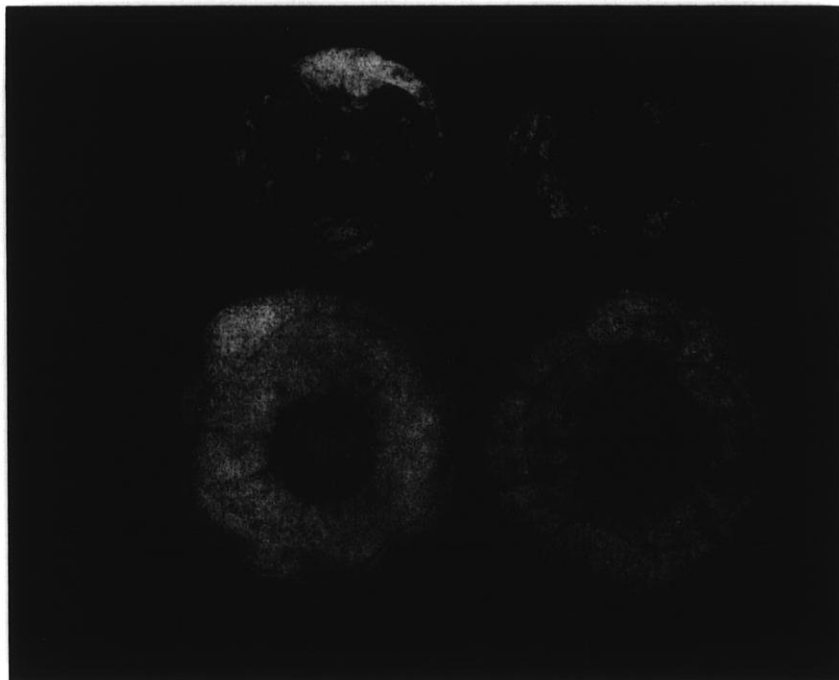
"Have you ever had the sad experience of seeing some of your favorite gladiolus plants turn yellow and die just before they reach the blooming stage? And have you noticed that some of the corms, (sometimes mistakenly called bulbs) had reddish-brown spots on them when dug in the Fall? Did you know that these red-brown spots enlarge while the corms are in storage during the Winter and frequently all that remains next spring is a shriveled black mummy instead of the healthy corm you expected to plant? These are the symptoms of a common gladiolus disease known as Fusarium rot.

"One hundred and fifty healthy corms of the Picardy variety were divided into three lots of 50 corms each. One lot was soaked over night in a 1:1000 solution of corrosive sublimate. A second lot was soaked 20 minutes in a solution of 9 grams New Improved Seresan and a teaspoonful of Dreft, to act as a wetting agent, in a gallon of water. The third portion was left untreated as a check. On May 11, 1946, immediately after treating, the corms were planted.

Seresan Treatment Effective

"The effect of the treatment became increasingly evident as the season advanced. Some of the plants wilted and turned yellow, and leaf veins became brown before the plants died. On August 7, 46 plants in Seresan treated lot and 45 plants in the corrosive sublimate treated lot appeared healthy. Only 28 plants in the untreated lot appeared healthy.

"Certain chemical treatments of corms have reported to delay blooming in other areas. It was apparent that the treatments used in this experiment had delayed blooming to some extent when flowering records were taken August 17. On that date,



Lower left — Normal gladiolus corm, other three show various stages of Fusarium rot. — Cut courtesy The Green Thumb.

when the first blooms were open, 6 plants in the untreated lot, 4 in the Ceresan treated lot, and 1 in the corrosive sublimate treated lot were in bloom. However, considering only the healthy plants at that date, 38 or 8.6 percent in the Ceresan lot, 28 or 62.2 percent in the corrosive sublimate treatment and 19 or 67.8 percent of the untreated checks had produced visible flower stalks by that time.

"At digging time 41 corms in the Ceresan treated lot and 40 from the corrosive sublimate treatment showed no evidence of Fusarium rot, but only 17 healthy corms were obtained from the untreated lot.

Effect On Size

"Corms from the untreated lot had an average weight of 42.8 grams,

corms from the Ceresan treated lot averaged 41.0 grams and those from the corrosive sublimate lot averaged only 29.9 grams. From these figures it appears that the corrosive sublimate treatment greatly reduced the size of the daughter corms.

"The number of healthy corms obtained from each of the treated lots was more than double the yield from the untreated lot. The average size of corms produced was considerably smaller when corrosive sublimate was used than when New Improved Ceresan was used or when the corms were planted without treating. The effect of treatments on flowering was not marked but the corrosive sublimate treatment tended to delay blooming a few days.

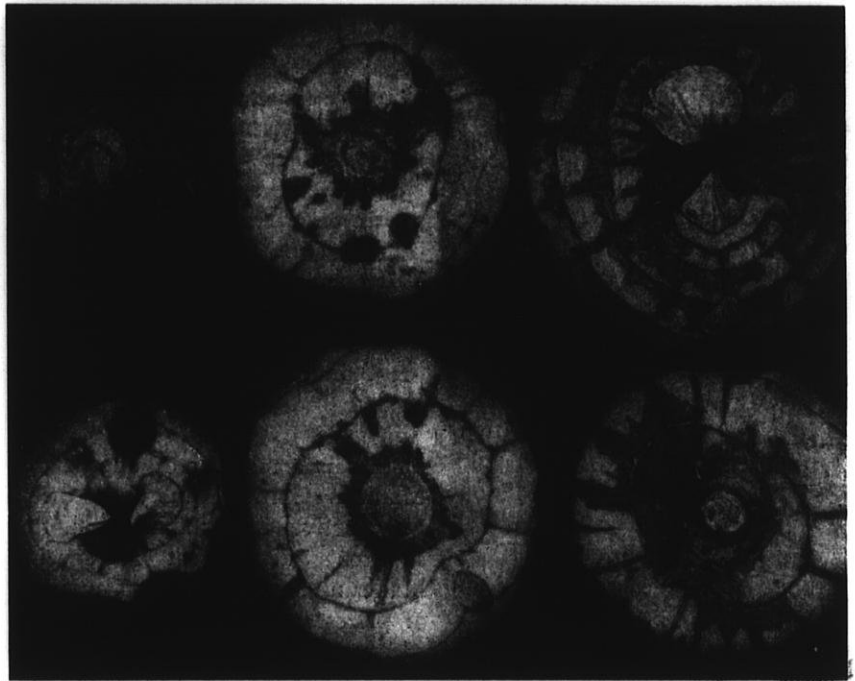
"This experiment was not extensive and it has been run only one year, but on the basis of these results and those of workers in other areas, New Improved Ceresan is recommended for the control of Fusarium rot of gladiolus. Thoroughly mix one ounce of the Ceresan with one or two teaspoonfuls of Dreft, then add enough water to make a thin smooth paste and finally add enough water to make three gallons of a solution. (Avoid inhaling New Improved Ceresan dust and do not get paste on hands or clothing.) Corms should be soaked in this solution for 15 to 20 minutes and planted immediately after treating. It is not advisable to plant in soil that is too dry."

Condensed from The Green Thumb, Paper No. 361, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station.

TWO NATIONAL GLADIOLUS ORGANIZATIONS SERVE GROWERS

There are now two National Gladiolus organizations both working for the benefit of growers throughout the country. First is N. E.G.S. — New England Gladiolus Society, old, sound reliable organization composed of many thousands of members throughout the country, both amateur and professional. Its Board of Directors live close together and by the amount of work done it appears they spend most of their spare time working for the organization and its membership. They have done such an outstanding job as to deserve the support of every grower. Their field is education; their year book and bulletins are valuable.

Then came N.A.G.C. — North American Gladiolus Council. Gradually its purpose and function is taking form. At the recent meeting in Columbus, Ohio there were several hundred commercial growers in attendance. A great deal of business was done. Those who went from Wisconsin said they contacted many other growers. It was an opportunity to talk business and, incidentally, to see, hear and learn. The field then of N.A.G.C. is with the commercial growers and in that



Left corms have Fusarium rot, middle two have scab and small amount of thrip injury. The right two show the russetting effect of severe thrip injury.

Cut courtesy The Green Thumb; Bulletin of the Colorado Forestry and Horticultural Association.

field the organization can be of service. The problems of the commercial grower are different from those of the small grower, the amateur, the hybridist.

So the fields of work of the two organizations are becoming clarified. Each should serve in the field for which it is best suited and cooperate for the benefit of the industry. —H. J. R.

HOW TO CONTROL THRIPS IN GLADIOLUS

E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, advises gladiolus growers to be careful when digging their bulbs not to shake the tops over the corms during harvest time and to spread the tops or burn them so that thrips will be killed by winter freezing.

Bulbs should be stored at from 35 to 40 degrees F. as this low

(Continued on page 74)

ANNUAL MEETING WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 30
1:30 p. m.

Medford Hotel, Milwaukee

An interesting program is being planned.

Board of Directors Meeting
Sunday at 10:00 A. M. Medford
Hotel

ANNUAL MEETING NEW ENGLAND GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as
Host

SCHROEDER HOTEL,
MILWAUKEE

FEBRUARY 20-21-22, 1948

Program will include speakers
among the nation's best.

Joseph Schubert

(Continued from page 69)

to live and make fruit growing his business. He was interested in growing fruits, flowers and vegetables from childhood. He says, "we had them at home and it was my father's hobby, so it became the same for me."

Mr. Schubert helped organize the Kickapoo Orchard Company, a Wisconsin Corporation, in 1912, planted one acre of grapes that year and followed with the first 40 acres of apple planting in 1913 on the 160 acre farm. This was followed with some planting each year until they had 85 acres planted in 1931. Since that time Mr. Schubert cleared more of the land and kept on planting apples, cherries, plums and pear trees, all of which were grown in the Company's own nursery, so there were about 135 acres planted by 1943. Spraying is done from an underground system, with a hydrant at every 5th. tree, in every direction.

In 1943 the Schuberts bought out the last outside stockholders and at present all stock is held by Mr. Schubert and family.

Mr. Schubert says "we have started taking out and replanting. Some of the first trees to go are the Snow's on account of blight. These are being replaced with some of the new varieties; the McMahons are also being taken out on account of no demand. This 10 acre planting is going largely into Delicious, Red and Yellow; though I have some doubts about the yellow selling too well. We grow pears, plums and crabapples mostly for roadside trade."

"Became very much interested for some years, 1913 to about 1922, in the State Horticultural Society, while Frederick Cranfield was active but could see no real push to its work from a commercial standpoint and so took no active part in its work until some years back when

In early September the Editor talked over Radio Station WHA on the subject of children's flower shows in the school. Our very cooperative Mrs. Aline Hazard, in charge of the Homemakers Hiur at 10:00 a.m. each morning, was interested in promoting children's flower shows. So we discussed premium lists, methods of judging and a little about arrangements. Miss Fay Wisniewski, whose mother is a member of one of the Madison Garden Clubs, has been very active in exhibiting in the children's department at several Madison shows; winning a number of prizes. She very nicely answered questions about how she became interested and how she made her arrangements.

Several garden clubs are promoting children's flower shows, with the children preparing their own schedules, planning the show and taking complete charge under the guidance of committees of parents. To climax a year in junior gardening, a flower show in graded schools might be of special interest.

We would like to suggest that where ever possible garden club members interested in flower shows contact teachers and offer to help in these ways. 1. Give a demonstration of flower arrangement in the class room if possible. 2. Help organize those interested to stage a class room flower show.

Tremendous progress is being made through the United States and the whole world by scientists in research laboratories. This applies especially to agriculture. No one, no matter how experienced in practical gardening or farming can hope

things began to hum and a real effort was made to really put the Society on its feet and take on a national aspect to give Wisconsin the standing it should have for its fruit and by-products.

GARDEN NOTES

to conduct experiments that will bring accurate information as can trained scientists. It is the policy of Wisconsin Horticulture to glean the results of such experiments and present them to our members. We believe you will be interested in such results.

Strawberries and raspberries will no doubt continue to be high in price for several years. There are two reasons. One is the high cost of production. Labor is no longer readily available for weeding and harvesting large acreages. The demand is strong. These fine fruits can be grown in any garden where there is at least half a day of sunshine during the growing season. With that in mind we hope to publish articles during the coming months on growing these crops in the city garden. You will find advertising of growers having plants for sale in this magazine, beginning in February and March.

WHAT'S YOUR GARDEN I. Q.

If you were given each of the following, what would you do with it?

1. Peat Moss
2. Cotton seed meal
3. Raffia
4. Glass Wool Wicks
5. Sperton
6. Vermiculite
7. 10-6-4
8. Sultana
9. Volck
10. Fermate

ANSWERS:

1. May be used as a mulch to conserve moisture and keep soil cooler, or may be used as a soil conditioner mixed with the soil.

2. Similar to soybean meal. May be used as a fertilizer for lawns or any other growing plants when the price is lower.

3. After soaking in water for a few hours it may be used to tie plants instead of rags or string.

4. Put in the bottom of a seed flat to draw water out of a pan beneath, to water flats automatically.

(Continued on page 73)

SCREWBALL GARDENING

Mrs. John B. Dempsey
Garden Club of Cleveland

Gardening is a serious matter. It takes more brains than luck to grow the perfect rose or the perfect cauliflower. It also takes time, physical effort, and money. Such commodities are not to be thrown away lightly by any member of a Garden Club.

But most of us garden for fun, not as a livelihood. And I argue that the way to have the most fun as a member of "The Screwball Gardener's Association." Yes, there is an organization of that name—or, rather, there was for a few hours yesterday afternoon. It held its first and positively its last meeting under the kindly auspices of the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland. To be quite truthful, it was a party masquerading as a makebelieve organization. No one was admitted unless he or she could lay claim to some oddities in horticultural methods. And, although the Garden Center is a pillar of respectability in the gardening world, the roof appears to be still intact this morning; and the director, Arnold Davis, who is no mean horticulturist himself, admits that the screwballs have something. Not the right answers, perhaps, . . . but definitely something.

First there are the earthworm enthusiasts. I belong to the school that thinks that if the soil is any good, you will have worms whether you invite them or not. But one of my screwball friends cultivates them tenderly in the basement. She uses their castings to enrich her potted plants and sometimes installs whole families in her lawn. She says they are paying dividends, not only in progeny, but in fertility.

Then there are the mulch addicts. They will put any old cover on the garden in hopes of discouraging weeds between the rows. "Con-

serving the moisture in the soil" is, I believe, one of their battle cries.

One of the largest classifications should include the demon compost builders. The husband of one Garden Club member remarked yesterday that, when he considered the cash value of his compost heap, he felt that it ought to be kept in a safe! Mrs. Francke used to say that making compost was like making a layer cake but I'm afraid her audiences have gone way beyond her. If you put as many ingredients into a cake as can safely be put into a compost heap, you would have either indigestion or something looked like a New England boiled dinner.

Finally there should be a classification of individualistic screwballs. I know one who insists that rose bushes won't do well unless you plant an old leather shoe at the bottom of the hole under them. For drainage or fertilizer? I wouldn't know. One member claims that he prepared a deep bed of manure and corn cobs for a tomato plant that subsequently grew to 48 feet long, and provided his family with a year's supply of fresh and canned tomatoes. I doubt if it saved any room in the garden, however, since he had to build a trellis to support it.

Individualistic screwballs have as many suggestions for keeping rabbits out of the garden as there are rabbits. And I personally am going to try every one of them before I give up for keeps.

Except for poison! It just happens that I grow food and flowers very close together and sometimes intermingled. And I don't like the idea of poisons being tossed around in the immediate vicinity of the family edibles. So I don't spray for insects or diseases or blights.

Screwballs? Yes, but I can't see that our garden produces any less well than the neighbors'.

By the natural law of averages there must be other screwball gardeners within the membership of the Garden Club of America. Are any of them willing to step forward with new suggestions? Is there anything that ought to go into my compost heap that I haven't *thought of*? Has anyone experimented with the return of trace elements to well worn or deficient soils? What is the latest style in growing compatible plants together? Has any one tried growing garlic in the rosebed? (Don't laugh, please; I got that one straight from Mrs. Richardson Wright!) What effect does DDT in the soil have on the essential micro-organisms? It would be easy to think of hundreds of other questions but I wouldn't want to create the impression that Cleveland screwballs are incapable of thinking up more bizarre experiments for themselves.

— *From Bulletin The Garden Club of America, September, 1947 issue.*

YOUR GARDEN I. Q.

(Continued from page 72)

5. One of the new seed disinfectants with a wide range of use.
6. Better than soil for rooting cuttings and sowing seeds.
7. A good commercial fertilizer for lawns and trees.
8. A house plant that can be grown out of doors in the shade. Will bloom all summer. Full name *Impatiens sultana*.
9. An oil spray. Greenhouse Volck used for control of scale insects on house plants.
10. A relatively new chemical for the control of plant disease. May be used as a dust or as a spray.

In The Garden

SHALL WE PLANT ROSES IN THE FALL

To plant or not to plant roses in the fall is a subject of much debate in Wisconsin. Many out of state nurseries urge gardeners to buy them for fall planting here. But our most reliable Wisconsin nurseries positively state they will not sell them. Why? Because Wisconsin nurseries have learned from experience that far too many roses will winter kill if planted in the fall and since they are asked to make replacements, find it unprofitable. That being the case what is the correct answer?

Mr. Brownell of Brownell Roses, Little Compton, Rhode Island, states he ships roses only in fall and is always sold out before spring. Therefore, if you wish to buy Brownells you must take them in the fall. He advises the plants should be buried in the soil when received. If properly done the roses will come through better in a shallow pit completely covered with soil several inches deep than if stored in a root cellar or nursery warehouse over winter. Experienced gardeners will succeed by this method but we can readily see amateurs without experience might have trouble. And so as a general recommendation our nurseries are right in advocating only spring planting.

At any rate hybrid tea roses should not be planted in the regular way in fall. Of course there are those who have had success doing just that — in a sheltered location and in a winter with plenty of snow and mild temperature. How this next year. That is the question, ever can we expect such a winter. We have had three or four consecutive mild winters, at least in southern Wisconsin. We may soon have another '35-'36 winter when we will bid goodbye to many plants we have hoped are hardy but which are not.

1948 ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

All-American Rose Selection Public Information Office

Five new roses, survivors of two-year exhaustive tests in 18 official trial gardens of the All-America Rose Selection throughout the country, have been named "All-America Roses for 1948".

The awards are made annually to new roses which display the best qualities of the flower and have the proved ability to thrive in any section of the country.

Four of the prize winners are Hybrid teas; Diamond Jubilee, Nocturne, San Fernando and Taffeta. The fifth is a floribunda named Pinkie.

Introducers' Descriptions of 1948 Winners

DIAMOND JUBILEE. HT. A rose of surpassing loveliness on a plant which is most attractive in itself. The stately flowers often reach 5 to 6 inches and are double, high centered, slow in opening, and last exceptionally well either on the bush or when cut.

The color is a warm, glowing buff-orange, deeper in cooler weather, and is given a sparkle by a touch of orange-yellow at the base of the petals. A soft fragrance of "Old Roses" enhances the general effect.

Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, New York.

NOCTURNE. HT. This dark red variety is very strong growing, bushy, upright, and produces many flowers, each with an individual stem. The color is dark red with maroon shadings. Like most very dark red roses, it tends to purple some in cool weather, but roses not seem to do this in hot weather. Armstrong Nurseries.

PINKIE, HPol. The 1¾ to 2½-inch flowers are borne several to a stem in a loose, rounded cluster. They have from 14 to 16 petals in a light rose-pink color.

The plant grows about 18 inches high, is well covered with light green, glossy foliage and is very free blooming. The petals drop off the flowers when they are past their prime.

The distinctive features of this rose are: (1) the excellent form of the buds and flowers; (2) the clear pink color; (3) the frequency of bloom recurrence. The variety is suitable for use planted as a single specimen for decorative

use, for hedging, and for mass planting in beds.

Armstrong Nurseries.

SAN FERNANDO. HT. This is a magnificent thirty-petaled rose of glowing currant-red. Blooms are unusually heavy texture, and as the buds open, the color changes to bright glowing scarlet which is very appealing to the eye.

Western Rose Company, Van Nuys, California.

TAFFETA. HT. Like most multi-colored hybrid tea varieties, this one is somewhat variable according to the season, the soil, and the climate. The predominant colors are orange, begonia and carmine with considerable yellow at the base. The buds are of medium size, well-formed and with fluted edges.

The flowers are medium large in size and semi-double with about 21 petals. The plant grows upright, moderately bushy, and well clothed with large dark green leaves that are mahogany-red color before they reach maturity. A good garden rose for cutting. — Armstrong Nurseries.

HOW TO CONTROL TRIPS IN GLADIOLUS

(Continued from page 71)

temperature will kill most of the thrips which get into storage.

For treating the bulbs he advises the use of naphthalene flakes at four tablespoons per 100 corms, or one pound per two thousand corms. Sprinkle it over corms in paper bags, trays or boxes. Confine fumes. The flakes should remain with the corms for at least one week at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees, or three or four weeks at lower temperatures.

Better still, use one ounce of a 5% DDT dust applied to about a bushel of corms. This will control the pests without injury.

The DDT should be dusted over the corms—just enough to give them a light coating. Be very careful when applying DDT. Wear a mask and avoid getting DDT in your mouth.

GARDEN GLEANINGS

Covering Strawberries. Alternate freezing and thawing is not the greatest danger in wintering strawberries in Wisconsin; injury to crowns and roots by an early frost before they are dormant is our problem. Therefore we recommend covering before the first heavy freeze which usually occurs the first half of November. Tests by experiment stations in neighboring States have also indicated early covering is best. However do not cover too early or the growing plants still not in dormant condition may be injured. Watch the weather report, if the prediction is for a temperature of lower than 25 degrees F. better cover at once.

African Violet Show. A charming African Violet (Saint Paulia) is becoming very popular. The African Violet Society of America has been organized and will stage its first National Show in the Municipal Auditorium. Atlanta Ga. in October. There are seven day classes of different variety listed. Those interested may write Mr. C. J. Hudson, Jr., Box 4088, Atlanta 2 Ga.

As A Weed Killer 2, 4-D is in for a lot of testing. We now hear strawberries are tolerant of it if applications are made in July and August up to a concentration of 1400 parts of a million. In Canada it is used to kill the weeds after the berries have been picked and keep the patch for another year. Two applications are made about three weeks apart. Grasses however are not affected, and some other weeds are immune. Asparagus however is completely killed with one application of 2, 4-D. Before using it be sure of your plants and strength of material.

Tuberous Begonias can be grown indoors if we can give them approximately the same conditions as in the greenhouse. That means

a moderate temperature and high humidity. Most homes however do not have these conditions and so it will be much easier to grow plants that are adapted to the conditions we have. The best way is to test various kinds of house plants and grow those that do well. Conditions of light, humidity and temperature are more important than watering and fertilizer for winter gardening.

Fertilizer Should Be Withheld From House Plants during the long dark days of winter. In this period of short days and weak sun light plants make little growth in the house, therefore they do not need fertilizer provided they were planted in a good soil in the first place. Neither is it necessary to buy fancy fertilizer if you have some ordinary garden fertilizer available; such as 4-12-8. If we apply about half a teaspoon of such fertilizer late in the fall to each pot it will take plants thru the winter.

Are You Interested In Lilies. If so you may wish to join the American Lily Association Society. Dues are \$3.00 per year and the Treasurer is Dr. Philip Briery, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland. The membership includes the Lily Year Book which is very good.

FOR SALE

Fruit and vegetable cleaning machine. It has interchangeable brushes; horse-hair for brushing apples dry and fiber for washing apples before they go in the cider press.

F. O. B. MILWAUKEE—\$300.00
Alvin Tretow, Rt. 1, Box 110
Hales Corners Wisconsin

In a college town a student called at a boarding house to ask about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms?" he asked.

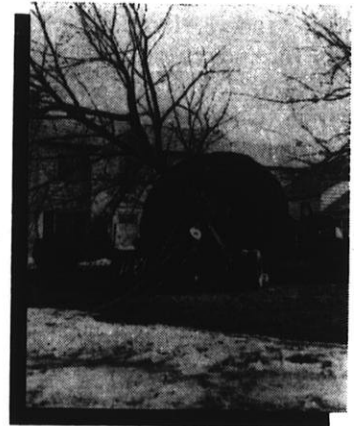
"Five dollars up," was the reply.

"Yes, but I'm a student," he said, thinking the price a little high.

"That being the case, the price is \$5 down," replied the landlady, who had had experience.

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Garden Club News

By the

WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

OFFICERS

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, President,
649 Broad St., Menasha
Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 1st Vice-President,
112 North Commercial St.
Neenah
Mrs. Erwin Kulow, 2nd Vice-President,
Rt. 2, Box 464, Waukesha

Mrs. L. H. Brehm, Corresponding Recording Secretary,
644 Highland Avenue, Burlington

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Warren Jenkins, Stevens Point—Fox River Valley District
Mr. Wm. E. Steker, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 417, Madison—Madison District
Mrs. Fred Marquardt, Hales Corners—Milwaukee District
Mrs. Charles Schultz, Rt. 3, Sheboygan—Sheboygan District
Mrs. Charles Jahr, Jr., 114 North Church St., Elkhorn—South Central District

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

DEAR GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS:

As we start the new year together I want to thank you all for your many kind letters of good wishes for a successful year.

You have given me the opportunity of serving you. I am grateful for the honor, and well aware of the responsibility and promise you to up-hold the office with all the loyalty and strength of which I am capable.

As the gavel was handed to me I felt the presence of all my predecessors and the work accomplished by them. Our past presidents have a lot to their credit for they have given their time, energy and money to help the Federation what it stands for today.

It is thru your suggestions and constructive criticism that the Garden Clubs of Wisconsin will continue to grow.

Our object shall be to coordinate the interests of garden clubs of the state and bring them into closer relations of mutual helpfulness by association, conference and correspondence. To aid in the protection and conservation of our natural resources, to study in all aspects the fine art of gardening, and to cooperate with other agencies furthering the interest of horticulture and conservation.

The coming year holds many interesting things for you. We are



celebrating our one hundredth anniversary to Statehood for Wisconsin and know our garden club members will wish to take an active part. We are also hostesses to the Central Regional meeting of National Council of State Garden Clubs. Plans for judging schools, scholarships, flower shows, and other activities are being formulated. We shall have a busy year.

The world is far from peace and we must accept the responsibility of winning the peace thru food, growth and conservation. Gardeners by the very nature of gardening know how to make a living and face the facts of life. Thomas Jefferson once said, "no occupation is as delightful to me as the culture of the earth, and no culture comparable to that of a garden."

Now may I ask for cooperation from every club and individual member. Let harmony be our keynote and have faith and peace for the coming year; stand united for our Garden Club Federation. Remember this is your Federation and my Federation.

"Great Clubs are not made by woman afraid,

Lest somebody else gets ahead
When Everyone works and nobody shirks

A club can be raised from the dead.

So if while the President works right hard

Each member will labor hard too
Your club will be what you want it to be

For it isn't your club it is you.
May I have your cooperation and loyal support. Thank you.

Alma Fitzgerald

(Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, President Wisconsin Garden Club Federation)

DECEMBER AND JANUARY

ISSUES COMBINED

The December and January issues of Wisconsin Horticulture will be combined and should reach members by January 1 or shortly thereafter. This policy was adopted last year.

THE FEDERATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION

Garden Club Members in Lake Geneva made the 20th. annual convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation a most enjoyable one. A boat ride around the lake with stops to visit beautiful gardens, a wonderful banquet and a garden tour with a delightful tea will long be remembered by visitors.

Total registrations were just over 300, with about 75 delegates representing individual garden clubs acting on the Board of Managers.

Officers Elected

These officers were elected for the coming year. President, Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald; 1st V. P. Mrs. Clarence Schultz; 2nd V. P. Mrs. Erwin Kulow; Secy-Treas., Mrs. Louis Brehm.

New Garden clubs joining the Federation during the past year were: Blue Bird, Menomonie, Brookfield, (Milwaukee District), Grow-Em and Show-Em, Berlin and Marion (Fox River Valley District), Nature's Paint Brush, Whitefield Bay, Town and Country, Madison, Piney Ramblers, Wentworth and West Salem.

It was voted to extend an invitation to the Central Region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs to hold their meeting in Wisconsin in 1948.

A new Constitution was adopted. Copies had been sent to all Garden Clubs in advance. A few amendments were made to the original and it was then passed at the business meeting. Some of the important changes are:

The Board of Managers now becomes the governing body of the Federation, they will elect the officers and transact all business.

An Executive Board was created consisting of the elected officers to meet frequently on minor matters of business and to make plans.

The Board of Directors will now consist of the officers, district presidents, and committee chairmen.

The new Constitution provides that there shall be a separate recording secretary and treasurer. The treasurer will collect the dues while the recording secretary will take the minutes. The office of corresponding secretary was dropped. Other changes of the Constitution will be mentioned in coming issues.

The Scholarship Fund was over-subscribed and an additional \$50.00 was voted subject to the approval of the University Committee. It was voted to continue the Scholarship Fund.

The sum of \$125.00 was voted from the general fund for the purchase of a film on conservation to be sent to the Korean Government in the name of the Federation. The purpose is to show the Korean people our methods of conservation and to help establish more friendly relationships.

The Madison District turned over to the Federation Scholarship Fund the sum of \$31.22 — the balance in the Truax Planting Fund.

NAMES OF CLUB OFFICERS TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY ISSUE OF THIS MAGAZINE

The new Constitution of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation provides that a directory of club officers must be published in the January issue of the Official magazine.

The deadline for receiving material for the January issue is December 15. The names of all club officers must be in the office of the Wisconsin Horticulture Society on that date. Names not

received obviously can not be published.

It should be the duty of the officers of each club to see that the names and correct addresses of each of the officers be sent in on time.

TREASURER RESIGNS

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, President Wisconsin Garden Club Federation
Dear Mrs. Fitzgerald:

Because of no business training and experience, I find the duties of Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation beyond my capacity.

Therefore, I respectfully submit my resignation for the good of the federation before the situation gets too complicated.

I regret the inconvenience caused by my resignation, but feel it best to do so now.

Respectfully,

(Mrs. L. H.) Clara W. Brehm,
Secy-Treas.

Note: It is regrettable that Mrs. Brehm was not fully informed of the vast amount of work connected with the office of Treasurer in collecting dues, etc. before election. Mrs. Brehm, at the request of the Executive Committee accepted the position of Corresponding-Recording Secretary.

GARDEN EXCHANGE MAGAZINE

Just what the name implies. Features exchange of ideas, suggestions and garden knowledge, well as seed and plant material.

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Monument To The Passenger Pigeon

Mrs. R. A. Walker, Madison

On Sunday, May 11, 1947 hundred of Wisconsin bird lovers gathered at Wyalusing State Park to participate in a unique ceremony — the dedication of a monument in honor of an extinct bird, the passenger pigeon.

The passenger pigeon, within the memory of living men decreased from flocks estimated in the hundreds of millions to absolute extinction. It is particularly fitting that this monument was erected in Wisconsin and by Wisconsin bird lovers. Here were focused the flights of countless millions of birds, for the purpose of nesting. The area in Central Wisconsin, lying roughly between Wisconsin Dells and Wisconsin Rapids, provided the largest nesting area in the United States. A. W. Schorger of Madison is probably the most thoroughly informed scientist on the history and habits of the passenger pigeon. He estimates that in 1871, 136,000,000 pigeons nested in an area of 850 square miles of this Central Wisconsin region, particularly in Adams County. Observers say that every tree had at least one nest. Some trees had at least a hundred nests. Trees were frequently broken down by the weight of the birds and nests.

This tremendous concentration of easily captured, edible birds, attracted thousands of hunters and commercial trappers. Train loads of the birds were shipped to large cities, as far away as the Atlantic seaboard. With the slaughter of the parent birds, millions of squabs were left to perish.

Little legal effort was made to protect the species. Within thirty years the passenger pigeon was, for practical purposes, extinct. The last pigeon in Wisconsin was shot at Babcock in 1899. The last of the species died in a Cincinnati zoo in 1914.

Fortunately nature lovers today are alert to the protection of our birds. The national government and all state governments are zealous in the enforcement of rigid laws protecting migratory and native birds. Individuals and societies protect and feed the birds that are found in our fields and gardens. The birds repay the care we give them by their ceaseless warfare upon insects, and by their songs and enjoyable habits. Every garden can and should be a bird sanctuary.

Silent Wings — A Memorial To The Passenger Pigeon

A new booklet has just been published by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology in a limited edition. It is an excellent booklet with fine illustrations of passenger pigeons, and with these chapters: On A Monument To The Pigeon, by Aldo Leopold. The Passenger Pigeon In Wisconsin and The Problems In Its History, by A. W. Schorger. Attitude In Conservation by Hartley Jackson. The Great Wisconsin Passenger Pigeon Nesting of 1871 by A. W. Schorger.

The booklet was edited by Walter Scott, Mendota Beach Heights, Madison 5, Wisconsin from whom copies may be secured at one dollar each.

NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The National Council of State Garden Clubs held its Semi-annual meeting as well as the regional meeting in Detroit, Michigan, the first week in October. Thirty-nine states were represented.

The theme of the congress was "Horticultural Progress and Conservation" and a special plea was made for the education of our youth. The National President, Mrs. Champlin offered a twenty-five dollar award for the most out-

standing achievement among the youth of the country. Some of the important points brought out at the Congress were these. "Learn thoroughness and coordination of information in Horticulture." "Know one type of plant so well that your knowledge of it will be complete before taking up another." Members were urged to attend flower judging schools in order to learn to arrange flowers as well as judge them. We were urged to have a "Bird Observance Day" during which teachers and students study birds, their habits, feeding, etc.

The meeting was climaxed by a visit to the lovely fall garden of Mrs. Henry Ford at Dearborn. Members walked down long avenues of flowers backed by beautiful trees.

ENGLISH GARDEN MAGAZINE

MY GARDEN. The Intimate Magazine for Garden Lovers. Edited by Theo. A. Stephens, 34 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2. England. \$4.00 per year, post free.

We are always pleased to see a copy of this delightful British monthly magazine. A recent issue, which has just arrived, is packed with outstanding features the most significant of which seems to us to be, "Life In the Soil" by Maye E. Bruce. Miss Bruce is an enthusiast and expert on Compost making — a subject of the greatest significance to all gardeners today. This is a strong appeal for understanding of this vital subject and the realization that all life is dependent on a living soil.

There are plenty of practical features too—"Autumn Crocuses" by R. Ginns, "Breeding New Dahlias" by G. Barton and an outstanding and most knowledgeable article on "Early Autumn Fruits and Flowers" by A. T. Johnson

NATIONAL AWARDS

Wisconsin Receives Two From National Council

Each year the National Council of Garden Clubs makes two awards in each state. One goes to the outstanding exhibit at the State Flower Show. Mrs. John West of Manitowoc received this for her beautiful memorial altar shown at Wauwatosa last May.

At the recent Lake Geneva convention the award of the prize for the best show of the year was announced. The winner was the West Side Garden Club of Madison, for its show held May 17-18 at the home of Mrs. Walter Dakin, in Nakoma. Mrs. R. A. Walker, Chairman of the show accepted the award in behalf of the West Side Club.

The Flower Show

Mrs. Dakin's rock garden is among the finest in the United States. For this show the home, yard and garden were in splendid condition. Plants and shrubs were plainly labeled for the information of the visitors.

Spring blooming bulbs and plants carpeted the ground under flowering trees and shrubs against evergreen backgrounds. Perennial borders, rock garden and wall garden were colorful. Native wild flowers took over a woody section. Broad patches of primrose flanked by unfolding ferns, mertensia and trillium bordered the rock garden. Dwarf evergreens added interest and distinction.

An Educational Exhibit greeted the visitor as he entered the basement rooms of the house. Labeled specimen blooms were arranged on tables. Garden books and magazines were displayed. Dozen of catalogs, grouped as to subject matter, were hung on screens convenient for examination. A collection of colored landscape designs was a feature of the University of Wisconsin's exhibit. Pamphlets available free on request from its Extension Department were also shown.

Pictures of twenty birds seen in the garden the previous day were hung on a wall. The Bird Chairman also showed a collection of carved birds and one of outstanding bird books.

In an adjoining room artistic flower arrangements were displayed. They included miniatures, spring arrangements for mantel and living room and hall tables as well as those suitable for the dining room. The written comments of the judge carried out the educational motive which activated the entire show.

In the garage garden club women displayed and sold bulbs and potted plants — annuals, biennials, perennials, herbs, vegetables and house plants — donated by members and examined by the State Entomologist. Especial demand for plants seen in the garden was apparent.

A "white Elephant" sale of containers, many of them filled with flowers, proved popular. At other booths smart garden togs made by members, up-to-date garden tools and gadgets, and various accessories, both useful and beautiful, attracted buyers.

The awards from the National Council was truly a fitting reward for a magnificent exhibition.

WANTED

GARDEN CLUB SPEAKERS

Requests are coming to the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society from garden clubs in various parts of the state asking for speakers at their meetings.

We would like to ask each garden club secretary to send names of speakers from their club or city who would be willing to go out and talk to other clubs. Will be glad to publish such a list.

Good hedge plants include barberry, Peking cotoneaster, honeysuckle morrowi and tatarica, lilac, dwarf willow, hemlock and

NEW DISTRICT OFFICERS WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

The following are the officers of the various districts of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation elected during September and October.

FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT: President, Mrs. Warren Jenkins, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Vice-President, Mrs. Herbert Chaffin, Ripon, Wis. Secy-Treas., Mrs. John Ferwerda, Wauwata, Wisconsin.

MADISON DISTRICT: President, Mr. Wm. E. Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 417 Madison, Wisconsin. Vice-President, Mrs. Amy Groves, Lodi, Wisconsin. Secy-Treas., Mrs. Harry L. Wyatt, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT: President, Mrs. Fred Marquardt, Hales Corners, Wisconsin. Vice-President, Mrs. Erwin Kulow, Waukesha, Wisconsin. Secy-Treas., Mrs. Robert Wilson, Burlington, Wisconsin.

SHEBOYGAN DISTRICT: President, Mrs. Charles Schultz, Black River Nurseries, Route 3, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Vice-President, Mrs. Kurt O. Schneider, Happy Hollow, Rt. No. 1, Port Washington, Wisconsin. Secy-Treas., Mrs. Wm. Curtiss, Route 1, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT: President, Mrs. Charles Jahr, Jr., 114 North Church St., Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Vice-President, Mrs. Harold C. Poyer, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Secy-Treas., Mrs. Robert Keown, Elkhorn.

If you cut down your iris in the fall and destroyed all debris there is less danger of borers. They winter on old foliage. However, if pinpoint holes appear in late spring you are very likely to find borers waxing fat on the rhizomes in July. The borers carry bacteria which produce the ill-smelling rot.

YEAR BOOK AWARDS

The number of year books received in the 1947 contest has again increased over last years. The make-up of most of the entries submitted is excellent, and the program work shows a tendency towards more careful planning and thoroughness.

Blue Ribbon Winners

Twenty-six books merited a blue ribbon with a rating of excellent. Of these the following were considered outstanding. The Fond du Lac Community Garden Club, Blue Beech (Milwaukee), Ravenswood of Wauwatosa, West Side of Madison, Spring City of Waukesha, Edgerton, Platteville and Blue Mound. These were considered noteworthy because of their attractive appearance, amount of information given about matters of interest to club members, and for their interesting well-balanced and well coordinated programs.

Others in the blue ribbon class are: Elm Grove, Menasha, Racine, Kenosha County, Home Gardeners (West Allis) Waupaca, Iola, Ledgeview, Hales Corners, Federated Home (Wausau) Ripon, West Allis, West Bend, Horicon, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Port Washington, Fort Atkinson, Namekagon.

Red ribbons and a rating of very good, went to Antigo, A. A. U. W. (Manitowoc) Baraboo, Delavan City, Ceresco, Scandinavia, Sunset (Madison) Two Mile (Wis. Rapids), Central (Wausau), Waukesha Town, Milwaukee County Horticultural Society, Brookfield, Menomonee Falls, Marinette.

Rating of good and a white ribbon to Delevan Lake, Lake Geneva Town and Country, Portage, Hillcrest, (W. Allis), Lodi, White-water, La Belle, Mequon, North Prairie, and Galecrest.

Judging was done by the scoring schedule published in Wis. Horticulture in February. The merit system was used. The judges were: Mrs. Ralph Hibbard and Mrs. John Engler of Waukesha and Mrs. Laurel Stewart of West Allis.

They are to be commended for their very thorough piece of work.

Award cards stating the judges findings, ratings and criticisms are being sent to clubs. Comments were made so as to be encouraging and helpful in making up of future books.

Yearbooks will again be exhibited at Regional meetings.

—By Mrs. Val Suttinger, Program Awards Chairman, Eagle, Wisconsin.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RADIO GARDEN CENTERS FOR 1947

By Mrs. William H. Liebe
Wisconsin Rapids

The combination of the two committees, Garden Centers and Radio has been, to me, at least, confusing. It meant the emphasis of one over the other.

After some study of garden centers my conclusions are:

1. There is a real and definite need for well set-up garden centers; defining a garden center as a place where those who want it may get information on gardening.

2. Except for a few very good garden centers, sponsored by garden clubs and kept up by volunteered aid, the best available garden centers in Wisconsin are the county extension offices.

3. There should be steady and unrelenting pressure on the national garden agencies, such as the National Garden Institute, the American Horticultural Society, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to establish adequate garden centers supported by public funds, in every community, with the co-operation of the county agricultural committees, the county agents, and the state departments. These garden centers should include demonstration gardens and orchards.

Most of what was done on this committee was with Radio. The most practical thing I was able to do was to circulate for radio broad-

casting, the album of 72 American bird songs, produced and distributed by the Ornithology department of Cornell University. I can recommend this Album highly. Its price has changed to \$8.50. For radio programs it was used by 5 presidents or radio chairmen; for club groups; 450 grade school children of Wisconsin Rapids heard it; 90 Boys and Girl Scouts of Plover Wisconsin., combined meetings to hear it.

In many cases the use of the color movie Wisconsin Songbirds, loaned by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, accompanied the use of the Album.

My expense account includes 39 letters and does not include postal cards, of which my family says I use thousands.

I regret that I have no important accomplishment to claim for my chairmanship, in return for the many sources of information and inspiration that opened to me in this my first year of Garden Club Federation work. If "gold is where you find it," then throughout the Regional meetings of last February, I found Wisconsin strewn with it. Though naturally I found some evidence of the less admirable qualities of human beings, I also found hospitality, appreciation of good intentions, undreamed of knowledge, and other lovely experiences and memories. For these opportunities, and for the personal development I think I gained, I do thank our Federation president Mrs. John West; for without them I could not undertake a new task, the leadership of Girl Scouts in the Two Mile. To Mrs. West, we are indebted for the use of the Bird Album. Some of you, my co-workers, I may not meet again, but it is wonderful to me to have known you.

When we see unsightly automobile graveyards at the entrance of nearly every town, we are inclined to believe what this country needs is another big scrap drive. — De Pere Journal—Democrat.

Reports of Committee Chairman

Note: Unfortunately due to the heavy business program at the State Convention only a few State Chairmen were given the opportunity to present their reports to the delegates and visitors. Therefore, the reports that were not given will appear monthly in the Wisconsin Horticulture as space permits. Mrs. Clarence Schultz, General Chairman.

LIVING MEMORIAL REPORT

For the past several years, I have thought there should be some uniform plan of beautification at entrances to villages and cities. When I was chosen State Living Memorials chairman, I was eager to do something about it. I visited the conservation department presented the matter to Mr. Law who seemed quite interested and would talk to Mr. Williams concerning it. Mr. Williams was sufficiently interested to make an appointment to visit me in my home at Lake Geneva. He agreed nameplates of cities were too small, could be half again as large, need not be at city limits, could be one half mile from present location at a spot suitable for highway planning. He also agreed there should be no advertising in the vicinity. Mr. Williams suggested that one club do a planting as an example or model to other communities, also that contest money could be arranged to make state-wide competition keener. Evergreen background with native shrubs as wild crab or red twig dogwood for contrast at the fence row. Motorists would become accustomed to looking for this beauty spot in their travels and Wisconsin would be a bit more beautiful.

I attended the spring regional meetings, served as awards chairman at the state flower show in May and as chairman of pages at the state convention in October. I

talked to a few clubs including the Delavan Monday club — a civic minded group interested in memorial planting.

Many interesting plans are being developed throughout the State. Mr. William Sieker reporting for the Madison district, boasts national recognition for the Lodi Garden club. This club was granted a U-shaped piece of land on Highway 60 and 113. In 1945 this land was graded and planted with evergreens, in 1946 the creek was banked with stone and in 1947 willows and other shrubs were planted.

Madison Garden club has contributed lilacs to the Arboretum plans to beautify belt line south of the city—a truck rest be developed and right of way planted with suitable setting. Sunset and Westside gardens are raising money for the projects in the near future. The new Town and Country club has begun to landscape a piece of property for a community park.

Wisconsin Rapids' "Two Mile Group" helped with plantings in the memorial park.

Whitnall Park club started a library for the Botanical Gardens at Whitnall Park. The club will donate suitable material each year. Other clubs are invited to join in this work.

The Galecrest Garden club is donating money to Wood's Hospital for the purchase of birthday cards and gifts for veterans who seem to have no one to remember them.

The North Prairie Garden club is landscaping a ten acre plot of land that was purchased by the village for a Memorial Park. Tulips and shrubs have been planted.

Many cities report money on hand, projects not started. Perhaps next year's chairman can encourage them to promote interesting planting at the entrances of their cities or villages with the coopera-

tion of the Highway Commission.

Mrs. Norma Robinson
Living Memorials Chairman.

REPORT OF THE STATE HORTICULTURE CHAIRMAN

From the reports of the District Chairmen, I find that the year's effort in horticulture among the garden clubs has been largely dedicated to civic planting. A letter was sent to the chairmen asking: Were any special kinds of plants grown as a project this year? What kinds of plants were used in your new civic plantings? What plants are the favorites in your community?

Was there an interest shown in house plants during the winter and what kinds were liked best?

Milwaukee District reported that chrysanthemums were grown as a project this year. In the Spring City Garden Club of Waukesha, the Green Thumb Group, (the horticulture study group) made a thorough study of all phases of chrysanthemum growing and their wonderful success is attested by the fine plants produced. North Prairie had a member who grew white snowball petunias and lavender alyssum which were used as a part of an extensive planting done by her club. In the fall 1,000 Farcombe Sanders tulips were planted and latter replaced by petunias and alyssum. Burlington planted two circular flower beds on the Memorial Hospital grounds with red salvia and white petunias creating a beautiful effect. The Kenosha County Garden Club sponsored a memorial planting of lilacs, contributing funds for the purchase of stock which is planted and maintained by the City Park Dept.

The Kenosha County Garden Club is thinking earnestly along the line of horticulture as is evidenced by their letter which states "that a permanent committee for horticulture

is to be set up in their club and they feel that this committee could do much to promote interest in garden flowers and plants." Tess Corners has beautified the school grounds with a planting of wild crabs and white lilacs. The favorite flowers of this district are tulips, iris, roses, delphinium, petunias, chrysanthemums, tuberous begonias, peonies, phlox, gladiolus and dahlias. The African Violet is the favorite house plant, with a few votes for gloxinias, ivies, cyclamen and hybrid amaryllis. This lovely report was submitted by Mrs. Ervin Kulow.

The Fox River District reports that chrysanthemums are very popular there. African Violets are the favored house plant. Roses are liked for the garden.

Sheboygan District stated two plants grown as projects this year. The Kohler Garden Club grew Jerusalem Cherries cultivated from seed and Pussy Willow grown from cutting. The favorite flowers grown were tuberous begonias, phlox, and mums. The Manitowoc Club devoted two meetings to the study of evergreens and shrubs. House plants were exchanged as Christmas gifts and the favorites were Piggy-back, and African Violet. Three club studied soils, fertilizers and the making of compost heap.

Madison District reported that roses were of the greatest interest in their community, and spring flowers their favorites. Several clubs had programs on house plants.

In the South Central District many chrysanthemums are grown. Williams Bay made a beautiful planting of shrubs near their railroad depot and Altaica roses were planted profusely along the highway leading from the village and in nearly everyones yard along the streets. Lake Geneva is continuing the planting of tulips, mostly Clara Butt, in the city plantings. Hopa crabs are sold every spring to anyone in the community placing orders for them. This year *Euonymus alatus* was bought by several custom-

ers, also. The Zenda Garden Club members all grow cactus as house plants. A lovely display was shown at the district meeting and an interesting talk told from what states they came, and that many varieties had been in the family for many years.

Respectfully submitted,
Olive Longland

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT REPORT

The annual fall meeting of the Milwaukee District of the Wisconsin Federation of Garden Clubs was held in Oconomowoc on October 16. Mrs. Wm. J. Armitage, President, presided. There were 169 in attendance—a splendid representation. The La-Belle Garden Club was the very fine host. We are much indebted to Mrs. Geo. Hanson and Mrs. J. C. Stevens of the club for the success of the day. The delightful Mum arrangements at the Community House tea and the hospitality shown could hardly be surpassed.

We were grateful to every chairman for the fine cooperation shown us during the year. Mrs. Malvin Schneider of Hales Corners consented to serve as the delegate for the District and gave an inspiring report on her three day trip to the Citizens Conservation Camp at Eagle River.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Fred Marquardt, Hales Corners, President.

Mrs. Ervin Kulow, Waukesha, Vice-President. Mrs. Robert Wilson, Burlington, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mrs. Kulow, Horticultural Chairman gave a splendid talk on "Mums and Their Culture". She was presented with a gift by the District for her talk and for her work on the Mum Symposium which she presented and which was printed and sold by the District.

Mr. Edgar C. Lehman, Lehman Gardens, Faribault, Minnesota showed kodachrome slides and gave

a talk on the history, culture, insects and diseases of various varieties of chrysanthemums which was delightful and educational.

Mrs. Max Schmitt suggested that the Milwaukee District maintain a permanent membership in the Conservation Alliance (dues \$5.00 annually) which was voted. Mrs. Albert Kieckhefer moved that we back the Conservation Commission in abolishing deer refuges which was voted. She reported that \$150 had been contributed to the Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. Armitage presented Miss Olive Longland of Wychwood, Lake Geneva, who exhibited and talked on 75 named new varieties of Mums. She said many new varieties are still being tested and known only by number. She made artistic arrangements with the Mums which were lovely and unusual.

Our hospitable hosts, the La-Belle Garden Club, served tea at the Community House amid charming arrangements and specimen blooms of Mums. We are all most grateful to the members of the club for a delightful day.

— By Mrs. Esther K. Patzer,
Publicity Chairman.

A LETTER FROM A GIRL IN HOLLAND

"A Holland girl takes this way of trying to get in contact with American lovers of mother nature and hopes you will be so kind as to help her find some good addresses to which she might write.

"I am employed in an office but spend my free time in the country studying plants and shrubs, collecting flowers and studying them assisted by my father who knows much about nature. In this way I have learned much about the plants and animals here in Holland and should like to correspond with persons in the U. S. A.

Our country is very small but rich in plants of every kind."

B. J. Van Der Laan, Stalinlaan 28II Amsterdam, Holland,

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

For Future Meetings These Films May Help. Write Direct To Company Listed

S. L. Allen & Co., Inc. 5th Street & Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia 40, Pa. Pictures are loaned free, borrower paying transportation costs one way.

Grow What You Eat

Time 20 minutes. 400 feet of 16 mm. silent film, well titled. This is a colorful reproduction showing the many and varied uses of a 1½ horse power garden tractor, that is currently manufactured for use, both by the professional vegetable growers and the amateur gardener. The picture has definite educational value, in that it can help in the selection of the right type of equipment for specific tasks in the growing of food.

A Garden Tractor at Work

Time: 20 minutes. 400 feet of 16 mm. kodachrome silent film, titled, showing a 1½ horse power garden tractor at work in the field with various attachments. The versatility of light and easily handled equipment is demonstrated in this film. It will serve to show the amateur or professional grower the economy and practicability and the specific jobs for a garden tractor of the type illustrated.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Advertising Dept., Tractor Div. Milwaukee 1, Wis. sound-on-film in 16 mm. size sent free of charge. User pays only the return postage.

Highway to Alaska:

A two reel colored motion picture depicting the rugged terrain and magnificent scenery thru which the route passes. Some of the difficulties of construction are shown, but largely the film portrays the beauty of the landscape, the mountain scenery, conditions and life along the highway and a glimpse into Alaska proper. Running time—approximately 22 minutes.

Pan American Highway:

A four reel colored motion picture which is a beautiful travelogue along the picturesque Pan American Highway with scenes in seventeen countries thru which the highway passes, from Laredo, Texas to Rio de Janeiro. The film portrays a cross-section of Latin American life, customs, modes of living and scenic views typical of each nation. (This film can be secured only thru the nearest Allis-Chalmers branch in your state or neighboring state). Running time—approximately 45 minutes.

Aluminum Company Of America, Publicity Dept., 801 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Unfinished Rainbows:

Available in both 16 mm. and 35 mm. widths, and approximately 35 min. in length. How a 22-year-old boy finds in a woodshed what world famous scientists had sought for years, is told in this sound motion picture technicolor.

How to Form Aluminum—Spinning:

16 minutes. Depicts the three methods—entirely by hand, partly mechanically, and entirely mechanically.

This is Aluminum:

Running time: 35 minutes. Shows graphically how men, machinery, and electricity combine to extract aluminum from the miser's grasp in which it is so tightly held in the earth's crust. The electrolytic process for the manufacture of aluminum, greatly improved since Hall's discovery in 1886, is shown in detail, not only by regular photography but also thru the use of cut-away models. The picture ends with a number of fabricating scenes, including casting, rolling, forging, and extrusion.

Armour and Company, Merchandising Dept., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

The Gentle Art of Meat Cookery:

In this new 16 mm. sound motion picture Marie Gifford, famous authority on meat cookery, shows the standard methods of roasting, broiling, braising and stewing meats. She points out that good meat cookery is a "gentle" art, that slow cooking at low temperatures gives much better results. Included are ways of selecting meat, kitchen tricks in preparation and other techniques. Running time 28 minutes.

Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind.

As You Like Them:

30 minutes. Three reel, 16 mm. film, in technicolor. This picture on home canning has a wholesome "boy and girl" approach which will appeal to audiences of all age groups. Its presentation of the subject of home canning is informal and the plot thread demonstrates the home canning variation on the famous "Way to a man's heart" which so many good cooks have found effective. Starring in the picture is beautiful Catherine McLeod, seen in "The Harvey Girls", the lead in "Concerto" and "I'll Always Love You." Handsome young Steve Dunhill, signed by Seznick, is cast opposite Miss McLeod. The picture is purely educational. It is devoted entirely to the teaching of home canning and carries no advertising.

Write to Castle Films, Inc., 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

Bell Telephone Companies. Order these films from your local Bell System telephone company offices. They are all sound motion pictures, 16 mm. and 35 mm., and are available without charge.

The Telephone Hour:

2 reels. 23 minutes. The picture starts with the orchestra tuning up in the studio just before going on the air. The announcer introduces Donald Voorhees, conductor of the Bell Telephone orchestra, and the guest for the program, the distinguished pianist, Josef Hofmann. Much of the picture is given over to the music by the orchestra and the soloist, both of them concluding the program with the last movement of Beethoven's Emperor Concerto.

Mr. Bell:

30 minutes. Boston in 1870's provides the background. Several of the sequences show Bell as a teacher of the deaf. The events leading to the invention of the telephone are shown, ending with a dramatic scene where Watson hears Bell's words on the telephone for the first time. Bell is also shown as he strives to convince skeptical business leaders of the practicability and vast future of his telephone. This film is a dramatic presentation condensing 75 years of active living into a brief half hour.

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.

Death to Weeds:

20 minutes. All color, 16 mm. sound. An actual before and after picture on the control of weeds with 2,4-Dow Weed Killer a picture very profitable to anyone in the agricultural field.

Helpful Henry:

This is a story of a city boy who went to the country to spend the summer. He had his own ideas as to how a farm should be run and proceeded to educate everyone on the place. He finally recognized the fact that farmers do know something about their work. Naturally it ends right and everything is OK. Running time, 20 minutes.

Editor's Note. Caution! Sound film can not be run on a silent projector. In many communities, schools have sound projector or one may be available from the County Agricultural Agent. The companies listed have many more films but we selected only those of interest to Horticulturists.

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HORTICULTURE



December 1947

January 1948

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BEACON—A beacon-red, quality fruit of Duchess season, that keeps a month longer.

MINNESOTA 790—A great cooking apple, of dessert quality. Very large, dark red, long keeper.

MINJON—The "Minnesota Jonathan", wonderful for eating, bright, all-red. Keeps 'til Christmas.

PERKINS—A long keeping dessert apple, rich red fruit. Very popular.

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VICTORY—A dessert apple of McIntosh quality and excellent for cooking. Keeps longer than McIntosh.

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FRUIT NOTES

The Government has asked that open-face pies be made to conserve on flour.

We suggest that another apple be added to each pie to make up for the top crust. In fact another apple is better for the consumer than a top crust.

Apple growers spend about 1c per bushel advertising apples but the lemon growers of California spend 1c for every 5½ pounds of lemons.


Pictures in the November 7 issue of Life Magazine show that while many kinds of foods are now being consumed in much greater quantity than in 1939 this is not true of apples or potatoes.

In our home grocery store the day after Thanksgiving saw a nice box of McIntosh apples. On the end of the box the label showed came from Vernon, British Columbia. The price, 15c per pound, which is a little better than \$6.00 per bushel. It would seem Wisconsin growers shouldn't have too much trouble competing with these apples. There were also Rome's, Delicious, and Jonathans—none of them from Wisconsin. H.J.R.

Never has a husband been found big and strong enough to lay out his own clean bath towel and wash cloth.—Albany Herald.

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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Seventy-five cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

Our Convention Program

Report of Topics Presented at La Crosse and Fond du Lac Meetings.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING AT LA CROSSE MOST SUCCESSFUL

On November 11-12 the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association joined with the Western Wisconsin fruit growers and held a two-day convention at LaCrosse. It was most successful. There were 76 registrations and growers were enthusiastic about the meeting, voting to continue it next year.

Very interesting was the plan of having scientists from the two universities discuss the same topic. Dr. A. C. Hobson, Entomologist from Minnesota collaborated with Dr. C. L. Fluke of Wisconsin on Orchard Insect Control. Dr. Eric Mader, Pathologist at the University of Minnesota discussed with Dr. J. D. Moore, control of diseases in the orchard.

Both Wisconsin and Minnesota growers discussed practical problems. Professor W. H. Alderman, Chief Minnesota Dept. of Horticulture, gave a fine progress report on apple variety breeding. Professor J. D. Winter gave an excellent talk on the future of the frozen fruit industry. Professor C. L. Kuehner, Madison and Dr. R. H. Roberts closed the session with interesting discussions of pruning and practical orchard problems.

At the banquet Professor I. F. Hall, Agricultural Economist, Madison, gave a fine talk on the future of farm prices, while County Agent L. A. Davis, acting as toastmaster, invited a young man from India, Mr. M. H. Khan who gave an interesting discussion of life and fruit growing in India. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, closed the



banquet session with an illustrated talk on a trip thru the world's largest fruit growing section. Reports of topics presented by speakers will be found in this issue and future issues.

APPLE SCAB CONTROL

Dr. J. Wayne Moore, Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin gave an excellent talk at both the Fruit Grower's Meeting at La Crosse and the Convention at Fond du Lac on the problems of Scab Control during 1947 and results of experiments carried on in Door County.

Dr. Moore emphasized the value of the ground spray for scab control. Experiments in Door County since 1940 with thorough treatment with Elgetol or Krenite have reduced apple scab spores from 94 to 99%. He recommends the ground spray for the Gays Mills area and other sections where scab control is a serious problem.

In 1947 the application was made on April 26 to 29 in the Door County area. The first scab spores were discharged from May 13 to 18. Spores were discharged every day it rained. In answer to a question, Dr. Moore made the observation that when it does not rain, scab spores are not discharged from the leaves, but if it rains for a relatively short time (7 minutes) spores are discharged from untreated over wintering leaves in large numbers. Our spray applications must therefore be timed according to the weath-

er. In a long wet blooming season a spray in bloom with a fungicide is necessary. However never apply an insecticide, especially arsenic of lead when any flowers are open.

Dr. Moore said that about 75 per cent of the 5,000 acres in apple orchards in Door County were ground treated last year.

The results of Dr. Moore's tests with various materials for scab control and the relative affect of different fungicides on the leaves will be presented in a later article.

Dr. Eric Mader, Pathologist of the University of Minnesota, followed Dr. Moore with an excellent presentation on scab control. He emphasized that some of the mild sulfurs gave good results in scab control with less injury than lime sulfur.

DDT IN THE ORCHARD SPRAY PROGRAM

Dr. C. L. Fluke presented these observations at our meetings.

DDT is becoming more and more a standard must in apple tree spraying practices for the control of insect pests of Wisconsin. It will not control all pests but the good it does offsets the possible drawbacks.

On the good side are:

1—Control of the codling moth. It not only checks the worms as they attempt to enter but it kills the adult moths. No other insecticide has given such consistently good results as DDT.

2—Control of the oyster shell scale. Where dormant oils have failed DDT used against the young crawling scales has given excellent control.

3—Control of the leaf hoppers. The white leaf hopper can be almost entirely eradicated with one

spray of DDT.

4—Cherry case bearer. The evidence is accumulating that DDT does a good job of control of this pest.

5—The fruit tree leaf roller. Other states are reporting that this insect is controlled with DDT if applied at the time of egg hatch. This work needs checking in Wisconsin and it may be necessary to apply DDT in a pre-blossom spray, a practice at present that we do not recommend.

6—The apple maggot. Reports from other states indicate that two or three sprays during late summer will successfully control the apple maggot. Sprays at this time will also be of benefit against the codling moth.

7—The Buffalo tree hopper. Tests at Madison this past summer indicate that the tree hopper can be almost completely wiped out with one tree spray applied just as the hoppers seek the trees for egg laying.

On the bad side are:

1—The plum curculio. DDT does not control this pest. It is necessary to continue to use lead arsenate in the calyx and five day sprays for the curculio.

2—Mites (European red mite). Most stations report a large build up of mite populations where DDT is used. In our experiments the results are somewhat conflicting; some orchards had more mites under a lead arsenate program than neighboring orchards that included DDT. More experiments are needed.

3—Aphis. The control of plant lice on apple trees with DDT is questionable. Plant lice are seldom troublesome except on young trees or older trees with vigorous growth. Experiments on these points are needed.

The good points in favor of DDT far outweigh the detrimental and fruit growers should

not hesitate to include it in the spray program. All questions are not yet answered and the only two serious problems at present are mites and the plum curculio. We believe these pests can be checked by proper sprays even with a DDT program.

NEW APPLE VARIETIES FOR THIS AREA

Professor W. H. Alderman, Chief of the Dept. of Horticulture, University of Minnesota, gave an excellent talk at the La Crosse Meeting on new fruit varieties. He had a map of the two states showing how fruit zones matched, and emphasized that we must grow apples suitable for the different areas. A variety, to meet with favor must be red in color, with an attractive finish to sell well. A green apple may be good but it will be hard to sell, especially if new. An apple should have good quality to remain popular and we must aim for higher quality. Fruit breeders are now looking for additional desirable features, such as disease resistance and we do now have apples that are scab resistant to breed from. The Dolga Crab was mentioned as one of these.

Reliability of production is one of the most important objectives in fruit breeding. He pointed out that Redwell produces well and did not drop during the hot weather of October this year while Haralson did drop.

Prof. Alderman mentioned that Minnesota Number 978 is a promising variety with good annual production. Has had a crop every year for the past twenty-five years. It is good eating and cooking and keeps until mid-November to December.

He felt encouraged about Fireside. It is coloring up better in most sections, has excellent qual-

ity and may find a place in our orchards.

He said Minn. 724, a McIntosh seedling, is much like McIntosh with a bright finish, but earlier and just as good in quality.

No. 714 is a large red apple, very early with excellent desert quality. It is a week earlier than Duchess. Mr. William Connell of Menomonie said he had trees seven years old which bore one bushel and sold well. It is an annual bearer and may find a place with those who want a good quality early apple.

Secor came in for praise in sections where it will color well, as a late keeping variety.

Haralson is a tricky, temperamental variety so each grower must make up his own mind whether it will be good in his section or not.

The Progress of the Frozen Fruit Industry

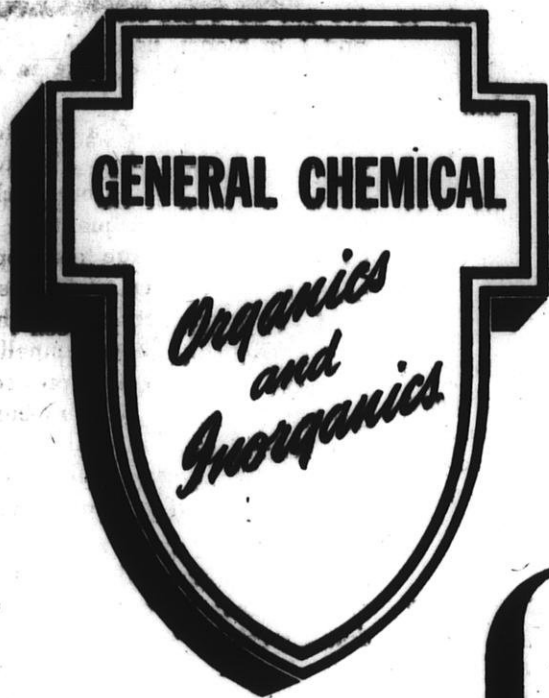
Professor J. D. Winter, University of Minnesota, gave an excellent talk on frozen fruits. We hope to print a longer article by him on the subject in an early issue. He emphasized that only good varieties can be used successfully in processing and receive good prices. \$4.00 per hundred has been paid for the right kind of apples for baby food. The York variety is excellent for processing because it stands knocking around and peels easily. Of the new varieties Prairie Spy appears excellent for processing.

Before we can start a juice processing plant we must have 50,000 bushels available to work with.

Some Pruning Problems

Professor C. L. Kuehner, gave a well illustrated talk on the subject of pruning apple trees. He emphasized that we must eliminate old trees in commercial orchards and open up the old trees to let in light and grow new wood. Study your fruit trees, he says,

(Continued on Page 92)



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**Benzene Hexachloride including concentrates and
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Lead Arsenate, Astringent & Standard

Nicotine Sulfate

AATP Miticides

Sulfurs, Micro-Fine

Organic Scab Sprays

Copper Sprays & Dusts

Pre-Harvest Sprays and Dusts

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and learn to know them and the kind of growth they make.

The tendency is for more heavy pruning of weak wood. An excellent article on this subject by Prof. Kuehner will be found in the November issue of this magazine.

Packages For Apples

President William A. Bennett, Hastings, Minnesota, President of the Minnesota Fruit Grower's Association, gave a talk on containers for apples. He said the mesh bag is the worse type of container he has used because the apples were in poor condition after having been handled in the stores. Some types of cellophane containers cloud up with moisture and the apples can not be seen. A problem of packaging apples at a central plant in the city is the high cost of labor for doing the work. A Twin City firm had developed a nice consumers package, which was discussed.

Orchard Observations

Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, University of Wis., gave an excellent talk at both the La Crosse Fruit Grower's Meeting and the Convention on growth relationship and orchard observations. We hope to publish soon the chart Prof. Roberts has prepared on the relationship of growth to fruiting. He recommended that to test new varieties, graft scions on Wealthy trees in the off year and they will set fruit buds with the other branches, thereby quickly giving us apples of the new variety.

At the Fond du Lac Convention Prof. Roberts stated that his Department is carrying on research on Cranberries, Hydrangeas, and Azaleas, trying to find why plants blossom.

He made these observations, "If cuttings do not grow it is because you are working with

material that has started to flower."

In pruning cherries he found that by cutting side branches short, but leaving the leader long, good trees were produced.

Left to itself an apple tree branch will grow about 1/3 less each succeeding year.

Some growers do not get a good crop on McIntosh because they fertilize so much they get more than 12 inches of new growth. In pruning we should cut off branches which have stopped growing; thereby eliminate small apples.

Talks by Growers

The ten minute discussions by some of our leading growers proved very interesting. Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, told about cutting corners in spraying operations in order to get the work done on time. One important factor is to have water handy at all times.

Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo, told how they pruned to remove undesirable wood which produces small fruit. He believes in using mild sulfurs during hot weather and had some burning with lime sulfur. He found Vaportone promising for red mite control. Heavy application of nitrogen fertilizer produced an excellent cover crop but the fruit seemed slightly green. Mr. Meyer also told of seeing the home of the McIntosh apple in Canada on a recent trip. The tree was first found as a seedling in 1796. A monument has been erected to its memory.

He felt that the extra cost of such fungicides as Fermate is compensated for by the improvement in condition of leaves and fruit.

Mr. R. L. Marken, Kenosha, said that he had "more fun" growing apples this year than any other year because it was so difficult to produce good fruit.

He put on 4 pre-blossom sprays and 1 in bloom, used lime sulfur thru the pink spray and then flotation sulfur.

On McIntosh they had a slight amount of scab and so used lime sulfur to "burn it out" but the burning was worse than the scab. He used DDT for codling moth control with excellent results.

Mr. C. J. Telfer of Green Bay said as fertilizer in 1945 and 1946 he used Cyanamide applied in the fall. Has been using Ammonium Nitrate since. In pruning he emphasized cutting out weak wood. For spraying he used lime sulfur thru the calyx spray, then a mixture of lime sulfur and wettable sulfur in the calyx and after that a wettable sulfur.

COUNTY FRUIT GROWER'S ASSOCIATIONS TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS

Full Days Sessions With Pot-Luck Luncheons At Noon and Excellent Programs Planned

Meetings of County Fruit Growers Associations have been planned by the County Agents and officers of Associations as follows:

Tuesday, February 24—Waukesha County

Wednesday, February 25 — Milwaukee County

Thursday, February 26—Racine County

Friday, February 27—Jefferson County

Tuesday, March 2—Washington County

Wednesday, March 3 — Sheboygan County

Thursday, March 4—Ozaukee County

Friday, March 5—Manitowoc County

A full day of program is being prepared and all fruit growers are invited to attend.

"FRUIT GROWERS and GARDENERS SUPPLIES"

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FRUIT GROWING IS A COMPLEX BUSINESS

Experience and Training Required

A study made by the Michigan State College of successful orchardists indicates that of 12 most successful orchardists only one had not been born and reared on a farm which produced fruit. The report, issued by Michigan State College Horticultural Department gives these findings:

"The newcomer to fruit farming would do well to work with a successful grower for a while or transfer into the new enterprise gradually.

"Because of the complex problems which require important decisions at frequent intervals, resident farmers are likely to do better than those who do not live on their farms. Personal direction is essential to satisfactory profit. It is also indicated that crops other

than fruit are definitely of secondary importance with successful growers.

"A relatively large bearing orchard is likely to be more profitable than a small one, the survey shows. The average size of bearing orchards on successful farms was 79 acres as against 42 acres for the unsuccessful farms. Efficient management of larger orchards tends to decrease per-unit

costs of production and results in increased profits and greater financial success.

"Adequate equipment is also important. It can save time and labor when both are vital factors in successful operations. Access to adequate and convenient storage facilities relieves the pressure of selling at harvest time and gives the grower a chance to wait for a better price."

APPLE AND PEAR TREES

THE MOST POPULAR VARIETIES

McIntosh; Red, Yellow and Double Red Delicious; Jonathan; Cortland; Snow; Red Duchess; Yellow Transparent. Pears: Bartlett, Kieffer and Bosc. Size 2-3 ft., 1 yr. grafts.

Apple trees 75c. Pear trees \$1.00. Express Collect

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Small Fruit Notes

WEEDS IN STRAWBERRY BEDS MAY BE CONTROLLED BY SPRAYING

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, reports success in experiments conducted in Oregon in the control of annual weeds in strawberry beds by spraying.

Mr. C. E. Otis of the Company reports in the magazine "Down to Earth": "Good results were obtained with a mixture of water and Diesel oil fortified with Dow General Weed Killer (a concentrate of Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol). Proportions used were 1 quart of Dow General, 30 gallons of Diesel oil, and 100 gallons of water. The material was sprayed so as to thoroughly wet the vegetation. On small weeds 125 to 150 gallons per acre are usually sufficient. The oil-dinitrowater mix kills back top growth but does not injure crowns or root systems of perennials. Hence strawberries treated even after growth was well started were only temporarily "burned" back. By the same token, of course, annual weeds and grasses are eradicated, but established perennial weeds are not. Fortunately, most of the common weeds in strawberries are annuals.

"It also appeared that best results were obtained when the treatments were made just before the plants started to grow. The weeds were small then and easily eliminated.

"In one case, a single spraying kept the field weed-free while it was necessary to hoe and hand-weed the untreated berries four times. Apparently, hoeing brings up new crops of weed seeds which

germinate with the next rain, whereas the sprayed areas were left undisturbed and remain clean."

NEW RASPBERRY INTRODUCED

A new red raspberry called September has been introduced by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. Its another Autumn-fruiting, everbearing raspberry. Its Fall crop ripens at least two and sometimes four weeks earlier than Indian Summer, according to Prof. George Slate.

This new variety bears a crop in early summer, ripening about five days earlier than Newburgh. The Fall crop ripens about September 1 or a little later in New York.

One fault is that the berries cling to the bushes more tightly than desirable for commercial berries. This is not serious for a home raspberry.

While we recommend testing this variety in Wisconsin we do not recommend planting it on a very large scale until we know that it will mature early enough here to be of any value as a fall berry. Indian Summer does not ripen in the fall in Wisconsin and so is of no value as a fall-bearing variety.

FERMATE FOR GRAPES

According to Dr. A. J. Braun, plant pathologist at the New York State experiment station in Geneva, grape vines sprayed with fermate yielded four times as much fruit as unsprayed ones in a black-rot infested vineyard. The variety used was Concord and the vines were sprayed three times: immediately before bloom, after the blossom had set fruit

and two weeks later. Unlike Bordeaux mixture, fermate causes no injury to either plants or berries. These findings were further substantiated by Dr. H. G. Swartwout of the Missouri experiment station who tested several different chemicals in 10 vineyards for three years. The berries on the sprayed plants were also slightly larger.

—From Horticulture, (Mass.) October 1947.

CABBAGE HAS SPECIAL FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS ON PEAT

For highest yields of cabbage on peat, it may take other fertilizers besides the phosphate and potash ordinarily applied on such soil, a four-year investigation by Prof. A. R. Albert, of the Wis. Exp. Station indicates.

Fertilizers needed include nitrogen, iron, and in some cases certain other "minor" elements.

The experimental work was done at the Coddington Branch station in central Wisconsin in 1939, 1941, 1944 and 1946, and near Stoughton, Dane County, in 1946.

Among materials that failed to increase cabbage yields on this fertilized peat were manure, copper, zinc, borax, sulfur, lime, common salt, and extra amounts of phosphate.

A formula such as 6-6-18 should be suitable for cabbage on peat when side-dressed at about 300 pounds to the acre. Ferrous sulphate may be incorporated into this fertilizer at about 300 pounds to the ton. If borax or other minor elements are needed, they may be included at about 100 pounds to each ton of fertilizer mixture.

—Condensed from What's New in Farm Science, Bulletin 472.

PREMIUM WINNERS

FRUIT SHOW—ANNUAL CONVENTION

Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
November 18-19

MILTON—2nd. Prize, Elias Kopp, West Bend, Wis.

MACOUN—1st. Prize, Peter F. Thelen, Rt. 1, Fond du Lac, Wis.; 2nd Prize, Elias Kopp, West Bend, Wisconsin; 3rd. Prize, Pennebeckers Fruit Farm, Waupaca, Wis.

HARALSON—2nd. Prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie, Wis.; 3rd. Prize, Peter F. Thelen, Rt. 1, Fond du Lac, Wis.

SECOR—1st. Prize, J. T. Haight, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

KENDALL—2nd. Prize, Elias Kopp, West Bend, Wis.

PERKINS — 1st. Prize, Ledgewood, Fond du Lac, Wis.; 2nd. Prize, Pennebeckers Fruit Farm, Waupaca, Wis.

ORLEANS or NEWFANE — 2nd. Prize, Wm. Louis, Richland Center, Wisconsin; 3rd. Prize, Elias Kopp, West Bend.

ANY OTHER VARIETY — 1st. Prize, Dr. Joseph Muller, Mt. Calvary, Wisconsin; 2nd. Prize, Emil Beyer, Malone, Wisconsin.

MCINTOSH—1st. Prize, Emil Beyer, Malone; 2nd Prize, Peter F. Thelen, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; 3rd. Prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

CORTLAND — 1st. Prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie, Wisconsin; 2nd Prize, Emil Beyer, Malone, Wisconsin; 3rd. Prize, Ledgewood Orchard, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

DELICIOUS—1st. Prize, Emil Beyer, Malone, Wis.; 2nd Prize, Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie, Wis. 3rd Prize, Ledgewood Orchards, Fond du Lac, Wis.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS—1st Prize, Emil Beyer, Malone; 2nd. Prize, Ledgewood Orchards, Fond du Lac, Wis.

N. W. GREENING—1st. Prize, John McIlquhan, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; 2nd. Prize, Peter F. Thelen, Fond du Lac; 3rd. Prize, Ledgewood Orchards, Fond du Lac.

SNOW—1st. Prize, Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg, Wis.; 2nd. Prize, J. A. Hass, Ellison Bay, Wis.; 3rd. Prize, Elias Kopp, West Bend.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOX OF APPLES—1st. Prize, Emil Beyer, Malone, Wis.; 2nd. Prize, Elias Kopp, West Bend. 3rd Prize, Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg, Wis.; and 4th. Prize, Joseph L. Morawetz, Rt. 4, West Bend, Wisconsin.

Exhibit of Nuts

Mrs. A. K. Bassett, of Baraboo, exhibited some fine Hickory Nuts and Black Walnuts. Mr. Wm. Boese of Fort Atkinson exhibited seedling walnuts of very large size. Dawson Brothers, Franksville, exhibited some fine Thomas Black Walnuts, Butternuts and Heart Nuts. We appreciated these exhibits.

Fruit Premiums Donated

Prizes on the varieties, Milton, Macoun, Haralson, Secor and Kendall were donated by the Southeastern Fruit Growers Co-op, Inc., Waukesha, and prizes on Perkins, Fireside, Prairie Spy were donated by Mrs. Lester Tans, Manager of the Co-op, Waukesha.

Premiums on McIntosh, Delicious and Cortland were donated by the Niagara Sprayer and Chemical Company, J. Henry Smith representative, Waupaca.

Premiums on Christmas Gift Boxes of Apples were donated by Glenn A. Dunn Company of Madison. We appreciate the help of these cooperators.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY EXHIBITS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Hobby Show. Consists of handiwork, collections, or articles made as your hobby.

Dish Garden. Excellent. Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo.

Place Cards. Excellent. Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo.

Arrangements of fruits and vegetables for any occasion.

Thanksgiving arrangements: Excellent: Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; Mrs. A. K. Bassett, Baraboo; Mrs. Arno Meyer, Waldo. Very Good: Elias Kopp, West Bend.

Fruit Arrangement: Excellent: Lenore Zinn, Hartford. Good: Elias Kopp, West Bend.

GARDEN BOOKS

If you are interested in Garden Books you will want the new 1948 catalogue of A. T. DeLaMare Co., Inc., 448 West 37th Street, New York 18, N. Y. The catalogue is called Selected Garden Books and contains thirty-two pages of books on horticulture with complete description. It includes flowers, vegetables, fruits and trees.

STRAWBERRY BOXES

Strawberry Boxes. American Standard, Wood Rim, Quarts. We have a good supply at 1947 prices. Prices are advancing so order early. Any amount; any time; anywhere. Copeland Nursery, Rt. 5, Platteville, Wis. Growers of Plants that will Produce.

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Strawberries:	Raspberries:	Rhubarb:
Arrowhead	Rideau	Chimpan's Canada
Valentine	Ottawa	Red
Elgin	Washington	Macdonald's Red
Robinson	Indian Summer	

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PLANS FOR IMPROVING HONEY BEE STOCK TOLD AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

W. C. Roberts gave a brief review of the bee breeding work conducted by the Federal laboratories and associated institutions. By controlled breeding and selection considerable progress has been made in producing better strains of bees. Most of the discussion dealt with plans for making these selected stocks available to the beekeeping industry.

The Federal Division of Bee Culture has entered into a cooperative relationship with the Honeybee Improvement Cooperative Association for the purpose of fostering production and distribution of superior honeybee stock. Plans are being made to rear 4,000 to 5,000 queens a year for testing by beekeepers in different parts of the United States. These queens will be hybrid daughters of selected inbred lines and will be naturally mated at an isolated mating station. This isolation is available on the islands in the western end of Lake Erie. By using isolated islands for mating stations the drone population can be controlled and a high percentage of true matings can be accomplished.

Queens To Be Sold For Testing

These naturally mated queens will be sold in lots of 50 or more to a limited number of beekeepers for testing throughout the United States. Beekeepers obtaining these queens will be expected to keep as complete records as possible for each queen received. In this manner the proper evaluation of



each line or hybrid combination can be made.

It was pointed out that the Federal laboratories have made preliminary tests of these lines but would like to have further tests by beekeepers before releasing these stocks to the industry. Plans are being made for the distribution of breeding stocks to queen breeders. No system of certification of queen breeders is planned. This project, if successful, will doubtless stimulate southern queen breeders to organize a stock improvement cooperative of their own. The Federal laboratories can likewise work with other stock improvement associations by similar agreements.

DISCUSSION BY DR. C. L. FARRAR

At the Convention Dr. C. L. Farrar, of the Northcentral States Bee Laboratory, Madison, said that the U. S. Division of Bee Culture is working on the value of bees for pollination which will be of great benefit to the beekeeping industry as well as to agriculture. A new project has been undertaken to study the value of other insects as pollinizers.

Commenting on a question about Nosema in packaged bees, Dr. Farrar said that last spring in the south there was a lack of pollen due to cold, wet weather

which prevented brood rearing and so in April when package bees were shipped the percentage of old bees in the colonies was high and consequently the percentage of Nosema also high when shaken into packages. The condition will not necessarily repeat itself and next spring we may have good packages.

He pointed out that research in disease control is not being carried on at the Madison Laboratory but that work is being done on Nosema.

Results so far in breeding better bees indicates we can improve our strain by the same methods as are being used for hybrid seed corn. We may be able to breed the strains of bees better able to pollinate red clover and alfalfa.

Commenting on new equipment for beekeepers Dr. Farrar said that no one is entirely satisfied with his extracting house. We must get away from galvanized iron for honey containers and use stainless steel for extractors and storage tanks.

Neither are we entirely satisfied with our bee hives. He mentioned the shallow frame equipment being tested at the laboratory in Madison. Shallow supers are easier to handle and with twelve frames, have the same square inches of hive space as the regular ten frame hives. It makes no difference to the bees which kind of hive we use but makes a difference in our operations. It is important to get the right amount of space at the right time for colony development.

New Method For Comb Honey
Last year Dr. Farrar's son ex-

perimented with a new method of comb honey production, using a regular shallow frame in which 4 by 5 sections were placed. He built strong colonies by using two packages which were united at the beginning of the honey flow. The colonies were manipulated the same as in extracted honey production. These very large colonies produced almost as much as those run for extracted honey. He stated that the old practice of crowding into small hives is not in line with bee behavior and results in a great deal of work and manipulation. His son obtained eleven hundred sections from five such colonies plus 500 pounds of extracted honey.

He said no special skill is required to manage the colonies in this way as it is by the old method. Also that there is opportunity to develop a market for comb honey because there is a demand.

D.D.T. LESS DANGEROUS THAN ARSENIC

S. E. McGregor Tells Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

S. E. McGregor of the North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison spoke on observations he had made in Arizona on the effects of insecticides on honeybees. He reported that when he arrived in Arizona in 1944 the beekeepers were suffering heavy losses in apiaries near cotton fields that had been dusted. Much misunderstanding existed as to the actual effect of insecticides on bees. Fields that had been dusted with only sulfur caused no damage to bees but where arsenic was included with the sulfur the bees were killed. The greater the percentage of arsenic the more severe the damage to the colonies. He reported that thousands of colonies were killed in 1945. Arsenic may be stored

with the pollen and cause mortality for months. The beekeeper therefore loses both his colonies and his combs from arsenicals.

In 1946, he said, the growers of cotton in that state used DDT and sulfur on their cotton and the beekeepers were able to obtain normal crops of honey with the loss of only a few individual bees, and no colonies killed. He felt that the loss of bees was offset by the increased number of blossoms saved from the harmful insects for the bees to work.

His limited observations on the insecticide benzene hexachloride indicated that it might be more harmful to bees than DDT, but that it too killed mainly the bees coming in contact with it. This material applied as a spray by airplane seemed less damaging to bees than when applied as a dust.

Of the various other insecticides now being introduced to the farmers little is known of their effects on bees. Chlordane, toxiphene, sabadilla, and hexethyl tetraphosphate were mentioned. The possible large-scale use of any of these materials in Wisconsin may materialize if the grower is shown that by so doing he can increase his income.

Beekeepers may prevent loss to themselves by selling the growers on the value of pollinating insects, arranging for demonstrations with bees in increasing seed yields, and by persuading the growers to refrain from applying insecticides to open blossoms that may be attractive to bees.

"Give me a chicken salad," said the man in a suburban restaurant.

"Do you want the 40-cent one or the 50-cent one?"

"What's the difference?"

"The 40-cent ones are made of veal and pork, and the 50-cent ones are made of tuna."

WISCONSIN MAY NEED A "FANCY" GRADE OF HONEY

Mr. John Long Points Out Why Such a Grade May Help

A letter from Mr. John Long, Ass't. Chief Apiary Inspector, states "In quite a few stores in the state of Wisconsin, U. S. Fancy honey is being sold. Much of this honey is produced outside of the state. Several storekeepers have asked why we have no Wisconsin grade of honey which can be called "fancy" to compete with this honey which is being shipped in from outside of the state, and sells as a fancy honey.

I would appreciate hearing from beekeepers who are having this competition to face."

Mr. Long points out that now our highest grade is Wisconsin Number 1. Therefore when outsiders label their honey "U. S. Fancy" it would give the impression their honey is better than ours.

Mr. Long also says that in the near future hearings will be held in various parts of the state to give beekeepers a chance to express opinions on our present grading rules and regulations.

Plausible

Sir Harry Lauder confesses that the smartest answer to a stupid question he ever heard was delivered to him in Butte, Montana, by an aged Negro cab-driver.

On his visit to the city, Lauder made the trip from the railroad station to the town and returned in this aged Jehu's dilapidated buggy. The town was about a mile from the station, and on the return trip the famous Scot inquired irritably why they had built the station so far away.

"I don't jes know," replied the old Negro, "unless it am to have de depot near de railroad."

1947 APIARY INSPECTION
REPORT

COUNTY	COLONIES	
	Inspected	AFB
Adams	127	—
Barron	451	—
Bayfield	22	—
Brown	640	9
Buffalo	606	1
Burnett	19	—
Calumet	1133	24
Chippewa	1666	3
Clark	2311	1
Columbia	676	66
Crawford	1174	98
Dane	1703	57
Dodge	1005	44
Door	292	8
Douglas	189	5
Dunn	156	35
Eau Claire	1051	3
Fond du Lac	726	9
Grant	1122	13
Green	2388	45
Green Lake	537	1
Iowa	726	9
Jackson	857	29
Jefferson	1455	24
Juneau	34	—
Kenosha	445	25
LaCrosse	1131	12
LaFayette	1307	—
Linecoln	452	14
Manitowoc	367	7
Marathon	246	11
Marquette	41	1
Milwaukee	1146	73
Monroe	598	75
Oconto	381	3
Outagamie	560	28
Ozaukee	215	—
Pepin	247	5
Pierce	948	1
Polk	561	48
Portage	51	8
Price	36	36
Racine	852	59
Richland	113	—
Rock	1895	22
Rusk	6	—
St. Croix	745	—
Sauk	155	7
Shawano	812	9
Sheboygan	690	1
Taylor	1363	—
Trempealeau	1028	2
Vernon	1727	64
Walworth	899	18
Washington	444	5
Waukesha	889	39
Waupaca	349	12
Waushara	637	43
Winnebago	100	9
Wood	1421	3

WISCONSIN LEADS AGAIN

Has Most Paying Members In
American Honey Institute

The November report of the American Honey Institute shows Wisconsin well in the lead in number of members who have contributed to the Honey Institute. California is a close second.

Because the Institute is located at Madison, Wisconsin, we just can't let any other state get ahead of us. So, beekeepers, if you haven't already sent in your dues, do it now.

Ohio ranks third, Illinois fourth and New York fifth. However, New York has four sustaining members. Wisconsin only one.

It wasn't so important to advertise honey while there was a sugar shortage but all beekeepers know that now is the time to again put shoulders to the wheel or let someone else take our market.

WE MUST ADVERTISE
HONEY

Mr. Gordon Crump, Chief of the Publicity Section, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, gave an excellent talk at the Convention on the opportunities in advertising honey. He emphasized that the Centennial Exposition at the Wisconsin State Fair in August offers a wonderful opportunity to advertise honey. He suggested that we adopt a slogan such as "Get your honey at the fair."

He also suggested the Association appoint a committee to work out details of a Centennial Package for honey and work with the Centennial Committee in a display of 100 years of development of the beekeeping industry.

Appropriate action on these suggestions has been taken by the State Association.

PREMIUM WINNERS

Premium winners on exhibits at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association were: Class 1. Six 1 pound jars Wisconsin No. 1 white honey. 1st prize, Nokes & Sons, Helenville; 2nd prize, Otto Koepsell, Mayville; 3rd prize, Wm. Mercier, Janesville.

Class 2. Six 1 pound jars Wisconsin No. 1 amber honey: 1st prize, Nokes & Sons, Helenville; 2nd prize, Wm. Mercier, Janesville; 3rd prize, E. Grebel, Beaver Dam.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Class 1. Twelve pieces honey candy—any kind. 1st prize, Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Woodland; 2nd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville; 3rd prize, Mrs. Wm. Mercier, Janesville. Additional entries: Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Red Granite, Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam.

Class 2. One dozen cookies, not less than 50% honey. 1st prize Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; 2nd prize, Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mayville; 3rd prize, Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Osseo. Additional entries: Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Woodland, Mrs. Joe Mills, Ripon, Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Ripon, Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend.

Class 3. Honey cake, any kind, not less than 50% honey. 1st prize, Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; 2nd prize, Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend; 3rd prize, Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Woodland. Additional entries: Mrs. Otto Koepsell, Mrs. Joe Mills, Mrs. A. Schultz, Ripon, Mrs. Henry Piechowski, Mrs. Henry Schaefer.

WE APPRECIATE THIS

The Wisconsin Beekeepers Convention was one of the best that my wife and I ever attended—and that isn't just roses. We were treated graciously and will look forward to coming back to Wisconsin to meet again the many friends we have made there.—Roy Grout, Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little girls who tell lies?"

Mary: "Yes. They grow up, and tell their little girls that they'll have curly hair if they eat their spinach."

**SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETING
JANESVILLE Y.M.C.A.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

You are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Southern District Wisconsin Beekeepers Association in the Janesville Y.M.C.A., Wednesday, February 11, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

10:00 a. m. Hearing on revisions of Honey Grades, Rules and Regulations. Conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and the Division of Bees and Honey.

12:00 M. Luncheon. (Note) During Luncheon hour Mr. John Long will examine bees brought in for identification of Nosema. Bring either dead bees or spots from around the entrance.

1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Program on Practical Beekeeping Problems and Bee Disease Control. Discussion of newest information on Wintering, Hive Heating, Spring Care, Nosema Control, Queen Breeding, Swarm Control and Honey Marketing.

Speakers will be Mr. Ivan Whiting, District President, Mr. Walter Diehnelt, State President, Mr. John Long, Division of Bees and Honey, Madison, Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, and County Agent Glassco, Janesville.

**ORDER QUEENS NOW FOR
LATE MARCH REQUEENING**

Early spring is a good time to requeen. Examine all colonies in late March or first week in April, depending on location and weather. All old or poor looking queens should be replaced at that time. Queens can be placed in a reservoir consisting of a strong nucleus or queenless colony. Many pounds of honey were lost this past season because of failing queens or old queens being superseded during the swarming season causing a colony to swarm.

**JACKSON COUNTY
BEEKEEPER'S**

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

President, Haldor Jacobson, Taylor, Wis.; Vice-President, Chas. Nordstrom, Melrose, Sec.-Treas. W. D. Bean, County Agent, Black River Falls.

We will be glad to get the names of other County Associations and officers not yet listed in this or the November issue.

Tomorrow will indeed be a better day — if you begin this morning to improve it.—Dodgeville Chronicle.

**MARATHON COUNTY
BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION
OFFICERS**

President, Jos. Garre, Rt. 1, Aniwa.
Vice-President, Edw. Knoll, Rt. 4, Stratford.
Sec.-Treas.: Theo. Hackbarth, Rt. 5, Merrill.

Mr. Garre writes "on the average the honey crop here was not any better than in 1946. Honey sales could improve much. Our bees went into the winter with more stores than ever. There is enough moisture in the soil for honey plants and very little frost."

**SAUK COUNTY BEEKEEPER'S
ASSOCIATION OFFICERS**

President, Gilbert O. Schultz, Reedsburg. Vice President, R. H. Beardsley, Baraboo. Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Viola R. Schultz, Reedsburg.

Scientist (to Pharmacist): "Give me some prepared Monoaceticacidester of salicylic acid."

Pharmacist: "Do you mean aspirin?"

Scientist: "That's right! I can never think of that name."

FOR SALE

Woodman Universal Honey Extractor, with four capping baskets for sale. Price \$35.00. Mrs. Warner Carr — R.R. 3, Box 192, Whitewater, Wis.

**HONEY
CONTAINERS**

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

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

Write for complete Price List

Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

HONEY ACRES

MENOMONEE FALLS, WIS.

*Season's
Greetings*

We wish to extend greetings to our friends and customers, to express our appreciation for your patronage with best of wishes for a prosperous New Year.

**AUGUST LOTZ
COMPANY**

of
Bee Supplies

Boyd — Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

From the Editor's Desk

OUR 79TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

A Good Program, Excellent Attendance and Considerable Accomplishment Marks Annual Event

The 79th annual convention of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society held at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, November 18-19, brought a registration of 210 with 200 at the annual banquet.

Program reports will be found in other parts of this issue, and in future issues.

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mr. William F. Connell, Menomonie; Vice-President, Mr. G. J. Hipke, New Holstein; Secretary, H. J. Rahmlow; Treasurer, E. L. Chambers, Madison.

New Board members for three years: Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo; Mr. Emil Beyer, Malone, and Mr. Earl Skaliskey, West Bend.

Women's Auxiliary Elects Officers

The women's auxiliary had an interesting program. Officers were all re-elected. They are, President, Mrs. William Connell, Menomonie; Vice-President, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Baraboo; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Irving Lortz, Milwaukee.

Business Transacted

Among the more important items of business transacted by the Board of Directors was the following:

Accepted report of the Endowment Committee: The fund consists of four government bonds to the value of \$2,000, \$161.15 on deposit in the bank together with a \$5.00 donation from Mr. Frank



President William Connell, Wisconsin Horticultural Society, (Left) discussing good points of Wisconsin apples with President Wm. A. Bennitt, Minnesota Fruit Growers Ass'n., while H. J. Rahmlow, Sec., Madison listens at LaCross meeting.

H. Rogers of Fort Atkinson. All life membership dues, which are now \$20.00, are deposited in the Endowment Fund.

In a discussion of the relationship of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and its affiliation with the Horticultural Society this resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to serve as Editor of the section in Wisconsin Horticulture allotted to the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation under the same conditions as that furnished by the Society to other organizations affiliated with the Society."

The Board voted that the question of participation in the Agricultural Exhibit at the Wisconsin Centennial at the State Fair be left up to the Executive Committee in consultation with the Secretary.

The Board voted that in 1948 a separate section of the program be added for small fruit and vegetable growers.

The nominating committee appointed for the nomination of officers for the 1948 election are Mr. Dawson Hauser, Bayfield, Mr.

Alfred Meyer, Hales Corners, Mr. Karl Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, the out-going board members.

The Board voted to hold the 1948 convention at the Retlaw Hotel in Fond du Lac next November.

A Life Membership application was accepted by the Board of Directors for Mr. H. C. Schubert of Madison as a gift from his father, Mr. J. C. Schubert of Gays Mills.

The Committee on Resolutions, with Mr. E. L. Chambers of Madison, Chairman, presented the following resolutions:

1. That the Secretary send greetings from the Society to our oldest living member, Mr. H. H. Harris of Warrens.
2. That we thank the Fond du Lac Chamber of Commerce for their services in helping our convention.
3. That a resolution of sympathy be sent to the family of the late D. E. Bingham, past President and Life Member of the Society, who passed away on October 6, 1947.
4. A resolution of thanks and appreciation to be sent to the speakers who made our program a success.

The Wisconsin Apple Institute was voted affiliate membership in the Society without representation on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors voted to cooperate with the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association, sponsoring a Minnesota, western Wisconsin fruit growers convention next November.

Life Membership application of Mrs. Peter Swartz of Waukesha was received and will be referred to the next meeting of the Board.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, in his report at the annual business meeting of the Society read this statement.

The Society was established by the Wisconsin Legislature more than 50 years ago as an educational organization. This program is carried on in two ways. First thru the medium of Wisconsin Horticulture, or the printed word and the other by meetings with affiliated organizations and members.

The Secretary read a list of the Horticultural Societies of the United States and pointed out that the dues of most societies are higher than ours and none are lower. We are the lowest considering the size of our magazine Wisconsin Horticulture.

There are now 6,340 names on our mailing list, which includes however exchanges, libraries and complimentary copies, to county agents and university horticulturists.

The Secretary reported on the work done at the Wisconsin State Fair with fruits and vegetables and mentioned the promotion of fruit juices—apple and cherry juice by a fruit juice bar at which 40,000 cups of juice were sold in nine days. This indicated pure fruit juice can be popularized as a hot weather drink. He planned the Orchard Field Day at Sturgeon Bay at which all makes of modern orchard machinery were demonstrated. He also cooperated and assisted in planning the state conventions of the Wisconsin Beekeeper's Association, the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, a joint Fruit Grower's Meeting with Minnesota Fruit Growers at LaCrosse, and the Horticultural Society Convention.

He also pointed out that Wis-

consin ranks among the first in the United States in the number of fruit growers affiliated with the Society. That the Wisconsin Beekeeper's Association is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the U. S. and that the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society is one of the largest in the nation.

SPOKE AT MANY MEETINGS

The Secretary reported speaking at the following meetings. Eighteen meetings of fruit growers, with the following organizations. Bayfield Fruit Growers Association, Door County Fruit Growers, Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association and the fruit growers associations of the following counties: Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha. Also the Wisconsin Apple Institute.

He spoke at 20 beekeeper's meetings; 6 districts and 14 county association meetings.

He gave 19 radio talks on gardening and horticulture. Speaking over WHA, WIBA, WLS and WGN.

He attended and helped at 5 meetings of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

He spoke at 54 garden club meetings. These included clubs from Superior to LaCrosse, Racine to Marinette.

This is a total of 97 meetings for the year.

FOLKLORE BOOKLET OF HERBS

"Pleasant" Flowers and "Comfortin'" Herbs by Dorothy Moulding Brown. New booklet containing a list of Friendly Herbs, an Herb Chart and recipes for uses of Herbs. It is a bulletin on Herb Lore: Its Origin and History, Myths and Legends. Price 75c. Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Gen. Del., Beaumont, California.

WE MAKE SOME CHANGES

Two important changes in Wisconsin Horticulture take place with this issue. First, the magazine is being published by the Courier Printing Co., Inc., Waterloo, Wisconsin. We hope this will mean that you will receive each issue during the first week of the month.

The second change is that the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation has appointed an Editor to handle material which goes into their section of the magazine. Mrs. Oliver Rundell, 2227 Van Hise Ave., Madison, is the Editor and material for Federation pages should be sent direct to her.

WISCONSIN NURSERYMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Program has many interesting features. Will be Host to National Association in July

The Wisconsin's Nurserymen's Association held its 31st annual convention in the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, December 3-4.

Officers were re-elected. They are President Ed. Eschrich, Milwaukee; Vice-President, R. C. Pippert, Cleveland; Sec.-Treas., Thos. S. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay. New Directors elected are Willard Dustrude, White Elm Nursery, Hartland and L. L. Kumlien of Janesville.

National Secretary R. P. White presented plans for the 1948 convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Milwaukee next July with the Wisconsin Organization as host.

INTERESTING, NEW DIFFERENT, PROFITABLE magazine. For the person with only a city lot or several acres. — Write:

BACKYARD FARMER

219 Bellis Street, Duluth 3, Minn.

Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

DAVE PUERNER
Pres.
Milwaukee

WALTER KRUEGER
Vice-Pres.
Oconomowoc

MRS. A. E. PIEPKORN
Sec.
613 N. Mil. St., Plymouth

F. M. BAYER
Treas.

4668 No. 41st St., Milwaukee 9

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Elects Officers, Changes Constitution, Plans National Meeting

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held its annual meeting for election of officers and other business in Medford Hotel, Milwaukee, November 30.

Several changes were made in the constitution. Article IV was changed to read: "The General Officers of said corporation shall be a President, Vice-President Secretary and Treasurer.

"The Board of Directors shall consist of 15 members, five to be elected each year for a period of 3 years. A member shall not directly succeed himself. The Board shall elect all officers from its membership, excepting that the Secretary and Treasurer need not be members of the Board."

Article III, Section 1 of the By-Laws was amended to read "The annual dues shall be \$1.25.

The Board of Directors voted that the dues in the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society for any member already a member of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society thru another organization should be 50c. If the husband is a member of both the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society and the Horticultural Society, the wife need pay only Gladiolus Society dues of 50c, if so desired.

The Board of Directors voted to hold another meeting at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, on Sunday, February 1 to plan de-

tails of the joint meeting with New England Gladiolus Society

Election of Officers

According to the change in the Constitution directors were elected for 3 years, 2 years, and 1 year terms. The directors in turn elected officers. The names are listed at the top of this page.

Secretary Mrs. Piepkorn will record the minutes of meetings and carry on the correspondence of the organization. Dues will be collected and the finances handled as in the past by Mr. Frank Bayer, 4668 - 41st St., Milwaukee 9 Wisconsin. Send dues to him as follows:

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society only (includes Wisconsin State Horticultural Society)\$1.25
Wisconsin Gladiolus and New England Society..... 2.7

The above, together with North American Gladiolus Council (N.A.G.C.).... 3.50

There is a saving by joining these organizations thru the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Individual memberships in the Wisconsin Horticultural Society are \$1.00. In the N.E.G.S. it is \$2.00 and in the N.A.G.C. \$1.00. This with the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society of 50c would make a total of \$4.50.

Delegates to National Meetings. The Board of Directors elected Mr. Paul Ravet and Mr. D. L. Sleezer as delegates to the N.A.G.C. meeting in the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, January 16-18. Mr. Charles Melk and Mr. W. A. Kurtz were elected delegates

Directors for 3 Yrs.
Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth
Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc
E. A. Lins, Spring Green
Walter Miller, Sun Prairie
Archie Spatz, Schoenfeld
H. J. Rahmlov, Madison, Ex-Officio

Directors for 2 Yrs.
F. M. Bayer, Milwaukee
Harold James, Whitewater
Mrs. E. Piepkorn, Plymouth
D. M. Puerner, Milwaukee
Paul Ravet, Marinette

Directors for 1 Yr.
W. H. Kurta, Chilton
Chas. Melk, Milwaukee
Leland Shaw, Milton
D. L. Sleezer, Lake Geneva
Theo. Woods, Madison

to the N.E.G.S. meeting in Milwaukee on February 20-21-22.

SEND DUES NOW

Membership dues in the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1948, are now due. Remember that the N.E.G.S. publishes an annual and six magazines per year. The N.A.G.C. publishes four bulletins per year.

Members who have sent dues on the basis of \$1.00 per year should now send an additional 25c as the dues in the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society are \$1.25.

Make checks or money orders payable to Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, Inc., F. M. Bayer, Treasurer, 4668 N. 41st St., Milwaukee 9, Wisconsin.

"Could you give a hungry man a bite to eat?" asked a tramp at the door of a tavern named, "George and the Dragon."

"No!" snapped the landlady, slamming the door in his face.

Soon the tramp was back and again the landlady came to the door.

"Could I have a few words with George?" asked the hungry man.

The man who prefers a soft bed to a hard business usually winds up with no business and a hard bed.—H.P.T., Pardeeville-Wyocena Times.

Cleverness is serviceable for everything, sufficient for nothing.

CUT FLOWERS MAY BE NEXT ON LIST OF PACKAGED ITEMS

Housewives may add "one package of flowers" to their lists for one-stop shopping at the local market in future days. Investigations conducted at Michigan State college have shown that cut flowers may be stored in cellophane or other plastics for as long as three to five days without shortening the life of the blooms in the home.

The scientists allowed the fresh cut flowers to soak up water over night, packaged them in cellophane, heat-sealed the edges, and placed them in storage at a temperature of 34 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit. Lots were stored for four, five, and six days. After removal from storage, the flowers were placed in water in a room where the temperature varied from 65 to 80 degrees and the date of wilting was noted. In the case of roses, the buds may be stored in cellophane for six days and have the same lasting quality as roses kept continuously in water. Adding a commercial preservative to the water improves somewhat the lasting quality and retention of color.

COSMOS Radiance
Offered for first time. Silver Medal winner. First bi-color cosmos. Deep rose, and rich crimson. Grows erect with giant flowers.
Packet..... **25¢**
Send for **FREE Seed Book**
L. L. OLDS SEED CO.
DEPT. MADISON, WIS.



For The Gladiolus Grower

If you are a commercial grower or just a lover of "GLADS"—for **THE BEST** of bulbs and bulbets come here or write for prices. Many of the latest introductions available. Some in bushel lots.

Minneiska Glad Gardens

1016 Highland St.
Willis T. Miller, Prop.
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

NATIONAL GLADIOLUS MEETING PLANNED

Joint Meeting New England
Gladiolus Society and Wisconsin
Gladiolus Society
To Be Gala Event
Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
February 20-21-22

Friday, February 20—2 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. Registration, 5th Floor, Schroeder Hotel. Committee meetings during afternoon.

6:30 P. M. Buffet Supper and program at the Pabst Blue Ribbon Room, 917 West Juneau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This is a "get acquainted and good time" meeting as guests of the Pabst Brewing Company and the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. (No charge).

Saturday, February 21—9:00 A. M. Address of Welcome. 9:15 to 12 noon a program with nationally known speakers.

12 - 1:30 P. M. Committee luncheons.

1:30 to 3:00 P. M. A Program of speakers.

3:00 P. M. National Bulb Auction.

6:30 P. M. Annual banquet, Schroeder Hotel.

Sunday, February 22—9:30 A. M. to 12 Program of speakers and Committee reports.

1:30 to 3:00 P. M. Program of speakers.

3:00 P. M. Adjourn.

If necessary the Bulb Auction will be continued after the banquet.

Complete program will be published in the February issue.

We expect every member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society to attend these sessions. Its the chance of a life time.

Women's Program

A separate program for women will be arranged. The ladies will join the men on Friday and on Sunday. Saturday morning will be open for shopping or a tour of interesting places in Milwaukee.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a special meeting for women in the Schroeder Hotel, with an outstanding speaker on flower arrangement, with special emphasis on arrangement of gladiolus.

COMMITTEES FOR N.E.G.S. CONFERENCE

To Members, Wisconsin
Gladiolus Society:

Below is a list of committee appointments for the N.E.G.S. conference in Milwaukee, Feb. 20-22nd.

Committee chairmen are requested to organize their own committees in accordance with needs. If more help is needed, please notify me and additional members will be added. Members of committees can send suggestions to their chairman.

Committee chairmen can begin their work immediately. Make an outline of the things you are to do and have everything ready before the convention.

All chairmen are members of the Board of Directors. Please come to the meeting scheduled for Feb. 1st at the Hotel Schroeder, with the details of your work as complete as possible.

We want to make this an outstanding meeting, and to do things out of the ordinary.

David M. Puerner, President.

REGISTRATION: W. A. Kurtz, Chairman; Arnold Fiedler, Cudahy, D. L. Sleezer; Frank Bayer, Otto Kapschitzke, Sheboygan.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY: Mrs. Mary Scheer, Sheboygan.

BULB AUCTION: Prof. Leland Shaw, Chairman; Harold Janes; Walter Krueger.

ENTERTAINMENT: Ed Lins, Chairman; Frank Bayer; Dr. L. C. Dietsch.

LADIES SOCIAL AND PROGRAM: Miss Marie Peterson, Chairman, Marathon; Mrs. Harold Janes, Mrs. Theo. Woods; Mrs. Arnold Fiedler; Mrs. Archie Spatz; Mrs. Ben Robinson, Kenosha; Mrs. D. L. Sleezer; Mrs. E. Piepkorn; Mrs. Alma Puerner.

WELCOMING COMMITTEE AND HOSTS FOR SPEAKERS: Harold Janes; Walter Krueger; Paul Ravet, Chairman; Archie Spatz; Ted Woods; Ed Lins; Paul Hoppe, Madison; Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan; Walter Miller; James Torrie, Madison.

NOTE: Committees which have much work to do can be divided into sub-committees by the chairman and work delegated accordingly.

Orchids In The Living Room

By James Livingstone, Milwaukee, Wis.

Editor's Note: At a recent meeting of the Milwaukee Florist Club, Mr. James Livingstone was awarded a gold medal for a hybrid orchid he produced in his home. We asked Mr. Livingstone to write an article giving his experience. The following is his reply:

About fifteen years ago I read an article in a magazine about orchid culture for amateurs in a living room. Knowing a little about orchid culture in the greenhouse I was rather skeptical about the chance for success.

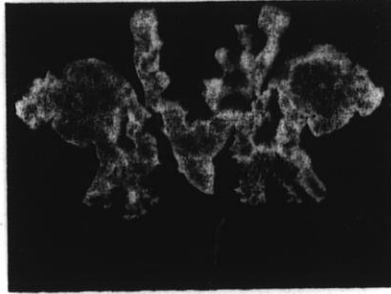
I am writing this from the standpoint of growing orchids in our Wisconsin climate. Growing them in the warm climate of the northern states is an entirely different thing. Orchids are never easy to grow, they must have constant care, and above all the proper conditions to grow in. To be successful one must study their requirements and provide the proper conditions of heat, air, water and nourishment.

There is no beauty in the plants themselves, and they are cantankerous things to handle and repot. To be able to grow them successfully one must have an in-born love for them, else it is best to leave them alone. I had grown orchids for many years in the greenhouse, but never had any idea, or desire, to grow them in my home.

I became a member of the American Orchid Society and was given an orchid plant as a premium. This plant was kept in the home and it started me off on an entirely different and fascinating adventure in Orchid Culture.

Plant Grown From Seed

The plant illustrated in the accompanying photo was grown



—Beautiful Orchid grown from seed by Mr. James Livingstone and awarded medal by Milwaukee Florist's Club.

from seed from a cross of Cattleya Enid by Cattleya Hardyana. The seed takes anywhere from eight to twelve months to ripen, any seed pod that breaks open in less than eight months is usually immature and the seed infertile. A seed pod contains from three-quarters of a million to a million seeds.

The seed from the cross mentioned was sown in our home about ten years ago. It flowered for the first time in 1945, that is seven years from the time the seed was sown. In the past three years it has flowered five times, produced a seed pod, and now has another growth that should flower this winter. The flowers have pure white sepals and petals, with a clear yellow spot on each side of the throat, and a pale lavender lip. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, which adds to their charm.

When I made this cross I thought that I had made an original one, but a few years later I discovered from Sanders Stud Book of Orchids that they had made this same cross before and had flowered the hybrids and named them Cattleya Hesperus. According to orchid culture rules, the first person to make an original cross and flower the hybrids

has the sole right to name it. Anyone who afterwards makes the same cross and flowers the hybrids must use the same name. And so my hybrids had to be named Cattleya Hesperus.

Cattleya Enid and Cattleya Hardyana are both lavender colored and presumably should produce colored hybrids. I have never seen or grown Cattleya Hesperus but from a letter from Sanders of England I have been led to believe that Cattleya Hesperus are colored as their parents were. However there is an Albino strain in both Enid and Hardyana. My cross must have been an especially lucky one and the Albino strain must have cropped out in the hybrids because nearly all of those that have flowered are Albinos with colored lip.

To refer to orchid cultural rules again, if a variety crops up in any collection of hybrids, if it has sufficient merit, the one who flowers it has the right to give it a distinctive name. Our hybrids are quite distinct and so I have named some of our better hybrids, as for instance, Cattleya Hesperus var. Charlotte and the one illustrated Cattleya Hesperus var. Susie. This was the one awarded a gold medal at the meeting of The Milwaukee Florist's Club. The judges took into consideration the excellent qualities of this hybrid, the difficult and the extreme care required in raising an orchid from seed in the living room.

Pollinized By Bumble Bee

This is but a brief sketch; to do justice to this subject would require a long article. It is over thirty years since I watched a bumble bee crawl into an orchid flower; when he crawled out

backwards he had the pollen sticking on the hairs of the back of his neck. He crawled into another flower, and when he emerged the pollen was gone. I examined that flower and the pollen was safely deposited on the stigma of the second flower. From this in due time developed my first orchid seed pod, but sad to relate I failed to raise any little orchids. From that time on it became an obsession with me to raise and name an orchid from seed. And now I feel well repaid for all the care and patience expended.

GARDEN NOTES

By Miss Rena Bauer, Colby, Wis.

Wisconsin Horticulture has been exceptionally good and very interesting to me, of late. Of course, think the editor has always done a lot of good, hard work on it.

In October issue p. 44 in "What's your Garden I.Q.?" I tho't I could easily stand 100. Then saw the answers on next page, and found the answer to "2." How many spurs on a Nasturtium flower? Was 5." This is an error, Nasturtiums have only 1 spur. I have a bouquet right here (this late, Oct. 27) and checked up on it.

In the Sept. issue p. 23 "The National Flowers;" I could add: Province of Ontario-Trillium grandiflora. Panama-Dove Orchid. Cape Province, Africa-Caledon bluebell. New Zealand-Fern frond. South African union-Red and pink Pincushion (Leucospermum nutans of Protea family.)

The Colby Blue Skies Garden Club placed beautiful flowers in every business place in Colby, for a week-end in September. They decided more folks saw and enjoyed them than at their summer Flower Show.

BRAGGING MAY not bring happiness, but no man who has caught a large fish goes home through an alley.

PEOPLE WHO THINK the art of conversation is dead merely have to sit in a movie audience during a picture.

OLDS' GIANT SNAPDRAGONS
 Collection includes 6 separate varieties, all rust-proof, in the most exquisite colors.
 6 Varieties - 6 full size packets..... **30¢**
 Send for **FREE Seed Book**
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ANY HILL is too high for a poor climber.

HARDY FRUITS and FLOWERS for WISCONSIN GARDENS

Dwarf Korean CHERRIES
 Imagine picking loads of luscious pie cherries in your own back yard! Easy to pick . . . bushes only 3' to 3 1/2' high. The new, hardy, dwarf Korean adds color to your garden from spring till fall.



Sub-Zero ROSES
 Accent the beauty of your garden with the new, hardy Sub-Zero Roses! Free-blooming . . . long-lived . . . easy-to-grow. A vigorous race of Hybrid Tea Roses that lives thru sub-zero winters.



Mantet APPLES
 A new, bright red, early summer apple from Canada. Makes tasty sauce and pie.

FIRESIDE
 A crisp, juicy Delicious type apple from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Hardy, vigorous. Good keeper.



'MUMS. Bring the outdoor season to a glorious close with hardy, colorful 'Mums! Early blooming . . . easy to grow.

GLADS. Brighten your home and yard with tall, stately, colorful Glads!

DELPHINIUMS. Brilliant, majestic spikes—marvelous for cutting. Large, double flowers. Bloom twice if you cut them back.

OVER 75 YEARS GROWING QUALITY NURSERY STOCK
 WRITE for ANDREWS 1948 free color catalog.
ANDREWS NURSERY
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 Planting directions included with every order.

Nature grows Wachtel saves **TREES**

- Foliage and Dormant Spraying
- Pruning and Vista Cutting
- Fertilizing and Root Treatment
- Tree Removal
- Bracing
- Wound Treatment (Surgery)
- Evergreen Care
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- Effective Weed Control with Specialized Equipment



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WISCONSIN HAD MANY NURSERYMEN A CENTURY AGO

L. L. Kumlien, of the Kumlien Nursery Janesville, Tells About Early Nurserymen.

At the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association in Milwaukee December 3-4, Mr. L. L. Kumlien who operates the Kumlien Nursery at Janesville, R. 1, gave a most interesting talk with the title "Lean with the wind." He quoted from the records of the Rock County Agricultural Society of 100 years ago. About 1850 there were 5 nurserymen in Janesville. E. B. and J. F. Drake had one million apple trees, 15,000 pear trees, 1,000 cherry trees and also ornamental shrubbery.

Colby and Willey had 6,000 pear trees, 6,000 cherry trees, 10,000 evergreens and 400 varieties of ornamental shrubs and shade trees and apple trees. "They plan to plant two barrels of apple tree seed next spring." G. J. and S. H. Kellogg had 75,000 apple trees, 2,000 cherry trees and also grapes, currants and gooseberries, 2,000 roses of 80 varieties, 1,000 pie plants and 1,000 ornamental shrubs.

Loudon and Robinson had 150,000 apple trees, 1,000 pear trees and 5,000 plums.

Francis Dano had 20,000 apple trees.

The amount of business done by these firms in the preceding year was \$11,800.00. This doesn't seem to be much but in those days a dollar would buy a great deal.

In those days the nurserymen sent out agents to sell their nursery stock, with horse and buggy. There were probably as many apple trees planted in the State of Wisconsin in the twenty year period following 1850 as there are today because every farmer aimed

to have a small orchard. Conditions changed very soon however and people began to think about beautifying their grounds.

Mr. Kumlien then quoted from the remarks of the President of the Rock County Agricultural Society, Mr. J. F. Willard (father of Frances Willard) who said "It should be the design of everyone who owns a homestead to make it in the highest degree pleasant and agreeable to himself and family. Around our homes should our endearments be concentrated; should that home be the most humble cabin, the plain cottage or the stately mansion. Nothing adds more to the external appearance of our homes, than a little taste displayed in the setting out and training of a few shrubs and plants. The most humble cabin on the prairies with its doorway covered with the grapevine and the honeysuckle with here and there a climbing rose, with a few fruit bearing trees, presents a pleasing and homelike association to the passerby."

CANNING CROP VEGETABLE PRODUCTION LIKELY TO BE REDUCED

In his weekly release, November 13, Senator A. A. Wiley of Wisconsin makes this statement:

"The convention of the Wisconsin Canners Association in Milwaukee, which it was my privilege to address, heard also a representative of the United States Employment Service state this: 'The Marshall Plan and the manpower shortage may be responsible for a 30 to 40% reduction in production next year by Wisconsin's canners.'"

Wisconsin leads in the production of several canning crops. We led the nation in the production of Red Table Beets; we are second in the production of Cabbage

and Sauerkraut; first in the production of canned Peas.

HOUSE PLANT GAME

Let's find out how good your members are in taking care of their house plants. These questions can be answered by a yes or no.

Each correct answer counts 10.

1. Do African Violets have to be watered from the bottom?
2. Plants need only be watered twice a week?
3. Gas in the atmosphere is injurious to house plants?
4. Dish water is good for plants?
5. Coffee grounds are a fertilizer?
6. Black woods soil is always rich?
7. Chemical fertilizer can be used on house plants?
8. House plants can be put outdoors for the summer?
9. You have to wait 7 years for a night blooming cereus to bloom?
10. Many house plants need a mate to grow properly?

ANSWERS—House Plant Game

1. No; 2. No; 3. Yes; 4. No; 5. No; 6. No; 7. Yes; 8. Yes; 9. No; 10. No. By Prof. Victor Ries, in Country Gardeners Program Service, November 1947.

HERB MAGIC

Herb Magic, a very attractive catalogue of prepared culinary and fragrant herbs, gifts and favors from The Toolies of Garry-Nee Dule, Baraboo, Wis., has again reached our desk. Members who are interested in all kinds of herbs and preparations such as vinegar, herb jellies, spices, fragrant jars, sweet bags and sachets, pillows, and a list of books about herbs should send for this catalogue. It has some excellent ideas for Christmas.



Garden Club Federation

OFFICERS

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, President,
649 Broad St., Menasha

Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 1st Vice-President,
112 North Commercial St., Neenah

Mrs. Erwin Kulow, 2nd Vice-President,
Rt. 2, Box 464, Waukesha

Mrs. L. H. Brehm, Corresponding Recording Secretary,
644 Highland Avenue, Burlington

Mrs. Eric Martin, Secretary-Treasurer,
Route 1, Edgerton.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Warren Jenkins, Stevens Point—Fox River Valley District

Mr. Wm. E. Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 417
Madison—Madison District

Mrs. Fred Marquardt, Hales Corners—Milwaukee District

Mrs. Charles Schultz, Rt. 3, Sheboygan—Sheboygan District

Mrs. Charles Jahr, Jr., 114 North Church St.,
Eikhorn—South Central District

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
Membership: Mrs. Gilbert Snell, 414 Erie St., Sheboygan.

Program: Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca.

Birds: Mrs. R. A. Walker, 2222 Chamberlain Ave., Madison.

Conservation and Scholarships: Mrs. Melvin Schneider, Hales Corners.

Horticulture and Visiting Gardens: Miss Olive Longland, Wychwood, Lake Geneva.

Flower Show: Mrs. Chester Thomas, 2579 Downer Ave., Milwaukee.

Roadside Development: Mrs. Charles Schuele, 247 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc.

Historian: Miss Bessie Pease, R.D. No. 1, Box 35, Oshkosh.

Junior Gardens: Mrs. Leland Dietsch, Fairview Drive, Plymouth.

Nominating: Mrs. E. A. St. Claire, 2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa.

Garden Centers: Mrs. L. Snapp, 2319 Midway Blvd., Wausau.

Parliamentarian: Mrs. William Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Madison.

Program Awards: Mrs. Harrie Harries, Hales Corners.

Publicity: Mrs. Wm. Curtiss, Plymouth, Rt. 1.

Judging Schools: Mrs. Clarence H. Fiebrantz, 3006 N. Downer Ave., Milwaukee.

Co-Editor: Mrs. Oliver Rundell, 2227 Van Hise Ave., Madison.

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A New Year is at our door, and it has brought with it new responsibilities for our Federation and for all of us individually, as well.

These are troubled times. Our affairs, national and international, are of the gravest concern to all of us. And, in turn, what we as a nation think and do, what we accomplish and produce, and how much we can give or share are of the greatest concern to the rest of the world.

In such times our days are far too short, and time too precious for a single wasted hour to be justified. We must evaluate fairly each one of our garden club efforts, and also evaluate the accomplishments resulting from these efforts. In this way we can locate any time that is wasted and eliminate the waste.

We have already held our Regional Meetings which, considering the inclement weather were well attended and were very enjoyable. Unfortunately our chairmen could not all attend the meetings. Nevertheless their talks and the material offered were very inspiring.

Each month our magazine is presenting a message from your president and something from



RING OUT, WILD BELLS

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The Year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

* * * * *

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
—Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Common sense, is in spite of, not the result of, education.—Victor Hugo.

some of our state chairmen. Do not hesitate to consult your State Chairman on the subject you are most interested in.

Let us not forget the awards offered by the National Council, such as the Fisher award for Garden Center work, white ribbon for special achievement, green ribbon for Conservation Achievement. Now is the time to make plans for awards.

Everything points to a harmonious year ahead of us, and one of great service to each other and to our Federation.

Please bear in mind that a Federation is no stronger than its clubs. It is not only what we know, but what we choose to do with that which we know, that will determine our value to the Federation, and our loyalty to the Federation's cause.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year to all.

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, President.

The West Side Garden Club of Madison plans to make March and April meetings Workshops. One group will work on Garden Design, a second will devote the two meetings to making arrangements under a supervisor and the third group will devote two mornings to bird study.

Regional Meeting Reports

The Regional Meetings of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation opened at Menasha Monday, Dec. 1, and continued through Friday with consecutive meetings at West Bend, Madison, Elkhorn and Waukesha. The purpose of the Regional meetings is to provide an opportunity for State officers and State Chairmen to visit the Districts, meet District officers and chairmen and discuss with them, the coming year's work.

District business was conducted directly preceding each of the Regionals except at Madison where district officers met after the Regional meeting.

State officers who made the tour are Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Kulow, Mrs. Brehm and Mrs. Martin.

In spite of unprecedented winter weather which struck Wisconsin shortly before the meetings, they were a splendid success. Total attendance approximated 250. Luncheons were served by the hostess clubs at each meeting and very fine programs of music and talks arranged by the districts, either preceded or followed each afternoon session.

The Constitution provides that the Regional meetings be held the 3rd week of November. This year it was impossible to advance the meeting to that date. The officers are to be commended upon holding such successful meetings against such great odds.

ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Will clubs which have not already sent the names and addresses of their 1948 officers to the Co-Editor, please do so at once.

A complete Directory of Officers is in the process of being made up, and, with your cooperation will be in the February issue.

BIRDS

Our objective this year is to become better acquainted with the birds in our own surroundings. Make your garden a bird sanctuary. Learn to identify the visitors and observe their habits. To properly identify and enjoy birds a good bird book and a pair of glasses are invaluable. "A Field Guide to the Birds" by Roger Tory Peterson is a recent and most valuable book, good alike for beginner and expert.

A more complete, easily read, and very valuable volume is the large (800 pages) book "Birds of America" edited by a committee of famous ornithologists, and published by the Garden City Publishing Company.

A good pair of opera glasses will enable one to see the distinguishing markings. Birds are a part of every garden and will be attracted and deeply appreciative if feeders, trays and bath are provided. Every bird attracted to our garden will more than "pay its way!"

Each club should have a bird chairman and hold at least one meeting a year on birds. I have found an excellent plan is to have a talk of from 2 to 5 minutes on one particular bird at each meeting. Try, if possible, to assign a different member for each bird talk. The National Association of Audubon Societies, 1006 5th Ave., New York, publishes an excellent set of bird cards, in colors, and with an excellent description of the bird on the reverse side. There are three sets of fifty each. 1 Winter Birds. 2 Spring Birds. 3 Summer Birds. The price is \$1.50 for each set of fifty.

There are also a series of 24 beautifully colored cards 10x12 that are of great assistance to a speaker on the subject of birds. I will gladly arrange to supply any

interested clubs at a cost of 60c per dozen or \$1.20 for the entire group. Each garden club should have all of these cards for use by the bird chairman.

The State Conservation Commission at Madison, Wisconsin, Photographic Dept., has many wonderful films and slides on birdlife.

A bird calendar—giving dates of arrival of migrants—is of great help in knowing when to look for birds. They adhere very closely to the schedule. Prepare your own list by recording the date of the first appearance of each bird. Compare each succeeding years' list with earlier ones until you have a fairly accurate idea of when to expect each species. In the next issue of Horticulture will appear a calendar of the early spring migrants commonly found in our garden.

For the past three or four years clubs and members have been participating in the Blue Bird Trial movement. Hundreds of blue bird houses have been placed along main state highways. Some clubs report almost every house occupied by a blue bird family. Splendid work! Let's keep it going. I will furnish any club with copies of standard plans for blue bird houses. Write in if interested.

Members should be encouraged to erect feeding trays and drinking fountains and pools. The more birds we can attract and hold in our gardens, the better and more enjoyable will our gardens become.

Each club's bird chairman should write a report on the bird activities of her club. Send this to both the district chairman and to the state chairman before Sept. 1.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Madison, State Bird Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP

Members, now is the time to get into the fold. So now is the time to get the new members you thought of into the fold.

You know what the Federation has meant to you; the garden knowledge you have gained through programs, the Horticulture Magazine, so full of practical garden knowledge, and garden tours. All have helped us make a better life.

There are, in every community those who have watched our progress and wished they belonged! Invite them to join.

If it is not practical to increase membership in your own club, then help get a new group together. "The minimum for federation is 10." Your district president and I will be happy to assist. I have well worked out plans, and will be happy to be of service.

Gardening is not young, our grandmothers did it, and effectively, and now we have so much to work with, there is such increased interest! You can buy a spring garden at the 10 cent store! New clubs are being formed, one came in since the Convention.

Let us get the interest of those who are acquiring new homes. They will forever bless you, if you assist them.

You who have Housing Projects in your environs, why not start a Garden Club among them?

Get people together who are congenial, they will enjoy their club more.

The effort should not be only for the largest club possible. Clubs of not more than ten to thirty members can meet in homes, and discuss problems intimately.

Let us remember to thank God for our gardens.

—Mrs. Gilbert E. Snell, 414 Erie Ave., Sheboygan, Membership Chairman.

CONSERVATION

My thoughts on a conservation program for the federation are still a bit fuzzy about the edges. However in the four or five days which I have had to give thought to the matter, these general ideas have "jelled."

First: that as Garden Club Federation members we increase our knowledge and information on matters of conservation, so that we may become known as one of the sources for the spread of real conservation information and education in our state.

Second: that we learn to recognize that the saving and wise use of our natural resources as well as the restoration of those already wasted, is a matter which vitally affects the economic and social life of all of us.

Third: that as a federation and as individuals we be prepared to take an active part in the support of national and state conservation legislation.

As a concrete idea, I suggest that each club devote at least one meeting to a conservation program. Or a few minutes of each meeting to a constructive discussion of conservation subjects under the leadership of your best informed member.

Then, I should like to see each club investigate the Civilian Conservation Camp which is held each summer at Eagle River under the auspices of the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance. This investigation would, I am sure, lead to many garden club members attending the camp. I cannot urge too strongly that each district send at least one official representative to the camp.

I am eager to help you further this program as it is a subject close to my heart.

Mrs. Malvin Schneider, State Conservation Chairman, Hales Corners.

ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. Charles H. Schuele,
State Chrm.

Co-Editor's Note: Mrs. Schuele was unable to attend the Regional meetings but submitted the following outline to be read at the meetings. Although a more complete statement regarding this phase of Federation work will follow in a later issue, this outline should be made available to the program chairmen of the local clubs at once.

1. All clubs should follow closely the program and policy of the National and State organization plans.

2. They should hold a membership in the Roadside Development Council. Organizations comprising this Council are:

Federation of Garden Clubs; Business, Professional Women's Clubs; Federation of Women's Clubs; American Legion; American Legion Auxiliary; Friends of Our Native Landscape.

3. Clubs should devote one program a year to the study and promotion of Roadside Development.

4. Clubs should participate in the Roadside Tour which is being planned by the Council for the spring or fall of 1948.

5. Club officers should send names of the Roadside Chairmen, in all of the local clubs, to both their District Chairman and to the State Chairman.

Respectfully submitted. Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, State Chairman, 247 Woodlawn Lane, Oconomowoc, Wis.

GARDEN EXCHANGE MAGAZINE

* Just what the name implies. Features exchange of ideas, suggestions and garden knowledge, well as seed and plant material.

Sample 15 Cents (Quarterly)
YEAR 50 Cents

E. JOHNSON

683 Nevada St. (WH) Reno, Nev.

PUBLICITY

Our program this year will be based upon the aim of the National Council for a wider distribution of Publicity, both Local, State and National. This places certain responsibilities upon all of us who are responsible for this important factor of Garden Club progress and success.

It is the aim of the National Council to broaden the area of contacts between the public and the National organization, and between the non-Garden Club public and Garden Club membership.

This is also the aim of our State Federation, and success can come only through cooperation.

I wish each of you would read the Publicity Article by Mrs. Karl A. Bickel, National Chairman, in the Aug.-Sept. Bulletin. Quote: "Our publicity is the connecting link between our Garden Club organization and the public. In a sense it is our show window. Certainly it is our sounding board. The public accepts us at our own valuation as it interprets our publicity.

Our means of reaching the public are great channels which dominate the American pattern. These Channels are newspapers, magazines, radio, motion pictures and the opportunities for contacting the public by lectures and talks before Public Service groups and others who have similar interests to our own serving community interests."

My obligation is to coordinate and guide the publicity chairmen in the state.

To aid you in your work I offer the following suggestions:

1. The relationship between you, your club and your president should be close. It is obvious that you speak for your president and your club and reflect their plans. The success of your club's pub-

licity depends on close cooperation.

2. It is essential to be on close working terms with the editors of your local papers. Consult them as to the amount of news they will print, the frequency with which they will publish and the deadline for news delivery. If space is allowed advise them to publish articles on horticulture and conservation as well as your meeting announcements. Show your appreciation of the news service by giving the editor complimentary admittance to your flower shows and his staff an occasional bouquet for their office.

3. Please provide me with news items. The Federation pages in Wisconsin Horticulture serve as a foundation for all of our publicity. What Mrs. Bickel says of the National Bulletin applies to the Wis. Horticulture. Quote:

"It is the spear head and the source of our inter-club morale, the basic source of inspiration for the National Organization. It is ours, created and directed for us and to us. It has all the power and the force of appeal of a letter from home. As a weapon in our hands it must never be overlooked and never discounted."

From time to time I shall endeavor to mail to the District Publicity Chairman important state news for releasing to the important papers in their respective districts. Watch for these News Releases.

Make your club one of the channels through which the Federation's objectives can become better known to the public, for with an interested public our aims can be more speedily advanced.

Consult me whenever you wish and be assured of my willingness to help.

Mrs. Wm. Curtiss, State Publicity Chairman, Plymouth.

GARDEN CENTERS

The Garden Center is a place where information is dispensed free of charge to the community, relative to gardening, horticulture, floriculture, Botany, nature study, conservation, insect and disease control, fertilizers, garden plans and soil testing.

To be desirable they must be centrally located and accessible to everyone. They may be established in libraries, High Schools, unused barns, garages, store buildings. They must be attractive, harmonious, so visitors will enjoy and return to centers. Furniture should be inexpensive but should have individuality and fitness.

Consideration should be given to light, heat, shelves for books, bulletin boards, tables for magazines and seed catalogues. A guest book should be provided. Horticultural information should be well organized and readily available.

Consider beauty and welfare of community. Have test gardens in schools, scrapbooks. Press wild flowers; plant herb gardens. Flower arrangements. Question boxes. Have lectures on Conservation, Roadside Development, Community Gardening, Speakers to present exhibits.

Suggestions for financing. White Elephant Sale. Flower Show. Plant Sales. Sell annuals, flats, seedlings, Tours.

Publicity. News every week in your paper. Invite the public to lectures and use slides.

Plan an exhibit featuring flowers of the month. Your County Agent and the U. S. Forestry Dept. are at hand to help you.

Mrs. L. Snapp, State Garden Center Chairman.

A TREE-MINDED GROUP

Proving that their interest in trees has not lagged with the advent of winter, a group of members of the Town and Country Garden Club of Madison were pictured in the Capital Times, Sunday, Dec. 14, pleasantly engaged in tree trimming in the living room of the Wm. H. Peterson, Jr. home at 3725 E. Washington Ave. The tree completely decorated, will be presented by the club to a Children's Ward in the Methodist Hospital, Madison. Mrs. T. H. Davies, 1320 McArthur Rd. is president of the club.

HORTICULTURE

The Federation is asking that each District organize a garden tour this year, the proceeds to be given to the Federation general fund. The Federation is asking for the funds because there has never been a sum large enough in the treasury to take care of the expenses of the State officers and chairmen. If each District would take the responsibility of earning for the State fund, they would be able to select suitable candidates for the offices, people more willing to accept the responsibilities of the office minus the financial responsibility.

The Board has directed that Garden Tour Chairman be appointed for this year in each District. This Chairman may be your Horticulture Chairman, already appointed, if the District Chairman desires. If a special District Tour Chairman has been appointed he, with the aid of the District Chairman of Horticulture, may make the tour the District Horticulture for the year.

Their plans can be made with the help and suggestions of each club in their District. This plan will make it possible for everyone in the state to see the loveliest gardens. The dates of the tours should be given state-wide publicity. Perhaps several tours or "open gardens" could be planned; the month of May for those gardens most beautiful with bulbs; June for rose gardens; July for roses and delphinium; October for chrysanthemums. All one needs to do is ask permission of the owner to visit her garden, select as many as can be seen in a day or a specified time, and publicize the facts. I think each chairman should decide how to collect some money from this project; a tea or ten cents a garden or twenty-five cents an afternoon. Use whatever plan seems most suitable for your community. These tours should

not be limited to garden club members. Invite everyone! If your civic plantings are especially nice at a certain time of the year, for instance the lilacs and flowering shrubs and trees, or the roses, a visit to your town at that time would be desirable.

The National Council of Garden Clubs is collecting a nationwide list of gardens and places of scenic interest and beauty, called "Visiting Gardens." Each community will list the most beautiful spots that are open to the public. This project we are asking the District Horticulture Chairmen to sponsor is similar except it is not as "far reaching," and will be available this year, and we hope will contribute a bit of extra money to the general fund of the Federation.

I hope this idea of garden tours will inspire every garden club member to make a beauty spot of her grounds so she can be on the list of places you **must** see. Really this tour of gardens can cover everything horticulturally of the chairmen this year.

For any help I can give you, write to Miss Olive Longland, Horticulture Chairman, Wychwood, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

MRS. MARQUARDT'S CENTERPIECE

"A centerpiece that won't block much of the view of the table" was the legend accompanying the picture of a distinctive arrangement by Mrs. Fred Marquardt, Hales Corners, printed in the Milwaukee Journal of Sunday, Dec. 14.

In the arrangement Mrs. Marquardt used a round mirror, three tall pale green candles, milkweed pods and Austrian pine.

She dried the pods, painted them white and sprinkled them with synthetic snow. The pods were then split in half, wired into the shape of large white poinsettias, and centered with tiny cones, painted yellow, and green needles cut short. With the poinsettias, surrounded by the pine and topped by candlelight, Mrs. Marquardt achieved a centerpiece of great charm.

PROGRAMS

For a successful Garden Club Year a good program is the first requisite. It is the lifeblood of every club. What do people get from a Garden Club membership, anyway, is sometimes asked. The answer is: Many things, but the most important is Education. If your program is informative, interesting and inspiring, your members will acquire a love for gardening and for Nature which should enrich their lives.

As State Program Chairman I should like to offer you the following suggestions in the hope that you may find them helpful in planning your year's work.

The requirements for a standard year's program in a Garden Club might be listed as follows:

1. An active organization with at least 9 meetings a year.
2. A yearly flower show.
3. A local pilgrimage.
4. A systematic course of garden club study.
5. Presentation of at least one authoritative speaker each year.
6. A project of some kind.
7. Sponsoring of Junior Nature Clubs; Roadside Development; Garden Centers; Schools for Flower Arrangement and Judging; and others adopted to your particular club needs.

Beside the ever important theme of Horticulture which is, of course, the backbone of our entire program thinking, there are many related subjects suitable for systematic study in our garden clubs. I shall mention only a few.

"Wisconsin Shrubs in Home Plantings." With the beautiful native shrubs all about us, in wooded areas and along our roadsides, we could make them the subject of an interesting program.

"Foods to be Found in Our Forests." Our early settlers and before them, the Indians, subsisted largely on the products of our forests. Research has revealed that 1112 species of native food plants have been found and recorded in the U. S. and in Canada.

"Greens" from the early spring water-cress on through the season would make a delightful subject for study.

"Birds" as a topic could be a fall program in itself.

"Trees," man's greatest friend "And What They Supply." A useful guide on this subject would be "This Green Earth" by Rutherford Platt. A scientific treatment of the subject (trees) could be highly educational.

"How to Know the Mosses" by Elizabeth Dunham would be helpful in the
(Continued Next Page)

study of "Moss."

"How Flower Perfumes Are Made and Where" and "A Fragrant Kitchen-door Garden" would be pleasing subjects for club members to work on.

"The Value of Our Garden Visitors, the "Butterfly" the "Bee" and the "Toad" could be developed by 3 club members and presented in symposium form.

"Conservation" the judicious use of our natural resources, including Soil Problems, Soil Management and Reformation, are of prime importance to all club members. Let us include the study of conservation in our program. A booklet entitled "Poverty or Conservation, Your National Problem," published by the National Wild Life Federation, Washington, D. C., will be sent without charge to garden club members upon request.

I am a firm believer in the value of conducting an informative roll call at our meetings. You might use state flowers, state birds, hardwood trees, noted gardening personalities, and their specialties. Something which might help our program chairmen would be "A Topic I would like next year."

If you wish to put on a benefit why not have a flower show or a garden tour or sell plants from your gardens, or the gardens visited on your tour. Encourage the use of your own resources, and confine yourselves to those things which other groups are not equipped to do.

May I suggest that clubs send news of their most interesting activities to the State Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Curtis, and to the publicity chairman of your own district. Your interesting program ideas might be passed on to your State and District Program chairmen.

Early in September will all club program chairmen send me their achievements so that I may summarize and put them into my yearly report.

Mrs. C. H. Braman, State Program Chairman.

FALL BLOOMING IRIS NOT SUITABLE FOR WISCONSIN

Question: I have seen Fall blooming Iris in Oregon which were very beautiful and I am wondering if they would do well in Wisconsin?

Answer: No. Our season is too short to mature Fall blooming Iris. They have been tested frequently but very few flowers have been produced in the Fall.

**TREASURER'S REPORT AS OF NOV. 1, 1947
WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION**

By: Mrs. Eric Martin
GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS:

Balance as of November 11, 1946	\$ 438.49
Dues to and including October 10, 1947	\$2,267.00
Refund on Incorporation expense	1.50
Contributions National Scholarship Fund	10.00
Contribution Wis. Garden Club Fed. Scholarship Fund.....	1.00
Stationery sold to five districts	7.50
Addl. Dividend on Mrs. Dunlop's book (1946 conven.)	10.06
From sales and donations; Junior G. C. Buttons	21.86
Mrs. F. P. Dunn—personal donation to Jr. G. C. Buttons.....	2.00
Convention Registration Receipts (309)	309.00
	<hr/>
	2,629.92
Total Receipts	\$3,068.41

DISBURSEMENTS:

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—Affil. dues	\$1,488.05
National Council Dues	155.50
Roadside Council Dues	10.00
National Council Meetings:	
President's Registration (1 meeting)	18.00
President's Allowance on expenses	25.00
Toward President's General Expenses	75.00
Treasurer's Bond	5.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary	50.00
General Stationery and Supplies	59.62
Secy.-Treas. Postage and Supplies	34.34
Executive Board Meetings (3)	86.05
Incorporation Expense	8.00
1946 Convention Expense (Wis. Hort. Soc.)	2.88
National Council Scholarship Fund	10.00
Wisconsin Garden Club Fed. Scholarship Fund	1.00
Junior Garden Club Buttons	27.53
Committee Chairmen Expenses	71.73
General Chairman's Expenses	25.00
Convention Expenses (listed separately)	220.46
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$2,373.16

Balance as of Nov. 1, 1947

FLOWER SHOW FUND

Balance as of Nov. 1, 1947	\$1,361.93
Total Disbursements 1947 Show.....	\$2,536.79
Total Receipts 1947 Show	2,398.72
	<hr/>
Deficit	\$ 138.07

LANDSCAPE NURSERY

We help you plan and plant your Home Grounds. Evergreens; Lilacs; Choice and Rare Shrubs; Flowering Crabs; Perennials.

TRAUTMAN NURSERIES

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FROM ONE GARDENER TO ANOTHER

Genevieve C. Dakin

This new caption for my monthly contribution might well be From One Dirt Gardener to Another. Perhaps you are not a dyed in the wool dirt gardener in the sense that I am, but certainly a member of a Garden Club should first of all be a gardener.

When we considered purchasing our half-acre lot in Nakoma a dozen years ago it was the gorgeous old oak tree and the sunny east slope which influenced our decision. The land, originally farm acreage, had not been tilled for at least thirty years. Under scrubby undergrowth in a two hundred foot gully I spotted some large stones. A rock garden took form in my mind. It wasn't until we cleaned up the lot that fall that I found out how many stones I would have for that rock garden. Frankly, I wondered if the men would ever get to the bottom of the pile. The driver of the team of horses which hauled the rocks to the rear of the lot assured me that he never dreamed when he put many of them there at the time the street was graded for parkway and sidewalk that he would be the man to get them out. It did take several days to clean out the accumulation of stones and rubbish deposited over the years. Then a broad margin on three sides of the lot was ploughed and disked to facilitate decomposition of the thick sod through the winter and make spring planting an easier procedure.

That winter was extremely cold with temperatures registering below zero for a full month. I had uninterrupted days to study and work at my landscaping plans. Late winter saw them shaping up and scale drawings finally ready. Although we did not plan to build our house at once it seemed wise

to order the trees, shrubs and evergreens included in my drawings and get the planting growing.

Early spring saw the men and me at the lot getting the rear terrace (55 feet by 110) made, paths laid out and rocks set. Grading and leveling the area below the terrace gave us soil for the terrace. Mixed with equal parts of sand and peat it furnished the right mixture for the elevated rock garden sections. By the middle of April areas were staked for shrubs and trees in anticipation of their arrival. Three men were employed for the actual planting.

Water had been made available through the installation of a meter and two outlets. Summer mornings found me soaking the ground around my newly planted grounds.

In September the five-foot dry wall supporting the terrace was laid and planted. Two tiers of broad steps were set to connect the two levels. Next in order came stepping-stone paths on the terrace. Perennial borders, pool, and the completion of the plans went along with grading and making lawns while the house was being built the following spring.

My garden is a collector's garden. To it I have brought plant material with which I want to live, be it native or exotic. I have collected native plants and ferns from many states. The screes, moraine, and various sections of the rock garden give opportunity to ascertain under what soil conditions plants from higher altitudes will thrive. Collecting primroses has been a major interest for years. Originally I collected phlox; now I grow a few favorites in mass effect. Each year I add some of the newer iris and hemerocallis. There are a good

collection of peonies and a fair number of mums. Roses are not overlooked and there are countless bulbs to welcome the spring.

We employ a man to do any heavy work in the yard, usually a few hours each week, but the care of the borders and rock garden falls upon me. I am never happier than when I am creating a beautiful picture in my garden. Once in a while I do inveigle my better half into dusting or spraying. The vegetable garden is his responsibility, supposedly. When he gets the idea things need trimming I urge him to go to it, meantime holding my breath wondering just how far he will go!

Now that you have some idea of how we made the garden and what is to be seen in it don't hesitate to come to it if you are interested. If the gardener is not at home feel perfectly free to explore the garden. Then, I think you will believe that I am a plain dirt gardener.

A COLOR CLASS

A class in color designed to give a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of color and its use in Flower Arrangement will be held in Madison sometime after February 1st. Subjects to be discussed in the course will pertain to the use of color in Nature, in Flowers, in Pictures, and in the Home. Simple phases of design will be emphasized, and how to carry them out will be demonstrated.

The class will be taught by John McCollough, Instructor in Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, College of Engineering, University of Wisconsin. For information as to time and place, interested persons may write to Mr. McCollough. Price for six lessons (in groups) \$5.00.

BOOK REVIEWS

By Dagny Borge

"Around the Garden," by Dorothy H. Jenkins, illustrated by Joseph Schultz.

The author of this pleasant garden calendar is garden editor of the "New York Times," and much of the material in this book is reprinted from the newspaper, but is of sufficient interest and well enough told to bear repeating. In a practical yet faintly humorous manner Miss Jenkins suggests what should be done in gardening, indoors and out, month by month and week by week in both flower and vegetable gardens.

"April in the Branches," by Guelima F. Alsop.

Delightfully and a bit whimsically told adventures of two professional women in restoring an old farm house and its garden. The chronicle begins with April and takes the reader through the garden year to November.

"Enchanted Streets, The Unlikely Adventures of an Urban Nature Lover," by Leonard Dubkin.

Interesting experiences of a newspaper reporter turned amateur naturalist. In an unassuming way he tells of phenomena of the insect and bird world that he has found in the crowded metropolis of Chicago in areas where such are entirely unnoticed by the average city dweller. Reading this book brings the realization that it is not at all necessary to go into the country to observe nature.

The above books, as well as those on the following list, may be borrowed from the Traveling Library Department of the Free Library Commission in the State Office Building, Madison, if unobtainable from your local public library.

Readers who enjoyed Louis Bromfield's "Pleasant Valley" may be glad to know that an advance installment of a sequel to that delightful narrative appeared in the autumn, 1947, issue of "The Land," a quarterly publication issued by the Friends of the Land, of which organization the author is an active member.

The autumn, 1947, issue of "Plants & Gardens," quarterly publication of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, contains a handsomely illustrated section on bulbs, including an unusual map of the "Bulb World—where your favorites come from," with floral symbols indicating the native home of eighteen kinds of bulbs.

"Countrybook; the Specialty Farming Magazine," formerly of digest size with a sober green cover, is now issued in a larger format with a gay cover. Articles in the issue for the last quarter of 1947 of interest to gardeners include one on chrysanthemums, another on killing weeds, and one on house plants. Under the heading of Rural Reading appear a "Countryman's Daybook," by August Derleth and a short story by Felix Salten. There is even a "Crossword for Christmas."

SOME RECENT BOOKS FOR GARDEN LOVERS

Which may be borrowed through the Traveling Library Department

Flower Arrangement

Biddle & Blom — Flower Arrangement for Everyone

Ishimoto — Art of Flower Arrangement

Taber & Kestner — Flower Arranging for the American Home

Teele — Facts about Flower Arrangement

Gardening, Indoor and Outdoor Biles — Modern Family Garden Book

Goldsmith — Picture Primer of Indoor Gardening

Jenkins — Annual Flowers

O'Donnell — A Garden for You

Pryor — The Lazy Gardener
Rockwell — 10,000 Garden Questions

Greenhouse Gardening

Chabot — Greenhouse Gardening for Everyone

Wright — Greenhouses: Their Construction and Equipment

Individual Flowers

Buxton — Begonias

Cumming — Hardy Chrysanthemums, revised edition

Krauss — Begonias for American Homes and Gardens

Preston — Lilies for Every Garden

Of Miscellaneous Interest

Barrett — Earthworms, Their Intensive Propagation and Use in Biological Soil Building, revised edition.

Faulkner — A Second Look (Sequel to Plowman's Folly)

Howard — Soil and Health
Leary — DDT and the Insect Problem

Rodale — Pay Dirt

Westcott — The Gardener's Bug Book

THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW

The Garden Club of Illinois will hold its flower show under its own management next April 2-6 at the Stevens Hotel Exhibition Hall in Chicago. Mrs. L. Thorpe, Warren, will be General Chairman of the show. There will be gardens, flower arrangements in variety and tables, always so popular with visitors.

CO-EDITORIAL

As we stand at the threshold of a New Year, we can not do better than pause for a few moments of reflection and take a brief backward glance to reassure ourselves that only the good things of the old year are traveling along with us. Surely there could be nothing sadder or more futile than trying to enter a bright, clean and promising New Year shackled with unworthy ideals, outmoded ideas, and a total inability to see, in the vast expanse of newness around us, the good things awaiting for us, the opportunities crowding around us as we enter. There are many of them. So many we can't count them. What we do with them is for us alone to decide.

No one can, or wishes to live for himself, alone. One of the fine things about belonging to a Federation is the feeling one gets of being in something big and strong, so strong you are proud to have people know you are a member of it. It gives you a feeling of importance, a sense of security, and an air of sureness.

An organization of such proportions, when headed in the right direction, can do very fine and very big things.

CAMELLIA SHOWS IN THE SOUTH THIS WINTER

Are you planning to go South this winter, if so you may be interested in attending one of these fine Camellia Shows under the auspices of the American Camellia Society.

- Lakeland, Fla., January 17-18;
- Jacksonville, Fla., January 24-25;
- Columbus, Ga., January 31-Feb. 1;
- Augusta, Ga., February 7-8;
- Macon, Ga., February 21-22;
- Marshallville, Ga., February 25.

Believe men are friends and in the long run they will be.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

A Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held its first meeting on November 11, 1947 at the Medford Hotel, Milwaukee. Officers, District Presidents, and most of the committee chairmen were present. At this meeting plans were made for the regional meetings in December.

Mrs. Chester Thomas of Milwaukee recommends that the State Flower Show, which has been held at Wauwatosa, be discontinued because of high prices of labor, materials, and the econo-

mic situation. The Board voted to accept her recommendation.

The President, Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, announced that the annual convention of the Federation will be held in October, 1948 at Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee. The Board voted to devote the first forenoon to business and reports.

The Board voted that each district sponsor a tour to be called The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation Tour. All proceeds to go to the Federation's general fund. The project to be the responsibility of the horticultural chairman.

FINANCIAL REPORT—20TH. ANNUAL CONVENTION LAKE GENEVA, OCTOBER 9-10, 1947

RECEIPTS:

309 Registrations at \$1.00 per person \$ 309.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Mr. John Nash Ott, Banquet Speaker	\$ 60.00
Mr. Ollie Fink, Speaker, Traveling Exp.	35.00
Mr. Roberts Mann, Speaker, Traveling Exp.	10.00
Mrs. Frederick Taggart, Registration Exp.	14.42
Lettercraft, plating die	1.50
Regalia Mfg. Co.—Delegate ribbons	6.16
Mayer Print Co.—350 programs	18.00
Wis. State Hort. Society, badges, stationery, postage.....	7.20
Mrs. John D. West, President, expenses	17.05
Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, 1st. V. P. expenses	17.25
Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 2nd. V. P. expenses	20.55
Mrs. Eric Martin, Secy.-Treas. Expenses	11.95
Mrs. Eric Martin, telegrams	1.38

Total \$ 220.46

Balance \$ 88.54

BY LAKE GENEVA CLUBS

Town and Country Garden Club of Lake Geneva paid expenses incident to the Convention of \$34.15.

The Lake Geneva Garden Club paid expenses for the Tea at Big Foot Country Club, 300 guests, of \$225.00.

Boats—Courtesy Mrs. Garnett McKee, Mr. Nathan Hunt and Lake Geneva Chamber of Commerce.

Numerous items such as place cards, flowers, etc., were donated by individual members of the Lake Geneva Garden Clubs.

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Cavity Treatment	General Landscaping	Large Tree Moving
Fertilizing	We are insured	Removals
Pruning	Concord 7066	Spraying

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J. H. Phillips, Manager

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International reputation with Memorial gardens in Riverside Cemetery, Oshkosh, Wisconsin and Galt, Ontario.

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for homes, schools, hospitals, etc.

We have a two manual organ with
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HORTICULTURE



F. Cutcheon Cots Studio

February 1948

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Tree Seal
Grafting Tape
Pruning Snips
Pole Saws

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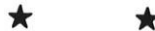
DUSTING SULPHUR KOLO ROTENONE
GARDEN DUST CURCURBIT DUST
DDT DUSTS, 3% - 5% LETHANE B 71

ROTENONE BEARING DUST

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ENGINES

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IF YOUR SPRAYER NEEDS AN OVERHAULING BRING IT IN THIS WINTER
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Waukesha Wisconsin

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Lester F. Tans

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A field in our Nurseries at Waterloo, Wisconsin, with tens upon tens of thousands of hardy apple trees, stretching as far as the eye can see — apple trees for northern climes, — a specialty of the McKay Nursery.

These are a few of the newer varieties, of Minnesota origin, that you should have in your orchard.

BEACON — A beacon red, quality fruit of Duchess season, that keeps a month longer.

MINNESOTA 790 — A great cooking apple, of dessert quality. Very large, dark red, long keeper.

MINJON — The "Minnesota Jonathan", wonderful for eating, bright, all-red. Keeps 'til Christmas.

PERKINS — A long keeping dessert apple, rich red fruit. Very popular.

FIRESIDE — A prize winner from Minnesota Experiment Sta. Juicy and sweet for winter use.

PRAIRIE SPY—This beautiful red apple, keeping until June, is of exceptional high quality.

VICTORY—A dessert apple of McIntosh quality and excellent for cooking. Keeps longer than McIntosh.

We have a complete assortment of varieties including Cortland and McIntosh, Turley Winesap, Delicious — See the McKay representative in your community or write for prices. . .

McKay Nursery Co.

WISCONSIN'S GREATEST NURSERY

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Nurseries, Waterloo, Wis.

**HOW TO CUT CORNERS
IN ORCHARD OPERATIONS**
By Mr. Don W. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Anyone in the apple business who is not now using sod culture can certainly save cultivating costs by going to sod. . . At pruning time, brush should be piled in such a manner a mechanical brush rig, such as we demonstrated last fall can be used. This will save a lot of labor. In spraying large orchards one should use a high powered rig, such as a Speed Sprayer or a suitable mechanical boom sprayer, so labor can be saved and a better job done in shorter time. I again stress the importance of having an ample supply of water handy at all times.

Although we keep no apples at the orchard for sale, we do have some later varieties in cold storage. The market is dull, and movement slow, and then at prices about the same as we would like to have realized at picking time.

We expect to use the same spraying method in our orchards this season. We will probably use considerably more mild Sulphur than heretofore. There is a possibility we may use Vapotone in an attempt to control Red Mite the latter part of the season, in the event that the earlier treatments do not have the desired control.

By Mr. Arnold F. Nieman, Cedarburg, Wisconsin.

Have been holding down expenses in spraying, pruning, etc. to the point where I don't believe we will be able to cut much. We are considering removal of varieties of trees that do not bear paying crops in our locality and these that do not sell well.

We have purchased an orchard duster and expect to use it if wet weather should again prevent us from using our Speed-sprayer in time to get our sprays on right. Will use lime-sulphur up to blossom sprays and milder sulphur for later sprays in scab control. We may use DDT in place of lead in summer sprays.

Apple market here (Milwaukee) has been poor since October and been getting worse. Stores, wholesale warehouses and storages are filled with beautiful Canadian apples and commission men are being pressed to help move a 20,000 carload surplus of Washington apples. Retail prices are being held too high to move any volume of fruit. A 100% or more markup is not uncommon on apples. We are offering some fine cold-stored cortlands for 1/3 less than November prices and they still sell slowly.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

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Officers Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Seventy-five cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

What Is Going On In Michigan Fruit Circles

Summary from a talk by Dr. H. B. Tukey before the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

The fruit industry of Michigan, in company with the fruit industry all over the country, is interested in research, and especially in the fundamental and technical phases. This does not mean that research is not tied to the problems of the field. Quite the contrary. The research is guided by the problems of the field.

But the day is passed when the fruit industry is satisfied with only variety trials and with the comparison of two gallons of one material against two and a half of another. All of this is important, to be sure, but the industry has moved ahead to a place where it now requires technical help that it cannot secure alone. Technical laboratories are set up for industry. The horticultural industry is just as important and is just as exacting in its requirements. To meet this need in Michigan, an appropriation of \$150,000 has been received to adapt the horticultural building at Michigan State College to a technical research center to serve the horticultural industry. In this building will be housed laboratories and various storage rooms and experimental chambers where the various technical problems that arise in the horticultural industry can be worked at under controlled conditions.

The swing from the "green thumb" to the more technical developments in horticulture has been apparent for a number of years. Take the matter of the origination of new varieties as an example. In the years past, most varieties originated by chance. They were selected by trial and error. Wisconsin played an important part in this movement.



The critical evaluation of varieties by amateur growers in this state and others all played a big part in deciding where the commercial industry would settle and where it was best adapted. Now, however, varieties are bred by fruit breeders who specialize in this field. When a variety of peach was desired for Michigan which would come into the market just before Elberta, the plant breeder set out to produce it and developed the Halehaven. When there was a possibility of developing a blueberry industry in Michigan, technical studies were undertaken to determine where the industry would best grow, and how to propagate the plants.

The plant breeder now works much as the chemist does. The chemist decides what particular arrangement of molecules he wants in order to have a material with certain characteristics, and then sets out to develop it. The same thing is done by the plant breeder. He has found that certain varieties of fruit tend to stamp their offspring. The Baldwin and the Rhode Island Greening apples are good varieties in themselves but worthless as parents. On the other hand, McIntosh is a good parent as is also the Premier strawberry. Certain drugs have been used to aid in breeding processes, and a technique of embryo culture has been developed which permits the progeny of certain crosses to survive

which otherwise would be lost. More and more it is important that fruit breeders are encouraged to develop varieties with the characteristics that we need. It will be a great step when we have a variety which is resistant to certain insects and certain diseases. These will undoubtedly come in time.

The orchardist is very much concerned with the set of fruit. There was a time when pollination was little understood. Now we know that there must be pollen transferred from proper varieties to others in order to set fruit. We also know that nutrition and weather play important parts in the set of fruit. Investigators are studying artificial pollination, using shotguns, airplanes and various other devices. One of the promising developments is a trap which removes pollen from bees as they enter the hive and which coats them with the desired pollen as they emerge in their quest for honey.

In this same line of thinking is the desire for a tree smaller than the standard. This may be produced by propagating upon a dwarfing rootstock. The rootstocks seem well adapted to this country, but as yet they have not been propagated in sufficient quantity to meet the demands. The idea is good but still awaits development.

Mulch And Sod In the Orchard

In the case of the culture of fruit trees, the swing is definitely towards a mulch or a sod system in which nitrogen is used to supplement. Clean cultivation may have been good practice on soil that was high in fertility, but as the years have gone by various

deficiencies are showing up which seem to be corrected to some degree by this swing to mulching and to sod.

Great developments have been made with spray materials and spray equipment. The milder sprays which are less harmful to the foliage of trees are now widely employed. The older, more caustic sprays have gradually given way. The new material DDT and other organic compounds now appearing in the scene offer great promise. The swing is definitely towards concentrated sprays and lighter equipment so that the material can be put on with proper timing and with much less expense. It may take some time to work out the details but definitely this is the direction in which things are headed.

Growth Regulators

One of the most interesting chapters in science has been that dealing with growth regulators. These are materials which in very minute quantities produce most profound effects upon plants. For example, there is a compound which is helpful in the rooting of cuttings. Other materials have been used to increase the set of tomatoes, to inhibit sprouting of potatoes and carrots. Others to retard the dropping of apples, to initiate flower bud development in pineapples. Others to hold back bloom so as to escape late spring frosts. More recently, some have been used to prevent the seeding or "bolting" of celery and lettuce. One of the recent interesting developments is the discovery that some of these compounds are very specific in their action. It has been found, for example, that 2-4-D is specific as a preharvest spray for Stayman and Winesap but is not ef-

fective on some other varieties. A new compound is now available which looks promising to keep McIntosh apples from dropping prematurely. This field promises a great deal.

Research in utilization of horticultural products is also very promising. Forty percent of the apples produced in the country are processed. In some regions 70% of the crop goes into these fields. We need more investigational work to discover the best uses and new uses for our fruit products. At the moment we are interested in trying to find some properties of fruits which are yet unknown. We appreciate the value of vitamins and certain salts. But there is a suggestion that there are other materials in fruits which are of great value but which have not yet been discovered.

Research In Marketing

A field which needs to be more fully developed is that of marketing. But before we can begin we must understand what we mean by marketing. One of the troubles today is that we throw everything together under the name "marketing". We have not yet broken down this word into the various divisions that it deserves. We do not hold meetings under the general title of "production" yet we do this thing in the field of "marketing". We will not get very far until we begin to analyze correctly just what we mean by the word and until we take up specific items all down the line one by one. This is undoubtedly going to be done in the next few years. Growers need to take the lead in helping shape this program.

We Need a Good Product

In fact, in the entire marketing program production plays a most important part. It is a well known

fact that a good product does not have much difficulty finding a market. Many of the problems of the market originate in the field. It is important to grow the right variety in its proper environment. It is important to carry out a spray program and to carry on orchard operations which develop the proper size and color and quality that the market demands. It is important to harvest the fruit, to handle it, and to deliver it the way that is wanted. In any study of marketing problems the production problems must be carefully considered.

But all of these things or at least many of them mean higher costs and if the signs of the times are read it is apparent that one must begin thinking of lower prices for the raw product and the squeeze against the higher costs of production. Labor-saving equipment and devices and methods must be sought at every turn. It is not just enough to show that a problem can be handled by a certain technique or certain process. They must be critically evaluated for their use in the economy of fruit production.

There is of course much interest in advertising of fruits throughout the country. The strides that have been made in Michigan in apple advertising and in cherry advertising are well known. There is now a move to draw all the agricultural products of the state together under one advertising program.

We Work Together

Finally, one of the most important factors in fruit production at the moment is the fine spirit of cooperation that exists between men. It is of little value to work out mechanical schemes and new devices if the spirits and the hearts of men are not right.

However, we are fortunately in an era when people are learning to work together. Producers and processors are combining in cooperative organizations. The consumer is looking back to the producer and recognizing a responsibility in that direction. The producer is looking to the consumer and realizing that he has a responsibility in that direction. All in all, we are in a period of great advance, and by no means the smallest part of it is this spirit of determination and desire to get ahead and to cooperate with others in the doing.

Middle Age — The time when a man is always thinking that in a week or two he will feel just as good as ever.

**WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE
PLANS FOR 1948**

The following members were elected by the Wisconsin Apple Institute at the Annual Meeting in November to serve on the Board of Directors. The Constitution was changed to provide for the election of four members each year for a three year term.

For three year term: Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie; Dawson Hauser, Bayfield; Arnold F. Nieman, Cedarburg; C. J. Telfer, Green Bay.

For two year term: Arthur Bassett Jr., Baraboo; H. A. Dvorak, Casco; D. W. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Charles D. Rosa, Gay Mills.

For one year term: Francis Alleger, Rio; N. A. Rasmussen, Oskosh; J. C. Schubert, Gays Mills; Martin Wieping, Cedarburg.

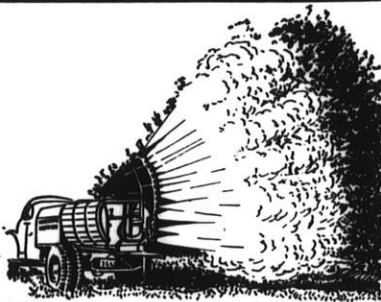
The Institute voted to help any movement to bring agricultural labor into the state to help harvest the 1948 crop; a committee with Mr. G. J. Hip-

ke, New Holstein, as Chairman was appointed to carry on this work.

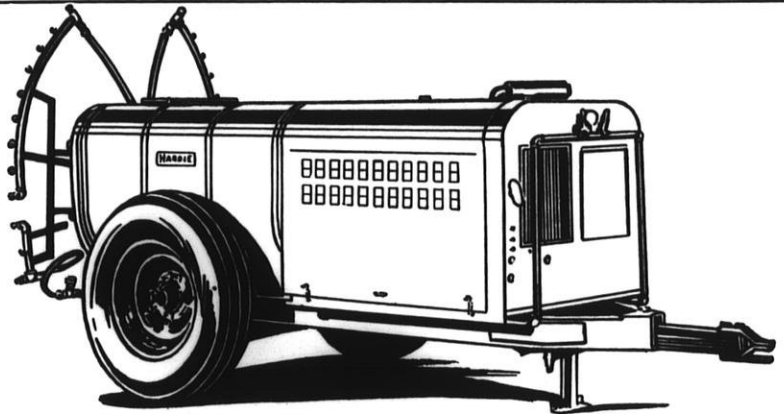
A proposal by Mr. H. Hasslinger of Nashota to bring a bill before the Legislature to eliminate uncared for apple trees because they are detrimental to adjoining orchards was fully discussed. All admitted the desirability of such a law but the possibility of enforcing it was questioned.

Discussion by the Board of Directors on plans for Apple Promotion in 1948 indicated they preferred newspaper advertising and publicity. The suggestion was made that 1000 dollars be spent on newspaper advertising and 500 dollars for publicity in newspapers and radio broadcasts including timely receipts during the harvest season. J. C. Schubert emphasized the need to advertise to sell more apples.

Flattery is like perfume. It should be smelled — not swallowed.



The Hardie Sprayrite Orchard Boom (above) delivers the spray through nozzles mounted in movable manifolds. The operator can direct the spray at any desired angle. — The Hardie Multi-Nozzle Spray Boom (below) sprays both sides as the sprayer passes along the row.



The new Hardie Orchard Spray Booms enable one man to spray as many trees or acres in a day as 10 men with hand guns. These amazing new Hardie booms can be attached to any High Pressure Sprayer of adequate capacity and bring a new speed and labor saving to the spraying job. Made only by the Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Michigan.



Write for your copy of the Hardie 1948 Catalog which illustrates and describes thrilling new equipment for better, faster, more economical spray application. . . .



National Red Cherry Institute Plans Program

Door County Growers Hold Meeting, Discuss Promotional Plans and Elect Officers

At a meeting of about 150 Door County Cherry Growers, held at Sturgeon Bay on December 5, plans for the work of the National Red Cherry Institute were fully discussed.

Mr. Karl S. Reynolds, President of the National Organization, said not many years ago the industry could barely conceive of a time when production would reach 100 million pounds. Actually, he said, we exceeded 200 million pounds in 1946—the crop being about 216 million pounds. He predicted it would not be long before production would be 300 million pounds and it might happen in 1948 due to the fact that the large producing areas, Wisconsin, New York and Southern Michigan experienced light crops in 1947 and may come back with greatly increased yields in 1948.

The Vice President of the National Institute, Mr. Horace M. Putnam of Lyons, New York, told of the many problems which confronted growers in years gone by which led to organization of the National Cherry Growers Industry Council, of which he is President. The Council is organized by states, each state having its own officers. Mr. Lougee Stedman of the Fruit Growers Cooperative, Sturgeon Bay is the Wisconsin officer of the Council.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the National Institute, Mr. Edgerton Hart, of Chicago gave a picture of the advertising promotional program being planned for cherries as outlined below.

Officers From Wisconsin

Mr. Ray Lensmeyer and Mr. W. L. Thenell both of Sturgeon Bay, and large growers, were



elected to serve on the Advisory Committee.

Mr. Lougee Stedman is Chairman of the National Cherry Week Committee. He told growers about the plans for the Pie Baking Contest. He was also elected as the Wisconsin official representative on the National Cherry Growers Industry Council. He has been acting as a member of the Council in an unofficial way and the growers thanked him for his services.

Plans of the Cherry Institute

The National Red Cherry Institute was organized in June, 1947, by growers and processors from many states. A Constitution adopted provided for the following:

A. A policy making committee, or Advisory Committee, composed of equal number of growers and processors. The original Committee was composed of fifteen growers and fifteen processors.

B. An operating group, the Board of Directors, composed of an equal number of growers and processors elected to office from and by the members of the Advisory Committee. The original Board was composed of four growers and four processors.

C. A President and Vice President, each elected to office by the Board of Directors.

D. A Secretary-Treasurer who is a neutral person.

The following plans for the promotional effort were made.

1. Inaugurate a year 'round advertising and promotional effort to stimulate the marketing of red tart cherries.

2. Establish a fund to finance the Institute program, the fund to be raised one-half from growers and one-half from processors.

3. Establish a central, neutral headquarters in Chicago to handle Institute affairs, in which headquarters will be the Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute.

The advertising promotional program of the Institute has two elements:

1. The National Pie Baking Contest;

2. The general advertising and promotional program.

These two aspects of the Institute activity are functions of the Cherry Week Committee, of which Mr. Lougee Stedman (Fruit Growers Co-operative, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin) is Chairman. Some of the details are as follows:

National Pie Baking Contest.

This activity consists of stimulating groups such as the 4-H Clubs and Extension Departments of colleges to conduct cherry pie baking contests for young women up to the age of twenty. Winners of contests take part in individual state contests to select the winner for each state. Then to the National Cherry Pie Baking Contest, which is to be held in Chicago on February 20 (this being in the midst of Cherry Week which runs from February



FOR GROWERS WHO RAISE FRUIT AS A BUSINESS

ORCHARD BRAND

MICRO-DRITOMIC[®] SULFUR

An Advanced Type of Sulfur Fungicide



Micro-Dritomic Sulfur is unsurpassed for all-around spray efficiency in control of sulfur-responding fungous diseases. Its micron-sized particles are of the finest—as fine as can be milled in commercial milling equipment. Containing 95% Pure Elemental Sulfur, Micro-Dritomic has been formulated and conditioned for smooth, convenient action in the spray tank and for best spray coverage and control performance on the trees.

PURATIZED*

AGRICULTURAL SPRAY

New & Superior Organic Fungicide For Early Protection

Puratized is a new organic fungicide which gives superior results for early season control of apple scab from delayed-dormant through first-cover spray. It has shown high effectiveness in inactivating existing scab lesions and also in protecting foliage against infection. This liquid fungicide mixes readily with water and provides a fine protective film. It is compatible with DDT or Lead Arsenate in combination sprays.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Gallowbur Chemical Corporation



Some Other Orchard Brand Products for the Fruit Grower

GENITOX[®] DDT

NICOTINE SULFATE

LEAD ARSENATE
Astringent & Standard

FILMFAST[®]
Spreader-Sticker

AATP MITICIDES
(Parathion)

STAFAST[®]
Pre-Harvest Drop Control

BHC PRODUCTS (Benzene Hexachloride)

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices Serving Principal Agricultural Centers
Throughout The Nation

Control Apple Scab-- Improve Your Yield!

a Niagara program
does it!



Niagara Cyclone Duster — Powerful — light — efficient. —
An essential tool for fighting scab.

Here is a successful program for apple scab control using Niagara KOLO materials:—

1. **Accurate timing of applications** (just ahead of or during infection periods).
2. **Sufficient dependable equipment to cover acreage quickly** rain or shine, day or night.
3. **Dependable adhesive materials which will maintain protection during prolonged rains, at the same time allowing leaves to function normally.**

These are the Niagara materials which will give you higher yields — Better quality packs — greater profits:

KOLODUST — Apple scab spores are most active in the rain — so is **KOLODUST!** It spreads and adheres in the rain, thus preventing scab from getting started. Can be used on dry foliage ahead of infection periods.

KOLOFOG — Positive in action against fungus attacks, at the same time favoring fruit bud and optimum leaf development. Adhesive, wettable, non-caustic. An excellent carrier for insecticides.

KOLOSPRAY — Possesses high fungicidal value with excellent spreading and adhesive properties. Non-caustic, it protects fruit and foliage against most diseases without injury to foliage. Also an excellent carrier for Lead Arsenate, DDT, BHC, etc.

PURATIZED AGRICULTURAL SPRAY — A new organic fungicide with high toxicity against scab spores. Outstanding ability to eradicate foliage scab. Proven by leading experiment stations in several years of testing.

FUSED BENTONITE SULPHUR is in every tiny particle of **Niagara KOLO** materials. Each minute unit is sulphur-bearing and highly toxic to fungus spores. And because Niagara KOLO products are **non-caustic**, they permit normal development of tender foliage and more fruit buds for the next year's crop.

NIAGARA CHEMICAL DIVISION

FOOD MACHINERY CORP.

213 NIAGARA STREET

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y.

15 through the 22), will come the dinners of the state cherry pie baking contest.

The first prize—in addition to a very worthwhile cash prize is a trip to Washington and the White House with expenses paid.

Advertising Promotional Program

There will be promotional magazine advertisements beginning in January with colorful two-page spreads, continuing in February with one-page insertions and running on through the spring months. These are designed to stimulate hotels, restaurants and the pie baking industry to make greater use of red tart cherries. There is some promotional and publicity support from trade papers and newspapers. To the food

editors of newspapers will be sent recipes for cherry dishes with photographs. During Cherry Week the radio will be plugging cherries very actively.

To help retail grocers, restaurants and hotels hundreds of thousands of beautifully colored window streamers and menu stickers are distributed.

Another promotional item is an

STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS — NURSERY STOCK

Strawberry Plants: New Arrowhead, Robinson, Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Evermore.

Raspberry Plants: Latham, Sunrise, Indian Summer, Madawaska and Sodus. Fruit Trees. Oranamentals. Evergreens.

HALL NURSERY,
Elmwood Wisconsin

outstanding recipe booklet, containing sixteen consumer size recipes for various cherry dishes. One of these recipes will be for the pie which wins the national pie baking contest.

ORCHARD FOR RENT OR SALE

13 Acre Orchard for rent, or sale, 7 Acres in bearing, producing as high as 3000 bushels of apples and \$600.00 worth of Cherries. Apple trees consist of McIntosh, Greenings and Delicious. 6 Acres that could be put into fruit and vegetables. Apple house could be converted into dwelling. Commercial Orchard well cared for, full equipment available.

REILLY & KRUEGER
Plymouth, Wis.
Phone 66 or 849

“FRUIT GROWERS and GARDENERS SUPPLIES”

(WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG)

BEAN SPRAYERS--

ACCESSORIES — HOSE — GUNS
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FORMS — BASKET TURNERS — ETC.

In Fact Everything For The Orchardist and Gardener.

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MADISON 5, WISCONSIN

24 Hr. Service on all Bean Sprayers, Accessories and Repairs—No Job is too small or too large for us.

WISCONSIN APPLE INSTITUTE NEWS

More Effort Needed To Stimulate Consumer Use of Fruit and Vegetables

Mr. Truman Nold, Secretary of the National Apple Institute in his bulletin number 277 says that the organization is preparing a concerted campaign by organized retailers to increase sales efforts on apples. The objective is greater emphasis on apple merchandising with greater turnover. He makes this significant statement. "It has rapidly become clear that this problem of draggy movement is primarily one afflicting the whole group of fresh fruits, and many vegetables. In fact, apples are still relatively in best shape of all, marketwise, not even excepting bananas in several parts of the country. If, as appears, a fundamental change has occurred in the way the consuming public is using its food buying power, it is of first importance to find out why. Some of the factors are elusive, but the persistence of unprecedented demand for meat is not. It has trimmed the portion of the food dollar remaining to be spent in the produce department. We believe the entire produce industry would do well to launch publicity campaign on the theme, "To make your food budget go farthest, to maintain your family's health, you can't afford to spend less than 25% of your food money for fresh fruits and vegetables."

Join The Wisconsin Apple Institute

All commercial apple growers should join the Wisconsin Apple Institute and help the program of promotion of apples in this state as well as to join with the National movement to increase use of apples nationally. Regular bulletins giving valuable informa-

tion on the apple situation are sent out regularly to Institute members. Write the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for information.

FRUIT GROWERS NOTES

An Apple Packing Contest at Yakima, Washington, at which the Apple Packing Queen was determined resulted in first prize being awarded to Miss Alta Gwin after packing 139 boxes of Delicious apples in three hours and had a quality pack of 93.6%. Miss Leta Roether placed second by packing 126 boxes with a quality pack of 96%.

The event was viewed by more than 1,000 spectators and it attracted the attention throughout the Northwest. The average time for packing one box ranged from 1 minute 18 seconds to 1 minute 48 seconds.

The Benton Harbor Fruit Market had a high record dollar year according to report from the Market. It is considered the world's largest cash to grower market and cash returns were the second highest in history. In 1947 cash returns to growers were \$8,387,448.00. In 1946, the record year, returns were over \$9,000,000.00. The decline this year was due to a short apple crop.

In Florida attention is being given to what is called the Seymour Plan of diverting surplus

SPRAYER FOR SALE

Bean Orchard Sprayer. Royal 35 Gallon P. M. pump; 400 gallon steel tank and 1½ ton Chevy truck. Direct drive Davey power take off. Can operate 3 ways. Very good condition.

PRICE \$2700.00.

Andrew Dietenberger
Telephone 847J3

Route 2

Hartford, Wis.

citrus fruit to cattle feed. It is proposed an assessment of about 5 cents a box be made on all fruit shipped or canned to finance the operation. The increase in prices would more than pay this amount. What is considered surplus would be purchased and used for cattle feed after being dehydrated. The citrus industry is in a jam due to reckless over-planting before consumer's market was developed.

NEW SPRAY FOR MITES AND APHIDS

At the Oregon State Horticultural Society meeting, reported in the Chicago Packer, W. J. O'Neill of the Washington Experiment Station at Wenatchee, produced a sensation when he related the success of the past year in the control of mites and aphids with the new chemical O,O-diethyl O-P-nitrophenyl thiophosphate. He said the material had not been on the commercial market last year but several national manufacturers will have it available in limited quantities in 1948.

According to Dr. C. L. Fluke of the Wisconsin Department of Entomology this material which recently has been given the common name of Parathion is also known as Hercules 3422 and Thiophos.

He advises that while growers may wish to test the material this coming year it is extremely dangerous to handle and every effort must be made to avoid getting it on the hands or face and especially in the eyes. Results he says have been excellent and it will be tested in Wisconsin this coming year.

NORTHERN GROWN FRUIT TREES

General line nursery stock
Trees, Plants, and Shrubs



Send for our descriptive Price
List.

COE, CONVERSE &
EDWARDS CO.

Fort Atkinson, — • — Wis.
Write for our full or part time
selling plan.

IN THE BERRY PATCH

CONTINUED ON PAGE 138

COMMENTS ON RASPBERRY VARIETIES

By Stanley Hall, Hall Nurseries, Elmwood, Wis.

For the second successive year the Rideau Raspberry has been the poorest variety here. We would discard it. The Ottawa was the best of the Canadian varieties this season with the Madawaska doing very well. However we prefer the Taylor to either of these varieties. Likewise the Sunrise would rate higher than Chief with us. Newburgh always seems to do well and the Indian Summer is a very good variety for the home garden. As a commercial variety the latter does not stand up well.

Comments on New Apple Varieties

We had several varieties of apples from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm fruit this season and were surprised to find the customer's preference differed from ours on some varieties. We consider Beacon good and found those who bought them for the first time would come back for more and almost without exception they were preferred above Duchess. Minnesota No. 790 sells itself after the first trial. Those who tried it asked for this variety in preference to McIntosh. Personally we don't care for them, but they are good pie apples. Fireside was well liked because of its superb flavor and Prairie Spy well.

(Editor's Note:) Elmwood is in Pierce County, not far from Menomonie. We are glad to get Mr. Hall's comments on varieties especially suitable for his section

of the state. No doubt in other sections opinions on these varieties will differ. We will be glad to hear from other growers. Have you succeeded with Taylor and Newburgh raspberries?

WHY DON'T EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES DO WELL?

QUESTION: I have been growing everbearing strawberries for several years but the plants do not produce a good crop of berries. I have heard some commercial growers can get a good crop. What do they do that I should do?

ANSWER: The most successful everbearing strawberry growers we have seen do three things which seem essential for good production. First, they plow under lots of organic matter such as a heavy crop of rye and may add manure in addition. Second, they have irrigation so water may be supplied whenever the ground gets dry during mid-summer. Third, they use a heavy straw or hay mulch so the soil will not dry out rapidly and roots are kept cool. If you omit any one of these you will prob-

ably get a small crop in a dry season.

The teacher had asked her class to write a short essay on water.

One boy, after chewing his pen handle for a long time, wrote:

"Water is a colorless wet fluid that turns dark when you wash in it."

STRAWBERRY BOXES

Strawberry Boxes. American Standard, Metal and Wood Rim Qts. We have a good supply at 1947 prices. Prices are advancing so order early. Any amount; any time; anywhere. Copeland Nursery, Rt. 5, Platteville, Wisconsin. Growers of Plants that will Produce.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS
JUNE STRAWBERRY VARIETIES — Premiers, Beaver, Robinson.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES — Gem, Evermore.

Latham Raspberry Plants. All our plants are well rooted, freshly dug and guaranteed satisfactory on delivery.

Write for our price list.
RELYEA BROTHERS
Taylor Wisconsin

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

NEW VARIETIES WORTH CONSIDERING

Strawberries:	Raspberries:	Rhubarb:
Arrowhead	Rideau	Chimpan's Canada
Valentine	Ottawa	Red
Elgin	Washington	Macdonald's Red
Robinson	Indian Summer	

ALL OTHER WELL KNOWN VARIETIES

Get Our Price List

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RT. 5, PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin *Beekeeping*



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NOSEMA IN WISCONSIN

By John F. Long

The loss from Nosema in Wisconsin in 1947 was probably greater than the total crop obtained. This may seem high, but many colonies which produced 100 pounds of surplus, had they remained free of Nosema would have produced double that amount.

Why was Nosema so serious during 1947 in Wisconsin? Most package bees arriving previous to the first of June showed Nosema infection. This could mean only one thing, packages were being shaken from colonies infected with Nosema. The more dead bees in the package, the greater the infection in colonies from which they were taken.

Packages placed on combs containing pollen and honey seemed to be little better than those started on foundations.

Attempts to help by feeding sulfa made matters worse. The more moisture present in the hive the worse the disease.

A careful survey of packages shipped into Wisconsin on June 25 showed Wisconsin beekeepers were paying about \$40.00 for every good package they had in their apiary that could be considered a producing colony.

Wintered over colonies of bees in yards where no packages were introduced showed little noticeable loss from Nosema, although infected colonies were present.

So much for what happened in 1947. How about 1948? We need not expect to get packages



showing heavy infection of Nosema again this year. Seldom does spring produce conditions ideal for the development of Nosema in Southern apiaries as was the case in 1947. When those conditions will again prevail no one can predict.

What To Do

What can you do to protect yourself? (1) Any package introduced in your yard should be considered dangerous. The more dead bees in the package the stronger your suspicions. (2) Wisconsin has 56,000 square miles of territory. **You do not have to put your colonies within a few feet of each other. There is no better way to spread AFB, EFB, or Nosema than to place the colonies close together.** They may look nice if in rows and closely placed, and the bee magazine will publish your picture. In general the more open the location, the further apart the individual colonies should be. When you introduce your packages keep them by themselves and well away from each other. (3) Provide running water, and it will be better if each colony has to fly at least 100 yards to reach the water. Why? Most of the feces dropped by bees in flight will be found nearer to the hive than 300 feet. One

of the best ways of spreading Nosema is through infection of the water supply.

Locate your apiary so as to avoid stagnant pools of water which may be a source of water supply for your bees.

The colonies you have or are wintering can receive a lot of help in reducing Nosema by keeping them dry inside. Most of you know that in cold weather water gathers in your gas tank unless kept filled. Bees give off moisture in addition to what is in the air. Allow this to escape at all times and you will help your Nosema problem. Remember dry air is warmer than wet air at the same temperature.

Nosema infected bees, when confined to the hive but for a few days will spot the inner cover or top of the frames. Moisture from condensation helps spread this infection. Healthy bees will use this water and become infected. Brood rearing requires a large amount of water. Certainly there could be no harm in feeding water to colonies infected with Nosema, and it perhaps might be of considerable help in preventing further spread of infection in the hive. A teaspoonful of salt to a 10 pound pail will help start the bees using the water. Unfortunately we cannot feed much water until weather is suitable.

It is better to give than to lend. And, it costs about the same.

EQUIPMENT IN THE HONEY HOUSE

We Are Looking For The Day When Nothing Will Be Lifted Manually.

Convention talk by Roy Grout, Hamilton, Ill.

Now, whether a wheel barrow or a truck is used to move the supers from the yard to the honeyhouse, it is well to have some means for preventing the bed of the truck or the wheel barrow, and later the floor of the honeyhouse from receiving the honey which may drip from the supers.

Here the use of the hauling board or tray makes the task of extracting an easier and more desirable one. These boards preferably are the size of a hive body, cleated all around on top with a one-half-inch to one-inch cleat, similar to the cleats on bottom boards, with two heavier cleats nailed lengthwise underneath. Some of these hauling boards have the top covered with galvanized iron, forming a tray which can be easily removed for washing and cleaning, making a much better hauling board in my opinion. These boards are placed directly on the truck bed and the supers piled on them. When unloading at the honeyhouse, an ordinary warehouse truck with an extension on its front, or other similar truck, can be shoved under the hauling board and the individual piles of supers can be wheeled to any desired point in the honeyhouse. After extracting the wet supers are placed on the same boards for further handling. They also can be used to cover stacks of supers of honey or empty combs.

Larger operators sometimes use the more expensive lift truck for handling skids or platforms holding two, four, or more stacks of supers. Like the hauling board, the skid can be covered with a galvanized iron tray. We use such a platform which holds two stacks of Modified Dadant supers stacked seven high. We have found our arrangement a little tippy and have experienced one bad upset of a whole load of supers when a truck was standing on ground which was too sloping.

Sometimes casters are used with the single hauling board to make a dolly which only is used in the honeyhouse and works well only on ground floors. Another departure is the platform or skid which has two casters in the rear with a permanent and strong support in front, being moved about by a jack which is inserted under the front of the stationary part for moving from one place to another in the honeyhouse. Probably

the most economical of all of these is the single hauling board or tray; it is easier to handle and clean, takes up little space in storage, and can be used on top of stacks of supers as well as underneath.

UNCAPPING THE COMBS

It is needless to say that for the large beekeeper the uncapping of combs is considered the bottle neck of the extracting operation, and I think it should be frankly stated that in all probability the greatest drawback to the development of power uncapping equipment is the universal use of the self-spacing Hoffman-type end bar of the frame. In Canada, where the loose-hanging frame having a narrow end bar is used, it is reported that power uncapping equipment is successful. One or two machines are on the market in this country, one of which is the Stohler uncapping machine, which is being manufactured by the Root Company. At the Miami meeting of the Federation, I am told that a rotary type uncapping machine was on display. Most machines of this type have had the objection of mixing too much wax into the honey making it difficult to strain, but it is claimed that the Wilcox machine does not do this. Articles concerning this new machine which is being manufactured under post war difficulties will soon appear in the bee journals. But, it is sincerely hoped that this bottle neck for the large operator may soon be eliminated by an economical and satisfactory machine.

HEATING THE LIQUID HONEY

The principal reason for heating honey in the honeyhouse is to facilitate its handling, since cold or thick honey is pumped with greater difficulty resulting in the incorporation of air bubbles—and neither does it strain readily, nor settle and clarify. The other reason for heating honey after it has been extracted is to retard or attempt to prevent granulation. In so far as the heating of honey helps to keep the moisture content low it does to a certain extent prevent fermentation, but most heating methods accomplish little in this regard.

In small quantities, most honeys can be heated quickly to 140 degrees F., (160 degrees top) and even higher, and cooled to about 90 degrees without noticeable injury to color, flavor, or quali-

ty. But the beekeeper usually does not have the equipment for accomplishing this, particularly the cooling of the honey, and with the equipment usually available most honeys which are heated beyond 90 to 100 degrees are damaged to some extent. And unless the honey is to be bottled for the retail trade it is not necessary to heat most honey beyond this extent to facilitate its handling in the extracting plant. I know there is considerable disagreement with me on these points.

Since a small quantity of honey must be heated quickly, the term "Flash heating" usually is employed. This can be accomplished in many ways and nearly all are effective—by allowing the honey to flow quickly down a heated inclined surface—by pumping or allowing the honey to flow through a coil immersed in a hot bath of water—by letting the honey flow through a heated gravity separator—or by flowing the honey thru a jacketed pipe line.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

First of all, that back-breaking job of taking off the supers full of honey and lugging them to the truck will be solved. I can imagine a small crane mounted on the front of the truck and operated from the cab of the truck which will swing out and pick off one, two or three supers at a time and gently swing them into position over the hauling boards in place on the truck bed. Then drive on along the rows of hives as the load automatically is made. Arriving at the honey house, the stacks of supers are handtrucked to the extracting area (this could be done by roller or belt conveyors) and the frames of honey fed into an automatic uncapping machine which delivers the uncapped comb into a comb draining device at the other end of the machine. Here they could be fed into supers and supers of uncapped combs placed in extractors, back into the supers and off by gravity or belt conveyors to the trucks or the storage area. And the cans of liquid honey or cartons of bottled honey roll off to trucks or to storage in the same way. A day when nothing will be lifted manually except the single frame of honey—a day when a finer quality product will be harvested at a much reduced cost of operation.

FIRE DESTROYS EQUIPMENT OF BEE CULTURE LABORATORY

On the morning of January 4, a fire destroyed the entire beekeeping installation of the North Central States Bee Culture Laboratory located on one of the University farms.

The Laboratory is maintained cooperatively by the University of Wisconsin and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total inventory loss of buildings, beekeeping equipment, tools, and precision instruments amounted to \$25,000, and the replacement loss will be far in excess of this.

We hope to go as far as possible in replacing buildings and equipment so that the research work can be continued at the highest level of efficiency.

THE HONEY MARKET AS I SEE IT

By Walter Diehnelt,

It requires salesmanship this year to sell honey. It has not sold as it should in large cities because there is still old high priced honey on the shelves. However if we can establish a new outlet and price honey fairly \$1.35 to \$1.50 for the 5-lb. pail—there is quite a good demand.

There is little demand for the dark grade of honey.

We have found that by establishing new outlets, selling at right prices and displaying our goods we can move a large quantity of honey.

I think the future is quite indefinite but I do not look for any change within the next 90 days and there may be a little better demand in the future. There has been far too much unloading of honey by the beekeepers at lower prices because the packers are not buying very heavily.

A NEW INSULATED AND VENTILATED COVER LOOKS PROMISING

Mr. Walter Diehnelt of Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls, our state president, has invented an insulated ventilated hive cover for wintering bees which looks very promising. The ceiling is of fiber glass held in place by fine mesh hardware cloth. Holes on the sides ventilate the cover and the fiber glass is an excellent insulation against winter cold and summer heat. Covers are being manufactured by the G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.

Mr. Diehnelt says it will eliminate moisture and thereby help control Nosema.

Mr. Diehnelt has also patented a slanting floor bottom board. The floor is higher in the rear than in front, permitting good drainage without tipping the hive forward.

WISCONSIN NOW WELL IN THE LEAD IN INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

The December News Letter of the Wisconsin Honey Institute shows that Wisconsin is now well in the lead among all the states in memberships.

However the chart shows we still have only between 75 and 80 members as of December 1. Just think of it; out of a total of more than 650 members of the Wisconsin Beekeeper's Association, only 75 should be members of the Institute and help promote honey.

California is second, with almost 60 members. Illinois third, with about 45. New York and Ohio are next with 35. New York, however, has the largest number of sustaining members, while Wisconsin only has one.

POSSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BEEKEEPING

There is a tendency on the part of many an individual, young or old, to expand his activities in beekeeping following one or two good seasons with a few colonies. Commercial beekeeping, to be successful, requires capital, good management, and long hours of physical labor over a period of months. A beeman with a hundred or more colonies must be prepared to encounter seasons when he will obtain small crops; seasons when he must feed sugar syrup to keep bees from starving, and seasons of low prices. Lifting supers from hives involves hard physical labor. Commercial beekeeping is no job for an old man.

From Ext. Bulletin 289, Beekeeping in Washington. State College of Washington, Pullman.

HONEY SALES PICKING UP

A note from Mr. Elmer Carroll, Editor of the Beekeepers' Magazine, states, "Sale of honey is picking up slightly at \$1.50 per 5-lb. pail. Some smart beekeepers have found that units selling under one dollar sell best in the face of buyer resistance. So the 2 and 2½-lb. units are moving.

"I think the time is coming when the 5-pound unit will no longer be the standard. With cash and carry, and no delivery, the smaller containers are more popular.

"This wasn't true in the depression. We tried 2½-lb. tin containers then, sold few while the 5s moved steadily."

Beekeepers must study their markets and supply the size of container that the consumer will buy most readily.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS

Reports of Beekeeping Conditions and News Items From The BEE WORLD (England)

One of the interesting beekeeping magazines which reaches the office of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society is The Bee World. Editor is Miss Annie D. Betts. The address of the Secretary is The Way's End, Foxton, Royston, England.

The Press Mirror is the heading of an interesting page in the magazine each month giving quotations from foreign Bee Journals. The following are taken from the November 1947 issue.

"In Sweden all honey is sold granulated. A note in *Bitidningen* reminds association members that fluid honey is not to be sold with the Association's label."

"A good instance of the dislike of bees to creosote and similar substances is given in *Maandschrift voor Bijenteelt* (April). A beekeeper has two rainwater butts, both of which were visited by his bees for water. He had occasion to use one of them to mix a creosote spray for his henhouse, and the bees thereafter fetched their water solely from the other butt."

"One of the local associations in Norway has decided to employ a botanist to inspect the heather before members' stocks are moved thither. (Since heather depends much on the weather of the previous months, and especially on adequate rainfall earlier in the summer, this is a quite feasible way of avoiding disappointment and waste of time and cash.)"

Some dream of being something; others keep awake and are something.

DISTRICT BEEKEEPER'S MEETINGS

Wednesday, February 11, Southern District Meeting, Janesville, Y.M.C.A.

Wednesday, March 17, Fox River Valley District. Brillion City Hall, Brillion, Wisconsin.

Thursday, March 25. Southwestern District Meeting. Richland Center.

Wednesday, April 7. North Central District. Odd Fellows Hall, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

Tuesday, May 4. Northwestern District. Barron, Wisconsin

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETING AT WAUKESHA

**Avalon Hotel—Waukesha
Feb. 24—7:30 P.M.**

The Southeastern District of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association will meet in the Avalon Hotel, Waukesha, at 7:30 P. M., Tuesday, February 24. The meeting is called by President F. C. Fox of Pewaukee. All beekeepers are invited to attend.

Honey marketing and honey production will be the principal topics. "If I were starting over again," will be the topic discussed by H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

BEEES FOR SALE

For Sale: 200 Colonies bees and 500 500 supers, combs on wired foundation. Inspected. Never had disease.

Mrs. Frank Zimmerman
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THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE

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

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

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

LOTZ SECTIONS

The Best Money Can Buy

Get your order in early for our high grade sections — made of smooth, clear basswood lumber. The dimensions are accurate and the workmanship of the best. A high glossy polish, smooth dovetails, and oval V-grooves are additional features of our sections.

Furnished in the Mill Run Grade, split or upsplitted, in either Plain or Beeway styles.

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C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
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From the Editor's Desk

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ARE A LARGE PART OF OUR DIET, BUT A SMALL PART OF OUR FOOD COST

In 1946 the national food bill for fruits and vegetables amounted to 6.37 billion dollars out of a total retail cost of food of 29-11 billion dollars, according to W. E. Black of the Cash Crops Co-operative, in Madison.

In other words, while fruits and vegetables often furnish the major portion of a meal, as a nation we spent less than $\frac{1}{4}$ as much for them as for all food.

Wisconsin leads the nation in the production of canned vegetables. In March 1947 there were 121 companies canning vegetables in Wisconsin, operating a total of 158 factories. There were 100 companies operating 133 pea canning factories alone. This past year Wisconsin put up 4,717,107 cases of Alaska Peas and 8,631,894 cases of Sweet Peas. On the basis of 24 number 2 cans per case, that would be more than 2 cans for every person in the United States.

APPLES TO BE ADVERTISED IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The National Apple Institute is arranging for a full page colored advertisement in the February 21st issue of the Saturday Evening Post at a total cost of about 20 thousand dollars. The Wisconsin Apple Institute contributed to this fund.

The Wisconsin Apple Institute was highly praised for its program of distributing the receipt books "36 Ways To Use Wisconsin Apples." Fifty thousand copies have been distributed and twenty thousand more are being printed for 1948.

All apple growers in Wisconsin are invited to join the Institute and help the cause for apple promotion.



STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY INSTITUTE

Thursday, April 8

Clintonville, Wis City Hall

Auspices Shawano County Fruit Growers Assn. and Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Full day program. See March issue for details.

WE CHANGE PRINTERS AGAIN

The last issue of Wisconsin Horticulture did not look very neat. It was printed on a large rotary press such as large newspapers use. While it only took an hour to print the 6500 copies of 32 pages, the quality was not satisfactory. We have therefore made arrangements with a Madison printing concern to do the work this coming year using a better grade of paper. Our printers are now the Mayer Printing Company of Madison, Wis. We know you will like this issue better.

The price of both printing and paper has increased greatly in the last few years. We are however making every effort to give our new members a magazine of the same size and quality as in the past years.

You members can greatly help us by getting in your articles early for each issue.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING

These County Fruit Grower's Meetings have been planned for late February and March. All growers welcome.

Tuesday, February 24 — Waukesha County. In the Reformed Church on Maple Ave., Waukesha. Luncheon served. Begin 10 a. m.

Wednesday, February 25 — Milwaukee County. Greenfield Town Hall, 7325 W. Forest Home Ave. 10 a. m. Luncheon served.

Thursday, February 26 — Racine County. County School of Agriculture, Rochester. Beginning at 10 a. m. Luncheon at noon.

Friday, February 27 — Jefferson County. Legion Room, Municipal Building, Fort Atkinson. Begin 9:45 a. m. Dinner for everyone at noon.

Tuesday, March 2 — Washington County at Jackson Town Hall, Potluck luncheon. Meeting beginning at 10 a. m.

Wednesday, March 3 — Sheboygan County. City Hall, Plymouth. 10:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Bring lunch. Coffee and doughnuts free. Begin 10 a. m. Lunch served at noon.

Thursday, March 4 — Ozaukee County. Grafton High School Gymnasium. Beginning 10 a. m. Potluck luncheon at noon.

Friday, March 5 — Manitowoc County. Courthouse, Manitowoc at 10 a. m.

The program will cover all timely topics — spraying, pruning, marketing.

STRAWBERRY BOXES

Strawberry Boxes. American Standard, Metal and Wood Rim Quarts. We have a good supply at 1947 prices. Prices are advancing so order early. Any amount; any time; anywhere.

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Route 5. Platteville, Wis.
Growers of Plants that will Produce.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

High percentage silver blue. Well shaped and branched trees. 2-3 feet high — \$1.50 each. Write for quotations on other ornamentals.

QUINCY NURSERIES

Friendship Wisconsin

SHOULD FLOWERS IN HOSPITAL ROOMS BE REMOVED AT NIGHT

A letter from Mrs. Frank Quimby, former President of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, confined in an Evanston, Illinois hospital during November, will be of interest to her friends and garden club members. She said in effect "Can you help me save hospital nurses much needless effort in removing flowers from patient's rooms at night. There is a theory that plants must be removed from rooms at night because they use up too much oxygen. I need information which I can turn over to the superintendent of the hospital on this question."

We took the matter up with the plant physiologist of the Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin, and calculations were made of the amount of the oxygen used by plants at night and the amount of carbon dioxide given off.

It is well known that during the day, where there is good light the leaves of plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air and give off oxygen which is very beneficial to animal life. At night, however, when there is no light, or even in rooms where there is but little during the day the process is reversed. In the dark, the amount of carbon dioxide produced from one pound of plant is .4 liters as compared to 14 liters given off by a man at rest. The amount given off by an active man would be ten times as high. A plant in the dark would use 2½ percent as much oxygen as a man.

The Department of Botany concludes that with a window open in a hospital room the effect of a number of plants would be absolutely nil as to the amount of oxygen used or carbon dioxide given off. If the odor of some flowers is annoying to patients they should be removed or that kind not sent.

As to the effect upon plants; they would be better off in the room than in a hall because room temperatures with windows slightly open would be somewhat lower and more suitable than drafty hallways. Most plants prefer a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees at night.

God gave man five senses—touch, taste, sight, smell and hearing. The successful man has two more—horse and common.

RABBIT TRAP FOR SALE

We have arranged with Mr. Glenn Dunn, 2138 University Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin to make an inexpensive rabbit trap for orchard or garden.

Mr. Dunn has made traps out of thin lumber which are very efficient. Price \$2.25 postpaid. More traps can easily be made by using this as a pattern. Send orders direct to Mr. Dunn.

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For the person with only a city lot or several acres — WRITE

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"Is Mrs. Smith an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society?"
"My goodness, no. She never has a word to say. She just sits and sews all of the time!"

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color to till fall.

Dwarf Korean CHERRIES

Imagine picking loads of luscious pie cherries in your own back yard! Easy to pick . . . bushes only 3' to 3½' high. The new, hardy, dwarf Korean adds your garden from spring



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Accent the beauty of your garden with the new, hardy Sub-Zero Roses! Free blooming . . . long-lived . . . easy-to-grow. A vigorous race of hybrid Tea Roses that lives thru sub-zero winters.

Mantet APPLES

A new, bright red early summer apple from Canada. Makes tasty sauce and pie.

FIRESIDE

A crisp, juicy Delicious type apple from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Hardy, vigorous. Good keeper.



'MUMS. Bring the outdoor season to a glorious close with hardy, colorful 'Mums! Early blooming . . . easy to grow.

GLADS. Brighten your home and yard with tall, stately, colorful glads!

DELPHINIUMS. Brilliant, majestic spikes — marvelous for cutting. Large, double flowers. Bloom twice if you cut them back.

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Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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EASIER WEEDING By Walter C. Krueger, Oconomowoc

In order to care for my glads better, and with less effort, I do some experimentation each year. Of these experiments only one is worth relating.

Since weeding is one of the most irksome of garden chores, and since my experiment saved many hours of labor, I will relate it to our members.

The use of a "flame thrower" during the war intrigued me. Since I had been looking for a way to solve the weed problem, I decided to obtain a small model for use on weeds. Investigation revealed that others had the same general idea sooner than I and that small models were offered for sale. I obtained one and used it to dry out rows in which to plant my bulbs! When the weeds appeared the flame thrower was used to burn them. This process was repeated until the bulbs and bulblet plants appeared through the ground. This process saved all the hours of "blind weeding" necessary when rains destroyed the row line of bulblets until the bulblet plants came through the ground. The use of the "flame gun" is not in itself a play task.

The "flame gun" was directed at the row line long enough to burn exposed quack roots as well as the tiny weeds. No visible damage was done even in a few stray glads that appeared ahead of the others. The number of

weed seeds killed in the process was great. A few "check" spots clearly revealed this fact.

It is doubtful if enough depth penetration of temperatures resulted to destroy the beneficial soil bacteria.

Somewhere I read "flame throwers" of two jets aimed at rows were utilized in Florida, on gladiolus in their fourth leaf. I would assume this model utilizes a less intense flame heat than the one I used.

At the end of another growing season I hope to be able to report results with a quackgrass eradicator of the chemical type. Preliminary results look very promising.

WANTED — CUTS OF GLADIOLUS VARIETIES

We will be glad to print on these pages of Wisconsin Horticulture pictures of varieties of Gladiolus, especially new and promising kinds, with a short description, if members will furnish us with the cuts or photographs. We can have cuts made from photographs for printing and will be glad to send them to the owner of the picture on payment of the price of the cut, after they have been used in this magazine.

Mr. Dave Puerner, President of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society, suggested that there might be members who would like this arrangement. It sound like a good idea.

HEARD AT THE NORTH AMERICAN GLADIOLUS COUNCIL MEETING

By Roger B. Russell, Madison

Thrips are no longer a problem to gladiolus growers. 1 1/4 lb of 50% wettable DDT per acre is giving complete control of thrips in the field 5% or 10% DDT used as a dust on bulbs in storage gives excellent control. Most growers prefer spray to dust in fields because of the health problem, and also because spray seems to be less injurious to spikes.

Commercial weed killers of the 2,4D class have been used extensively in commercial gladiolus plantings. If the salt form of 2,4D is used according to the manufacturer's instructions, on the package, very little injury has been noticed on gladiolus plants. Some growers reported slight injury to small bulblet plants; some reported that plants (from large bulbs) when sprayed with 2,4D gave larger spikes. Extreme care should be exercised in using weed killers for the spray often drifts considerable distance to damage other plants.

I P C, a new quack grass control chemical, shows promise of controlling quack grass without injury to gladiolus. However, it was stressed that I P C should be used only experimentally until further information is available.

The bulb auction raised more than \$1850.00. New introductions were selling at the auction up to their catalog value, reflecting the confidence the growers have in new varieties.

The need for strict governmental—both state and federal—regulations on was discussed. Growers have always unethical shipments of diseased stock taken the lead in cultural and disease research. The need for Federal sponsored research was brought out.

The state of Michigan had over 7000 acres of commercial gladiolus planted last year.

SHEBOYGAN CHAPTER**HOLDS MEETING**

The Sheboygan Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met in Sheboygan on January 13 with President Otto Kapschitzke, Sr. presiding.

Mrs. Arthur Piepkorn, chairman of the committee on the Constitution suggested changes. There was considerable discussion about the annual chapter show next August. Dr. George Scheer urged everyone to attend the N.E.G.S. Convention in Milwaukee on February 20-22. Reported by Mrs. L. E. Wightman, Sec'y.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM

Friday, February 20. Join Wisconsin Gladiolus Society

Saturday, February 21. Forenoon open for shopping and tour to interesting places in Milwaukee.

Saturday afternoon. Lecture and Demonstration on Flower Arrangement.

Evening, Annual Banquet.

Sunday, February 22, join Gladiolus Growers for program.

PROGRAM — JOINT MEETING**NEW ENGLAND GLADIOLUS SOCIETY — WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY****SCHROEDER HOTEL, MILWAUKEE****FEBRUARY 20-21-22****FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20**

2:00 P. M. Registration, 5th. Floor, Schroeder Hotel, Registration Fee 50 cents.

2:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M. Committee Meetings.

6:30 P. M. Buffet Supper and Program, Pabst Blue Ribbon Room, Pabst Brewing Company, 917 West Juneau St., Milwaukee. No Charge. Guests of the Pabst Brewing Company and the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society. Toastmaster, Mr. Ed. Lins, Spring Green.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

9:00 A. M. Call to Order by Mr. Dave Puerner, Milwaukee, President, Wisconsin Gladiolus Society.

Address of Welcome by Mr. Ken Hagenon, of the Allis Chalmers Co., Milwaukee.

9:15 A. M. Results of Fertilizer Tests at Michigan State College. By Professor Paul Krone, Dept. of Horticulture, Michigan State College, East Lansing. Discussion by Mr. Grootendorst and Mr. Koenig, Michigan.

10:15 to 11:00 A. M. Round Table on Varieties. 10 minutes each by Mr. Carl Fisher, St. Charles, Minnesota; Mr. C. T. Larus, West Hartford, Conn.; Harold Janes, Whitewater.

11:15 — 12:00 M. New Ideas on Uses of Insecticides. Control of Thrips In Field and Storage. By Prof. C. L. Fluke and Prof. John Medler, Dept. of Entomology, University of Wis., Madison.

12:00 M. Open for Committee Luncheons.

1:30 P. M. Call to Order and address: Gladiolus Registrations, by G. E. Loubris, Registrar, Wakefield, Mass.

2:00 P. M. Gladiolus Diseases and Their Control, Dr. N. W. Stuart, U. S. D. A., Beltsville, Md.

Discussion by Mr. Paul Hoppe, Pathologist, Madison.

3:00 P. M. Bulb Auction.

5:00 to 6:00 P. M. Hour on Color Photography. By J. E. Robertson and G. F. Hibbard of Milwaukee. Bring your kodachromes for help on lighting etc. Room to be announced.

ANNUAL BANQUET, SCHROEDER HOTEL

6:30 P. M. Annual Banquet, Toastmaster Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth, Wis. Prospects For Gladiolus Membership. James O'Dell, Mass.

A National Testing Program. By Mr. Milton Carleton, Chicago.

Cooperation Among Organizations In The Past And Future Possibilities.

By Mr. Eugene Pfister, Chicago. Past President, Mens Garden Club of America.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22

9:30 A. M. Call to Order. Plans For The Future. By Mr. Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc, Vice-President, Wis. Glad. Society.

9:45 A. M. Weed Control With Chemicals for Gladiolus. By Professor Paul Krone, Michigan. Discussion by Dr. J. H. Torrie, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

10:15 A. M. Experience In Breeding Glads. Prof. Chester Kuhn, Detroit, Michigan. Discussion by Dr. Geo. Scheer, Sheboygan, Wis.

11:30 A. M. Committee Reports

12:00 M. Committee Luncheons

1:30 P. M. Call to Order and address by Mr. C. J. Gilgut, Waltham, Mass.

1:45 P. M. Fertilizers For Gladiolus, Factors In Longevity of Cut Flowers. By Dr. Neil W. Stuart, U.S.D.A., Beltsville Md.

2:30 P. M. Breeding Gladiolus, Panel Discussion. Dr. Chas. Evans, Calif. Winston Roberts, Idaho; E. H. Lins, Minnesota, Dr. J. E. Malkacek; Roger Arnett, Michigan.

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Shirley, All Double, Mixed. Give richest display of color imaginable. Early flowering. Bushy plants grow about 28 in. high. Excellent cut flowers.

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If you are a commercial grower or just a lover of "GLADS" — for THE BEST of bulbs and bubblets come here or write for prices.

Many of the latest introductions available. Some in bushel lots.

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GLAD GARDENS
1016 Highland Street
Willis T. Miller, Prop.
WHITEWATER WIS.**

Continued From Page 129

NEW STRAWBERRY VARIETY MAY BE OF INTEREST TO WISCONSIN GROWERS

Fairland, a new, early, red-stele disease resistant strawberry, which may possibly do well in Wisconsin, has been released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Maryland. It is a cross between Aberdeen and Fairfax and has been widely tested. Trials in New England, Michigan and other states indicate it is adapted to the region where Premier will do well. Since Premier is a favorite Wisconsin variety Fairland may have a chance here.

It is recommended for local market. Ripens about the same time as Fairfax and Catskill and two to six days later than Premier. Fruit is large, light bright red and firmer than Premier.

Those who may wish to try this variety will find it listed by Maryland and Delaware nurseries or write the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for information.

FARM LABOR PLACEMENT RETURNS TO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Wisconsin State Employment Service will again be in a position to extend farm placement service to agricultural employers and workers, is the announcement of Mr. Harry Lippart, State Director, in the State Office Building, Madison, Wis.

The service has 26 full time local employment offices, largely in agricultural areas.

Surveys indicate the mobilization of needed labor to meet 1948 agricultural needs will be as difficult, if not more difficult, than in any previous peacetime year.

CONTROL OF RASPBERRY CANE BORERS

By E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist

Question — I had a nice field of raspberries this past year but noticed a lot of cane borers because there were swellings in the cane and when I cut them open I found the borer. I would like to know the life history of the cane borers and how and when to control them.

Answer — There are several species of insects that may be found boring into the canes of raspberries in Wisconsin. From your description it appears quite likely you are referring to the **Red-necked cane borer**. While the injury, life history, and control are pretty much alike, there are in reality two distinct species of these borers found in our raspberry plantings belonging to the same genus. Rose bushes are likewise attacked by one of these causing similar malformations on the canes. All varieties of raspberries appear to be attacked but the thorny varieties appear to be the most attractive to the pest.

In addition to the characteristic swellings on the canes caused by tunneling of the larvae, there is considerable damage done to the foliage. Adult beetles prefer sunshine to shade and can be readily observed on the upper leaf surfaces through which they gnaw irregular holes. When abundant their injury may be so severe as to give the foliage a ragged appearance.

Life History

These adults begin to emerge during the **latter part of May** at about the time most blossom buds have been formed and they continue emerging until the latter part of **July**. The beetles feed for several days before they begin laying their eggs. The female deposits her pearly-white spheroidal eggs on the side of a cane which she covers with a viscous material for its protection. Egg laying may continue until late in July. The eggs hatch in 4 to 24 days depending on prevailing temperatures. Upon hatching the larvae begin their mines in the cambium layer just beneath the bark and proceed around the cane several times in a close spiral, finally extending their mine into the pith of the cane. It is in this region that the swelling or gall is formed. Here the larvae winter, pupate in the spring, and emerge as adults.

Control

One of the most practical control measures consist in the removal and

destruction of all visible infested canes. The effectiveness of this treatment depends upon care in eliminating all infestation, both in the planting and all adjoining host plants, including wild raspberries, roses, etc. The most effective control measure appears to be through the use of a spray treatment. The most promising spray materials are Arsenate of lead, Rotenone, or DDT. Best results have been secured where 5 pounds of Arsenate of lead and 0.5 pounds of Skim milk powder was used in 100 gallons of water applied just before bloom, to be followed about two weeks later with a spray consisting of 5 pounds of Derris root (Rotenone) and 0.5 pounds of Skim milk powder per 100 gallons of water. The foliage should be well wetted by the spray and any wild brambles and roses growing nearby should receive the same treatment. In the first spray DDT can be substituted for the Arsenate of lead, using 2 pounds of the 50% wettable powder in 100 gallons of water.

WATCH OUT FOR RABBITS

Rabbits are a serious menace to fruit trees during winter when the ground is continuously covered with deep snow.

During such winters the food supply is scarce. Rabbits get hungry. They then eat the tender bark on the trunks of young trees or branches of older trees.

Experts tell us the rabbit trap is the best method of control. Hunting will get some of the rabbits but not all of them. Rabbit repellent sprays will do some good until they get too hungry; then it won't help! A good trap well baited with an ear of corn will catch a lot of rabbits. Get a pair of rubber gloves to handle them and they will help cut down the meat budget.

An orchardist may hunt or catch rabbits on his own farm at any time of the year.

AN INTERESTING CLASSIFICATION OF DAYLILIES

CURLED AND TWISTED: Curlypate, Emily Hume, Taruga, WauBun, Theodore Mead.

FRAGRANT: Flava, Citrina, Lemon Queen, Ophir, Princess, Patricia, Soudan.

EYED: Aladdin, Buckeye, Jubilee, Rajah, Mikado, Fulva Maculata.

EVENING BLOOMERS: Calypson, Baroni, Citronella, Gold Imperial, Highland Chieftain, Golden Empress, Moonbeam, Sunny West.

EXTENDED BLOOMERS: Estmere, Apricot, Aureole, Gold Dust, Orangeman, Soudan, Hesperus, Sir Michael Foster, WauBun, Radiant, Ophir, Mikado, Royal, Tangerine, Sovereign, Winsome, Vesta, Vitron Bell.

SMALL FLOWERED: Bijou, Boutonniere, Multiflora, Autumn Prince, Minnie, Crown Prince, Saturn, Yeldrin, Tom Thumb, Summer Multiflora.

LARGE FLOWERED: Hesperus, Indian Chief, Mongol, Byng of Vimy, Mission Bells, George Yeld, Star of Gold, Gorgia, Swan, Aristocrat.

TALL: Bagdad, Hesperus, highboy, Golden West, Massasoit, Nebraska.

DWARF: Minor, Gracilis, Nana, Tom Thumb.

SEMI-DWARF: Apricot, Dr. Regel, Estmere, Gold Dust, Orangeman, Tangerine, Sovereign, Theodore Mead, Wekiwa, Gypsy.

Taken from the 1947 Yearbook of the Mid-West Hemerocallis Society.

Be friendly with the folks you know. If it weren't for them you'd be a total stranger.

LIGHT INFLUENCES FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

Experiments by O. W. Davidson with greenhouse crops at the New Jersey Experiment Station have shown that when all other environmental conditions are favorable, plants grow and absorb nutrients approximately in direct proportion to the amount of light that they receive. The results of these studies are now being used as a basis for fertilizer practices in greenhouses.

Light is also an important factor in orchard management, reports Davidson. These findings with greenhouse crops support our observations of long standing with respect to orchard fertilization. Close planting and improper pruning reduce the proportion of effective fruiting surface per tree. They also reduce the fertilizer requirement per tree. These studies, however, give fundamental support to our recommendation for the application of fertilizer on an acre basis rather than on a tree-unit basis. (N. J. Hort. New, March 1947)

CARING FOR POINSETTIAS

Perhaps you will be fortunate enough to receive a potted, blooming poinsettia for Christmas. When the flower has gone and the leaves begin to turn yellow do not discard it, for if you give it the right care it will bloom again for you next Christmas. When it becomes unsightly move it to the cellar or to some other dark, moist place. See that it is out of all drafts and protected from freezing. Water regularly but sparingly. Give it only enough to keep the main stems from getting dry.

In the Spring when all danger of frost is over cut the dead stems back about two-thirds and plant

it in a larger pot. Plunge pot and plant into the ground and water freely. Choose a location that is warm and sunny. In the Fall before frost take the pot into the house again. Give the plant plenty of sunlight and protect it from cold and you should again have poinsettias in bloom for Christmas.

By Blanche Campbell, Las Vegas, Nev. From Horticulture, December 1947 issue.

RUSSET SEBAGO POTATO DEVELOPED

A Russet Sebago variety of potato has been developed by Wayne Weber, Henry Darling and Gus Rieman of the Wis. Experiment Station.

As compared with regular Sebago, the Russet strain is more resistant to scab and has a tougher skin which makes it better able to stand handling without injury. In addition it has practically all the advantages of Sebago, which recently has been one of the best late varieties for Wisconsin.

Russet Sebago should fill a real need on scab-infested soil. For example, many central Wisconsin growers have tried Sebago—which is of high quality, blight-resistant, and does not easily "run out"—but have gone back to the inferior Russet Rural because it has the single advantage of greater scab resistance. Now, with Russet Sebago, they get the important advantages of regular Sebago plus scab resistance at least equal to that of Russet Rural.

—Condensed From What's New in Farm Science, Bulletin 472.

March 14 to 21. National Flower Show, Coliseum, Chicago.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY AWARDS

Dykes Medal, 1947

Chivalry, Originator J. E. Wills. Runner-up Ola Kala, J. Sass.

Award of Merit—Tall Bearded. Bryce Canyon, Kleinsorge. Blue Rhythm, Whiting. Katherine Fay, Fay. Solid Mahogany, J. Sass. Cascade Splendor, Kleinsorge. Rocket, Whiting. Extravaganza, Douglas. Chantilly, Hall. Garden Glory, Whiting.

Note: Chantilly and Garden Glory tied for eighth place.

Award of Merit—Other than Tall Bearded. Priscilla (Intermediate), Whiting. Louise Blake (Intermediate), Smith.

The originator of Chivalry is last year's Dykes medal winner which is the highest award given by the American Iris Society, is Mr. Jesse Wills of Nashville, Tennessee. He is an insurance company executive and grows Iris as a hobby. While he has grown many thousands of seedlings he has introduced only four, Chivalry being the first. It bloomed first in 1941 and was named two years later. The parents of Chivalry are Missouri and Great Lakes, both Dykes medal winners and very fine blues.

THE MOST POPULAR IRIS VARIETIES

The American Iris Society conducted each year a symposium to determine the most popular variety. This past year ballots were received from 206 judges. They not only selected the most outstanding variety but the Society lists them in the order of their popularity by color. This may be most helpful to our members who are planning to buy

some of their best varieties this coming year.

White. Katherine Fay, New Snow, Lady Boscawen, Snow Flurry, Sharkskin, White Wedgewood, Snow Carnival, Priscilla.

Cream. Amandine, Desert Song. *White with Yellow Markings.* Moonlight Madonna, Fair Elaine, Golden Fleece, Elsa Sa.

Bright Yellow. Ola Kala, Berkeley, Gold, Sun Gold, Zantha, Golden Majesty, Francelia, Goldbeater, Jasmine, Cloth of Gold.

Orange, Tan and Brown Effect. Tobacco Road, Rocket, Chamois, Cordovan, Arab Chief, Mahogany, Garden Glory, The Red Douglas, Red Valor, Christabel.

Pink and Pink Effect. Mulberry Rose, Chantilly, Cherie, Lynn, Langford, Remembrance, Pink Cameo, Dreamcastle, Spindrift, Pink reflection, Harriet Thoreau, Fantasy, China Maid.

Light Blue and Lavender. Chivalry, Great Lakes, Helen McGregor, Azure Skies, Blue Valley, Blue Rhythm, Lake George, Sylvia Murray, Syringa, Cloud Castle, Lake Breeze, Gloriele, Distance.

Medium Blue, Light Violet or Mauve. Violet Symphony, The Admiral, Bandmaster.

Purple. Master Charles, Sable, Black Forest, Deep Velvet, Black Banner, Nightfall, Lord Dongan, Captain Wells, Esquire.

Blue Plicata. Blue Shimmer, Los Angeles, Minne Colquitt.

Yellow Plicata with Red, Rose or Brown Markings. Tiffanja, Firecracker, Suzette, Fire Dance.

Amoena and Neglecta. Wabash, Amigo, Extravaganza.

Variiegata. City of Lincoln, Maryernon, Mexico, Gypsy.

Blends. Bryce Canyon, Cascade Splendor, Case Morena, Prairie Sunset, Daybreak, Fall Days, Rainbow Room, Cape Bon, Three Oaks, Miogen, Mellowglow, Easter Bonnet.

WHAT'S YOUR GARDEN I.Q.?

1. How would you tell a Spruce from a Fir?
2. How would you tell a Pine from other evergreens?
3. How would you tell a white Pine from a Scotch Pine?
4. How would you tell a Spirea twig from a Mockorange twig?
5. How would you tell a Forsythia twig from a Bush Honeysuckle twig?

ANSWERS—What's Your Garden I.Q.?

1. Spruce twigs are rough after the needles fall, whereas the Fir twigs are relatively smooth. Spruce needles are sharp pointed, Fir needles blunt. Spruce needles more or less square, Fir needles flat.
2. The true Pines have 2 to 5 needles fastened together in a cluster.
3. The White Pine has 5 slender dark green needles; Scotch Pine two needles broader, twisted and lighter gray green.
4. The Mockorange has buds arranged opposite each other, on Spirea they are alternate.
5. The Forsythia twigs have angled, more or less square twigs, greenish or brownish-green. The Honeysuckle has round grayish twigs. By Prof. Victor Ries, in Country Gardeners Program Service.

PINK LYTHRUM PRAISED

Lythrum Morden Pink was given high praise by readers of the Flower Grower—December issue. A reader from Pennsylvania states he planted the variety in a shady corner and it has bloomed well. He continues with this remark "given the right conditions Lythrum Morden Pink can not be beaten as a long blooming perennial for a

shady spot—it deserves a place in any garden.”

We think this variety of *Lythrum* unexcelled as a perennial for the background of the border. It grows about 4 feet tall, is perfectly hardy.

NATIONAL TULIP SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The National Tulip Society, with headquarters at 37 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N. Y., was recently organized to stimulate and increase interest in the cultivation of tulips.

Membership is open to any one in the United States and Canada and annual dues are \$3.00 per year. Commercial memberships are \$10.00 per year.

A monthly bulletin to give practical information and news is being planned. Also special publications and a year book.

President of the Society is Mrs. J. J. Nicholson, Atlanta, Ga.; Executive Secretary and Treasurer, Felix R. Tyroler, Bronxville, N. Y. Letters should be addressed to Headquarters.

BULLETIN ON GROWING ENGLISH WALNUTS

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, has published Extension Bulletin 619 entitled *Walnut Growing In Oregon*, by Prof. C. E. Schuster.

It discusses in detail how to grow English Walnuts. Those who have been experimenting with the Crath Carpathian English Walnuts will find it interesting.

Prof. Schuster says “that the Walnut tree if fully dormant is somewhat comparable to the Peach tree in winter hardness.” The trees seem to be rather slow in obtaining dormancy in the fall and as a result may winter kill early.

WISCONSIN LEADS IN CANNING VEGETABLES

Wisconsin farmers produced nearly one-half million tons of vegetables for canning this year, which is more than any other state, according to the crop reporting service for the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

Wisconsin this year produced 140,870 tons of peas, 235,800 tons of sweet corn, 2,520 tons of lima beans, 12,500 tons of snap beans, 27,200 tons of beets, 46,300 tons of cucumbers for pickles, 15,300 tons of cabbage for kraut, 5,500 tons of tomatoes, and some other vegetables.

The 1947 crops of vegetables for canning varied considerably in Wisconsin from those of last year. Decreases in the production of peas, lima beans, beets and cabbage are reported, but larger crops of snap beans,

corn, and cucumber for pickles were raised in the state than in 1946.

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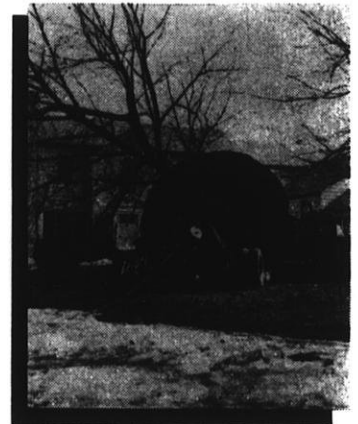
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2227 Van Hise Ave., Madison

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE "Seeds of Peace"

Dear Members:

We as gardeners propose to face the responsibilities of lasting peace as fully as we have met our obligations at all times. Our horticultural knowledge and experience and our conservation objectives seem to tie in well with the present aims to assist Europe.

The National Council of State Garden Clubs is sponsoring "Seeds of Peace," a project to **Help Starving Europe Feed Itself**, and I know that every one of you will wish to join me in collecting funds to help in this fine work. There is certainly a great need for it.

"Seeds of Peace" grew in response to demands of garden clubs. By the time this message is printed in our pages of Wisconsin Horticulture, I am sure that our District Presidents will have organized their districts and sent out this message of good will. Information has been sent to each garden club president asking for your participation in sending "Seeds of Peace."

The cost of a Garden Unit to



members of our Federation is only 50 cents. So won't you please send a Unit and feed a family of five? "Seeds of Peace" will be distributed to the needy in Great Britain, France, Holland, Italy, Greece, Austria, Germany and other countries in western Europe.

I hope you enjoyed the comprehensive pages of real garden club work in our magazine, such as "From One Gardener to Another," and hope you have read every word. May I recall your attention to the constructive information contained in articles written by our State Chairmen. I know you will enjoy working as a local chairman with so much worth-while information suggested.

Was it not Daniel Webster who said: Let us never forget that cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of a country which has lost its taste for Agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable it is that national strength lies very near the soil.

Sincerely,
Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald,
President

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEAFLETS AVAILABLE

Last year under the direction of Mrs. Ervin Kulow, horticultural chairman for the Milwaukee district, the district enjoyed a most interesting and educational "Symposium on Mums." Due to the many inquiries about same from members located in other districts, the balance of the mimeographed leaflets are being made available to others at 10c per copy. These may be obtained from the district treasurer, Mrs. Robert E. Wilson, Route 2, Burlington, Wis.

Mrs. William Holz, Jr.
Publicity Chairman
Milwaukee District.

**HISTORICAL MARKERS
PART OF ROADSIDE
DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

Co-Editor's Note: The following report was written at Mrs. Schuele's request, for our Roadside Development column, by Mr. R. L. Williams, Roadside Development Engineer, State Highway Commission of Wisconsin.

The 1948 Roadside Development Program in Wisconsin

Although still handicapped by the shortage of equipment and labor, there will be a noticeable step-up in the roadside development program in Wisconsin during 1948. Every effort is being made to select a sizable number of sites where historical markers can be placed during the state's centennial year, and plans are under way for an increased number of waysides along the State Trunk Highway System, which will be available for use by midsummer.

At least a dozen local civic groups at various places throughout the state have requested authority to plant trees along the highways in their respective communities, and indications are that more miles of roadsides will be planted this year than ever before.

Plans for a section of the "Silent Cross" highway in Waukesha County are now under way. Wide set-back lines are being established so that this section of highway will be adequately protected from the intrusion of billboards or other features which have had an adverse effect on the appearance of the highway. An attractive wayside fronting on one of the lakes, which will provide parking and picnicking facilities, is being included in the plan.

A NEW MEMBER

We extend a hearty welcome to a new club, the Green Thumb of Jefferson County. South Central District we congratulate you!

It is heartening to know that our membership work is under way and showing results. More news of this kind is expected soon. I urge you to get organized early in the year. Then when gardening activities start you will be set to go.

For your programs the splendid outline given by our chairman, Mrs. Braman, in Wisconsin Horticulture, will be helpful. If you desire further help I have suggestions for activities that have proved interesting. A number of clubs, now forming, have asked for my help; I shall be glad to do everything I can for our cause.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Snell, Membership Chairman.

"Snow should not be allowed to remain on evergreen hedges because when it becomes wet and heavy it will break them down; but removal should be done very carefully when the wood is frozen, or the branches will be broken." — The Gardener's Almanac.

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Choice French Lilacs

In our collection of mother plants are such top ranking varieties as Vestale, Edith Cavell, Willmott, Marechal Foch, Monge, Dunbar, Lucie Baltet, Etna, Firmanent, Mrs. Marshal and many others. We have over 150 varieties.

We are pot grafting lilacs on privet in the greenhouse and will have some choicest varieties for spring delivery.

2 1/2 inch pot plants at ---- \$.60 each.
10 for ----- \$5.00

These plants should be planted deep so they will make their own roots. Often these small plants make blooming size plants before large overgrown plants re-establish themselves.

Viburnum Carlesii and Burkwoodii
2 1/2 inch pot plants at \$.60 each.

EVERGREENS

We will have for spring delivery both rooted cuttings and potted plants in the evergreens listed below:—

- Pfitzer Juniper
- Savin Juniper
- Andora Juniper
- Spiny Greek Juniper
- Dwarf trailing Junipers
- Hetzi Juniper, A new blue Pfitzer type.
- Japanese Yew in both spreading and upright types.
- Arborvitae, Pyramidal and low types.

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Each \$.25
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YEAR BOOK CONTEST

This is the time of the year when every garden club secretary should be thinking of sending one copy of her club's year book to the chairman of the Program Awards Committee—

Mrs. H. G. Harries, Route 1, Box 31A, Hales Corners, Wis.

As your chairman it has been a real pleasure to browse through the collection of year books sent in during the past years. The decided improvement in quality with each year has been noticeably outstanding and our state federation should be extremely proud. Some of the year books have been so unusual that they have received national recognition, not only from the National Council of Garden Clubs but from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as well. Let us continue to keep up this high standard of program.

The general rules:

Year book submitted must be identical to the one supplied to each member of the club.

Programs will be scored in the following manner:

EXCELLENT—Blue Ribbon

VERY GOOD—Red Ribbon

GOOD—White Ribbon

FAIR—Pink Ribbon

Programs winning blue, red and white ribbons will be arranged for exhibition.

SCALE OF POINTS considered in judging will be as follows:

1. CLUB INFORMATION—25%

Considered here will be such items as officers, committees, club directory, meetings, date of flower shows and special events, pertinent or seasonal garden items, etc.

2. THE YEAR'S PROGRAM—50%

Does the club present a consistent plan for the year's study? Is there a balance between the recognized fields of Garden Club activity, as practical gardening, flower arrangement, conservation, bird study, garden aesthetics (color and design in the garden), community projects and services, book reviews, etc.

3. ARTISTRY and FORMAT—25%

Effective cover design: — Good type styles; readability; interest catching devices; appropriate size and binding; materials used, etc.

May I urge all clubs to send one copy of their club's year book to me at once. Please wrap and address them carefully, and include your return address so that an acknowledgement may

be sent to you. Entries must be in by May 1st. "Every Garden Club a Year Book Sent to the Awards Committee" should be our slogan for 1948!

—Mrs. H. G. Harries, Chairman

BOOK REVIEWS

By Dagny Borge

"The World Grows Round My Door, the Story of the Kampong, a Home on the Edge of the Tropics," by David Fairchild.

Here are the reminiscences of a distinguished botanist who for almost half a century collected plant material from many tropical lands for the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. He is one of the pioneers through whose efforts avacados and soybeans, to mention but two outstanding examples, were introduced into the United States. He had a hand in the propagation of grapefruit, and in introducing Bordeaux mixture to gardeners in America. His Florida home, where he writes, was named after a Javanese village, because of the appearance of the many shacks on the estate when he and his bride, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, acquired it. One of the experiments he mentions now being carried on in his gardens is the testing of plastic plant labels, furnished through the courtesy of George W. Mead, member of the Board of Managers of the Fairchild Tropical Gardens.

"Footnotes on Nature," by John Kieran, with wood engravings by Nora S. Unwin.

Devotees of the radio program "Information Please" will recognize the author of this delightful volume for nature lovers as one of the regulars on that "spontaneous and unrehearsed" hour of "stumping the experts," who in addition to being an authority on sporting events is also something of an amateur nat-

uralist, and fond of quoting poetry. Mr. Kieran begins with a nostalgic account of how he grew up to be an enthusiastic observer of flora and fauna, particularly bird life. He next introduces his cronies with whom he is wont to explore the region around New York City, or his summer haunts in the Berkshire Hills. He names few names. The reader comes to know the good companions as the Dramatic Critic, Herman the Magician, the Astronomer, the Artist, and the Medical Student. With this congenial party the reader vicariously enjoys tours about the countryside month by month, making seasonal observations. The chronicle is liberally interspersed with quotations from W. Shakespeare, as Kieran usually calls that poet on the weekly broadcasts, and other verse.

FLOWER LOVERS

Our New Catalogue Listing All The Better Hardy Perennials 125 varieties of hardy Chrysanthemums in Cushion, Daisy, Pom-pom and English varieties.

New 1948 varieties, Terry, Twilight, Valiant, Fleuer, Yellow Avalanche, Pink Wonder, White Wonder, Gold Dust, Bakara and many others.

- New White Bleedingheart
- Shasta Daisies
- Better Gladiolus
- Carnations
- Lillies
- Delphiniums
- Hardy Asters
- Phlox

Write for our 1948 Free Colored Catalogue.

GARTMAN'S GARDENS

Route 1 Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

From One Gardner To Another

Genevieve C. Dakin

As I look out of the living room windows I find myself studying to see if the evergreens have plenty of light and circulation. Last winter I realized that a honeysuckle hedge had grown so tall it was affecting the white pines several feet away. One of our early spring tasks was to trim the hedge generously. Now I see a branch that must come off a flowering crab—it is crowding a hemlock. Winter is the time to criticize your landscaping and pick up weak points.

By the way, each of the divisions of my Christmas Rose bloomed, starting in October and continuing until almost Christmas. As I told you, I divided my plant in the spring so hardly expected such a generous amount of bloom.

Each winter I am so glad I had the foresight to plant an evergreen hedge between the perennial border and the vegetable section. Capitata Yews in an 18 inch size planted 18 inches apart and bought 33 at the 100 rate were a good investment in permanent beauty.

There is no better time than right now to get your garden on paper. A knowledge of the ultimate height and breadth of the trees and shrubs you plan to introduce, with careful spacing to a scale in your sketch will obviate many difficulties. Don't overcrowd—use perennials and annuals for temporary fillers.

Nursery catalogs begin to arrive around Christmas although Vetterle and Reinelt's 1948 lists

came in November. Their begonias, delphiniums and polyanthus primroses are something to talk about. The address is Capitola, California.

Modern catalogs give such a fund of information. A postcard will start most of them on their way to you. They make stimulating reading winter evenings. I am listing some that come to mind. If you have others that are especially good and reliable please write me so I may list them.

Wayside Gardens publishes a beautiful catalog. The catalog is expensive and a small sum is charged for it which is applied on your purchase, I believe. As I usually order something from them I receive their catalogs regularly. In fact I divide my order so that I continue to receive lists each season.

Everyone has his favorite source for vegetable seeds. Olds Seed Company of Madison has reliable seeds. Burpee, Clinton, Iowa, Vaughan's of Chicago, with Joseph Harris Co., Rochester, N. Y., fill our requirements. We always buy our onion plants from Harris.

For trees and shrubs which are not obtainable from Wisconsin firms try Henry Kohankie, Painesville, Ohio, or The Kelsey Nursery Service of New York City. Wohler's Nurseries located at Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa., specialize in flowering trees from the Orient.

If your interest lies in roses well known growers are Jackson and Perkins, Newark, New York, Bobbink and Adkins, East Rutherford, N. J., Conard Pyle, West Grove, Pa., and Brownell Roses, Little Compton, R. I.

Specialists in chrysanthemums include Lehman Nurseries, Fairbault, Minn., who handle Dr. Kraus' hybrids, and Bristol Nurseries of Bristol, Conn., growers of Korean mums.

When it comes to alpine I recommend Saxton and Wilson, Maplewood, Oregon, Carl Starkner, Jennings Lodge, Oregon, Mayfair Nurseries, Bergenfield, New Jersey, Paramount Gardens, Plainfield, N. J., Mitchell Nurseries, Barre, Vt., Worth Alpine Nursery, Groton, New York and Alpenglow, New Westminster, B. C., Green Pastures Gardens, Seattle, specializes in rhododendrons and allied plants.

For Stout hybrid hemerocallis Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park, Pa., is the proper source. Garden-side Nurseries, Shelburne, Vt., and Russell Gardens, Spring, Texas, are specialists in hemerocallis, too. We shall be glad to see Lehman's lists of the University of Chicago's introductions.

One of the finest illustrated catalogs of wild flowers comes from Vick's Wildgardens, Narberth, Pa.; Isaac Williams, Exeter, N.H., Kenneth Gillette, Southwick, Mass., and the Aiken Nurseries of Putney, Vt., are well known eastern growers. In Wisconsin we have Tooles' at Baraboo. I have bought many plants from Gardens of the Blue Ridge, Ashford, N. C.

For primulas there are Vista Gardens, Sheboygan, Wis., Barnhaven Gardens, Gresham, Oregon, Vetterle and Reinelt, Capitola, Cal. Most Alpine Nurseries carry many varieties and named hybrids.

I find all the lists which I have mentioned interesting and educational. Midsummer will bring iris and bulb catalogs.

Birds In Our Garden

Mrs. R. A. Walker

THIS FUND RAISING PROJECT IS ENDORSED BY YOUR STATE OFFICIALS. It Has Raised Over \$18,000 For Various Clubs Since January

The Wild Flower Notes and Calendars are prepared under the direction of Garden Club Officials and have been authenticated by the American Nature Association. The Audubon Notes and Calendars are reproduced through the courtesy of the National Audubon Society.

The price to the State and Local Garden groups is the price customarily paid by the distributor and local store.

The difference between this cost and the selling price is divided between the State Federations and the Local Clubs on a basis determined and approved by the State Officials.

The quality of the various products is well above average. The designs and color reproductions are authentic and exceptionally beautiful. The Flowers have been approved by the American Nature Association and the Birds by the National Audubon Society.

Order one of the Introductory packages today for exhibition at your next Club Meeting!

This Introductory Package contains 2 Wild Flower Note Boxes; 2 Audubon Bird Note Boxes; 2 Wild Flower Calendar Boxes; 2 Audubon Bird Calendar Boxes—Price \$5.00. Resale Value \$10.00.

During the Regional Meetings we sold 300 Bird and Flower Noteheads and 300 Bird and Flower calendars.

If your club is interested in making these notes available to members, write for details.

Mrs. R. A. Walker, State Bird Chairman, 2222 Chamberlain, Madison 5, Wis.



BIRD MIGRANTS

In continuing the winter bird calendar the following list of early spring migrants may be expected soon and will remain during the spring and summer months.

Migrations

March 1 to March 15

Marsh Hawk
Sparrow Hawk
Killdeer
Herring Gull
Ring-billed Gull
Mourning Dove
Horned Lark
Bluebird
Robin
Eastern Meadowlark
Western Meadowlark
Red-wing Blackbird
Bronzed Grackle
Tree Sparrow
Song Sparrow

BIRDS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

It is indeed gratifying to note the increasing attention being given to birds by garden club members. This is most fitting for birds are an inherent part of the garden. Without their attention to insect life, gardens would have a serious struggle to survive. Without the songs, color and movement of birds, gardens would be deprived of much of their joyfulness.

The study of birds can add a valuable part to garden club programs, and bring pleasure and profit to individual members. It is a pleasure to learn to identify the birds in our yards and gardens. Some will remain the year around. Others drop in for only a few days. Still others come in the spring, remain to raise their families, and then depart in the autumn.

Let us learn to identify them. Learn their markings and colors. Learn their feeding habits. Learn their calls and songs. Learn their names. Erect feeding stations and keep food constantly on hand. Build pools and bird baths. Plant trees and shrubs for shelter and to provide attractive and tasty berries for food. Protect birds, their nests, eggs and their young from squirrels, cats and over-eager children.

The following birds remain the year around and may be seen during January and February.

Resident Birds

Red-tailed Hawk	Bob-White	Ring-Necked Pheasant
Herring Gull	Ring billed Gull	Barn Owl (rare)
Screech Owl	Horned Owl	Barked Owl
Long-eared Owl	Hort-eared Owl	Red-bellied Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker	Downy Woodpecker	Horned Lark
Blue Jay	Crow	Black-capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse (rare)	White Breasted Nuthatch	Starling
English Sparrow	Cardinal	Slate-colored Junco
Tree Sparrow		

Winter Visitors

Rough-legged Hawk	Sparrow Hawk	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Belted Kingfisher	Red-headed Woodpecker	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Brown Creeper	Mocking bird (Casual)	Bronzed Grackle
Cedar Waxwing	Northern Shrike	Pine Grosbeak
Evening Grosbeak	Purple Finch	Goldfinch
Redpoll	Pine Siskin	Snow Bunting
Crossbill	White-winged Crossbill	

GARDEN CLUB DIRECTORY

FOX RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT

Fox River Valley District Officers
Pres., Mrs. Warren Jenkins, 705 Green Ave., Park Ridge, Stevens Point. Point.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Herbert Chaffin, 534 Scott St., Ripon.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. John Ferwerda, Waupaca.

Fox River Valley District Chairmen
Bird: Mrs. Glen Lockery, Rosholt

Conservation: Mrs. Otto Viertel, Rt. 2, Stevens Point

Horticulture: Mrs. J. L. Larson, Rt. 3 Iola

Judging School: Mrs. Chas. Braman, Waupaca

Junior Gardens: Mrs. Lawrence Skilbred, 198 E. 1st St., Fond du Lac

Membership: Mrs. D. B. McIntyre, 929 Clermont St., Antigo

Publicity: Mrs. Wilbur Pfeifer, Rural Route, Fond du Lac

Roadside Development: Mrs. Clarence Schultz, 112 N. Commercial St., Neenah

Garden Club Officers

Antigo Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Wayland Thayer, 832 Deleglise, St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Art Schrader, 103 Hudson St.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Geo. Zehner, 1210 Deleglise St.

Berlin Home Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Wm. N. Crawford, 151 Noyes St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. A. Wawrzyniak, 589 Broadway

Treas., Mrs. Kleofas L. Cujak, 186 Liberty St.

Secy., Mrs. Fred Schmoll, 239 Water St.

Berlin Grow Em and Show Em Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. James Brewer, Rt. 2

Vice-Pres., Miss Leola Evans, Star Route

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. George Pishkey, 213 North Wis. St.

Brandon Community Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Ella Ruenger

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Gladys Henker

Secy., Mrs. Adelaide Halsey

Treas., Miss Erna Raube

Fond du Lac Community Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Lawrence Skilbred, 198 E. First St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Wilbur Pfeifer, Rt. 1.

Sec., Mrs. Lloyd W. Romaine, 106 Sheboygan St.

Treas., Mrs. F. A. Schmidley, 205 E. Rees St.

Fond du Lac Ledgerview Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Clyde Seeley, 182 S. Park Ave.

1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Floyd McNaughton, 33-7th St.

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Henry Marian, 88 7th St.

Green Bay Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. H. A. Foeller, 214 South Madison St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. R. A. Gardner, 729 South Monroe Ave.

Sec., Mrs. Chas. H. Hine, 840 South Quincy St.

Treas., Mrs. Frank Necolai, 1912 South Broadway, De Pere

Horicon Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Henry Bodden

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Paul Wadsworth

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Geo. Neill

Iola Garden Club

Pres., Miss Leah Ambrosio

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Ernest Lutz

Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Arthur Kruse

Marion Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Martin Radtke, Star Route

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Mable Peters

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Elwood Wieman

Marinette Garden Club

Pres., Mr. Paul Ravet, 820 Ogden Ave., Menominee, Mich.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Elmer Grimmer, Shore Drive.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. J. A. Faller, 1009 Pierce Ave.

Menasha Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. H. O. Fenner, 338 Oak St.

Vice-Pres., Miss Henrietta Hall, Rt. No. 1

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Harry Doolittle, 429 First St.

Oakfield Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. E. Kneisel

Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. F. Tannehill

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Alice Thayer

Omro Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Charles Samphier

Vice-Pres., Miss Grace Carter

Secy.-Treas., Miss Elizabeth M. King

Oshkosh Horticultural Society

Pres., Dr. Ralph A. Norem, 466 Elmwood Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mr. August Beck, 783 Jackson Drive

Secy.-Treas., Miss Agnes Phillipson, 1653 Ninth St.

Ripon-Ceresco Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Herbert Chaffin, 534 Scott St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Herman Wittlief, Rt. 2

Secy., Mrs. Reginald Huebl, Rt. 2

Treas., Mrs. Ben Kollath, 446 E. Jackson St.

Ripon-Home Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Lee Miller

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Fred Kohl

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Allmen Hammen

Ripon Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Warren B. Smith

Vice-Pres., Miss Leone Oyster

Secy., Mrs. William Jaeger

Treas., Mrs. Clarence Gatzke

Ripon-Yard and Garden Club

Pres., Miss Maud Russell, 320 Thorne St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. Cole, 815 Metomen St.

Secy., Mrs. Faye Eckstein, 825 Watson St.

Treas., Mrs. A. Schmoekel, 621 S. Grove St.

Rosholt Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Glen Lockery

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Ludvig Johnson

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. N. Rosholt

Scandinavia Garden Club

Pres., Florence Anderson

Vice-Pres., Arla Lee

Secy.-Treas., Sadie Simonson

Seymour Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Lulu Melchert

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Margaret Kuehne

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Erma Swann

Stevens Point-Park Ridge Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. R. B. Freed, Rt. 2, Box 187

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Otto Viertel, Rt. 2

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. George Johnson, Rt. 2

Sturgeon Bay Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Vernon Olson, 532 S. 3rd Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Cyril Lauscher, 317 3rd. Ave.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Ralph Janquin, 232 Lansing, Sawyer.

Waupaca Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. E. M. Atkinson

Vice-Pres., Mrs. John Ferwenda

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Harold Bammel

Wausau-Federated Home Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. I. S. Horgen, 1025 Groves Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. O. E. Ruhoff, 503 Ruder St.

Secy.-Treas., Miss Lillie Martin, 714 1st St.

Wausau Federated Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Ralph Bauer, 2215 7th St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. R. J. Plunkett, Forrest Park

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. H. H. Scholfield, Forrest Park

Wausau Valley Federated Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Joseph Held

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Marion Roberts

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. E. W. Podratz

Wisconsin Rapids—Horticulture Club

Pres., Mrs. Fred Steinfeldt, 550—13th Ave., North

Vice-Pres., Mrs. John Sowatzke, 1361 1st Ave., North

MADISON DISTRICT

Madison District Officers

Pres., Mr. Wm. Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 417, Madison

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Amy Groves, Lodi
Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Harry L. Wyatt, Baraboo

Madison District Chairmen

Bird: Mrs. N. R. Barger, 4333 Hillcrest

Historian: Miss Dagne Borge, 862 Terry Place, Madison

Publicity: Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell, 2227 Van Hise Ave.

Roadside Development: Rev. Wilson Emigholz, Platteville.

Garden Club Centers: Mrs. F. E. Nordeen, 713 Huron Hill

Horticulture: Mrs. Willard Watson, 2329 Sherman Ave.

Judging Schools: Mrs. H. S. Bostock, Rt. 2

Junior Garden Clubs: Mrs. Earl House, 421 8th. Ave., Baraboo

Living Memorials: Mrs. W. F. Groves, Lodi

Membership: Mr. William E. Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 417, Madison

Nominating: Mrs. Fred M. Distelhorst, 3630 Spring Trail

Garden Tour: Dr. W. T. Lindsay, 813 S. Shore Drive

Garden Club Officers

Baraboo Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. R. W. Yourell, 621 9th Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Earl F. House, 421 8th Ave.

Secy., Mrs. Clarence Kasdorf, 736 Ridge St.

Treas., Mrs. J. T. Walker, 219 7th St.

Lodi Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Carol Bartholomew

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Cassie Lang

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Mame Demynck

Madison—Little Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. W. R. Wilkinson, 2640 Stevens St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. J. Drives, Seminole Highway

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. G. V. Naze, 2315 E. Dayton St.

Madison Garden Club

Pres., Wm. E. Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 417, Madison

Vice-Pres., Miss Mabel E. Griswold, 1158 Sherman Ave.

Secy., Mrs. Gerald Burke, 2617 Stevens St.

Treas., Mr. W. D. Mack, 1145 Elizabeth St.

Madison—Sunset Garden Club

Pres., Margurite Langdon, 14 Farley Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Clement Fagan, 4224 Bagley Parkway

Secy., Mrs. August Fisher, 610—13th Ave.

Treas., Mrs. Ella Kill, 1110—8th St., South

Wisconsin Rapids—Lake Wazeecha Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harvey Fisher

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Bob Bannes

Wisconsin Rapids—Two Mile Garden Club

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Jerome Vertheim, 333 Owen Drive.

Madison—West Side Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. F. J. Veal, 1010 Tumalo Trail

1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. A. Sakrison, Middleton

Secy., Mrs. H. O. Lord, 3618 Spring Train

Treas., Mrs. J. K. Gill, 2125 Chadbourne Ave.

Madison—Town and Country Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. T. H. Davies, 1320 MacArthur Road

Vice-Pres., Mrs. LeRoy Wickus, 1209 MacArthur Road

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Coyt Farwell, 1329 MacArthur Road

Platteville Garden Club

Pres., Mr. Gordon J. Suthers

Vice-Pres., Dr. Verne Edward

Secy., Mrs. Wm. Goke

Treas., Mrs. Dewey Stowell

Portage Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. David Bogue, 304 W. Main St.

1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. E. J. Morrison, 526 Prospect Ave.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. W. E. Roberts, 512 E. Conant St.

SOME LARGE SPRING FLOWER SHOWS

March 15-20—Flower Show by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in the Mechanics Building, Boston.

March 8-13 — International Flower Show, Inc., and Horticultural Society of New York at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

March 8-13 — Philadelphia Flower Show and Pa. Horticultural Society, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

March 14-21 — Society of American Florists Annual Show, Coliseum, Chicago.

March 9-14—St. Louis Flower

Show at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

Mar. 13-21—Michigan Flower and Garden Exhibition, Convention Hall, Detroit.

April 2-6—Flower Show by the Garden Club of Illinois, Stevens Hotel Exhibition Hall, Chicago.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT

Milwaukee District Officers

Pres., Mrs. Fred Marquardt, Hales Corners

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Erwin Kulow, Waukesha

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. C. J. Bensing, Elm Grove.

Milwaukee District Chairmen

Advisory: Mrs. Wm. J. Armitage, LaSalle Hotel, Milwaukee

Courtesy: Mrs. Carl F. Hofstetter, 136 N. 88th St., Wauwatosa

Membership: Mrs. H. W. Schaefer, Chairman, 4416 Taft Rd., Kenosha
Co-Chairman (Membership) Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 2418 N. 65th St., Wauwatosa

Parliamentarian: Mrs. Paul W. Hammersmith, 2755 N. Stowell Ave., Milwaukee

Publicity: Mrs. Wm. Holz, Jr., Hales Corners

Historian: Mrs. Charles Fickau, Hales Corners

Nominating: Mrs. Rufus Erickson, Chairman, Hartland. Mrs. Howard Bast, 2431 N. 95th St., Wauwatosa, Mrs. Carl Lemke, Rt. 11, Box 239, West Allis.

Auditing: Mrs. Donald S. Rowe, Rt. 4, West Allis, Chairman, Mrs. S. M. O'Malley, Rt. 1, Hales Corners, Mrs. R. W. Garens, 2817 N. 71st St., Wauwatosa.

Program and Project Committees

Program: Mrs. Ervin Kulow, Rt. 2, Waukesha

Birds: Mrs. Howard Higgins, 6302—8th Ave., Kenosha

Conservation: Mrs. Malvin W. Schneider, Hales Corners

Conservation Scholarship: Mrs. A. J. Kiekhefer, 1250 Dean Rd., Milwaukee

Flower Show: Mrs. Chester Thomas, 2579 N. Downer Ave., Milwaukee

Garden Tours: Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, Oconomowoc.

Horticulture: Mrs. Amanda Watzek, 1015 E. Main St., Waukesha

Judging School: Mrs. S. M. Cushman, 3003 Northwestern Ave., Racine

Living Memorial: Mr. O. H. Burgermeister, 2127 S. 87th St., West Allis

Roadside: Mr. Robert S. LaPhillip, 1335 S. 127th St., Milwaukee

GARDEN CLUB OFFICERS

Brookfield Garden Club

Pres. Mrs. J. Nyl

Secy., Mrs. E. Chickalla

Vice-Pres., Mrs. R. Strachota

Treas., Mrs. A. Kutchera

Burlington Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Louis H. Zimmermann, 449 Kendall St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Henry Heidermann

Secy.-Treas. Mrs. B. C. Pankratz

Cedarburg Garden Club

Dousman—Ottawa Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. John Clay, Rt. 4, Oconomowoc

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Guy Dana, Rt. 1,

Dousman

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Geo. Jeffery, Dousman

Elm Grove Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Chas. F. Codrington, Box 36

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Clarence Hapke

Secy. Mrs. C. J. Bensing Box 101

Treas., Mrs. Clarence Sievert, Box 217

Hales Corners—Hawthorne Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. William Holz

Vice-Pres., Mrs. James Dineen

Secy., Mrs. H. G. Harries, Rt. 1, Box 31

Treas., Mrs. Herman Nacker

Hales Corners—Tess Corners Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Herman Imme, Rt. 3, Box 187, Waukesha

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Wm. Boldt, Rt. 2, Box 401B

Secy., Mrs. Lewis W. Gaulke, Rt. 2, Box 403J

Treas., Mrs. E. L. Tharinger, 6300 W. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee 13

Hales Corners—Whitnall Park Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. J. Voight, Rt. 1

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Hugo Koch, Rt. 1

Secy., Mrs. S. O'Malley, Rt. 1

Treas., Mrs. Wm. Herkt, Rt. 1

Kenosha County Garden Club

Pres., Mr. Paul Vigansky, 6518 29th Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Chloe Swegle, Geneva Road

Rec. Secy., Mrs. R. Toft, 6515 31st Ave.

Menomonee Falls Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Fleetwood Schunk, Elsie Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. John J. Johnston, 203 Donald Ave.

Secy., Mrs. Herbert Hoelz, 517 E. Kenwood Ave.

Treas., Mrs. Walter Diehnelt, Honey Acres.

Milwaukee Art Institute Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Clarence Fiebrantz, 3006 N. Downer Ave.

1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Stephen Cushman.

Corr.-Secy. Mrs. Paul Hammersmith
Treas. Miss Edith Westenberg

Milwaukee—Blue Beech Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Rudolph Malisch, Hales Corners

Secy., Mrs. John LeFeber, 3900 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee (11)

Corres. Secy., Mrs. James Livingston, 9150 North Cedarburg Road, Milwaukee 9

Milwaukee—Galescrest Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. Elmer A. Sieber, 2829 North 73rd St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Fred M. Jannke, 7014 W. Locust St.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Elmer S. Peterson, 2911 North 74th St.

Milwaukee—Green Tree Garden Club
Pres., Mrs. N. Rulison Knox, 8210 N. Green Bay Rd., 9

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Clyde Fuller, 7165 N. River Rd., 9

Rec. Secy., Mrs. Norman Fitzgerald, 8590 N. Green Bay Rd., 9

Treas., Mrs. K. Dudley Pierson, 8315 N. River Rd., 9

Milwaukee County Horticultural Society

Pres., Walter Knuth, 6301 W. Girard, Milwaukee 13

Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. Strohm, 2666 N. 41st St., Milwaukee 10

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Alfred Dess, 1325 S. 22nd St., Milwaukee 4

North Prairie Garden Study Club
Pres., Mrs. Louis Zaun

Vice-Pres., Mrs. F. F. Kipp

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Claude McKenzie

North Prairie Violet Garden Club
Oconomowoc—LaBelle Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Geo. Hanson, 364 W. Wis. Ave., Oconomowoc

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Geo. Love., Oconomowoc Lake

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. H. C. Bush, 308 N. Oakwood Ave.

Pewaukee Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Lloyd Bartlett

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Ernest Plaster, Rt. 1

Secy., Miss Beulah Hext

Racine Garden Club

Pres., Miss Grace E. Miller, 614 Wisconsin Ave.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. John J. Johnson, 1966 Linden Ave.

Secy., Mrs. Richard Coxhead, 912 Augusta St.

Treas., Miss Elsa Mortensen, 922 Villa St.

Thiensville—Mequon Garden Club
Pres. Mrs. George W. Bernhard, Route 2

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Albert Duchring, Route 1

Secretary Mrs. Peter Opsahl
Treas., Mrs. N. J. Hoffman
Waukesha—Rocky Knoll Garden Club
Pres.: Mrs. Fred M. Pfiel, Rt. 4, Box 103

Secy.: Mrs. Albert W. Trapp, 1530 South 56th. St., West Allis (14)

Waukesha—Spring City Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Cosmo Chapman, Rt. 2.
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Jacob Van Tuinen, 134 Fountain Ave.

Rec. Secy.: Mrs. F. F. Woodhead, Rt. 1

Treas., Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, 1104 Ellis St.

Waukesha—Sum-Mer-Del Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Rufus Erickson, Hartland
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. A. W. Smalley, Delafield

Secy.: Mrs. James C. Coe, Delafield
Treas.: Mrs. A. W. Notbohm, Delafield

Waukesha Town Garden Club

Pres.: Mrs. Stanley G. Boyd, 602 Linden St.

Sheboygan District Officers

Pres., Mrs. Charles Schultz, Rt. 3, Sheboygan

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Kurt Schneider, Port Washington.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. Curtiss, Rt. 1, Plymouth

Sheboygan District Chairmen

Flower Show, Mrs. Arnold Barr, Port Washington

Bird, Mrs. Herbert Peters, Port Washington

Conservation, Mrs. Harland Anderson, Sturgeon Bay

Historian, Mrs. Walter Roehrborn, Sheboygan

Horticulture, Mrs. Art Piepkorn, Plymouth

Judging School, Mrs. John West, Manitowoc

Jr. Garden Clubs, Mrs. Geo. Swearinger, Manitowoc

Membership, Mrs. Gilbert Snell, Sheboygan

Co-Chairman (Membership), Mrs. K. Schneider, Port Washington

Program, Mrs. Otto Hobson, Sheboygan

Publicity, Elsie Lautenbach, Plymouth
Roadside, Rev. A. Otto, West Bend
Nominating, Mrs. L. Dietsch, Plymouth

1st. Vice-Pres.: Mrs. J. B. Christoph, 605 Center St.

Rec. Secy., Miss Grace Carlton, 511 N. East Ave.

Treas., Mrs. S. Stockwent, Rt. 2

Wauwatosa—Blue Mound Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Elmer Rohan, 2808 Hartung Ave., Milwaukee (10)

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Geo. Koch, 6430 W. Wis. Avenue

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. E. J. Werner, 2013 N. Church St.

Wauwatosa—Ravenswood Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Mark F. Pfaller, 8525 Ravenswood Circle, Wauwatosa (13)

Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. K. Beechler
Rec. Secy., Mrs. S. W. Price, 8472 Ravenswood Circle

Treas., Mrs. Arthur E. Lenicheck

Wauwatosa Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Max Schmitt, 1912 North 84th. St.

Vice-Pres., Miss Effie Barber, 2457 N. 64th. St.

Secy.-Treas., Mr. Ernest LeFeber, 7500 Hillcrest Dr.

SHEBOYGAN DISTRICT

Garden Club Officers

Kohler Garden Club

Pres., Lillie B. Kohler, 606 New York Ave.

1st. Vice-Pres., Mrs. F. W. Epling, 238 E. Park Lane

Secy., Mrs. Arthur Hooever
Treas., Walter Ring, 573 E. Riverside Drive

Manitowoc Garden Club

Pres., Dr. Harvey Vollendorf, 715 N. 6th St.

Vice-Pres., Hilda Beck, 1522A South 9th. St.

Secy.-Treas., Eleanor J. Gielow, 913 South 13th. St.

Manitowoc A. A. U. W. Garden Club
Pres., Miss Freda Gaterman, 934 North 17th. St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Harold Kallies, 723 North 8th. St.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Frank Wanek, 702 Huron Street

Plymouth Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Wm. Curtiss, Rt. 1
Vice-Pres., Mrs. R. D. Stannard, Greenbush

Secy., Mr. Henry Winn, 415 Fremont St.

Treas., Miss Elsie Lautenbach, 135 Smith St.

West Allis—Hillcrest Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. O. A. Burgermeister, 2127 S. 8th. St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Max Krautschneider, 2431 North 63rd. St., Wauwatosa 13

Secy., Mrs. Robert Schissler, 8911 W. Wis. Ave., Wauwatosa 13

Treas., Mrs. L. D. Horton, 2116 South 86th. St.

West Allis—The Home Gardeners

Pres., Mrs. Geo. C. Johnson, 2042 S. 82nd. St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Charles F. Bierman
Secy., Mrs. John Reinhecker, 2349 S. 78th St.

Treas., Mrs. Arnold Dietrich, 1421 S. 77th St.

West Allis Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Henry J. Moody, 1101 S. 32nd. St., Milwaukee

Vice-Pres., Mrs. Ray Luckow, Rt. 14, Box 125, Milwaukee (14)

Secy., Miss Janet Buckridge, Rt. 1, Box 228, Nashotah

Treas., Mrs. Victor H. Schmitt, 1717 S. 82nd. St.

Port Washington Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Jos. Ubbink, Rt. 1
Vice-Pres., Mrs. Marshall Moeser, 215 S. Eva St.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Paul Beer, 217 S. Madison Ave.

Sheboygan Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Otto Hobson, 2313 N. 6th St.

1st. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Arthur Boley, 514 Park Ave.

Sec., Mrs. Fred Wilkerson, 724 National Ave.

Treas., Mrs. Walter Roehrborn, 1922 Georgia Ave.

West Bend Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Ida Wiebe, West Bend
Vice-Pres., Mr. J. B. Busse, 551 S. 6th. Ave.

Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Ethel M. Gill, 303 South 7th. Ave.

Vinca rosea, excellent for edgings and for bedding purposes in general, should be started early in February.

If you burn hard wood in your fireplace save the ashes. They make excellent garden fertilizer.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

South Central District Officers

Pres., Mrs. Charles Jahr, Jr., Elkhorn
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Harold C. Poyer, Ft. Atkinson
 Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Robert Keown, Elkhorn

South Central District Chairmen Garden Club Officers Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Charles Michel, Rt. 2
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Edson Jones
 Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Ansel Haak, Rt. 1
Delavan City Garden Club
 Pres., Mrs. H. O. Gardner, 524 McDowell St.
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Mary Turnbull, 405 Racine St.
 Secy., Miss Hazel Dayton, 309 W. Walworth Ave.
 Treas., Mrs. J. J. Kemmett, 612 Parish St.

Edgerton Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Geo. Hagen, 605 Blaine St.
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Dean Swift, 319 W. Fulton St.
 Secy., Mrs. Marcelle Pett, 806 Blaine St.

Treas., Mrs. John Hiland, 314 First St. Elkhorn Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. John Hughes, Winsor St.
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Roy Sanders, Walworth St.

Secy., Mrs. Alfred Olson
 Treas., Mrs. Fred Annis

Fort Atkinson Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Harold C. Poyer, Rt. 3
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. T. Logan, 419 S. Main St.
 Secy., Mrs. Frank Atzinger, 1016 Elsie St.

Treas., Mr. Harold C. Poyer, Rt. 3 Honey Creek Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Alfred Zechel, 841 Chestnut
 New officers will not be elected until March 1, 1948.

Jefferson Garden Club

Pres., Mr. Alex Jordan
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Geo. Krause
 Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Bernice L. Shakesky

Lake Geneva—Lake Como Beach Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Charles Deischel, Rt. 2
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Leo Addison, Rt. 2
 Secy., Mrs. Paul Coquillette
 Treas., Mrs. John Swiech
Lake Geneva Garden Club
 Pres., Mrs. Arthur W. Wakeley, Williams Bay

1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. John Eliot Warner
 Rec. Secy., Mrs. Howard Vaughan, Fontana

Treas., Mrs. Anthony G. Zulfer Lake Geneva Town and Country Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. John Raup, Lake Shore Drive
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. Katherine Chalkley, 421 Broad St.
 Secy., Miss Ruth Dickinson, Lake Shore Drive
 Treas., Mrs. R. W. Miller, 403 Center St.

Orfordville—Better Homes and Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Marcus Lewis, Rt. 4, Beloit

Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. A. Haugen
 Secy.-Treas., Mrs. Leo Dickison
Whitewater Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. H. J. Torrence, 1116 Highland St.

Vice-Pres., Mrs. L. C. Cushman, Rt. 1 Jefferson

Secy.-Treas., Grace Armstrong, Rt. 1
Williams Bay Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. M. C. Spence
 Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. F. Corbett, Box 272

Secy., Mrs. F. Fridlund
 Treas., Mrs. P. H. Benedict
Zenda Garden Club

Pres., Mrs. Frank Massey
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CO-EDITORIAL

The splendid cooperation garden club members have given us in sending in their lists of officers so promptly has assisted greatly in making the directory a possibility and we hope, in your opinion, a success. It would have been a pity indeed if securing each of these lists had required any prolonged correspondence.

I urge all of you, whether officers or not (you may be next year), to keep the matter of the annual Directory in mind. No doubt you will hear about it at the Regional meetings in November. When the green light says "GO" take up your fountain pens and go. The mere handful of persons at this end, responsible for its publication, will be grateful to you.

"Most persons think that no harm is done by crossing the lawn when the ground is frozen. However, if a beaten path is made in winter, strips will be worn out beyond repair and re-seeding will be necessary."—
 The Gardener's Almanac.

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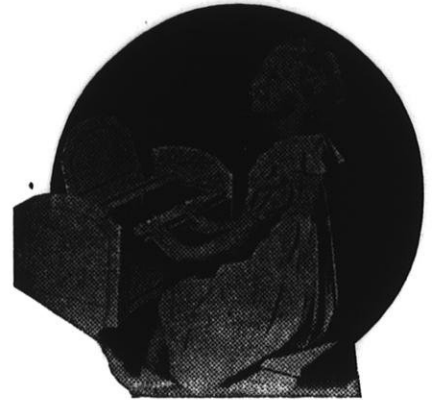
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HORTICULTURE

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**MAXIMUM
DEPOSIT**

on Fruit and
Foliage

**MINIMUM
RUN-OFF**

of the Active Insecticide
or Fungicide

*Qualities
you can count on*

in



WHAT IS IMPORTANT in the spray materials you use on your trees? To start with, good wetting, mixing and suspension qualities. But what really *pays off*, is having spray materials go on the fruit and foliage with an unbroken protective film and without heavy run-off of the active insecticide or fungicide. This means that the fine particles must "stay put" where they hit.

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FOR RELIABLE SPRAY materials that pay off in cleaner, better fruit at picking time, specify Orchard Brand sprays.

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SULFUR**

Advanced type of sulfur fungicide
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**PURATIZED*
AGRICULTURAL SPRAY**

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General Offices, Madison, Wisconsin.

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CAN WE CUT CORNERS IN FRUIT GROWING

From Mr. Charles Rosa, Gay Mills (Now at Newington, Conn.) Growers of apples face a trying future just ahead. Every prudent grower will no doubt dispense with every possible expense that will not cut down volume or quality of his crop. A good sprayer is not a substitute for brains in raising a crop of apples.

The market during harvest this coming year can make or break us. The grower was subject to the squeeze play in 1947 and we are defenseless against it.

Everything that enters into the grower's expense, from labor to spray material is up in price over '47. Packaging that cost me \$963 in '47 and several years ago not over \$500, will this year cost \$1125. Freight is up 30%, truckers are asking to be allowed a 20% increase — may get 10 to 15%. Labor is up 160 - 180% over 1940. What growers need to do is to organize so they can have something to say about the price of their fruit.

Here in Newington it is said that 50% of the growers have built cold storage plants on orchards and sell most of their crop direct to retailers — making their own deliveries thru the winter. Sorting and packing is done by a regular over-winter force. Fruit minus culls goes into storage at picking time. It reaches the consumer in best possible condition.

Fruit here in Connecticut is better in quality and lower in price than last year.

From C. J. Telfer, Green Bay — We are not going to cultivate this year. Pruning has been rather heavy and many trees are so close together, do not believe a buck rake would work to advantage.

Continued On Page 158

NORTHERN GROWN FRUIT TREES

General line nursery stock
Trees, Plants, and Shrubs



Send for our descriptive Price List.

COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.

Fort Atkinson, — • — Wis.
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WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

The Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
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Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Seventy-five cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

Apple Scab Control Experiments With Ground and Tree Spraying for 1947

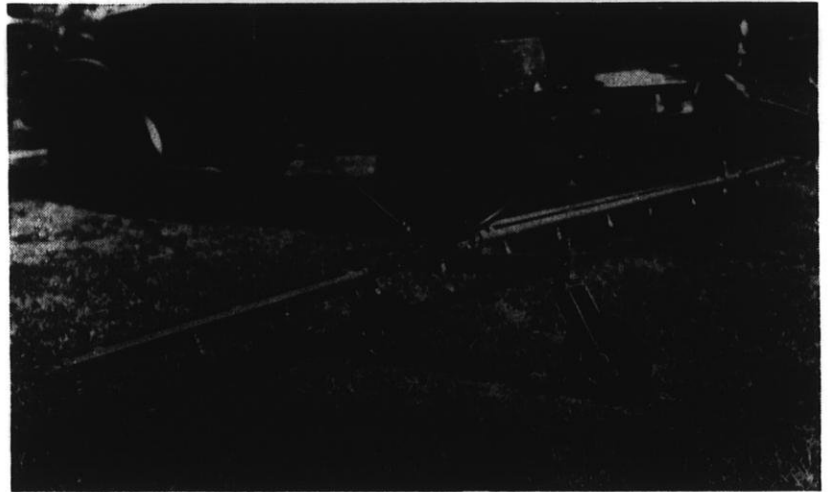
G. W. Keitt and J. Duain Moore

In general, apple scab was very severe in its outbreak and difficult to control in Wisconsin in 1947. Nevertheless, an eradicant ground spray of Elgetol or Krenite followed by various tree spray programs gave excellent control of the disease both in the experimental work and in the hands of growers.

During the period from budbreak through bloom, rains fell frequently and many severe infection periods occurred. There was an abundant carry-over of the scab fungus in most orchards, and ascospore discharges occurred during the rain periods from budbreak until about two weeks after petal-fall.

In the experimental work a ground spray of either Elgetol or Krenite, 1 gallon in 200 gallons of spray, was applied shortly before budbreak at the rate of about 600 gallons per acre. The method of application and the special spray boom used were described in the March issue of Wisconsin Horticulture in 1946. Studies made in connection with these treatments indicated that Elgetol and Krenite were about equally effective in reducing the quantity of ascospores discharged from the dead apple leaves. In Block I of the experimental orchard at Horseshoe Bay, in which various reduced tree spray programs have been used for a number of years and unsprayed trees have been left as checks, the average ascospore discharge was reduced by the ground treatment from 15,771 spores per square inch of leaf surface to 105, or 99.3%. In Block IV, of the same orchard, in which only complete spray programs have been used since 1942, the average ascospore discharge was reduced from 133 spores per square inch to 2, or 98.5%.

In the Horseshoe Bay experiments various complete tree spray programs were used in Block IV. In all programs except two, liquid lime-sulphur, 1-50 was used on the first three applications, followed by either five applications of lime-sulphur, 1-60 or 1-75, or six applications of wettable sulphur (Micronized, 5-100; Sulforon-X, 5-100; Mike, 5-100; Kolospray, 5-100; Flotation Sulphur Paste, 8-100; or Mike, 3-100, plus Goodrite, 1-400) or an organic fungicide (Fermate, 1-100; Phygon, 3/4-100; Compound 341C, 1-400). For the after-bloom, sprays in the programs in which lime-sulphur was used



Spray Boom For Applying The Ground Spray

after bloom, applications were made at about 14-day intervals. In those in which a wettable sulphur or an organic fungicide was used, applications were made at about 10-day intervals. In one program Fermate was used in 9 applications (1½ - 100 in the first three and 1-100 in the other six), and in another program Puratized, 1-800, was used in the first five applications, followed by Micronized Sulphur, 5-100, in the other four. In Block I, certain omissions in the lime-sulphur program were compared with a standard program of three applications of lime-sulphur, 1-50, and five applications of lime-sulphur, 1-75. The unsprayed trees also were located in Block I. Hydrated lime, 3-100, was used with all wettable sulphurs except Kolospray. Lead arsenate was used as the insecticide in all applications except the third and fourth, which were applied with some blossoms open, at the rate of 2 lbs. to 100 gallons in the first two treatments and 3 lbs. to 100 in the others.

In Block IV, satisfactory scab control was obtained on all the plots. At harvest the least scab on fruits (7%) was present on the plots that had received three applications of lime-sulphur and six applications of Fermate without lime. The most scab on fruits (5.2%) occurred on plots that had been sprayed with five applications of

Puratized and four applications of Micronized Sulphur. The program of three applications of lime-sulphur, 1-50, and five applications of lime-sulphur, 1-75, had 4.2% scabbed fruits at harvest in Block IV and 12.6% in Block I. The unsprayed trees had 100% scabbed fruits at harvest.

In Block IV, scab was well controlled on leaves also. The fewest scabbed leaves (3.3%) were present on the plots that had received three applications of lime-sulphur, 1-50, and five applications of lime-sulphur, 1-60. The most scabbed leaves (16.7%) occurred on the plots sprayed with three applications of lime-sulphur and six applications of Kolospray. Both on leaves and fruits, scab was better controlled by the use of Fermate without lime than by the addition of lime to the Fermate.

Spray injury records on leaves were taken both on spurs and on terminal shoots. There was more leaf injury on plots receiving only liquid lime-sulphur throughout the season or liquid lime-sulphur followed by Compound 341C than on those sprayed with the milder sulphurs or the other organic fungicides. The least injury to leaves resulted on plots that received five applications of Puratized and four applications of Micronized Sulphur. Of the milder materials used for the

after-blossom sprays, Fermate, Mike Sulphur, Micronized Sulphur, and Sulfuron-X did not cause objectionable spray injury to leaves, and gave about equally good control of scab.

The most total spray injury on fruits (sulphur-sunscaud, russet, and calyx-end arsenical injury) occurred on plots sprayed with three applications of lime-sulphur and six applications of Goodrite plus Mike Sulphur (12.7%). The least total fruit injury resulted on the plots that received three applications of lime-sulphur and six applications of Phygon (1.1%) or Fermate without lime (1.5%). The total fruit injury on plots of lime-sulphur followed by wettable sulphurs was as follows for the various sulphurs used: Micronized Sulphur, 4.6%; Sulfuron-X, 4.1%; Flotation Sulphur paste, 3.9%; Mike Sulphur, 3.6%; and Kolospray, 6.3%.

In the past very severe season for apple scab development, good control without objectionable spray injury was obtained again by the use of an eradicant ground treatment and various tree spray programs of lime-sulphur before bloom, followed by certain milder materials such as Fermate, Micronized Sulphur, Mike Sulphur or Sulfuron-X.

EXTRACT FROM RELEASE BY UNITED FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION

" . . . Frequent new highs for cattle, hogs, wheat, butter and some other commodities capture the headlines. At the same time, prices to farmers for such important fruits as oranges and grapefruit, winter pears, apples and grapes are lower than they have been in years . . . "

ORCHARD FOR RENT OR SALE

13 Acre Orchard for rent, or sale, 7 Acres in bearing, producing as high as 3000 bushels of apples and \$600.00 worth of Cherries. Apple trees consist of McIntosh, Greenings and Delicious. 6 Acres that could be put into fruit and vegetables. Apple house could be converted into dwelling. Commercial Orchard well cared for, full equipment available.

MARTIN KOEBEL
507 HOME AVE. Phone 217
Plymouth, Wis.

OUTLOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS IN 1948

Times Good Now For Most People

Because of our foreign policy, our short corn crop, and tremendous purchasing power, United States farmers in mid-October, 1947, were being paid for all crops and livestock at an index of 289 compared with average of 100 in 1910-14. Fruit growers (all fruits) were at 166; Oranges 78; apples 226; food grains were 302; meat animals 360; dairy products 283. Earnings of factory workers were at 436. Farmers were paying for commodities, interest and taxes at an index of 239. Farm wages were 404.

1948 Forecast

Unfavorable Factors. Costs are going up to stay up. Costs of operating a fruit farm will go up further in 1948. Materials like gasoline, packages, machinery, spray materials and fertilizers will stay high and go up with increased freight rates and labor costs. A few new insecticides may drop in price a little as new products and new methods are introduced. Farm labor will probably be more readily available, but wages will remain high.

Export prospects are poor. England is not buying fruit and Europe is an uncertain factor.

A large citrus crop is moving at relatively low prices. Bananas are reappearing. Grapes, raisins, figs and other tropical fruits are reappearing.

The write-up on fruits by retail stores remains high.

Favorable Factors. Factory earnings and purchasing power of American workers are at a high level and will probably continue so. Population growth continues to be rapid in U. S.

A record quantity of processed apples were consumed during the past year. Consumption at the re-

tail level is continuing at a good pace. Continued movement of processed products even on hand to mouth basis may result in higher packs than intended.

Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits were 20% under those of a year ago on November 1, 1947; apples were down 23%; cherries 14% and peaches 32%.

Lower retail prices for apples may stimulate buying.

Movement of processed cherries and canned fruits and juices has been good as reflected in the reports of packer's and distributors' which show stocks 20 to 40% less on hand than a year ago. Peaches and mixed fruits on hand were up 20%.

Condensed from New York State Horticultural Society News Letter. (January).

CAN WE CUT CORNERS

Continued From Page 156

Market for apples is not what we would like to see, but some are moving at fair prices.

Will use some DDT this year for the first time, also plan to use another delivery unit to haul spray material to the sprayers in the orchard.

From R. L. Marken, Kenosha — Our spray schedule this coming year will be lime sulphur up to and including the calyx and we will then switch to mild sulphur. We are also making some improvements in getting the spray material to the sprayer. We will experiment with some of the new spray materials on a small scale.

From S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay — We have practiced hauling water to the sprayer in the orchard for some time; much time is saved. A truck can travel faster and cheaper than a tractor and sprayer.

Pruning has not changed much with us. We still use a saw on a long handle and carry a pair of hand clippers for finer work on lower branches. We use a buck rake on a tractor for picking brush, then dump loads into a pit where it is burned. We hope the time will come when an orchardist can reduce the size of brush so it can be spread in the orchard.

We have not cultivated our orchards, neither cherry or apple, for

some time. This means a saving in labor, fuel for tractors and machinery. Sod orchards, we think, are practical. Our crops have been very satisfactory and of good quality.

Last year we used a spray boom for spraying. While results were good we felt a speed sprayer would be faster so will use one this year. Have used a mild Sulphur as a fungicide after petals fall and have had good results.

Planted cherry trees last fall — which we have never tried before. Holes were dug with a mechanical digger. It is a decided saving in labor and does a better job. The digger can dig holes in soil as ours, with stones up to 12 inches in diameter as fast as three men can plant the trees. Trees were heavily mulched as soon as planted with old hay, covering an area six to eight feet across. Have been skeptical about fall planting but it saves burying the trees.

An apartment is a place where you start to turn off the radio and find you are listening to the neighbor's.

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HAS THE ANSWER TO YOUR SPRAYING AND DUSTING PROBLEMS

Sulphurs

Magnetic "70" Concentrated Sulphur Paste.

Get your supply early of this popular, economical scab and brown rot spray. Growers everywhere had great success with it last year and the new, improved product is bound to be in short supply this year.

Magnetic "90" Micron Measured Dusting Sulphur

Stauffer's new micron-sized sulphur whose particle size of between 4 and 5 microns surface average diameter assures a free-flowing, non-lumping sulphur dust

Magnetic "95" Micron Measured Wettable Sulphur

Stauffer's new micron-measured wettable sulphur containing 95% sulphur and having a particle size between 4 and 5 microns surface average diameter. Get your supply while still available.

DDT

Stauffer offers a complete line of DDT sprays and dusts including: DDT Technical, 50% DDT dust and wettable powder concentrates, and DDT mixed in varying proportions with sulphur and other carriers.

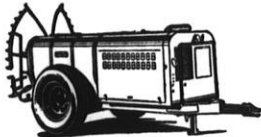
BHC

Stauffer Benzene Hexachloride is available as a wettable powder mixture or dry dust concentrate.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

221 NORTH LASALLE STREET

CHICAGO, 1, ILLINOIS



The Sprayer You Want



Hardie builds high pressure sprayers to deliver from 4 G. P. M. at 300 pounds pressure to 80 G. P. M. at 1000 pounds pressure

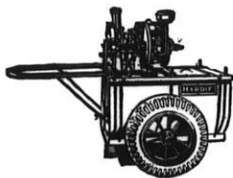


Portable and stationary sprayers are available in any desired capacity and a very wide variety of models — streamlined, 4-wheeled sprayers, straight frame skid-type sprayers, trailer sprayers with engine or with tractor power take off. The new

Hardie Orchard Spray Booms and Guns, and Row Crop Spray Booms effect amazing economies of time, labor and material.

Any Hardie Sprayer can be used for tree and row crop spraying, corn spraying, weed spraying, spraying cattle for grubs and sheep for ticks, spraying DDT in barns and pens, whitewashing, water painting, fire control and flushing out poultry houses and stables.

THE HARDIE MFG. COMPANY
Hudson Michigan



WRITE FOR THIS
NEW HARDIE
1948
CATALOG.



POLLINATION OF APPLES IN 1947

B. Esther Struckmeyer

Experiments were conducted to secure additional information on the practical answers for the pollination of apples. In years when pollination weather is favorable, a good set usually results and additional time to secure satisfactory pollination is not necessary, but in seasons with poor pollination weather as in 1947, considerable effort may be required to insure a good set of fruit. Just how unfavorable or poor the weather conditions for pollination were this year at Madison is shown by the following weather records:

At the time of full blossom there were not a sufficiently abundant number of bees to thoroughly work the blossoms of McIntosh because of the cool weather. We are told that bees work best at a temperature from 65° and above and that there seems to be not too much activity below this temperature. About the time McIntosh was in full blossom the temperature reached a maximum of only 64° for about one hour per day.

When Wealthy was in the open blossom stage, the average maximum temperature for six days was 65° and the minimum temperature for the same period was 44°. But,—during the six days there were 5 hours when the temperature was above 65° and 18 hours when it was above 60°. For this variety the temperature at the time of full blossom was high enough and of sufficient duration for satisfactory pollination to occur.

When we compare this with a year as 1941, which was favorable for pollination and a resulting good crop, the average maximum temperature for 6 days during the blossoming period was

75°, and the minimum was 53°. In this good year the temperature in the daylight hours was always high enough for bee activity.

Further evidence of poor pollination conditions last spring was that better set on the south than on the north side of the tree was observed. An explanation for this might be that pollination weather was better when the south side of the tree was in blossom as there was some opportunity for pollination when the blossoms first opened. The reason for blossoms opening on the south side first is that the temperature was at a level at which blossoms were not opening, except for the additional degrees of a south exposure. The following figures prove interesting:

Fruit Per 100 Blossoming Spurs

- a. McIntosh—north side, 7; south side, 34.
- b. Snow—north side, 128; south side, 136.
- c. Duchess—north side, 144; south side, 312.

Effect of Temperature

When examining the temperature records for the blossom period for McIntosh and Duchess, it was apparent that at the time blossoms were open on the south side the temperature was favorable for a short time for bees to work. When the rest of the tree was in full blossom, the temperature was too low for satisfactory pollination with bees. The reason for small differences with Snow is that it blossoms earlier and pollination weather was favorable at the time it was in full bloom.

A further reason for a poor set of McIntosh this year was the wide spread in time of blossoming in Southern Wisconsin. Some

varieties were in blossom while others were not, and there seemed not to be enough early blossoming trees in some orchards to provide a satisfactory source of pollen for McIntosh.

The problem of how much pollen to provide is not a simple one, as some varieties set easily, while others set with more difficulty. In the former, we have the problem of thinning blossoms and the mistake of bringing too many bees into the orchard which might result in an over-set. Such may be the case with varieties as Golden Delicious, Wealthy, and Duchess. With these varieties it is advisable to bring in a limited number of bees.

Usually where there is a heavy set, the second and June drop are heavy, and where the set is light, these drops are light, but still insuring a good crop. Furthermore, it has also been shown that fruit is of a better quality when there is a good set of a small amount of blossoms. Foliage development is also better when there is a light set.

Plan Spraying Operations Carefully

Previous investigations have shown that reducing the area of the two tip leaves of a spur shortly after full blossom was effective in inhibiting blossom bud formation. Therefore, since the leaves are important in bud formation, spraying operations should be carefully planned to prevent injury to the leaves during the blossom bud forming period which is 3 to 4 weeks after full blossom.

The center blossom for the set of McIntosh is very important, as it practically always sets sufficiently well if pollinated to in-

Continued On Page 164

Fruit Growers Supplies

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY FOR YOUR SUPPLIES FOR 1948 DELIVERY



PRUNNING EQUIPMENT

- GRAFTING KNIVES
- BUDDING KNIVES
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Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Cooperative, Inc.

Waukesha Wisconsin

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(*** ALL MUST GO! ***)

Reductions from 25% to 40%

Because we have sold more new sprayers during the past year than ever before in our history, we have a large stock of used sprayers. Here is your opportunity to get the sprayer you want at the lowest price.

NEW SPRAYERS are up in price. Our used sprayers have all been reconditioned, are guaranteed to be in good working order, and are priced at the lowest prices since the depression. **HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL VALUES:**

- 1-MYERS SPRAYER,** 4-cylinder pump, with 12 H. P. Le Roi engine. with 200-gallon tank. Formerly priced at \$550.00, NOW \$330.00.
- 1-BEAN SPRAYER,** 2-cylinder pump, engine powered, with 200-gallon tank. Formerly priced at \$200.00, NOW \$150.00.
- 1-IRON AGE.** Self-propelled 4-row Potato Sprayer, with 50-gallon tank, almost new. Formerly priced at \$150.00, NOW \$95.00.
- 1-FRIEND SPAYER** 15-gallon per minute pump, mounted on rubber, engine powered and equipped with self-starter, and with 300-gallon tank. Formerly priced at \$400.00, NOW \$300.00.
- 1-BEAN SPRAYER** used only two seasons, with Royal 15 pump, power takeoff model, mounted on rubber, equipped with top railing and refiller, and with 200-gallon tank. Formerly priced at \$650.00, NOW \$500.00. And many others, which space prevents our mentioning.

REMEMBER, these sprayers are guaranteed and are completely overhauled.

SAM GOLDMAN

PHONE 436

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

**BULLETIN ON FILBERTS
PUBLISHED BY OREGON
EXPERIMENT STATION**

Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon, has published Extension Bulletin Number 628 entitled Filberts by Prof. C. E. Schuster. It is an excellent bulletin on growing filberts for anyone interested in trying them in colder climates.

The bulletin states that "the catkins when fully dormant are chilled at a temperature of about minus 15 degrees F. They are also chilled by late frosts in the spring because they bloom very early. Hazel Nuts are more hardy, especially native types and the cultural directions in the bulletin may apply."

2, 4-D NOT TOXIC TO BEES

In limited laboratory tests bees fed various concentrations, of 2. 4-D in sugar sirup, lived as long as bees not so fed and behaved normally. Dandelions sprayed

with 2, 4-D showed no blossoms after 24 hours, and therefore would not be attractive to pollinating insects.

From Report of the Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A. for 1947.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES

THE MOST POPULAR VARIETIES

McIntosh; Red, Yellow and Double Red Delicious; Jonathan; Cortland; Snow; Red Duchess; Yellow Transparent. Pears: — Bartlett, Kieffer and Bosc. Size 2-3 ft., 1 yr. grafts..

APPLE TREES 75c. PEAR TREES \$1.00 Express Collect

General Nursery Stock — Prices on Request

ORDER NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY

PIPPERT NURSERY

Cleveland, Wisconsin — Between Sheboygan and Manitowoc

"FRUIT GROWERS and GARDENERS SUPPLIES"

(WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG)

BEAN SPRAYERS--

ACCESSORIES — HOSE — GUNS
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DOW WEED KILLERS

Dear Friends:

It's about time to get our house in order for the big growing season ahead. If you have not already placed your Bean Sprayer repair parts order, you better do so soon. If you need an instruction book and parts list, we can furnish them free of charge — just write us giving the model sprayer and serial number. Our new illustrated catalog will be off the press soon.

Write for yours now. Glenn A. Dunn, Mgr.

In Fact Everything For The Orchardist and Gardener. . . .

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24 Hr. Service on all Bean Sprayers, Accessories and Repairs—No Job is too small or too large for us.

sure a good crop. This information is of considerable importance since it tells us to bring bees into the orchard when the center blossoms are open, or perhaps a little before.

Golden Delicious is much like McIntosh in that pollinating the center blossom is more effective for fruit set than pollination of a number of blossoms. However, Golden Delicious is also like Wealthy in that it has a tendency to over-set and is one of the varieties in which the number of bees brought in should be limited.

The distance Delicious is from the source of pollen is very important. If a good pollinizer is 3 rows from the source of pollen there is a 25 percent drop in set of fruit. If the pollinizer is 5 rows from the source of pollen there is a 35 percent drop in set of fruit.

How to obtain a close source of pollen for Delicious will be summarized briefly:

1. If you have a Delicious orchard where another variety has not been interplanted or grafts of a good pollenizing variety have not been made, it is advisable to place bouquets with blossoms of some good pollen variety for cross-pollination in the Delicious orchard at least by the time the center blossom opens. Bouquets may be placed in the tree or on the ground, usually every other tree is satisfactory.

2. Another way of securing a close source of pollen is to graft branches of Northwestern Greening in every other tree of the Delicious orchard.

(To be Continued)

A beauty parlor in one of our cities has the following sign in the window:

"Don't whistle at a girl leaving here. She may be your grandmother!"

THE QUALITY OF APPLES AND EFFECT ON RETAIL SALES A Report of Research In Apple Marketing

It is especially interesting to review apple retailing habits at the present time (December, 1947) because the movement of apples into consumption is currently reported to be sluggish, contributing materially to the unsatisfactory market situation.

Bruised Apples Cut Retail Sales 40%

A Cornell analysis shows that apple sales were materially reduced when apples were displayed in bruised condition. For instance, with 2% of the surface bruised the apple is rated 100% (best condition), then it was found that apples with up to 6% of the surface bruised sold 15% slower, and with the bruised surface as extensive as up to 33% of the apple, sales were 40% slower. One can easily visualize how a market situation can become critical when there are many off-condition apples slowing sales by 40%.

In observing retail sales, it was noted that when apples on display showed decay, the rate of retail sale slumped badly. Such apples sold only two-thirds as fast as those showing no decay.

Color of First Importance in Retail Sale

High and poor color apples differed only slightly in price, but the rate of sale was greatly different—high-colored apples practically doubled retailers' sales. Lots of apples having from 43% to 92% (high color) sold nearly twice as fast as those with less than 25% (poor) color. It was even discovered that apples showing 25% to 42% (medium) color sold two-thirds greater than those with less than 25%.

Length of Time on Display Affects Demand

The Cornell study found that apples held in the store eight or more days sold less than one-fifth as fast as apples that had been on display only two days. Apples held on display too long, thus, slow down sales so that waste from dumping old apple stocks might easily be offset by an increased volume of sales coming from displaying good condition apples.

Summary and Conclusions

1. Retail prices do not reflect the condition of apples being sold, as is the case in the auction market; at retail, the big effect of poor condition apples is recorded almost entirely in slower

sales.

2. Badly bruised apples were found to reduce retail sales 43% in a Cornell study.

3. Highly colored apples sold nearly twice as fast as those with poor color.

4. The number of days the apples have been held on display directly reflects the condition of the fruit and can restrict sales drastically.

Condensed from Apple Research Digest, Nov.-Dec., 1947 issue.

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS IN THE NEWS

At the 13th annual convention of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, held in Jackson, Miss., last month, Lewis Shantoman, Jr., 16 year old Massachusetts boy, won the grand prize for successfully growing \$750.00 worth of vegetables on an acre of ground with a profit of \$565.00. A 19 year old U. S. Army Private who helped feed the families of 82 German children with produce from \$4.00 worth of vegetable seeds was given a special award. He is PFC Bayh, Jr., of Indiana, now a Military Policeman with the Army of Occupation in Germany. With the help of his youthful charges, he grew 4800 pounds of vegetables on 45—6x20 foot garden plots in Ungen, Germany.

The winners of the various contests sponsored at the annual meeting include five from the State of Wisconsin—they are:

Mr. Kenneth R. Davey, R. 3, Colfax was winner of a Sectional award.

State awards were won by:

Helen Radtke, 5538 South Fifth Street, Milwaukee.

Helen J. Hoeyman, R. 3, Neenah.

Dorothy L. DeYoung, R. 1, White-water.

Bonita M. Shelton, R. 3, Beloit.

Prof. O. B. Combs, vegetable specialist of our department of Horticulture, states that the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association was founded in 1935 and is an organization of town and farm boys and girls of all States who are interested in production and marketing of vegetables. It cooperates with other youth organizations and annually sponsors nationwide vegetable production and marketing contests designed to improve the methods of production and marketing contests designed to improve the methods of production and marketing through national demonstration, judging, grading and identification work. There is no membership fee, and any boy or girl between fourteen and twenty-one is eligible to belong.

STOP SCAB!

PURITIZED AGRICULTURAL SPRAY

Puratized Agricultural Spray is a remarkable new organic fungicide which not only gives you reliable protection against the ravages of apple scab — it also gets rid of it fast!

For a low-cost spray program and a high degree of scab elimination get Puratized protection now, with this early spray through the first cover application.

Puratized Agricultural Spray is economical — 1 pint to 100 gallons of spray — and easily handled. Consult your local dealer or write *today* for full details on this amazingly efficient product!

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DYE CORPORATION
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Manufactured by:

**GALLOWHUR CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

IN THE BERRY PATCH

Continued On Page 175

THE STRAWBERRY RED STELE PROBLEM

By E. L. Chambers

Red Stele, a name applied to one of the fungus diseases attacking the roots of strawberry plants, was recently introduced into this country. It first attracted attention in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1920. It reached epidemic proportions there in 1922 to 1926 and received considerable attention by research workers in the British Isles.

It was first reported in this country from Illinois in 1935 and has since been found to be established in most of the northern strawberry producing areas in the United States. While it has been found at several locations in Wisconsin, it is not widespread here and in each location the disease was traced to plants shipped into the state from nurseries outside of the state. All nurseries in the state, growing strawberry plants for interstate shipments and who make any number of local sales, have during the past two years received two inspections to make certain that they were free from this disease. One inspection is made just prior to the fruiting season and a second one in late summer. Evidence of the disease has been found in only two nurseries of the state and these were refused certification. Several commercial plantings where plants were secured from out-of-state nurseries have been observed where a complete loss of crop resulted from the disease.

Spray treatments are not effective against this trouble. While some varieties of strawberries appear to be quite resistant to the disease, they are not varieties

considered of commercial value here—the Pathfinder, Aberdeen and Beauty varieties. Effects of the disease are most pronounced at or about harvest time when the plants affected appear to wilt or dry up and the fruit fails to develop further. These dried or wilted plants are most numerous in the pockets or lower areas in the field. From a distance the infected fields present a green and brown mottled appearance. Earlier in the spring infected plants show short-stemmed dwarfed new leaves and the older leaves gradually turn brown and become dry. They do not grow as tall as normal plants would and appear to "hug" the ground. Accurate diagnosis of the disease is made by digging and examining the roots. Infected plants show an absence of small lateral feeding roots and the longer white roots have discolored rooted tips. If split lengthwise, these infected roots show a brownish-red central cylinder core or stele as contrasted with the normal white core in healthy roots. This red colored central cylinder, the stele, identifies the disease and differentiates it from other root troubles.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS
JUNE STRAWBERRY VARIETIES — Premier, Beaver, Robinson.
EVERBEARING VARIETIES — Gem, Evermore.
 Latham Raspberry Plants.
 All our plants are well rooted, freshly dug and guaranteed satisfactory on delivery.
 Write for our price list.
RELYEA BROTHERS
 Taylor Wisconsin

COMMENTS ON STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY VARIETIES

By H. B. Blackman, Richland Center

Indian Summer raspberry proved of little value here at Richland Center. The berries froze in fall before ripe. We are no longer growing the Taylor, Marcy, Early Sunrise, Chief or Milton varieties. Early Sunrise, which we thought would make good, does not live up to claims here.

Latham is one of our best varieties. Newburgh is a very good variety if planted in a favorable place. When grown well, it is wonderful. (Winter kills badly on heavy soil at Madison.—Ed.)

The plants of early June that I received through Professor J. G. Moore of the Dept. of Horticulture, made a wonderful growth and produced some fine berries. They were free of mosaic and I think far superior to Early Sunrise.

Continued On Page 175

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

For Sale: Strawberry plants; Premier, Beaver, Robinson and Catskill varieties. Raspberry plants; Latham, Viking and Ontario.

OLAF SELFORS

Bayfield Wisconsin

FOR SALE

Strawberry Plants: Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Beaver, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap. Everbearing: Mastodon, Evermore, Gem, Streamliner. Latham Red Raspberry.

Write for prices.

H. R. Kinney
 Route 3, Baraboo, Wis.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

NURSERY STOCK

Strawberry Plants: New Arrowhead, Robinson, Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Evermore.

Raspberry Plants: Latham, Sunrise, Indian Summer, Madawashka and Sodus. Fruit Trees. Ornamentals

HALL NURSERY

ELMWOOD WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS
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NO HARM IN INSPECTING BEES IN COOL WEATHER

**Early Inspection Will Help In
Disease Control And May
Prevent Starvation.**

There is a belief, we must never open a colony of bees for inspection during cool weather. Inspectors report beekeepers refuse to let them inspect colonies when the weather is somewhat cool and cloudy. This is a handicap to our inspection service. Reports from all over the state, in fact from many states, indicate many colonies of bees starve in late winter or early spring. It may be because beekeepers didn't inspect and watch them carefully. Packing is left on so late in spring due to an impression that it is dangerous to let bees be exposed to cold, that colonies starve before beekeepers know they are short of food.

The strongest colonies we saw last spring were those fed soybean flour supplement late in March and in April. That meant constant inspection, about once each week, looking into the hives and keeping careful watch on availability of pollen and honey. At the Central States Bee Culture Laboratory in Madison, colonies are opened for inspection and feeding beginning March 1. As long as the temperature is above freezing, a quick look at a frame or so in the brood nest to determine what is going on, does no harm. Naturally, this means leaving the hive open for only a few minutes.

There is a serious shortage of



*"The winds of March clearing away the debris
before April can appear." — Cole*

inspectors. If they could start working April 1, how much more they could accomplish. Now they can work only on nice days and beginning late in the season because so many beekeepers object to looking at a colony early.

There is no robbing in early spring, if inspection is properly done. Inspectors should never shake the bees from frames unless the temperature is 50° F or above. However in spring, when clusters are small, inspection can be done by running the hand over the bees on the brood area or by moderate smoking.

FAILURES REPORTED IN FEEDING DRY SUGAR TO BEES

There have been reports of colonies starving with a supply of dry sugar on the bottom board. Others find bees carry the sugar out and then when dew moistens the sugar, robbers are attracted right to the entrance of the colony.

Dry sugar should never be fed excepting when the weather is quite warm and the colony strong. It may then be poured on the bottom board and the entrance closed completely, leaving open

only an auger hole entrance in the hive bodies above. It is at best an emergency method to prevent starvation in early summer.

CHANGING OUR HONEY GRADES

"Shall we change our honey grading law?" This question will be proposed by Mr. John Long, Chief Division of Bees and Honey, at District Beekeepers Meetings this season.

First meeting was held at Janesville on February 11. A motion was made and seconded that we "establish a grade of 'Wisconsin Fancy White' honey." There was warm discussion on the subject for over 2 hours. Principle argument in favor was "Bring up the quality of Wisconsin Honey to the consumer to stimulate future sales." We will face increased competition from all kinds of sweets — syrups, jams, jellies. If consumers buy a jar of honey labeled "Wisconsin No. 1 White," find it almost amber in color and of strong flavor, when they expected white honey of mild flavor; and if they do not like dark honey — they will have a jar of honey on hand for a long time and not buy any more.

Consumers should be able to buy exactly the kind they like and the label should state definitely what it is.

The motion to establish this new grade was adopted.

HONEY PRODUCTION IN WISCONSIN

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a bulletin issued in January, gives the number of colonies of bees in the state in 1947 as 212,000. There has been a gradual increase since 1942 when the figure was 183,000. Production per colony has varied from 37 pounds in 1946 to 55 pounds in 1947 and 70 pounds in 1945.

In 1947 California led the nation in number of colonies, having 470,000, Ohio was next with 373,000. Minnesota was third with 299,000.

In 1945, Wisconsin was second in the nation in honey production with 14,140,000 pounds. California had only about 1,000,000 pounds more, while New York was third. In 1947 we dropped to 11½ million and were in sixth place.

Wisconsin beekeepers are leaving more honey with their bees. On the average they left 48 pounds on the hives in 1944, 51 in '45, and 54 in 1947. That is a good trend.

WORK ON DISEASE RESISTANT QUEENS IS PROGRESSING

It has always seemed to us that the greatest hope for a practical method of controlling AFB lies in disease resistant stock. If the beekeepers could purchase disease resistant queens and if such stock would reproduce, AFB could be overcome in the same way EFB was controlled.

It is therefore interesting to note the following report made by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A. for 1947.

"For the first time only artificially inseminated queens were used in the studies on resistance to American foulbrood. Forty-six queens of two lines showed 91

percent and 13 queens of a third line gave 100 percent resistance. The queens used for one of the first two lines were mated with their brothers, whereas those of the other lines were mated with drones from other colonies of the line to which they belonged. A few queens representing a triple cross of these three lines were 100 percent resistant. In all cases resistance was higher than for the same lines last year. Less susceptibility to European foulbrood was also observed in 1946 than in the preceding year.

Of 590 queens artificially inseminated for the disease-resistance and stock-improvement studies, 62 percent started laying and 316 of these queens were sent to the laboratories in Wyoming and Wisconsin, where these studies are being made.

HOW BEES COMMUNICATE

If you subscribe to Gleanings in Bee Culture, review again the article in the August 1947 issue, page 460, Capacity of Communication in Honey Bees, by Dr. J. Schiller, Professor at the University of Vienna. It describes the work of Dr. Von Frisch who discovered the bee dance. Here is an interesting statement in the article.

At 2 P. M. we shall offer the bees sugar-water at the East and West. Bees returning from the East will perform the tail-wagging run (straight course) towards the left saying by it that the honey source is to be sought left of the sun, to wit, at the angle to the left at which tail-wagging run is deviating from the vertical. A tail-wagging run to the right indicates thus that the food sources lie right of the sun, at that angle to the right at which the straight run is deviating from the vertical. A tail-wagging run to the right indicates thus that the food sources lie right of the sun, at that angle to the right at which the straight run deviates from the direction upward. This indication of direction does not even fail at covered sky. Neither are the bees wrong if a colony is carried by motor-car into an unknown landscape at perfectly covered sky and bees are allowed to fly before any sun ray could peep through the cloud

cover. Thus the bees recognize the position of the sun even when our eyes fail.

LEADING BEE JOURNALS OF THE WORLD

American

American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois. Subscription \$1.75.

Gleanings in Bee Culture by The A. I. Root co., Medina, Ohio. Subscription \$1.75.

Modern Beekeeping by Walter T. Kelley, P.O. Box 1140, Paducah, Kentucky. Subscription \$1.25.

The Beekeeper's Magazine, 3110 Piper Road, Lansing 15, Michigan. Subscription \$1.75.

Australian

The Australian Bee Journal by the Victorian Apiarists' Assoc., 390, Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria. Subscription 5s.

The Australasian Beekeeper by Pender Bros. (Pty.), Ltd., P.O. Box 20, West Maitland, New South Wales.

British Isles

Bee Craft by Kent Beekeepers' Assoc., Bracken Dene, Manor Way, Petts Wood, Kent. Subscription 4s.

The Bee World by The Secretary, Apis Club, Way's End, Foxton, Royston, Herts. Subscription 10s.

The British Bee Journal by J. Herrod-Hempsall, 1, Gough Square, London, E.C.4 Subscription (Weekly) 3d. per copy.

The Irish Beekeeper by Federation of Irish Beekeeping Assoc., Ballyheada, Ballinbassig Co., Cork Ireland, Subscription 6s.

The Welsh Bee Journal by Welsh Beekeepers' Assoc., Brynswelwrn, Llandderfel, Merioneth, Wales.

Canadian

Canadian Bee Journal by Lakeside Publications, Oshawa, Ont. Subscription \$1.25.

Indian

The Indian Bee Journal, Ramgarh, Dist., Nainital, U.P. India. Subscription (Alternate Months) 7s.

New Zealand

The New Zealand Beekeeper by the National Beekeepers' Assoc., of New Zealand, Omahau, Central Otago. Subscription (Quarterly) 5s.

All monthly magazines except as noted.

BEEHIVES FOR SALE

Have a supply of deep and shallow hive bodies and supers for sale. Hives empty no frames. Write for prices.

A. J. Peterson

Stanley

Wisconsin

WHERE TO GET SOY BEAN FLOUR FOR FEEDING BEES

Experiments conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology have indicated there is a market increase in brood rearing if bees are fed pollen supplement during periods of inclement weather when there is a lack of natural pollen.

Soy bean flour is the most important ingredient of either supplements or substitutes. In the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau for 1947 is the following: "Colonies given a choice between pollen supplement and substitutes showed **market preferences** in the following order: Pollen plus soybean flour; soybean flour alone; soybean flour plus brewers' yeast, and soybean flour plus brewers' yeast and dried egg yolk. There was **no marked difference** in the amount of brood produced by colonies fed the different pollen substitutes."

Where To Get Soy Flour

Unfortunately many beekeepers do not have natural pollen available this year. Since soybean flour alone is second best, we are giving several sources of flour.

Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Decatur, Illinois, Special X soybean flour in 100 pound bags at \$7.65 per hundred, single bag orders. Freight paid to Madison, Wisconsin. Five pounds at \$1.00 and ten pounds at \$1.75 postpaid. The company suggests asking for prices on 100 pound bags freight paid to your station in order to send remittance with order.

The Glidden Company, 5165 W. Mofat Street, Chicago 39, Illinois, Soyalose flour made by the expeller process @ \$6.75 per hundred pounds FOB Chicago. No smaller packages available.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Illinois. Lo-Fat Soy Flour delivered Madison in 100 pound bags at \$7.29 per cwt. In 500 pounds lots or more \$7.79 per cwt. prepaid. Write for prices delivered to your city.

WISCONSIN STILL LEADS IN INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP

At the end of 1947, Wisconsin had maintained a good lead in membership in the American Honey Institute. Total membership was just a little under 100. California was second with about 75, New York was third, Illinois fourth.

Wisconsin had two sustaining members, while New York had five and Illinois four.

BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

District Meetings—Wisconsin Beekeepers Association

Wednesday, March 17, Fox River Valley District. Brillion City Hall, Brillion.

Thursday, March 25. Southwestern District Meeting. Court Room, Court House, Richland Center.

Wednesday, April 7. North Central District. Odd Fellows Hall. Marshfield.

10:00 a. m. Hearing on revisions of Honey Grades, Rules and Regulations. Conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Division of Bees and Honey.

12:00 M. Luncheon. (Note) During Luncheon hour Mr. John Long will examine bees brought in for identification of Nosema. Bring either dead bees or spots from around the entrance.

1:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. Program. How to Cut Corners In Honey Production. Recommendations on Wintering, Spring Care, Hive Heating. New Method of Comb Honey Production. Nosema and Disease Control, Honey Marketing. Speakers will include District Presidents Mr. C. C. Meyer, Appleton, Mr. Newton Boggs, Viroqua and Mr. E. Schroeder, Marshfield. State President, Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Mr. John Long, Madison, State Inspector. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, and County Agents, Mr. Orin Meyer, Chilton, Mr. A. V. Miller, Richland Center and Mr. Donald Rowe, Wisconsin Rapids.

BEEES FOR SALE

All my bees and equipment. About 50 colonies of bees. Extracting Supers, Extractor, Tanks, Etc. W. J. Berenschot, Phillips, Wis.

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

LOTZ SECTIONS

The Best Money Can Buy

Get your order in early for our high grade sections — made of smooth, clear basswood lumber. The dimensions are accurate and the workmanship of the best. A high glossy polish, smooth dovetails, and oval V-grooves are additional features of our sections.

Furnished in the Mill Run Grade, split or upsplitted, in either Plain or Beeway styles.

A L S O

A Complete line of FOUNDATION, WOODENWARE, ACCESSORIES.

August Lotz Company
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WRITE FOR PRICES

Boyd, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

From the Editor's Desk

75 YEARS AGO

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for 1873 was held at Madison, February 4-6. Mr. J. S. Stickney of Wauwatosa was President. Vice President was Mr. A. G. Tuttle of Baraboo; Recording Secretary, was Mr. G. E. Morrow of Madison; Corresponding Secretary was Mr. G. J. Kellogg of Janesville and Treasurer was Mr. G. A. Mason of Madison. In the annual proceedings of the Society, the Editor gives a list of 120 nurserymen, florists, and gardeners of Wisconsin. In the list we recognize these names: Baumgarten, florist, Milwaukee; Pinney & Co., evergreens, Sturgeon Bay; J. P. Roe, vegetables and grapes, Oshkosh and Whitnall & Ellis, florists, Milwaukee.

One is amazed at the list of exhibitors and number of varieties shown. Mr. G. P. Peffer of Pewaukee, exhibited 90 varieties of apples. Mr. G. J. Kellogg of Janesville, 60 varieties. Mr. A. G. Tuttle of Baraboo, 63 varieties, etc.

The proceedings also contained reports of local societies including Richland County Horticultural Society, St. Croix Horticultural Society, Oshkosh Horticultural Society, Sheboygan County Horticultural Society and Winnebago Horticultural Society.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS SENT BY AIR MAIL

A letter from Mr. Chester Holway, of Chicago, a member of Wisconsin Horticultural Society, gives us this interesting information. "In the December-January



issue of HORTICULTURE, there is a story headed, "Cut Flowers May Be Next on List of Packaged Items."

I thought members would be interested in knowing that the florist shops of George Wienhoeber, Inc., Chicago, have been selling pre-arranged bouquets of cut flowers, cut, arranged, and packaged by the growers in California, and shipped to Chicago by air.

Other florists may do the same, but I happen to know about just this one. Wisconsin flower growers might well look into the matter."

NOTICE

Our present arrangement with the printer of Wisconsin Horticulture is that he deliver the magazine on or before the 10th of the month. To do this, we have agreed to deliver to him all copy by the 10th of the preceding month. Articles and advertising should reach us by that time.

GOOD LANDSCAPING INCREASES THE BEAUTY OF YOUR HOME AND VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY

The American Association of Nurserymen recently conducted a survey of home owners in 6 sections of the United States. They first asked the question, "Do you think good landscaping increases your property value?" The answer: 98% of all home owners said, "Yes, good landscaping increases property value!"

In another survey of home owners they were asked the question, "Which of the following most nearly expresses your reason for beautifying the grounds around your home?"

They replied as follows: "Beauty" and "Increased Value"

Lead

General appreciation of beauty	288
Increase in property value	197
Keeping up standards of neighborhood	194
Recreation or hobby	158
"Outdoor living room" appeal	75

APPLE VARIETIES

We have a Fireside apple tree planted four years ago which bore about a bushel of beautiful apples this past year. The apple is sweet, juicy, of large size, and keeps well. We also have a Secor, which we like. The apples keep splendidly. Two of your Haralson trees yielded bushels of fruit, nicely colored and keeping well. They are fine for pies and sauce. We are in the latitude of La Crosse on rather heavy low soil.

—Mrs. George Leist, Elroy.

GET RICH QUICKLY
Guest Editorial By James G. Moore

A while ago a friend asked me "What's the quickest way to get rich?" Of course I didn't know, but his formula was, "Take a pencil and paper, sit down, and go to raising chickens." When I read in our so-called reliable magazines of the marvelous returns secured by Smith or Jones or Brown from growing horticultural crops, I begin to believe that the poultryman has nothing on the amateur horticulturist if one is to take at face value the glowing accounts of their successes as related in the magazines.

Recently I was attracted by bold-faced type appearing in a reputable magazine of nationwide circulation to the effect, "One-third Acre of Strawberries, \$646.70 Income." That sounded so good I was interested in knowing how it was done. But the pay-off really came at the end of the season when the partners in the project split "\$566.85 net proceeds" between them and flipped for the odd penny. As the partners were amateurs there were no charges made for labor except \$79.85 paid to pickers.

That \$79.85 of costs looked like a pretty small investment to produce net returns of \$566.85, even though the labor item had been largely omitted, so I began to look for the gentleman in the fence corner. He wasn't difficult to find. Not many Wisconsin growers could buy 2000 southern grown Premier plants without some out-lay. Then there were 200 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer which supposedly helped produce the returns, but which does not appear in the cost of production. Also noted are 25 cases and 2500 boxes, but the neighbors must have paid for them for they didn't figure in when the net proceeds were considered.

Another interesting item in this account is that these 2000 plants were planted 7" apart (presumably in the rows) and made 35 rows across a tract which was 110 feet long in one direction and 130 feet in the other which is less than 60 plants per row.

Now I'm not saying that all of this didn't happen. The yield from one-third acre wouldn't have to be excessively large with strawberries at 30 cents per quart to beat the gross income secured from this tract. However, there are two or three points clearly brought out in the article cited. An amateur strawberry grower may also be an amateur mathematician when it comes to figuring net proceeds. Often articles in popular magazines which are commonly not too closely scrutinized by editors familiar with the particular field, may contain very misleading statements as to methods or practices. Stories of unusual success are exceptions and that one should not be led into expecting that even though the facts may be correct he can "go and do likewise" as a common practice.

Moral. Such articles should be read carefully, analyzed critically, and taken with "a grain of salt."

WISCONSIN IRIS SOCIETY MEETING

The Wisconsin Iris Society will meet on Wednesday, March 24, at 7:30 pm in the Conference room of the Public Museum, Milwaukee.

In keeping with the Centennial, Miss Edith Inade will present an illustrated lecture on old World Wisconsin To-day. Visitors are welcome.

WISCONSIN IRIS SHOW IN JUNE

The Wisconsin Iris Society will hold its 14th Annual Iris Show on Sunday, June 6th, 1948 at the knickerbocker Hotel, Milwaukee, from 1:30 pm to 9:30 pm.

Newly elected officers of the society are Mrs. Arthur Jaeger, Pres., Milwaukee, Mr. C. D. Adams, Vice Pres., Wauwatosa, Mrs. Robert Baumgartner, Cor- Sec., Mrs. Alfred Dess, Treas., Milwaukee.

HARDY FRUITS and FLOWERS for WISCONSIN GARDENS



Dwarf Korean CHERRIES
 Imagine picking loads of luscious pie cherries in your own back yard! Easy to pick . . . bushes only 3' to 3½' high. The new, hardy, dwarf Korean adds color to your garden from spring till fall.



Sub-Zero ROSES
 Accent the beauty of your garden with the new, hardy Sub-Zero Roses! Free blooming . . . long-lived . . . easy-to-grow. A vigorous race of hybrid Tea Roses that lives thru sub-zero winters.

Mantet APPLES
 A new, bright red early summer apple from Canada. Makes tasty sauce and pie.

FIRESIDE
 A crisp, juicy Delicious type apple from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Hardy, vigorous. Good keeper.



'MUMS. Bring the outdoor season to a glorious close with hardy, colorful 'Mums! Early blooming . . . easy to grow.

GLADS. Brighten your home and yard with tall, stately, colorful glads!

DELPHINIUMS. Brilliant, majestic spikes — marvelous for cutting. Large, double flowers. Bloom twice if you cut them back.

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THE NATIONAL GLADIOLUS CONFERENCE

The National Conference at Milwaukee on Feb. 20-22, with the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society as host and the New England Gladiolus Society as the guest organization was entirely successful and satisfactory. There were representatives present from 17 states and Canada. Total registration and attendance was over 200.

The meeting started out with an unusual party — thoroughly enjoyed by everyone, at the Pabst Blue Ribbon room. Everyone got well acquainted — the purpose of the party.

The program was excellent. We met and heard outstanding growers, hybridizers and scientists from all over the United States. We met men of whom we had heard a great deal; heard them speak and visited with them. Many new friendships were made.

Conspicuous by their absence were more than 200 members of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society who should have attended.

We publish one paper at the conference in this issue. Others will follow. Outstanding among the discussions were those of Prof. Paul Krone on Weed Control and Fertilizers and Dr. Neil Stuart, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on fertilizers, diseases and care of cut flowers.

Both Prof. Krone and Dr. Stuart agreed heavy applications of fertilizer is detrimental — it delays flowering, increases the amount of disease and reduces the production of bulbs and flowers. Given a fertile well aerated soil it is best not to apply fertilizers at planting time. A small application of nitrate fertilizer may be given as a side dressing especially after the flowers have been picked. Bulb production and quality is improved by light fertilizer applications after blooming. Organic fertilizers in large amounts are especially dangerous because of the increase in disease they induce. This applies especially to manure. Chemicals for weed control will save a great deal of money in



hand labor according to Prof. Krone. He mentioned particularly Dow weed killer. This will be discussed in future issues.

If gladiolus spikes are kept at low temperatures in new plastic containers they will keep for a long time according to work done by the U. S. D. A.

An idea of the states represented may be gathered from the visitors seated at the banquet table — Dr. M. X. Graff, Freeport, Ill.; Mr. Wendell Heaton, Nebraska; Mr. George Lasch, Indiana. Mr. Paul Baker, Oregon; Prof. Paul Krone, Michigan; Mr. G. E. Loubris, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Puerner, Milwaukee; Dr. and Mrs. Dietsch, Plymouth; Mr. James O'Dell, Mass.; Dr. R. M. Carleton and Mr. C. E. Pfister Chicago; Dr. N. Stuart, Maryland; Mrs. M. E. Neff, Canada; Mr. R. Everhart, Michigan; Dr. Charles Evans, California; Mr. James Milo, Conn; Mr. L. A. Miller, Wyoming; Mr. A. C. Koerner, Minn.; Prof. E. I. Wilde, Penn.; Mr. W. Roberts, Idaho.

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

Wisconsin Gladiolus Society
Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac
Sunday, April 4

The annual spring meeting of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society will be held at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Sunday, April 4, for the purpose of making plans for the year's work and discussing problems of the industry.

There will be reports of the NEGS conference with discussion of important papers and their application to Wisconsin Gladiolus growers.

The annual Seedling show and Wisconsin Gladiolus show will be planned.

Meeting begins at 1:30 p. m. Plan to attend.

LOW CUTTING AND PLANTING DEPTH EFFECTS GLADIOLUS INCREASE

R. O. Magie reported in the January 8 issue of *Florists Review*, results of experiments conducted in 1946 and 1947 at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, on the effects of different depths of planting and methods of cutting on increase of corms and cormels, using Valeria Gladiolus. The size of the corms used were No. 5. They were planted at 2 depths, 3 and 7 inches. The flower spikes were cut in one of 3 ways (1) stem cut off 3 inches above soil, (2) flower head cut off before plants open, and (3) no stems cut (seed did not form). The total number and weight of corms and weight of cormels were recorded.

In 1946 the difference in number of corms between treatments was not significant. In 1947 a 32% increase in corm number was obtained for the 3 inch planting and a 5% increase for the 7 inch planting. In 1946 the 3 inch planting produced larger corms than the 7 inch planting whereas in 1947 the reverse was true. Both the weight and number of corms were lowest when cut 3 inches above the soil and highest when not cut, in both years and for the 2 inch depths of planting. Deeper planting and the cutting of the spikes greatly reduced the production of cormels.

Magie stated that the results of his experiments should not be generalized to cover all varieties, soils and weather conditions. He stated that it may be expected that certain varieties will react similarly to Valeria and that the yield of corms and cormels can be substantially increased by relatively shallow planting and by not removing the leaves or stems.

—Reported by Dr. James H. Tarrie, Madison.

FACTORS IN THE LONGEVITY OF CUT FLOWERS

By DAVID V. LUMSDEN¹, U.S.D.A.

Reported At Joint National Conference in Milwaukee

The popularity of cut gladiolus has aroused interest in methods of handling these flowers by the grower, the merchandiser, and the consumer. Hauge et al. 113/114 showed that cut roses and carnations kept longer when sealed in light, plastic wrapping materials and stored at 40° to 45° F. Rising concentrations of carbon dioxide and high humidity levels characterized the atmosphere within these wraps. Thornton found that certain levels of carbon dioxide prolonged the life of cut flowers, including gladiolus, but that other levels of this gas were harmful. Hitchcock and Zimmerman stated that low temperatures and high humidity prolong the life of cut flowers. Neff reported that cut carnations kept well in cold storage at high humidity without placement in water, and suggested that wrapping to retain humidity and carbon dioxide during storage may be beneficial. Whiteman and McClellan showed that cut gladiolus curve at the tips if stored in a horizontal position while still elongating. The present study was undertaken as a preliminary survey of some of the factors effecting the keeping quality of cut gladiolus, with the final objective of determining the best way to handle these flowers in transit and in storage.

The gladiolus spikes were all cut when the lowest florets showed color. They were promptly trucked to the Plant Industry Station, where they were graded and selected into uniform bunches of eight spikes each. One bunch was used in each treatment. The bunches stored in Kraft paper or in commercial plastic wraps were first wrapped in newspaper. Both

sheets and bags of plastic were included in the tests. The plastic was not heat-sealed but the ends of plastic bags were twisted and tied.

The cold storage rooms provided at the Plant Industry Station were controlled to plus or minus one degree Fahrenheit; relative humidity, though not controlled, was consistently 65 to 75 percent. At the conclusion of the tests, spikes were placed in a "showroom" at uncontrolled summer temperatures for scoring. In some of the later tests a room controlled at 65° F. was used. During the period of display and scoring the flowers stood in vases of water. The water was replenished each day, and the ends of the stems cut back every other day. After removal from storage, the condition of the flowers was scored each day, until they were considered worthless. A numerical system of rating quality with 8 categories of opening and fading was devised: spikes with florets unopened and suitable for shipping were scored highest, and spikes with only the uppermost florets acceptable were scored lowest. The total score for each bunch was the sum of the daily scores for the eight spikes making up the bunch. All comparisons between treatments were based on such total scores.

Six series of tests and a number of miscellaneous trials were made. Picardy spikes kept better than Beacon spikes in both tests in which these varieties were compared. Grade A gladiolus scored slightly better than Grade B, but the differences were not great. Spikes standing in a dilute solution of 4-12-4 fertilizer after storage did not last as long as

similar spikes standing in water alone. Some stems were seared before, or after, standing in water, others were dipped in boiling water or in paraffin before wrapping for storage. None of these treatments improved keeping quality. Standing gladiolus spikes for three hours in a commercial flower preservative prior to wrapping and storage failed to improve lasting quality over standing in water only.

Flowers were benefited by standing the stems in water for three hours before storage, in comparison with flowers held dry for a like period.

The use of plastic wraps for storage of cut gladiolus showed promise. Cut spikes wrapped in plastic sheets or bags kept better, in general, than similar spikes wrapped in Kraft paper. In one experiment cut gladiolus stored in a plastic wrap at 40° F. for 14 days and then unwrapped and placed in water remained of value for 5 days, even under conditions of summer heat. When 7 different plastic wrappings were compared, no one showed clear superiority

Continued On Page 175

Read a few garden books this winter.

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Continued From Page 165

We would place the Premier strawberry at the head of our list. It was almost immune to leaf spot. Dunlap is a very good variety if leaf spot is controlled by spraying.

We like Arrowhead—it is very vigorous with hardly any leaf spot and has a good root system but it is a new variety here. The Robinson, Evermore and Streamliner plants, that I bought are still on trial with us.

Gemzata, everbearer, made a nice lot of large and vigorous plants and produced some nice fruit. We think it is a good June bearing variety too. Wayzata has been our favorite everbearing.

We are growing the new Morrison blackcap for the first time. Is a vigorous grower and looks good.

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY INDUSTRY

Strawberry acreage and production is increasing throughout the United States. As the production of all kinds of fruit increases, no doubt the demand and price of strawberries will drop. Professor Paul T. Ulman, Entomologist, writing in the bulletin of the Indiana Horticultural Society, makes this statement based on observation in that important growing area.

"It is reasonable to assume, as the strawberry acreage increases and as the American public slows down in their buying of commodities regardless of price, that the strawberry grower is facing a more competitive market. Everyone likes strawberries, but there is a limit to the price that the majority of the public can and will pay for a quart of strawberries.

"The above statement, if true, has a direct bearing on the kind of plants you secure for planting your fruiting acreage. The grower who loses fifteen, twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five per cent of his fruiting acreage cannot hope to compete with the grower that has one hundred percent producing acreage. There is a big difference between 100 to 150 crates to the acre from a healthy planting or twenty-five to fifty crates from a diseased planting and many poor quality berries that will lower the grade.

"There is no crop that requires any more hard, hand labor than strawberries. The best plants you can secure are certainly the cheapest insurance you can have to give you an adequate return on the labor and money expended in securing a good crop. The successful strawberry grower in a more competitive

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY GROWERS INSTITUTE

Auspices

Shawano Co. Fruit Growers Ass'n. — Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Municipal Building, Clintonville, Thursday, April 8, 1948

10.00 am Call to order by Mr. E. A. Rosenberg, Pres., Shawano County Fruit Growers Association. Experiences Growing Berries in This Section.

10:30 am Results of Experiments In Growing Strawberries; by Dr. R. H. Roberts, Dept. of Horticulture, Madison.

11.15 am New and Old Disases and Insects of Strawberries and their Control; by Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.

12.00 M. Luncheon — Restaurants nearby.

1:15 Short business meeting.

1:45 pm Varieties of Berries and Growing Methods in Wisconsin, Report of Survey of 25 Wisconsin Berry Growers; by Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary.

2:15 pm How I Grow Raspberries and Vegetables Under Irrigation; by Mr. Charles Braman, Waupaca.

3:00 pm Raspberry Pest and New Remedies; by Mr. H. E. Halliday, Asst. State Entomologist, Madison.

3:45 pm Obsrvations and Recommendations on Raspberry Growing; by Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison.

market will be the one who plans his program so that he secures the maximum production from his fruiting acreage."

STRAWBERRY VARIETY TESTS IN INDIANA

Studies conducted on varieties of strawberries, at Purdue University, in 1946, gave interesting results. In that year, spring frosts and an abundance of rain throughout the fruiting season resulted in low yields. Under these conditions varieties yielded as follows: Dorsett first, Premier second, Majestic third, Robinson fourth, Tennessee Supreme fifth, Blakemore sixth, Ambrosia seventh, Dunlap eighth, and Tennessee Shipper ninth.

In 1947 some frost injury occurred, but on the whole, weather conditions were much more favorable. Under these more favorable conditions the variety yields were as follows: Dunlap first, Robinson and Tennessee Beauty tied for second place, Tennessee Shipper third, Dorsett and Ambrosia tied for fourth place, Majestic fifth, Fairfax sixth, Blakemore seventh, and Premier eighth.

These 1947 studies indicate that seasonal conditions greatly influence the relative position a variety attains in field of marketable fruit. The high rank which Dunlap attained in 1947 with a yield of 220 crates per acre justifies the many years of popularity this variety has enjoyed as a home garden species. Under the less favorable conditions of 1946 Dunlap rated eighth in yield. This wide fluctuation in yield together with the

plants which do root are so small and relaively smaller size of the berries and the softness of the fruits make the Dunlap an undesirable variety for commercial planting in Indiana. While Dorsett dropped from first place in 1946 to fourth place in 1947 it yielded more than 100 twenty-four quart crates per acre in 1947. The average fruit size of Dorsett was reduced in 1947 to 139 per quart as compared with 88 fruits per quart in 1946.

Robinson, a new variety in Indiana, was developed in Michigan, where it now holds first rank as a commercial berry. In the Purdue studies, it has consistently produced large berries, 98 per quart in 1946 and 86 per quart average in 1947. Combined with large size and attractive color, the Robinson fruits were rated as firm in texture.

In the tests at Lafayette, Robinson, Tennessee Beauty and Tennessee Shipper are all three superior to Premier in the production of new plants.

Ambrosia and Majestic yielded about the same as Dorsett in 1947. These are both soft fleshed varieties however, therefore they offer no advantages over Premier except that both are better plant producers.

Blakemore Subject to Yellows

Thus far the writer has not been able to obtain a strain of Blakemore free from yellows. This devitalizing disease reduces the runner plant production of the Blakemore variety. The

weak that they produce low yields of small fruits. Of all the varieties in the 1947 tests at Lafayette, Blakemore produced the largest percentage of fruits which were less than U. S. No. 1 grade. On the basis of these 1947 variety tests at Lafayette, strawberry growers in Indiana are advised carefully to observe Rabinson, Tennessee Beauty and Tennessee Shipped in 1948 to determine which of these varieties is most suitable to replace the commercial variety now being grown.

The above is part of an article by Dr. J. A. McClintock, Professor of Horticulture, Purdue University in the Nov.-Dec., 1947, issue of Hoosier Horticulture by the Indiana Horticultural Society.

If your house plants are weak and straggling, pinch them back.

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CUT GLADIOLUS

Continued From Page 173
 over another in prolonging the life of cut gladiolus.

Cut gladiolus scored higher if stored wrapped with stems dry rather than in water and not wrapped. In general, spikes stood in water during storage ultimately tended to become elongated and weak, and to bend over from the weight of the florets. Flowers developed and declined faster on spikes stood in water during storage than on those stored dry.

After cut gladiolus had been held vertical in cold storage until their growth rate was greatly reduced, they could then be stored horizontally without upward curvature of the tips. It may, therefore, be feasible to condition spikes in this manner so that they will withstand horizontal shipping.

The longer cut gladiolus re-

main in storage the more rapidly they declined after removal to room temperature. This deterioration proceeded much more slowly at storage temperatures of 35° to 40° F. than at higher temperatures.

An occasional dip in the tub will remove dust from your ferns and promote better growth.

GLADIOLUS COLLECTIONS

- 18 large bulbs, all different unlabeled \$ 1.00
 - 50 large bulbs, (10 different colors) unlabeled \$ 2.50
 - 100 large bulbs, (20 different colors) unlabeled \$ 5.00
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 If you are not on my mailing list, send for price list of 140 varieties.
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GLADIOLUS

		Per Dozen	
Bagdad	Old Rose Faint Cream Blotch	2 @ 11c	50c
Blaze	Orange Scarlet Exhibition	2 @ 15c	65c
Betty Snow	Large Lavender	2 @ 11c	50c
Betty Nuthall	Orange Pink Yellow Throat	2 @ 15c	65c
Bit of Heaven	Flaming Orange Yellow Throat	10c ea.	1.00
Beacon	Rose Scarlet - Large Cream Blotch	10c ea.	1.00
Dr. F. E. Bennett	Firey Orange Scarlet - White Lines	10c ea.	1.00
Early Purple	Best Purple	2 @ 15c	65c
Golden Dream	Golden Yellow	2 @ 11c	50c
Gold Dust	Clear Deep Yellow	2 @ 15c	65c
King Lear	Deep Purple - Silver Lines	2 @ 14c	60c
King Arthur	Rose Lavender - Heavily Ruffled	2 @ 14c	60c
Maid of Orleans	Milky White - Cream Throat	2 @ 15c	65c
Margaret Fulton	Clear Salmon - Large, Showy	2 @ 15c	65c
Mararet Beaton	White, Orange Blotch	10c ea.	1.00
Minuet	Pinkish Lavender	2 @ 14c	60c
Paradise	Large Apricot - Ruffled	10c ea.	1.00
Peggy Lou	Light Rose	2 @ 15c	65c
Picardy	Apricot Pink - Choice	2 @ 14c	60c
Rose Van Lima	Light Rose	10c ea.	1.00
Snow Princess	Pure White Rare Beauty	15c ea.	1.50
Shirley Temple	Ruffled Rich Cream	2 @ 15c	65c
Vagabond Prince	Garnet Brown - Odd Color	10c ea.	1.00
Flaming Sword	Large Red	10c ea.	1.00
Charles Dickens	Blue	10c ea.	1.00
Pearl Harbor	Large Ruffled White	10c ea.	1.00
New Europa	New Bright Red	10c ea.	1.00
Special Florest	Collectin - Exhibition Mixed	100 No. 1 for	\$2.25

Strawberry Plants

	Post Paid	Express	Collect	
	50	100	500	
Blackmore, Senator Dunlap, Aroma (Late), Tenn. Shipper, New Robinson	\$1.40	\$2.25	\$ 7.00	\$12.00
Premier, Catskill, Ambrosia Beaver, Chesapeake	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
Arrow head Midseason, Valentine (Early), Elgin, Extra Late, Gem Everbearing, Evermore Everbearing, Streamliner Everbearing	\$2.25	\$3.25	\$15.00	\$25.00

Red Raspberry

	10	25	100
Chief, New Washington, Sunrise, Indian Summer, St. Regis	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$ 5.00
Ottawa, Rideau	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$20.00

Rhubarb

MacDonald	40c each	10 for \$3.50
Chipman's Canada Red	50c each	10 for 4.50
Metal Rim Straw	Qt. Boxes 500 - \$9.00	1000 - \$17.00
Wood Rim Straw	Qt. Boxes 500 - \$9.00	1000 - \$17.00

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STATE INSPECTED PLANTS

Strawberries and Raspberries

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Platteville, Wis.

Garden Gleanings

Questions About Your Garden

Question: Will the Grootendorst rose grow well on sandy soil? When should it be pruned and does it need covering in fall.

Answer: The Grootendorst being a hybrid rugosa rose is quite hardy in Wisconsin and need not be covered. No, roses do not grow equally as well on sandy soils as on heavy soils because of lack of moisture in light soils. It can be done if plenty of organic matter is given and watering is frequent and thorough. In hot weather, however, this is usually neglected. Hybrid rugosa roses should be pruned in spring by taking out old canes from a large clump and tipping back the rest of the canes to a height desirable to the location in which they are growing.

Peonies

Question: Last spring I saw a bushel basket of peony bulbs in front of the store and wondered if it would be all right to plant them. I did not buy any because they looked somewhat dried out. Does that make any difference?

Answer: Yes, indeed, it makes a difference. Peony is not a bulb but a root. They are best planted in the fall immediately after being dug. You were wise not to buy dried out roots. Good fresh roots can be transplanted in spring with success.

White Flies

Question: I grow a number of houseplants and occasionally there are a lot of little white flies on some of them. What can I do to control them?

Answer: White flies can be controlled with an aerosol "bomb" containing DDT and pyrethrum. Just follow directions found on the container.

A Rough Lawn

Question: Our lawn is very rough with some deep holes. A roller seems to do no good at all. What can we do to improve it?

Answer: Yes, a roller will probably make matters worse. You can cut the sod in small sections such as 12 x 12 inches and about 2 inches thick. Lift the sod, level the soil underneath and replace this section. Another way is to fill in the holes with soil, make it smooth and level and sow grass seed on the new soil, keeping it watered in case of dry weather.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. When was the National Park Service established?
2. Which was the first National Park and what was the date of its establishment?
3. How many National Parks are there?
4. For what is Fort McHenry National Park in Baltimore, Maryland, noted?
5. For what is Death Valley National Monument distinguished?
6. Which National Parks have volcanoes?
7. What body of water is protected in a National Park?
8. In which National Parks are there notable rock formations?
9. What National Park is noted for its rain forest?
10. Where in a National Park is the world's greatest known example of stream erosion? Where is there cliff erosion?
11. In which National Park is one of the world's most diversified natural aboretums?
12. Where in a National Park may the culture of a people be studied?

13. What area with international significance does the National Park Service administer?

ANSWERS TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. It was established by Act of Congress signed by President Woodrow Wilson, August 25th, 1916.
2. The Act of 1872 which laid the foundation of a new pattern of land use established Yellowstone National Park.
3. Twenty-nine.
4. Defense of this fort against British attack in 1814 inspired composition of our national anthem. Established 1925.
5. Salt beds and borax deposits, and includes lowest point in U. S., 280 feet below sea level.
6. Hawaii National Park in Territory of Hawaii. Established 1916. Lassen Volcanic National Park, in northern California (last eruption May, 1917; only recently active volcano in United States proper).
7. Crater Lake National Park, in southwest Oregon. Established 1902. Crater Lake is of exceptional depth, clear and a vivid blue. Located in a crater, it is surrounded by lava cliffs 2,000 feet high.
8. Bryce Canyon National Park and Zion National Park, both in southwest Utah. Established respectively in 1928 and 1919. In Carlsbad Caverns National Park, in southeastern New Mexico, established 1930, is the largest subterranean labyrinth yet discovered.
9. Olympic National Park, in northwestern Washington. Established in 1938.

10. a. Grand Canyon National Park, in north central Arizona. Established 1919.
 b. Mesa Verde National Park, in south western Colorado. Established 1906.
11. Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in North Carolina and Tennessee. Established 1930.
12. Isle Royale National Park, in Michigan, on largest island in Lake Superior. Contains interesting archeologic remains.
13. Statue of Liberty—a National Monument—in New York. Established in 1924, and boundaries changed 1937. This colossal copper statue was presented by the French Government to commemorate the French alliance during the Revolutionary War.
 Condensed from The Garden Club of America, November 1947 issue.

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Black Hills Spruce (heavy)	6-9 inches	-----	2 for \$1.00
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Any ITEM Listed \$2 Postpaid.

- 25 Raspberries, Best Reds
- 50 Everbearing Strawberries
- 100 June Bearing Strawberries
- 50 Gladiolus, Best Mixed
- 7 Dahlias, Giant Assorted
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ASPARAGUS IN WISCONSIN

New Bulletin By O. B. Combs Describes Modern Methods of Asparagus Culture

Asparagus grows well in most sections of Wisconsin. Cultural methods are described in Stencil Circular 239, revised in January 1948 by Prof. O. B. Combs, Dept. of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin. Following are a few of the suggestions given in the bulletin.

Rust-resistant strains of the Washington type, largely Mary Washington, are almost exclusively used. A new variety, Paradise, is now listed by a number of seedsmen. Observations at Madison and reports from other asparagus-producing areas indicate this variety is quite susceptible to rust.

One year old healthy, vigorous plants should be used.

To grow plants at home, drill seed four to six to the foot about one-half inch deep in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Plants grown from seed are lifted the following spring and reset in the permanent bed.

Prof. Combs advises that if manure is available, ten to fifteen tons per acre should be applied and disced into the soil each year with asparagus tops late in fall, or before growth starts in spring.

A nitrate fertilizer, such as ammonium nitrate, at a rate of three to four hundred pounds per acre should be applied in early spring if manure is not available. In addition to liberal use of manure and commercial nitrogen, he suggests a mixed fertilizer applied before growth starts in spring such as 6-6-18, 3-9-18, and 2-12-12 at the rate of twelve to fifteen hundred pounds an acre. Drill in to the soil deeply.

Common salt is not recommended for asparagus.

Methods of weed control with

chemicals are described in the bulletin which may be obtained from the Bulletin Mailing Room, College of Agriculture.

NOTES ABOUT ROSES

Roses have become increasingly popular in Wisconsin during the past few years. Varieties have improved in beauty and hardiness and growers have learned to protect them so they will survive the winter.

CURLEY PINK — A new variety introduced by Brownell Roses of Little Compton, Rhode Island, receives praise from R. S. Wilcox of St. Paul, President of the Minnesota Rose Society. He writes in the American Rose Magazine: "If one prefers not to disbud, he will get large clusters of roses of striking hybrid tea form and unusually pleasing two-tone pink. However, I like to disbud (I do this with most of the Brownells to get large flowers and more persistent blooming), and then the blossoms are four inches or more in diameter, of perfect form and are much more freely produced than on any of the regular hybrid teas. This is one of the best rose introductions in years, no matter whether you use it as a floribunda or as a hybrid tea. It will stand a good deal of rough handling and seems to thrive on our cold winters."

KEEPING ROSES HEALTHY — is discussed by Dr. L. M. Massey, plant pathologist, also in the American Rose Magazine. He points out that the overwintering spores of blackspot are forcibly discharged into the air from the little sacs in which they are born. In this respect, blackspot fungus is somewhat similar to apple scab. As in apple scab

then, early spraying or dusting with sulphur or other fungicide is most important. Early spraying will control the disease so it will not become established on the leaves and then discharge the summer spores or conidia all summer long. Dr. Massey points out that "failure in disease control is usually due to faulty timing". Whether one uses a sulphur or ferimate is not as important as correct timing. We will discuss correct timing in later issues.

RADIANCE COSMOS SILVER MEDAL WINNER IN ALL- AMERICAN SELECTIONS FOR 1948

By The Master Gardener

Three new 1948 flowers won recommendation in the All-American Selection trials. To "Radiance Cosmos" goes the Silver Medal as top winner. Its deep rose and crimson red bicoloring is new in this favorite garden flower.

Bronze medals were awarded to the new hybrid Petunia, "Pink Sensation" and a Marigold, "Red Head."

The silver medal winner, "Radiance Cosmos," is the first bicolored giant cosmos. Its forbear came from India and was combined with the earlier All-American winner, the early-flowering "Sensation" type. The stems of this flower are strong and wiry, making the flower an excellent one for cutting. Radiance is easily grown from seed and reaches a height of five feet or more. It blooms over a long period, until killing frost in the fall and is very good for all beds and border backgrounds.

Should you decide to grow this new variety or any other variety of Cosmos be certain it is planted in a sunny location. It will grow in any good garden soil but is especially adapted to sandy soil. Plan to start plants from seed outdoors in late April or early May, covering the seed to a depth of about ¼ inch. When the plants are 3 inches tall, thin them out so that they are approximately 2 feet apart. When the

NEW MAGAZINE

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BACKYARD FARMER

219 Bellis Street, Duluth 3, Minnesota

reach 2 feet in height, pinch them back so that they will branch out.

New Petunia

The new hybrid Petunia starts a new type called Multiflora. It brings a profusion of large, single-flowered blooms to the Petunia family. Growing over 2 feet tall, bushy and erect, this new variety may be used for tall edging or borders, as a hedge or for colorful beds. The lovely flowers practically cover themselves with large, rosy-pink blooms from early summer until fall.

The Reddest Marigold

The Red Head Marigold lives up to its name . . . it is the reddest of all marigolds. The two-inch single flowers open a mahogany red, gradually bronzing to auburn and gold. All these shades on the same foot-high plant is like having several perfectly blended varieties for the bed or edging. Red Head makes splendid cutting material for low and medium arrangements.

Marigolds bloom from July until frost. Plants are from 1 to 3 feet tall and thrive in ordinary garden soils, if given

a sunny location. Sow seed outdoors when the danger of freezing is past.

**FANCY TUBEROUS ROOTED
BEGONIAS AND GLOXINIAS
BULBS**

All Colors. Imported from Belgium. Personally selected during my recent visit.

Mrs. J. Cabaret
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TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

Large, select tubers of these exotic easy-to-grow plants. Thrive in shade blooming from early summer to frost. Start tubers indoors now. Write for descriptive list. Four large tubers, all different, only \$1.00. GLOXINIAS—large bulbs—3 for \$1.15, 12 for \$4.00, named varieties. HAROLD LYKE, 17 Bradford, Pittsburgh, 5, Pa.

SHEER GLADIOLUS

You have heard of **SHEER GLADS**, of course, but just how much do you really know about them? If you have not grown any of them then you have missed a lot.

Scheer Glads are originations of a Wisconsin breeder; well and favorably known wherever glads are grown; among leaders of present day glads. The reason they are leaders is each one has been offered to the glad world only after undergoing most rigid tests to prove its worthiness — the reason why the name SHEER on a glad is accepted as a guarantee of highest quality.

Only very brief descriptions of **SHEER GLADS** are given here — for full and complete accurate descriptions send a post card request for our 1948 Announcement.

- PATRICIAN — most recent addition; a Giant True Lavender which has caused a sensation.
- DEBORAH SAMPSON — a dream in pastel tints in a pink and creamy buff blend. Already winner of many blue ribbons in the East.
- EGLANTINE — a mammoth, beautifully ruffled rich warm pink; has been called "perhaps the most beautiful of all glads to date."
- DELILAH — a giant orange salmon, a color new in glads.
- NANETTE — a charming baby pink with lighter throat, nicely ruffled.
- GENGHIS KHAN — an imposing, intensely ruffled pink, with exceptionally long flowerhead. The favorite pink in many sections.
- MARSEILLAISE — a brilliant, tall, large flowered late red.
- PHOEBE — a very fine large flowered pink of exceptional appeal.
- BURGUNDY — a brilliant crimson-rose.
- GARDENIA — although one of the first introductions, is still a very popular glad — leader in many markets. A medium sized cream of great charm; a favorite with those artistically inclined.

And — Last but not least: **WHITE GOLD** — the mammoth cream that skyrocketed to the top of its class within a few years; now universally known as one of the greatest of all recent introductions. Grown probably more extensively than any present day glad.

DON'T FORGET to send your post card request for the 1948 announcement, to **SHEER GLADIOLUS, 910 New York Avenue (W)**

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With these 1948 introductions of hardy Mums. Be the first in your neighborhood to have them.

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MELLOW GLOW. Mellow indeed is this matchless suffusion of soft orange-buff peach-pink and bronze nasturtium tints. A bronze with personality. By far the most appealing mum we have seen in its color. Full double blossoms. Cuts beautifully. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.00**

KARL A. REICHE. This trim, tidy little pompon, tested several years under all conditions, soils and weather is one of the most durable and hardy. Shapely. Height 2 feet. Plant loaded with blossoms from late September on. Color, rose-red mauve and ripe strawberry shades — deserves a special spot in the garden. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.25.**

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AUTUMN SONG. Large wine-rose shading to carmine. Best red. **50c each; 3 for \$1.40.**

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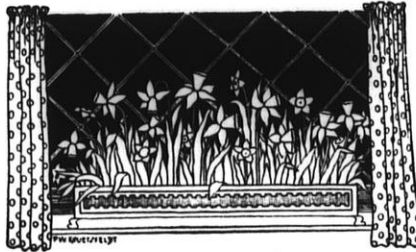
FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Easter Message

The original festival of Easter celebrated Spring, the dawn of earth's new life. Is life ever more beautiful than when it comes up new and fresh in the Spring? There is good cheer in the sight of flowers lifting their faces to the sun after the storms of winter are past. Swelling seeds give promise of the coming harvest and assure us that nature is again responding to our physical needs.

Signs of Spring are often evident before it really is here. First we see the blue birds, hostesses to our other little feathered friends. Then come the wrens, the orioles and many more little troopers who make the woods musical and build sociably around our homes. When the flowers come, how happy we gardeners are, as we watch the procession from the first pussy willow in March to the last blue gentian in October!

Easter carries with it more of Heaven than does any other anniversary of the Christian year. We decorate our churches at Easter with the choicest flowers. Friends send to friends fragrant



growing plants bearing a message of love. But to me the real Easter flowers are the ones I have found hidden in the woods, down by the corners of fences and on the banks of the brooks; the violets, the arbutus and the other delicate little spring blossoms; the Easter flowers. They remind us that winter has passed, the time for the singing of birds has come and the crocus is up through the snow.

— Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald,
President

**TO THE GLORY OF GOD
and in grateful appreciation of
His manifold expressions of
beauty we**

THE WISCONSIN GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

proudly acknowledge our horticultural stewardship; and humbly seek, by faithful service and un-deviating purpose, to be worthy of our ancestor conservationists, who preserved for posterity the

myriad bounties of nature, and to emulate those early horticulturists who, through experiment and continued endeavor, increased and developed these.

Let us ever be mindful of our heritage, considering it a sacred duty to protect and conserve those natural resources so generously loaned to each of us for the infinitesimal span of a lifetime. Let us remember that the vision of beauty, the urge to create it, and its ultimate appreciation lie deep in the heart of everyone. And let us learn, O God, that only through increased knowledge and patient perseverance come eventual success.

Let us reflect in our design for daily living and in our constant association with others the same order, harmony and loveliness of our gardens. And let us rejoice in the faithful recurrence of the seasons knowing that each brings its own abundant and diversified glory. So may we draw courage and inspiration; realizing that each of us, in our own individual sphere, as far as our given capacity, may make a lasting contribution to the goal of horticultural achievement, now and forever, down through the ages.

Helen Hussey Champlin

CONSERVATION SCHOLARSHIP

At the annual Convention of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation held in Lake Geneva October 9th, it was announced that the University Committee composed of Prof. Aldo Leopold of the Wildlife Management Department, Prof. J. G. Moore of Horticulture, and Prof. Muckenhirn of Soils had recommended that Eldon L. Zicker be selected to receive the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation Scholarship.

Mr. Zicker is a native of Wisconsin, and attended High School in West Allis. He enrolled in the Pre-forestry course in the College of Agriculture and has decided to continue the study of soil science. He is employed part time as a laboratory assistant on a research project in Plant Physiology and has found it necessary to do some outside work for his sustenance. Mr. Zicker served in the Army Air Forces, becoming an instructor in radio. Although he is a serious, hard working student, he finds time for a few extra-curricular activities as for example, he was elected president of his professional agricultural fraternity this year.

Mr. Zicker was not chosen entirely on the basis of his standing as a student as we realize it takes more than mere book knowledge to further the cause of Conservation or Horticulture. Personality, the ability to mingle well with people and above all courage are essential to carry the banner for these causes. If the Garden Club Federation can do anything to encourage or aid the right sort of young person in this work, they are surely advancing the cause in the right way.

The original contract with the University was for \$100.00. Since when the Fox River District set up their own Scholarship for \$150.00 and the Town and Country Gar-

JUDGING SCHOOL

For the second time Wisconsin Garden Club members are being given the privilege of attending one of our Federation's fine Judging Schools at the Milwaukee Art Institute Auditorium, 772 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, May 6-7.

This is *Your* opportunity, club members, don't miss it! Mrs. Maude Jacobs, whose work is outstanding, will again be here.

A prerequisite for this second school is that those attending read the Judging School Handbook of the National Council. Further particulars will be given out in the near future.

Our judging schools not only train us to be judges but teach us what to do and what not to do when exhibiting. They teach us how to know and grow flowers and above all, how to make better arrangements for our own homes and pleasure as well as for exhibits.

Save Thursday and Friday, May 6-7 for our Judging School!

— Mrs. Clarence Fiebrantz,
Judging School Chairman

den Club of Lake Geneva also set up one for a similar amount. So far 72 clubs have sent in \$130.10 and the group from Madison who had run Truax Field, sent in the \$30.22 they had left from their project. The Convention voted to increase the Scholarship to \$150.00.

Many of the clubs do not seem to have understood about this Scholarship which was decided on at the spring Regional Meetings. They were confused between their own district projects and the State one. However at the Convention it was voted to continue the idea. So it is hoped each club treasurer will set up

FALL FLOWER SHOW!

The year 1948 will not go on record as a year without a State Flower Show, but rather as a year with a Fall Flower Show instead of the regular one in May.

When the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation holds its annual Convention in Milwaukee, and the Central District of the National Council of State Garden Clubs also assembles in Milwaukee for its annual meeting, a Fall State Flower Show will be an important part of the joint activities.

Although on a scale greatly reduced from our regular spring exhibit garden club members will find a fall show an excellent opportunity to display the utmost in flower arrangement skill and technique. Complete details will be given at an early date. I hope members will start planning now to show our visitors from the Central District the splendid work we are doing in Wisconsin.

—Mrs. Chester Thomas, *Flower Show Chairman*

Trees become of greatest interest in spring.

Send your order now for seeds to be planted early. Novelties particularly should be ordered now as the supply may be limited.

"Poet's Daffodil" is a name sometimes used for the lovely *Narcissus poeticus*.

this expense in her budget for the year. If each club would give in proportion to its size and income, it would be simple and not hard on anyone. \$1.00 per club and more if larger and interested.

It is such a splendid thing the Federation has started.

Allison M. Kieckhefer

Garden Centers

Dear Garden Club Members:

Our State is lagging in Garden Center enthusiasm. With your help we can put Wisconsin in the running for a National award. Please help me to organize a Garden Center and Radio Program in your club. Nothing could give your Chairman greater satisfaction than to be able to report a center and a radio program in each club. Now is the time!

I have information to mail upon request. Each District Chairman has a copy of the purpose of a garden center and suggestions on setting it up. A garden center is of particular benefit to our new home owners. Call your garden clubs and they will be happy to give you information. Will the clubs who have centers send a short news item to be published in Wisconsin Horticulture.

Your radio is your greatest asset for advertising. Your local paper is happy to get good news about a community organization as fine as a garden club. We can do much more to beautify our cities and make them brighter places to live in if we all try a little more. Other states do, why not Wisconsin! Thank you.—Mrs. L. J. Snapp, Radio and Garden Center Chairman.

BACK YARD NOVELTIES

The Banana Squash.

The Banana Squash is an old time favorite in many gardens. Now the University of Minnesota has originated an attractive Squash of banana shape but small size, weighing only 3 or 4 pounds. From the home makers point of view such a squash is much more desirable than a large one. It has been named Rainbow.

—Dr. A. F. Yeagher. (University of New Hampshire) *Flower Grower*, Jan. '48.

**Calendar of Early Spring
Bird Migrations**

Mrs. R. A. Walker

Winter resident birds and winter visitants listed in the February issue are still to be seen, but we may daily expect interesting additions to our feathered visitors. They hold quite faithfully to schedule and so we will do well to read our bird books and know the appearance, songs and habits of the following. If you see and identify as many as 75% of these birds list them with dates and write me.

March 15 to April 1

Pied-billed Grebe
Canada Goose
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Coot
Woodcock
Wilson's Snipe
Belted Kingfisher
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Phoebe
Hermit Thrush
Golden crowned Kinglet
Cedar Waxwing
Myrtle Warbler
Rusty Blackbird
Cowbird
Purple Finch
Redpoll
Pine Siskin
Savannah Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Fox Sparrow

April 1 to 15

Loon
Cooper's Hawk
Sora Rail
Common Tern
Tree Swallow
Purple Martin
Ruby Crowned Kinglet
Migrant Shrike
Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow

CO-EDITORIAL

As signs of Spring creep into the Wisconsin scene an instinctive urge to be up and about our preparations for this new season stirs in every one of us. It requires self restraint to remain on the warm side of our windows as we watch the first crocus poke it's head through the snow and nod gaily at us through the biting wind.

It is not unlikely that then and there our hopes, as perennial as the Peony and as inextinguishable as the Dandelion, will resolve themselves into a gardener's prayer that this may be that long-awaited year in which our flower gardens will reach the peak of beauty and perfection and our vegetable patches the peak of productivity.

Your Co-editor being one of the group of gardeners born without green thumbs, is well aware of the numerous problems besieging gardeners at all times and of the benefits to be derived from getting expert advice when needed.

In order to make these pages serve the best interests of our Garden Club members at all times, space in this issue and in succeeding spring issues is being devoted to some seasonal gardening problems and their remedies.

Due to the fact that a few club elect officers in January and a few in March we are confronted with the problem of giving these members the same service in the matter of a directory as we give the great majority of clubs whose elections are in the fall. The purpose of a directory as an aid to officers and chairmen can be filled only if it can be made available early and at the same time be complete.

From One Gardener To Another

Genevieve C. Dakin

If we are to be counted among the 20,000,000 Freedom gardeners serious thought must be given to planting our vegetable plots efficiently. In planning our garden a strip 30 feet by 60 feet was left between the yew hedge and the honeysuckle boundary line. Here we grow our vegetables and small fruits. It is surprising how much food one can raise on so small a plot. A path bisects the area. One side provides space for a good selection of vegetables while on the other side is a small bed of ever-bearing strawberries, a longitudinal section of asparagus and, flanking that, a dozen red raspberry bushes. We buy but few vegetables during summer and fall, even having a small surplus to freeze. In back of the raspberries is the compost.

Our shrub borders require few changes this spring. A Korean honeysuckle has grown too heavy. It insists on sending out branches which scratch the car if I get even slightly off center backing down the drive. I am tired of trimming obstreperous new growth all summer. Then there is a cotoneaster rosea which is growing too tall near the terrace in front of the house. I ordered cotoneaster mongarica, three as a matter of fact, but received the taller variety. When I sell Art that these shrubs are to come out he may look a little surprised as he hid when I decided to take out two healthy beauty bushes one day. They were obscuring the architecture of the doorway which is more attractive than any bush that would hide it. It does take courage to follow one's convictions, perhaps, but when a shrub has served its purpose why not take it out and put in a substitute that meets the situation? I plan on using euonymus alatus compacta. It is exquisite in its autumn color.

Alpine lists always stir up my collecting complex. A few campanulas and saxifrages with a gentian or two and a dwarf evergreen are intriguing. I included them in my plant order. Sending to a Canadian nursery requires an importation permit. Such a permit is free but must accompany an order. It is obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Botany and Plant Quarantine, Plant Inspection House, 209 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

With spring plant and seed orders in, I am realizing it is time to connect the

electric cable already installed in the insulated cold frame. In late fall I transplanted into the frame primrose seedlings that needed winter protection and in December I sowed several packets of primrose and alpine seed. The warmed soil should encourage growth and germination.

The end of March or early April normally sees bloom showing in the rear terrace. A background of tall evergreens affords protection. Early bulbs, primroses and wild flowers follow in close succession. *Viburnum fragrans* blooms well ahead of *Carlesii* or *Burkwoodii*.

Spring gardens hold a very real appeal. Then the sun, filtering through bare branches, warms every shady corner. Native flowers follow close on the heels of fleeing winter. In our garden are dozens of hepaticas, bloodroots, fascinating dutchman's breeches and squirrel corn. Spring beauties and pink-flushed anemones mingle with the blue bells of *polemonium*, while here and there are nodding blooms of yellow dogtooth violets. Bellworts are companions for Jack-in-the-pulpits among countless clumps of *mertensia* and *trillium*. Do you know *tiarella cordifolia*, the foam flower, and *mitella*, Bishop's cap? The former is not a native of Wisconsin. Its five-lobed leaves are handsome as are the runners with leafy tufts. Fluffy spires of white blossoms add beauty.

Some people complain of wild ginger getting rampant. I have not found it so. For me it behaves admirably and serves as a fine ground cover. I do have to check the inroads of wild geranium and violets. Choice white violets, the lavender-pink *Joli*, birdsfoot, *Brittoni* and the tiny variety from the north woods never are too numerous. A clump of white *erythronium* from California is a joy. Pink ones have not survived the first winter. Native anemones give a long succession of bloom. European varieties bring delicate blues into the picture. Blue *phlox divaricata* responds to cultivation. A white *divaricata* is charming with yellows or against a clump of grape hyacinths. *Cristata* and *lacustris* are irises to grow in the wild garden. My lady slippers, both yellow and pink came from a Carolina nursery.

A spring picture of special interest is a colony of *trillium nivale*, the snow *trillium*, which grows but a few inches tall. Back of it is my double bloodroot, an exquisite jewel. The slender black

stems of maidenhair fern promise to unfurl soon.

When I am asked to suggest plants for shady gardens I invariably mention ferns and wildflowers. However there are many perennials that like a shady situation. These include: *crocus*, *chionodoxi*, *scilla siberica* and *campanulata*, *narcissus*, *aconitum*, *anemones sylvestris* and *Japonica*, *aquilegia*, *astilbe*, *campanula carpatica*, *corydalis*, *cimicifuga*, *dicentra eximia*, *formosa* and *spectabilis*, *epimedium*, *eupatorium*, *filipendula*, *helleborus niger*, *hesperis*, *hosta*, *iberis*, lily of the valley, lilies (except *candidum*), *myosotis*, *phlox* in variety, *primula*, *pulmonaria*, *rudbeckia*, *thalictrum*, *vinca*.

One of my anticipations this spring is groups of miniature irises which were planted in a reconstructed area in the rock garden. As neighbors to species tulips and *chionodoxas* I put in bulbs of *iris reticulata* and *iris histriodes major*. Close by are bulbs of *oxalis adenophylla*. Another new bulb planting includes *leucojum*, the snowflake, and a colony of white guinea hen flowers, *fritillaria meleagris Aphrodite*. Several hundred new tulips and daffodils should enhance the beauty of the borders this April and May.

March brings plenty of work. It is time for dormant spraying before buds swell. Fertilizer may be spread on lawn and dug into the shrub border. We had enough compost to mound around our forty roses and put a good top-dressing over the perennial border last fall.

Do you force spring-flowering shrubs into bloom? Pussy-willow, *forsythia*, *Cornelian cherry*, *prunus tomentosa* and *triloba* are fine for the purpose. So are *shad-bush* and wild plum.

Speaking of flowers for the house, have you seen Carl Starker's book, just out, on *Western Flower Arrangement*? I have enjoyed knowing Mr. Starker for many years, have visited his gardens just out of Portland and have followed accounts of his outstanding *Flower Arrangements* and lectures on the subject given throughout the northwest. I sent for his book and am happy to recommend it to you. It is designed to help the home arranger. The keynote is simplicity. There are seven chapters of text and 100 photographs illustrating diverse and useful arrangements suitable for the four seasons. The price is \$2.50. Send to Carl Starker, Jennings Lodge, Oregon.

Preparing Garden Soil

By Prof. J. G. Moore

To treat this subject fully or even adequately would require many times the space the editor would be justified in allowing me in which to discuss this very important phase of gardening. It is evident that in this article we can hit only the high spots and probably not even all of them. At the very start I want to point out a fallacious doctrine relative to preparing garden soil. Many writers suggest that the first thing to do is to put a good application of lime on the soil. I doubt if this is good advice. In most cases the application of lime is to correct an unfavorable acid condition of the soil. Isn't it rather foolish to put lime on your garden soil to correct acidity before you know whether it is acid or not and even if it is acid, that it is too acid for the best growth of the plants you are going to grow? Remember that most of the plants which we grow in our gardens prefer slightly acid soil and most of the others do reasonably well on it. Another thing Wisconsin gardeners should remember is that soil tests have shown in all but a comparatively few cases that our garden soils are not acid and in many cases that they are too alkaline for best results with many of our garden crops. Indiscriminate application of lime then may not only waste material and effort, but may be actually detrimental. Wouldn't it be wiser to find out from your county agent, or the State Soils Laboratory, whether your garden soil is acid enough to warrant the use of lime before putting it on?

If perchance lime is needed, it is probably best to put it on after plowing or spading and then work it into the upper 4 or 5 inches of surface soil.

Organic Matter a Must

Plants will grow upon a soil even though it may not contain organic (vegetable) matter. If they are given adequate available nutrients, they may produce good crops on some soils devoid of organic matter. However, under ordinary cultural conditions it is usually considered that in order to get best returns with a minimum of labor the soil must contain a goodly amount of decaying vegetable matter. For many town and city gardeners to meet this requirement is one of the most difficult of their garden problems.

For the average gardener living on a farm, manure is the most practical means of supplying this need. Manure, at least

partially rotted, is preferred in most cases. The average gardener in towns or cities finds this means no longer available. When this is true most gardeners will probably find partially decomposed refuse vegetable material the most practical substitute. This material is often called "compost" and as a rule in writing about making "compost" a considerable list of explicit directions are given. The value of compost when applied to the garden does differ materially on how it is made and I suppose each gardener must determine for himself how much labor and fuss is justified in its preparation. Some gardeners seem to think that you can't make compost without going through a certain formula. Such is not the case. If we are concerned only with a source of organic matter for our garden, then the process can be very simple. Nature has furnished us the clue to this process—vegetable matter and water. All that is necessary is to provide conditions which will result in a quantity of refuse vegetable material being kept continually quite moist. So all that is actually necessary is to confine the vegetable refuse so that it may be kept moist at all times and Nature will take care of the other details of the process.

The addition of proper chemicals hastens the process and enables one to step up the nutrients in the soil. Mixing in soil is one way of reducing offensive odors. However, neither is necessary to the preparation of suitable organic matter to be used in maintaining favorable soil conditions. The advantages which they afford, with the exception of reduced time needed for decomposition, can be attained to a satisfactory degree by simpler and less laborious methods.

One seldom needs to worry about using too much organic matter if it is well decayed. If in the preparation tillage it can be well covered or thoroughly incorporated into the soil, the amount applied will probably not be excessive. The exception comes on the farm when stable manure is used and in urban gardens when large amounts of commercial fertilizer have been used in the preparation of the compost. I have noted one other exception. Mixing large amounts of leaf mold or even ordinary compost with the soil has caused at times the failure of fall planted bulbs.

Fall Plowing or Spading Desirable

If one wants best results so far as the

condition of the soil is concerned, especially if it is a medium loam or heavier, the initial preparation operation should be done in the fall. There are a number of advantages of fall over spring plowing or spading. Therefore the rule should be, perhaps there now and then is an exception, that the farm garden should be fall plowed. In town or city gardens there is very practical objection to fall plowing. It means having the plowman back in the spring to prepare the seed bed. In spaded gardens it means a shallow spading or deep wheel hoe tillage in the spring before planting operations can be successfully done. The problem here is, do the advantages, a very important one being usually a much earlier seeding date, outweigh the additional expense or labor. If fall tillage is practiced, the soil should be left rough.

This tillage operation should be carefully and thoroughly done. It should be moderately deep, deeper on heavy than light soils, and cover all coarse manure, compost or refuse.

(To be continued in April)

NATIONAL BULLETIN

The Bulletin of National Council of State Garden Clubs is now in its 19th year. Three copies of each of the eight issues are sent to each garden club. Wisconsin Federation, a charter member of National Council, is proud of the magazine and of the able women who edit and manage its publication. Carefully and attractively organized, its 32 pages are filled with well-written articles on subjects chosen to meet diverse interests and objectives of both gardeners and garden clubs. Subscriptions are one dollar for one year, two dollars for three years.

Plan to observe National Garden Week, April 18-24, 1948.

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THE GARDENER'S BOOK CLUB

The publishers of *Organic Gardening* have issued under the above title a dozen inexpensive booklets dealing with various phases of horticulture:

The Fruit Orchard, edited by J. I. Rodale.

Questions and Answers on Compost, edited by J. I. Rodale and Heinrich Meyer.

Leaves and What They Do, by Heinrich Meyer.

Animals and the Gardener, by Richard Headstrom.

Sunflower Seed—the Miracle Food, by J. I. Rodale.

Luther Burbank, by R. W. Smith.

Root Development of Vegetable Crops, by J. E. Weaver and W. E. Bruner.

Our Friend, the Earthworm, by G. S. Oliver.

The War in the Soil, by Sir Albert Howard.

Seedlings, by Evelyn Speiden.

Weeds and What They Tell, by Ehrenfried Pfeiffer.

Gardens Beyond the Rainbow, by R. W. Smith.

An article by W. F. W. Harding in the March, 1947, issue of the "Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society," London, on the horticultural planting of the Imperial War Graves Commission in northern Europe states that it is the policy of the Commission, where any number of men from the Dominions have been buried together, to use plant material native to their land. Thus Canadian maples and Australian Eucalyptus have been planted.

In the December, 1947, issue of "Gardener's Chronicle of America," Roy Hay writes that M. Francois Carvallo, owner of the Chateau de Villandry, one of the beautiful French chateaux, has the idea of turning his estate into an international garden. Here the best and newest flower, fruit and vegetable varieties are to be collected, and here gardeners of all countries may go for training on an exchange basis. The gardens of Villandry have for years been open to thousands of visitors. M Carvallo hopes that commercial concerns in various countries will cooperate by sending their specialties, and has already had an encouraging response from several. Further developments will be reported in the "Chronicle."

"My Garden," interesting English digest size magazine, contains in the July, 1947, issue a "Salute to the Garden Clubs of America," by Julia Clements, who spent several months this past year traveling in our country, meeting many garden club members. She was particularly impressed by the work being done in conservation, and by the project of the Blue Star Memorial Drive.

(Books reviewed in this publication may be borrowed by Wisconsin readers from the Traveling Library Department, State Office Building, Madison.)

Cynthia Westcott Ph. D., "The Plant Doctor" represented National Council in the Plant Quarantine Hearing. Her statement to government entomologists which is printed in full in the January Bulletin is both illuminating and intensely interesting. National Council representing 200,000 amateur gardeners in 41 states is on record as standing for free exchange of plant material within the limits of safety.

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Trees For Tomorrow

Mrs. Malvin Schneider

Does the idea of a short vacation in one of Wisconsin's loveliest recreational areas interest you? A vacation for which the details of food, lodging and entertainment are already planned, where your wardrobe is no problem, (slacks, stout shoes, and a warm jacket are the only requirements) where the cost is nominal, and the companionship is of the finest? Would you like a vacation that provides the answers to questions about Wisconsin's conservation problems, plans, and dangers? A vacation that pays dividends all the following year in the form of stimulation, information, and inspiration? I experienced such a vacation last summer at the Citizen's Conservation Camp at Eagle River, Wisconsin.

The camp, located just outside the village of Eagle River, on the Tomahawk River, is an attractive group of buildings constructed in typical national park style. There is an administration building, two dormitories, garages, and a fine kitchen and mess hall. The dormitories have attractive living rooms, bedrooms housing four occupants each, and modern sanitary facilities. The food, served logging camp style, was excellent and abundant. Upon several occasions when field trips kept us away from camp at mealtime we were met by the camp cook who served us a fine picnic style meal.

One of the first things I noticed when entering the camp grounds was a sign which read "Trees for Tomorrow Conservation Camp", and under that "Forest Service—U.S. Department of Agriculture".

I was being sent to the camp by the Milwaukee District Gar-

den Clubs, and I knew that the camp was being sponsored by the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance. I knew, too, that Mr. Calhoun of the Wisconsin Conservation Department was to be in charge of the program. I immediately began to wonder how all of these various organizations and agencies fitted into the picture.

Believing that many of you who may read this may also be wondering, I am going to do a bit of explaining on this point.

The camp was originally developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—Forest Service, as a place for training leaders for the CCC camps. When the CCC program was abandoned and the Forest Service no longer needed the buildings, the camp was leased to "Trees for Tomorrow" which is "a non profit organization of the Wisconsin Valley paper making industry, founded to help advance the restoration of Wisconsin's forest resources." Because conservation is their purpose this organization encourages interested groups to use the camp site. Early in August 1947, when I attended, the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance was using the camp for its five day conservation camp session, which any interested citizen was invited to attend. The U. S. Forest Service and the Wisconsin Conservation Department were contributing to the program.

The daily program, after a restful night of northern Wisconsin sleep, began about seven o'clock with a fine hearty breakfast. This was followed by a lecture in the fine little auditorium in the administration building. Some of these lectures were followed by movies, others by

field trips, as a means of practical demonstration of the phase of conservation being considered. The field trips, conducted by various wardens, foresters, and rangers took us to the national and state parks in the area, where we were shown examples of forest nurseries, forest planting and development, and fire fighting headquarters. On other days we visited wood working and paper making plants, which are big users of Wisconsin's forest products.

The camp session was surely an impressive demonstration of how wide spread interest in conservation is growing to be. Here were public and private agencies, representatives of government and industry, cooperating to spread conservation information to thirty or forty people who represented Rod and Gun Clubs, Garden Clubs, Isaac Walton Leagues, Womens Clubs and schools. These people were teachers, students, doctors, housewives, and businessmen with varied backgrounds and experiences. They were bound together by their common interest in conservation and their consciousness of need for more information.

There will be another camp session during the summer of 1948, probably during July. Exact dates and details of cost, etc., will soon be announced. This article is being written in the hope that it will answer any questions which may be in your minds regarding the camp, and help to influence you to be among those who report for the 1948 session.—Mrs. Malvin Schneider, Conservation Chairman.

*"4,000,000 Trees for Tomorrow," published by Trees for Tomorrow, Inc.

The District Mailbox

Swinging into action immediately upon their election on October 16th, the officers of the Milwaukee District adopted as their theme "Service Through Club Work." Plans were completed immediately not only for the Regional Meeting held on December 5th at Waukesha, but for the balance of their term of office. That teamwork has been the keynote among officers and committee chairmen as well, was evidenced at an executive board meeting at the Y.W. C.A. on January 9th, which nineteen officers and chairmen attended, representing 17 of the 33 Milwaukee District Garden Clubs. What an inspiration to any President!

The district's annual spring meeting and financial project will be held on Wednesday, April 28th, at the Y.W. C.A. Milwaukee. Commencing at 10:00 A.M. the morning session will be devoted to a "Symposium on Shrubs" under the direction of Mrs. Ervin Kulow, program chairman.

The symposium will include not only the best shrubs for desirable landscape effects, but also much reference material for the bird garden, shrubs native to Wisconsin, suitable for memorial and roadside plantings, as well as those most desirable for spring forcing and fall coloration, together with horticultural hints, lists of reliable shrub vendors, etc. Copies of the symposium will be sold to other clubs.

The afternoon program will be a talk and demonstration by Marc Leeds of Chicago, a nationally known floral artist. Mr. Leeds has appeared before Oak Park, River Forest, Woodley, Garden Guild of Highland Park, North Shore, Skokie Garden, Lake Forest, Rockford and Ravinia Garden Clubs of Illinois, as well as Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, Ontario, Canada, and in the Milwaukee District prior to the war. Mr. Leeds also is fashion stylist for Chicago's three largest stores.

The fee for the entire day will be \$1.00 plus tax.

Plans are also under way for a Milwaukee District Garden Tour, one of the Centennial Garden Tours planned by the state federation. This is under the directorship of Mrs. Charles H. Schuele, Oconomowoc, and Mmes. Chester Thomas and E. A. St. Clair, co-chairmen. This tour is to be held the third week of June and will be "Roses

in the Garden, Home and Church," at Wauwatosa, and other points west.

The current interest of the garden clubs is the "Seeds of Peace" program.

Wednesday morning, September 8th, is the date set aside for the district's annual meeting and election of officers, and for amendments to our constitution and by-laws to make them coincide with that of the state federation. Following a basket luncheon in one of the wooded picnic areas at Whitnall Park, the conclusion of the "symposium on Shrubs" will be held in the ideal setting of the Botanical Gardens, Whitnall Park, Hales Corners. In case of rain an indoor program has been arranged.

The officers and committee chairmen of the Milwaukee District extend to each of you a most cordial invitation to attend one or more, or all of our meetings. If you do, won't you please introduce yourselves to our charming courtesy chairman, Mrs. Carl F. Hofstetter . . . the latchstring is out!

Mrs. Fred C. Marquardt,
President,
Milwaukee District.

Tours

Milwaukee District Members have made such splendid plans for their Garden Tours, I urge the other districts to consider any or all of the recommendations made by them. Any clubs that have gardens of interest, that may be visited, should send the information to their District Tour Chairman, or State Chairman of Tours,, Olive Longland, Lake Geneva.

Dates to Keep in Mind.

19th Annual Meeting, May 24-27,
Lexington, Kentucky.

When Mrs. Lewis Hull, National President, presented plans for "Send Seeds for Peace" to the New Jersey Federation dollar bills were flying through the air with phenomenal speed. It was voted to send \$350.00 from the proceeds of the State Flower Show and clubs were invited to add to the sum. Through the shipping and distributing facilities of Church World Service we can ship seeds through April 1 for planting this spring and summer. Send your individual or club donation at once to Mrs. Nicholas J. Mertens, 4 Harvard Avenue, Tuckahoe, New York.

BETWEEN CLUBS

The Sheboygan Garden Club is having an open meeting on April 22nd. The speaker will be Rev. Howard Orians of Milwaukee who will speak to the club and their guests on "Birds."

The Plymouth Garden Club held a potluck supper at their regular February meeting. Members and guests heard H. E. Halladay, Madison, give information on soil, insects and fungus diseases of plants and how to eradicate crab grass. He also showed slides on the cranberry industry.

The Sheboygan Garden Club is planning to attend the Illinois Flower Show to be held in April at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. The trip will be made by chartered bus.

A new venture this year, the Plymouth Garden Club's Christmas show held at Library Hall December 5, 6, 7, is predicted to be an annual affair if the enthusiastic reception of the idea by the many who visited it is any indication.

The show was largely attended with visitors registered from Los Angeles, Port Washington, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and other near by towns.

Plans are underway for the Sheboygan District's Garden Tour. Tentative plans include a visit to the gardens of Mrs. Herbert Kohler, of Kohler and Mrs. John D. West of Manitowoc. — Mrs. William Curtiss, Plymouth R. 1, State Publicity Chairman

NOTE: Mrs. Curtiss will appreciate receiving news items of general club interest from our Garden Club members.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Fox River Valley District meeting will be held Tuesday, March 30th in Stevens Point.

Three chairmanships in the district not filled in time to be listed in the February Wisconsin Horticulture are: Program: Mrs. Henry N. Bodden, Horicon
Radio Garden Center: Mrs. O. E. Ruhnoff, 503 Ruder St., Wausau
Nominating: Mrs. E. M. Atkinson, Waupaca

Mrs. Snell announces another new club — the Plover Road Garden Club of Wisconsin Rapids:

President — Mrs. Harry Gilman
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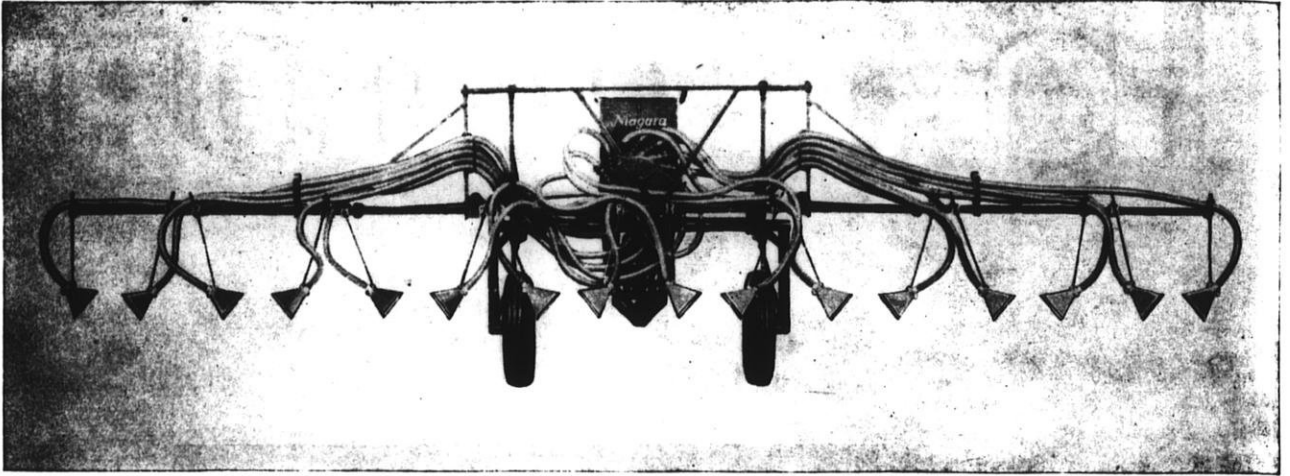


Woodcut by Mrs. Florence K. Tomlinson, Madison, Wisconsin

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— From Shropshire Lad.

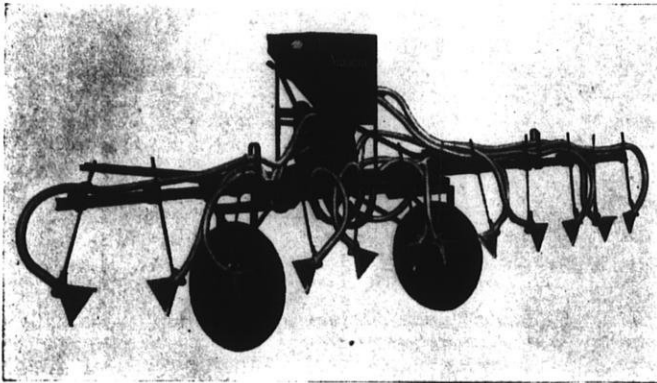
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at a reduced membership rate. Seventy-five cents of the annual dues paid by each
member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

Recommendations to Wisconsin Apple Growers for 1948 Insect Spray Program

By C. L. Fluke

The use of DDT in the spray program has now become a standard practice for many orchardists. For this reason it is now incorporated in our recommendations for the coming season. There are still some unanswered questions but the general good that DDT does usually far outweighs the harm that might occasionally occur.

Lime sulfur should not be used with DDT since it masks or lowers the effectiveness of the DDT. Growers should follow the recommendations of the plant pathologist in selecting the proper fungicide, but in general it should be one of the wettable, finely divided or micronized sulfurs such as "Corona micronized sulfur," "Dow Mike sulfur," "Sulfuron X," etc. Since these wettable sulfurs do not give as good scab control as lime sulfur it may be necessary to spray oftener during prolonged wet periods, especially during the earlier part of the season. Growers should also consult their plant pathologist on the use of ground treatments for control of scab. (See article on the ground spray and scab control in our March issue.—Ed.)

Precautions

1. Growers who plan to use DDT or did use DDT in their spray program last year should apply a 3% dormant oil in the spring for red mite eggs. If mites later develop to the extent of causing the foliage to bronze a summer control may be necessary. Consult your station entomologist for recommendations.

2. DDT is not generally recommended for the calyx spray since it does not control plum curculio. If the curculio has never been a problem use DDT in the calyx spray as it helps to control oyster shell scale.

3. The fifth cover spray is usually applied soon after the peak flight of moths. In general it will come about 60 to 65 days after the third cover spray in the southern part of the state.

4. If scab has not been well controlled, it is advisable to use the lime sulfur and lead arsenate combinations in the fifth cover spray.

5. The present tolerance established for DDT on apples is 7 parts per million. The program outlined here using DDT should not exceed this tolerance.



Wisconsin Apple Spray Program

Spray Time	Materials rates per 100 gallons	Precautions
Green Tip	Arsenate of lead 2 lbs. Lime sulfur 8 qts.	
Closed cluster	Same as above	
Open cluster	Same as above	Leave out the arsenate of lead if any blossoms are open
Calyx	Arsenate of lead 3 lbs., lime sulfur 7 qts. or micronized wettable sulfur 5 lbs. and hydrated lime 3 lbs.	If curculio is not a problem use 50% DDT wettable powder 2 lbs. and micronized sulfur 5 lbs.
First cover (about 10 days later)	50% DDT wettable powder 2 lbs. and micronized wettable sulfur 5 lbs.	
Second cover (about 10 days later)	Same as above	
Third cover (about 10 days later)	Same as above	
Fourth cover (apple maggot spray)	Arsenate of lead 3 lbs. and micronized wettable sulfur 5 lbs.	If apple maggot is a serious problem apply an extra spray 10 or 12 days after the fourth cover.
Fifth cover (for 2nd brood codling moth)	50% DDT wettable powder 2 lbs. and micronized wettable sulfur 5 lbs.	Use only on late varieties.

Precautionary Statement Relating to Possible Hazards from Using Insecticides

Certain insecticides have been known for many years to be toxic to both animal and plant life. The rapid development of new and often more effective insecticides has given little opportunity for conclusive evaluation as to their influence on man and animals. Consequently, care should be taken in applying these materials to prevent possible harmful effects to man and animals directly, or indirectly through their presence in or on plant or animal products.

Consider Pollenization in Planting the Orchard

By C. L. Kuehner, Condensed From Radio Talk Over State Station W. H. A.

While looking over the orchard, you may discover that there are too many vacant places in parts of the orchard which are not producing any fruit. These places certainly should be filled in with desirable varieties. It may be that certain varieties need pollenizers. This is frequently true with red plums. Most of them are self-sterile and besides they are largely cross-sterile too. Experimental work has shown that nearly all of our larger red plums set fruit satisfactorily when the pollen of the Surprise plum is available. For this reason, a Surprise plum should be planted either in the same row or in an adjoining row to serve as a pollenizer. Other pollenizers such as De Soto, Kaga and Goff may be used.

Cross Pollination For Pears

Most varieties of pears are also self-sterile. Of the varieties of pears we grow, most any two varieties will cross pollinize satisfactorily. If only one variety is to be grown, it must be a self-fertile kind. The Flemish Beauty, a fine fall pear, is satisfactory by itself. Most other varieties must be crossed with the pollen of another variety. Bartlett, Kieffer, Lawrence, Sheldon and Clapp's Favorite are common pears in our Wisconsin orchards.

Apple Pollenizers

Cross pollination is important in apples; yes, very important. However, in the home orchard, it is rarely a problem because of the mixed nature of the planting, making cross pollination practically certain. It is not nearly so simple in the large orchard, where it has been customary to plant varieties in separate blocks. These blocks may easily be too large so

that a poor set of fruit results on trees which are several rows away from a good pollenizer variety. In the case of the Red Delicious in which it is difficult to get a good set of fruit, a good pollenizer such as Northwestern Greening, McIntosh, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Golden Delicious or Cortland should be within a distance of a row or two for effective sets of fruit. McIntosh does not set too readily and needs good pollenizer varieties in nearby rows. Cortland, Northwestern Greening, Jonathan or Golden Delicious as well as some other varieties will take care of the McIntosh if nearby.

Spacing trees! I'd like to appeal to all who are going to plant trees this spring to be sure to give the trees plenty of room. Planting them closer than 30 feet is a mistake; 35 to 40-foot spacings are much better, particularly on soils which have the ability to grow large trees.

A rather queenly young woman boarded a crowded city bus. A tired little man got up and gave her his seat. There was a moment of silence.

"I beg your pardon," said the tired little man.

"I didn't say anything," replied the young woman. "I'm sorry," said the little man. "I thought you said, 'thank you'."

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6 acres in young trees that could be put into berries, vegetables, apples or dwelling house. Full equipment included.

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COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS

Excellent Program and Keen Interest In Fruit Growing Problems Mark Annual Event.

Contributions Made to Wisconsin Apple Institute.

The eight County Fruit Growers Associations in Southeastern Wisconsin held their annual meetings from February 24 to March 6 with excellent attendance and interest on the part of members in the program which would indicate Wisconsin is becoming an important fruit growing state.

Speakers at these meetings were: Prof. C. L. Kuehner, Fruit Specialist, Wisconsin College of Agriculture; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Mr. Lester Tans, Waukesha, Manager Southeastern Wis. Co-op. Mr. Guy Hales, Port Washington spoke on how he manages his orchard at the Washington County meeting. County Agents in each county took part in the program.

Prof. C. L. Kuehner outlined 1948 recommendations for pruning trees in the orchard, emphasizing we must cut out the unproductive woods—branches that produce small and relatively few apples. Using branches taken from trees, he illustrated the difference between unproductive and productive wood. He also outlined 1948 spraying recommendations.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow spoke on two subjects. The price of apples and what has influenced it — illustrating his talk with charts on apple production and factors which influence the price of fruit. He also gave an illustrated talk on his trip to British Columbia, Washington and Oregon as delegate of the Wisconsin Apple Institute to the National Apple Institute meeting last June.

Mr. Lester Tans outlined the present situation on supplies and fertilizers and said that no doubt the sales of the co-op would drop in 1949 over the 1948 level because there isn't as much interest in purchasing sprayers.

All County Associations contributed to the work of the Wisconsin Apple Institute. Contributions have increased during the past few years from a beginning of \$10.00 to \$50.00. Associations contributing \$50.00 were Milwaukee County, Washington County, Ozaukee County, Waukesha County and Jefferson County. The following Associations gave \$25.00: Manitowoc County; Sheboygan County and Racine County.

The following officers were elected to serve during 1948:

Jefferson County—Pres: Wm. Leonard, R. 1, Fort Atkinson; Vice-Pres: Wm. Boese, R. 4, Fort Atkinson; Secy-Treas. Carroll Krippner, R. 1, Fort Atkinson.

Manitowoc County—Pres: Kurt Wiegand, Cleveland; W. M. Ahrens, Two Rivers; Secy-Treas.: Ervin Tuma, Cato.

Milwaukee County — Pres: Arthur Brunn, Hales Corners; Vice-Pres: Herman Pittelkow, R. 13, Milwaukee; Secy-Treas: Alfred J. Meyer, R. 13, Milwaukee.

Ozaukee County—Pres: Martin Wiepking, Cedarburg; Vice-Pres: B. J. Otting, Cedarburg; Secy-Treas: Armin Frenz, Cedarburg.

Racine County—Pres: Wm. Verhulst, Franksville; Vice-Pres: Alois Pfeiffer, Racine, Secy-Treas: Lyman Skewes, Union Grove.

Sheboygan County—Pres: Arno Meyer, Waldo; Vice-Pres: Hugo E. Wunsch, R. 1, Sheboygan; Secy-Treas: Fred N. Nagle, Waldo.

Washington County—Pres: Jos. L. Morawetz, R. 4, West Bend; Vice-Pres: V. P. Kopp, R. 3, West Bend; Secy-Treas: E. E. Skaliskey, West Bend.

Waukesha County—Pres: James Baird, R. 2, Waukesha; Vice-Pres: Sam Gygax, R. 2 Waukesha; Secy-Treas: Herbert Hasslinger, Nashotah.

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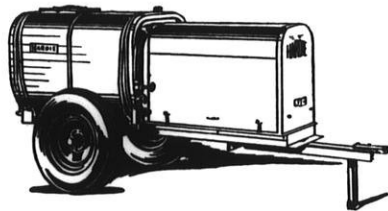
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The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich.



POLLINATION OF APPLES IN 1947

By B. Esther Struckmeyer

(Continued from March Issue)

Last year's investigations have shown us that hand pollination is quite laborious and expensive to be used as a practical procedure in this region of the country. However, under weather conditions as experienced last spring, some hand pollination might be profitable. So it is important to know how to hand-pollinate in order to increase the crop.

Last spring, small tests of hand-pollination were carried out in a number of orchards where weather conditions were adverse for the working of bees. Counts made after the early drop are as follows:

a. There was an average of six fruits on a hundred blossoming spurs of Delicious without hand-pollination.

b. On the other hand, Delicious trees that were hand-pollinated had an average of 61 fruits per hundred blossoming spurs.

In order to secure a satisfactory crop, three blossoms should be pollinated on every fourth or fifth spur. This is in agreement with findings made last year. When collecting pollen for hand-pollination, it may be collected as early as the closed cluster stage, since it was found that pollen of Duchess and Wealthy gave almost equal sets when taken from a late baloon stage or the closed cluster stage. The most satisfactory and reliable source of pollen would be a mixture collected from several varieties.

The shape of the fruit is an additional indication of poor pollination. Examination showed that many of the fruits at harvest time had only a few seeds. The fruits with fed seeds average much flatter.

It was found that blossoms were receptive to pollen as long as three days after the blossom opened as regards Wealthy. The original set was much better if blossoms were pollinated closer to the time the blossoms opened, but the second and June drops were so much greater that the percent set after the June drop was similar to that of blossoms pollinated three days after.

These results indicate that, provided weather conditions are unsatisfactory for normal pollination at the time of full blossom, hand pollination for Delicious may be practical and will insure an average set even if carried three days after full blossom.

What varieties of apples serve as good pollenizers for our common varieties? The following chart gives some information on this question:

Pollinizer

Variety	Good	Fair	Poor
Delicious	Cortland Golden Delicious Jonathan N. W. Greening Rome	McIntosh Wealthy	Duchess Snow
McIntosh	Golden Delicious Wealthy Dudley Snow Cortland Jonathan Wolf River	Gano Russett	Duchess
N. W. Greening	Cortland Delicious Jonathan Wealthy	Rome	
Wealthy	Cortland Delicious Duchess Golden Delicious Jonathan McIntosh N. W. Greening Rome		

NEWS FOR FRUIT


GROWERS

U. S. ACCEPTS MILLION BUSHELS APPLES FOR SCHOOL LUNCH: On March 12 the U. S. Government announced the acceptance of 1,245 cars of small size apples for the school Lunch Program for use in the United States. All cars offered up to \$1.90 per bushel were accepted. These small size apples were in storage and were not moving — would have been lost without Government help.

Snow dops deserve a place in every garden. Like Crocuses, Scillas, and winter Aconites they anticipate spring.

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- POLE PRUNNERS
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- POLE SAWS

SPRAYER MATERIALS

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- LEAD ARSENATE
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Waukesha Wisconsin

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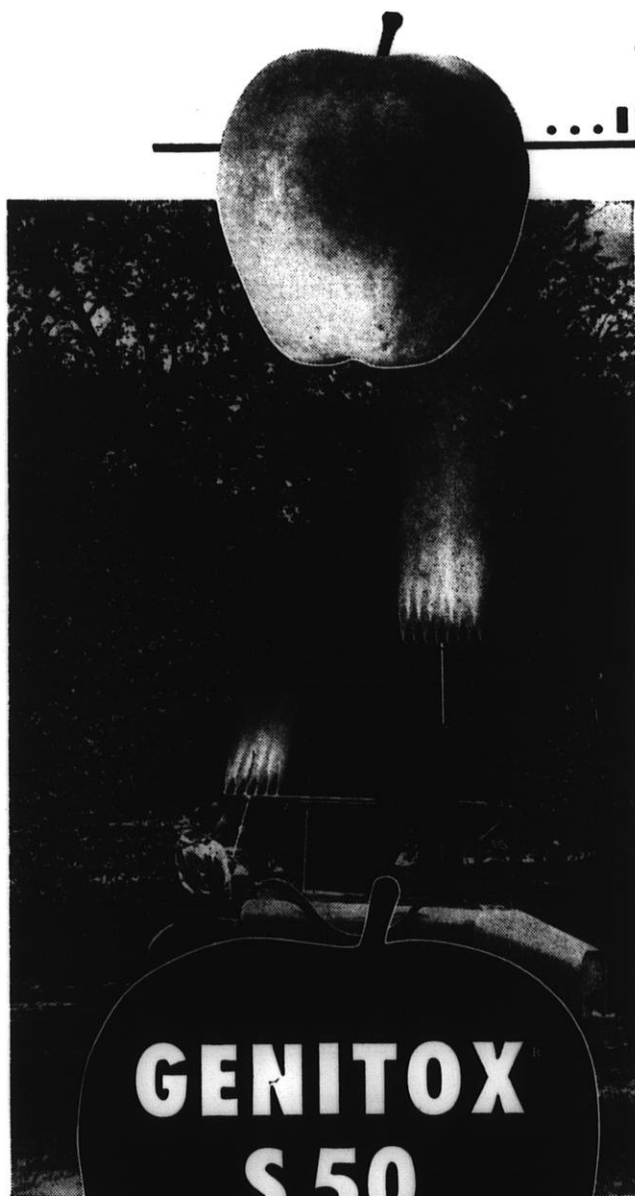
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Above all, growers have been impressed by the smooth, unbroken spray covers Genitox S50 gives. That's because its especially processed micron size particles go into finely flocculated suspension in the spray mixture. When sprayed, these fine particles tend to "stay put" where they hit with the minimum of insecticide run-off.

Advantages like these pay off in higher packouts of the "money fruit." So, when you buy your DDT spray material, insist on Genitox S50. You, too, will see the *different-and-better* qualities.



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**WARNING TO WISCONSIN
APPLE GROWERS**

Recent observation and studies in many of our orchards show that the severe freeze the latter part of last November, and the later, deep freezes of winter have killed many of the apple fruit buds and left many others in weakened condition. This appears to apply to orchards in most of the State, with the possible exception of those in Door County. No observations have been reported from Bayfield County.

The winter injury is severe on many trees of such varieties as Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Snow, Jonathan, and even McIntosh. Some varieties as Northwestern Greening show little bud injury but have leaves still on them. For this reason Dr. C. L. Fluke warns

and advises that even though mite eggs may be present, it is better to prepare to use a summer treatment for the the mites than to use the dormant oil spray to kill the overwintered eggs.

Trees with leaves hanging on through the winter should not be sprayed with a dormant oil spray.

This is because the old, dead leaf stem has not been corked over where it is attached to the spur. Laboratory tests show that oil readily penetrates the injured tissues of the tree. This would later kill the spur or even the terminal both at or beyond where the oil entered.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES

THE MOST POPULAR VARIETIES

McIntosh; Red, Yellow and Double Red Delicious; Jonathan: Cortland; Snow; Red Duchess; Yellow Transparent. Pears: — Bartlett, Kieffer and Bosc. Size 2-3 ft., 1 yr. grafts..

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IN THE BERRY PATCH

(Continued On Page 210)

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY GROWER'S SURVEY

Growers From All Parts of Wisconsin Report On Varieties and Cultural Methods

A total of 20 berry growers—to whom a questionnaire was sent by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, representing the small fruit growing sections of Wisconsin, replied to a questionnaire on variety preferences, fertilizer application and cultural methods.

Most interesting was the variety report. Strawberry Varieties

Strawberry variety preference. In answer to the question, "What varieties of strawberries do you prefer?" the following varieties were listed with the number of growers who liked them.

Premier—9
Beaver—7
Robinson—6
Catskill—5
Senator Dunlap—3
Dorsett—1
Streamliner—1

Varieties not favored. The second question was, "What varieties have you tested and discarded as not being suitable?"

Blakemore—4
Dorsett—3
Catskill—3
Sen. Dunlap—3
Premier—2
Fairfax—2
Dresden—1
Beaver—1

A majority of growers stated they had a sandy loam soil. Three had light clay and three had heavy and light and stated the best yield of strawberries was on the heavy soil. We noticed that only growers having sandy or sandy loam soil listed a preference for the Beaver variety.

Mr. Eugene Smith of Smith's Berry Farm, Racine wrote: "Premier is the variety most favored by growers of this area for the Chicago market. Last year Robinson was shipped for the first time in large quantities and we believe it may replace Premier here. It produces large berries and holds its shape well in shipping. We have tried Senator Dunlap and found them too soft for shipping." Their soil is a heavy loam.

Mr. Olaf Selfors of Bayfield writes that Premier, Robinson and Beaver are preferred with Catskill doing very well on heavy soils.

Strawberry fertilizers. In answer to the question, "What kind of fertilizer do you think best for strawberries?" the largest number said they preferred barnyard manure. Two growers found phosphate to be helpful while one wrote that potash had given best results so he applies additional potash. Several applied ammonium sulphate as a top dressing in summer or early fall. One grower wrote, "We use 0-20-10 with a green manure crop the year before we plant strawberries." Several specified barnyard manure should be applied the year before planting strawberries. Several used chicken manure. Olaf Selfors wrote, "Every grower should know his soil. Having only light soil, maintaining humus is the most important. I put on a light

nitrate application in the spring—early."

Strawberry acreage. There is an increase in strawberry acreage in Wisconsin this year. A majority of growers reported an increase while four growers reported about the same as last year. Mr. K. D. Berdan, of Whitehall writes, "There was an increase in 1947 and a decided decrease prior to that year." At Alma Center acreage is reported 25% larger. One grower wrote, "More farmers will grow their own berries." At Bayfield acreage is up to 150% above 1945.

Raspberries

Survey of raspberry growing. Growers were asked the question, "What varieties of raspberries do you like best?" Practically all growers voted for Latham.

To our surprise, Taylor was in second place with Newburgh, Cuthbert, Chief,

(Continued On Next Page)

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AGENTS FOR FRIEND SPRAYERS

PHONE 541

RASPBERRY SPRAY SCHEDULE

By E. L. Chambers

Kind and Purpose	Time to apply	Material in 50 gallons of Water
I. Delayed Dormant (Anthracnose for (Spur blight (Powdery mildew	About time the first buds show $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of green (Cover ground area also)	Lime-sulphur 5-6 gallons or 2 lbs. "DN"
II. Pre-Bloom (Anthracnose for (Spur blight (Red-necked cane borer	1 week before bloom.	Lime-sulphur 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons or Fermate 1 lb. + 2 lbs. Arsenate of lead and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Skim milk powder.
III. Additional Sprays (Raspberry fruit- (worm for (Red-necked cane (borer	10 days after first blossoms appear. Repeat twice at weekly intervals if necessary.	2 lbs. Arsenate of lead and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Skim milk powder or 1 pint 4.5% Rotenone or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Derris Root (Rotenone) adding $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Skim milk.

To facilitate spreading and sticking add $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Soybean flour to 50 gallons of spray.

While more likely to cause foliage injury Bordeaux 4-4-50 may be substituted for lime-sulphur sprays and with Bordeaux 1 lb. of the 50% wettable powder DDT can be substituted for Arsenate of lead.

Spray raspberries only when insects and diseases warrant, because the foliage may be burned by sprays. Certain diseases including crown gall, orange rust, and mosaic cannot be controlled by spraying.

- (1) Avoid planting plants from uncertified sources.
- (2) Do not plant them where diseased plants have recently grown.
- (3) Have plantings of red and black raspberries as much as 300 feet apart.
- (4) Select resistant varieties.
- (5) Remove and burn old fruiting canes immediately after harvest, also any diseased plants with as many of their roots as possible upon detection.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY SURVEY

(Continued From Page 201)

Ontario, Sunrise and Indian Summer receiving one vote each. The Cuthbert was recommended only by a grower in Lancaster who grows that variety with Taylor and Newburgh.

On the question, "What varieties have not done well in your section?", Chief was named the most often, with St. Regis, Sunrise and Cumberland receiving votes.

Fertilizers. Manure was preferred by most of the raspberry growers with a nitrogen application receiving a number of votes. Ammonium sulphate applied in spring; manure between the rows; man-

ure and some nitrogen; top dressing with manure; plenty of chicken manure, and

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS
JUNE STRAWBERRY VARIETIES — Premiers, Beaver, Robinson.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES — Gem, Evermore.

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All our plants are well rooted, freshly dug and guaranteed satisfactory on delivery.

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Taylor Wisconsin

early application of commercial fertilizer heavy in nitrogen were comments by growers.

Winter injury to raspberries. Raspberry growing is popular in sections and on soils where there is little winter injury, according to these reports. It appears that on the sandy and sandy loam soils where the plants become dormant early in the season there is very little if any winter killing. As a result nothing is being done by growers to prevent winter injury. Only one grower recommended that the plants be bent over and the tops covered in fall. One grower wrote, "I sow oats or barley in August to take up moisture to help ripen the canes." Olaf Selfors, Bayfield, writes, "A cover crop seeded soon after harvest, or winter rye seeded a little later seems a good practice for picking up moisture and adding humus as well as catching the snow."

(Continued on Page 210)

FOR SALE

Strawberry Plants: Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Beaver, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap. Everbearing: Mastodon, Evermore, Gem, Streamliner. Latham Red Raspberry.

Write for prices.

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RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Premier, and Catskill strawberry plants at \$15.00 per 1000. Beaver and Robinson at \$12.00 per 1000. Latham and Viking at \$40.00 per 1000 and Ontario at \$60.00 per 1000.

OLAF SELFORS

Bayfield Wisconsin

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS NURSERY STOCK

Strawberry Plants: New Arrowhead, Robinson, Beaver, Premier, Catskill, Evermore.

Raspberry Plants: Latham, Sunrise, Indian Summer, Madawaska and Sodus. Fruit Trees. Ornamentals.

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E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

WHY DO SOME COLONIES FAIL TO BECOME STRONG IN TIME FOR THE HONEY FLOW

Next June, most of us will have a number of colonies which will not produce a normal crop. These colonies will reduce the crop average and we shall say, "How I wish all colonies had produced as much as the best."

Here are three reasons for colonies not being normal:

1. They have a failing or poor queen —perhaps the most important reason of all.
2. They were infected with nosema.
3. They did not have sufficient honey and pollen available to the cluster for normal and maximum brood rearing in April and May.

REQUEEN EARLY

It is very important that we have extra queens on hand in each yard — at least 10% as many queens as colonies. Requeening the last of March or first of April, is desirable because the requeened colonies should become good producers. It is easy to requeen at that time; bees will readily accept a new queen from a cage after the failing queen is killed. Later in the season, late April and May, requeening becomes increasingly difficult. It is then advisable to introduce a new queen to a nucleus—consisting of a frame of hatching brood with enough young bees to cover two or three frames. When the new queen has started to lay the nucleus can be united with the colony to be requeened by the spray method—spraying both the new colony and the nucleus with warm sugar syrup.

NOSEMA

Colonies infected with nosema so it appears they are making no progress, should be killed and the bees buried. They may be a source of further infection to other colonies and since they seldom produce a crop of honey, but require considerable labor, they can be of no value to us. The equipment can be used to advantage for packages or to give more room to good colonies. The decision as to whether a colony is badly



enough infected to be worthless must be left to the decision of the beekeeper.

AVAILABLE FOOD

If we examine colonies in late fall, we are often surprised to find that some have a great deal of pollen stored while others have very little. Colonies which raised brood most heavily in fall may have used up their pollen and may be our best colonies. If weather conditions in spring do not permit them to gather pollen from the field, these good colonies may not be able to raise brood normally and fail to build up into strong, producing colonies.

It is therefore important to watch all colonies carefully during April; inspecting them for available pollen and honey. Since we may have considerable cold weather during April and even part of May, pollen and honey must be close to the brood area—in frames right next to the brood.

Feeding soybean flour during April and May is essential—it will pay dividends. Mix the soybean flour (expeller process) with sugar syrup made with two parts sugar and one of water. Stir to a thick batter and place directly over the frames containing the brood. Normal colonies will eat these substitutes readily and if pollen is available from the field in sufficient quantity to provide the necessary ingredients which seem to be lacking in the soybean flour alone, the colony will build up normally. It is best

to mix the soybean flour with 25% of natural pollen.

Young bees raised in April and May are the bees which bring in the honey from clover in June.

FROM THE DIARY OF A CURIOUS BEEKEEPER

Saturday afternoon, February 14. Have had many weeks of steady cold weather with temperatures to 20° below zero. Visited several yards but too cold to open colonies. About 8 inches of snow on the ground which has been there since November, the last time we looked into any colonies.

February 16. Weather suddenly turned warm. Temperature up to 48° F. Visited yards in which several nuclei were wintering on top of regular colonies. Found two out of six nuclei dead, but colonies all alive. All are being wintered without protection but with well insulated covers of several types. Looks as if nuclei with the best insulated covers wintered best.

Most colonies look fine. Amazed at amount of brood in all colonies inspected. Strong colonies had three frames with patches of brood as large as a mans hand. Most all had two frames with brood. Wondered how they could raise this amount of brood during such steady cold weather.

Hefted top brood chamber of each colony—most of them still heavy. Checked all that appeared somewhat light and found they were in danger. Reorganized the brood nest by placing combs of honey right next to the frames of brood. Might starve during another cold spell if food isn't close to brood.

Father: "Didn't I hear the clock strike three when you got in last night?"

Daughter: "Yes, daddy. It was going to strike eleven but I stopped it so it wouldn't waken you."

BLOOMING DATES OF HONEY PRODUCING PLANTS IN DANE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

Professor Aldo Leopold and Sara Elizabeth Jones have prepared a record of the blooming dates of many plants in Dane and Sauk Counties. It is reported in the bulletin entitled "A Phenological Record for Sauk and Dane Counties, Wisconsin, 1935-1945."

From this we learn some interesting facts about the blooming dates of honey plants and the probable beginning of the honey flow from such plants as white and alsike clover.

It must be remembered that the honey flow does not begin until a short time after first blossoms appear, the time varying with weather conditions.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Sauk County—first bloom for the period was in 1942, May 24th., latest in 1938, June 8; average June 3.

WHITE CLOVER. Sauk County—first bloom in 1942, June 1; latest in 1941, June 7; average June 3. In Dane County—first bloom in 1941, May 27; latest in 1944, June 1; average May 30.

BLACK LOCUST. Sauk County—first bloom in 1941, May 23; latest in 1945, June 16; average June 5. In Dane County first bloom in 1941, May 23; latest in 1945, June 14; average May 29.

RED CLOVER. Sauk County—first bloom in 1943, June 2; latest in 1945, June 15; average June 7. In Dane County first bloom in 1942, May 29; latest in 1939, June 7; average June 4.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER. Sauk County—first bloom in 1945, June 4; latest in 1942, June 5; average June 8. In Dane County first bloom in 1942, May 31; latest in 1938, June 12; average May 31.

ALFALFA. Jefferson County — first bloom 1938, June 9; latest 1945, June 29; average June 14. Jefferson County first mowing 1942; June 10, latest 1943, July 25; average July 18.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Sauk County first bloom in 1939, June 19; latest 1945, September 1; average June 17. Dane County first bloom in 1938, May 31; latest 1945, September 5, average June 9.

CANADA THISTLE. Dane County—first bloom in 1941, June 15; latest 1944, August 20; average June 23.

RED RASPBERRY. Sauk County fruit first ripe in 1942, June 22; latest 1945, July 11; average July 1. Dane County fruit first ripe in 1945, June 28; latest 1943, August 15; average July 2.

BASSWOOD. Sauk County — first bloom in 1939, July 1; latest 1942, July

12; average July 3. Dane County first bloom in 1944, June 27; latest 1945, July 19; average July 1.

EARLY GOLDENROD. Sauk County—first bloom in 1942, July 19; latest 1937, July 30, average July 24. Dane County first bloom in 1944, July 18; latest 1945, August 22; average July 21.

BULL THISTLE. Sauk County—first bloom in 1943, July 25; latest 1945, September 15, average July 21.

WHITE ASTER. Sauk County—first bloom in 1945, August 24; latest 1943, October 19; average August 24.

BLUE ASTER. Sauk County—first bloom in 1945, August 24, latest 1941, October 26, average August 24.

PRAIRIE GOLDENROD. Sauk County — first bloom in 1943, August 21; latest 1943, September 31; average August 25. Dane County first bloom in 1942, August 14; latest 1943, September 27; average August 15.

FIRST KILLING FROST. Dane County 1935, October 4; latest 1940, November 11; average October 17. In Sauk County 1942, September 25; latest 1938, October 25; average October 7.

THE HONEY COLOR GRADES

There have been many complaints from consumers who have purchased a container of honey labeled "Wisconsin No. 1 White" and then found it to be dark in color and strong in flavor.

The trouble is in our grading law and beekeepers are entirely responsible for present wording of the law. In 1939 beekeepers asked the state to establish only two color grades—white and amber. All honey lighter than amber can be labeled white. This makes it easy for the beekeeper, as most honey produced in Wisconsin can be labeled white.

With the demand for honey dropping, producers are beginning to look into all factors which tend to decrease consumer interest in honey. From now on we must make every effort to satisfy the consumer and increase the use of honey. If we fail to do this, we will soon have "over production" due entirely to under consumption.

There is no stadium in the world today capable of holding the number of spectators that frequented the Circus Maximus in Rome two thousand years ago, namely 385,000 people.

WHAT TO DO WITH THOSE PACKAGE BEES

Thousands of packages of bees will arrive in Wisconsin during April. Beekeepers who have combs of honey and pollen available can install packages earlier than beginners who must use foundation and sugar syrup. Our honey flow begins the first half of June and it takes from 8 to 10 weeks for a package to reach maximum strength—so even if installed as early as April 15 they would not be of maximum strength until June 15 to July 1.

HOW TO INSTALL

The best method for installing package bees is the spray and direct release methods, as follows:

1. Prepare a sugar syrup by mixing equal parts of sugar and hot water. While warm pour into a sprayer with a nozzle that will provide a coarse spray.

2. Spray the package on arrival and several times before being taken to the apiary so bees will become well gorged with food.

3. With the hives in place remove 4 center frames. Spray the package again so the bees cannot fly. Open the package and shake bees into hive. Keep queen warm and then spray her through screen and release her carefully among the bees. Replace the 4 frames, watching queen to see she is not injured.

4. Close hive. Provide smallest entrance possible and close it lightly with grass which the bees can remove.

If combs of honey are not provided the package must be fed. We prefer to sprinkle warm sugar syrup into 4 or 5 frames—(both sides) placing these on each side of two empty center combs. This requires less labor than feeding with a pail and we believe is better for the bees. Any pollen available should also be placed near the brood rearing area. If pollen is not available within three days after installation a mixture of soybean flour and pollen should be given over the frame directly above the cluster. If pollen is not available at least feed the soybean flour — mixed with sugar syrup made of two parts of sugar and one of water.

On about the third day we inspect packages to see if the queen is alive and laying. By ordering a few additional queens and having them on hand in nuclei or in storage in a nuclei, we can quickly replace any package that has lost its queen, thereby saving considerable money.

Installed by this method, most good queens will begin laying in less than one day.

**NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS MEETIN
COURT, HOUSE, BARRON, WISCONSIN**

TUESDAY, MAY 4

PROGRAM

10:00 a. m. Hearing on revision of honey grades, rules and regulations conducted by the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Bees and Honey.

12 M. During luncheon hour, Mr. John Long will examine bees brought in for identification of Nosema. Bring in either dead bees or spots from around the entrance.

1:30 to 4:00 p. m. How to cut costs in honey production. Recommendations on spring management. How can we prevent those winter losses. Swarm Control. New method of comb honey production. Nosema and disease control.

Speakers: Mr. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, President; Mr. John Long, Madison, State Inspector; Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Madison; Mr. H. J. Vruwink, County Agent, Barron; Mr. C. D. Floyd, State Inspector for Minnesota and several leading beekeepers.

BEWARE OF ORCHARDS IN WHICH BLOSSOM THINNING SPRAYS ARE USED

In the Journal of Economic Entomology we find the statement "Beekeepers are advised to be on the lookout for orchardists using dinitro compounds for blossom thinning."

The dinitro compounds and also Cryolite, calcium arsenate, sabadilla, hexaethyl tetraphosphate (het.) and benzene hexachloride are highly toxic to bees.

In Wisconsin not much blossom thinning is being practiced by fruit growers. Beekeepers located near orchards should find out if the owner is planning to spray for blossom thinning and if so the bees should be removed before the spray is applied.

LEADING BEE JOURNALS MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH YOUR ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

Send your subscription for the leading bee journals in America to your Association Secretary. In that way you may obtain a substantial discount.

Subscription rates to bee journals have been increased during the past few months. This is in line with the increased cost of paper, printing and labor. Here are the subscription rates:

Gleanings In Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio—To members of association \$1.50 per year; to non-members \$2.00.

American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.—To association members \$1.50; to non-members \$2.00.

Modern Beekeeping, Paducah, Kentucky—To association members 75c; to non-members \$1.00.

Beekeepers' Magazine, 3110 Piper Road, Lansing, Michigan—To association members \$1.00; to non-members \$2.00.

WATCH COLONIES AND PREVENT STARVATION

Many colonies of bees starve during the spring months. Often they are the strongest colonies in the yard. Heavy brood rearing requires a great deal of honey and pollen. It is often, therefore, that the strongest colonies are lost because of neglect.

Colonies should be inspected once each week and both honey, pollen or substitute provided in ample amounts. It will pay big dividends.

THE LICENSE QUESTION

Question: I have heard that I must have a license to extract honey. I have only a few hives and sell a small surplus. At present I am selling honey without a license. Will I go to jail for this crime and when will I get out?

Answer: The Dairy Division of the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture is in charge of all food licensing. All questions in regard to a food license should be sent to that division. The address is Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wisconsin. To date, it has ruled that any beekeeper selling honey for resale must have a license to operate a food processing plant.

I would hate to think that a beekeeper would be the first to be prosecuted for operating without a license.

BEEHIVES FOR SALE

Have a supply of deep and shallow hive bodies and supers for sale. Hives empty no frames. Write for prices.

A. J. Peterson

Stanley Wisconsin

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

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From the Editor's Desk

83 YEARS AGO

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society Organized in Janesville in 1865

In the year 1865 one would hardly have expected to find a "large and beautiful exhibit of fruit" at the Wisconsin State Fair. Yet, in that year horticulturists made a fine showing and laid the cornerstone for the organization of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

It is recorded that at the meeting and exhibition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Janesville on September 25-29, 1865, a total of \$165, certainly a large sum in those days, was awarded for apples, pears, grapes, plums and quinces, \$20 for wine, \$20 for delicacies, \$55 for flowers, and \$16 for watermelons.

This was the first exhibit and meeting of fruit growers since 1859. The Civil War had put a stop to practically all meetings of agriculturists. During the fair at Janesville the fruit growers held a short meeting to reorganize the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association which had flourished from 1853 to 1859. Mr. F. C. Curtis of Columbia County was Chairman and O. S. Willey, Madison, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to devise measures of reorganization and then adjourned to the evening of September 29, 1865.

The Beginning

It was on this evening, in the Court Room in Janesville, Thursday evening, September 29th, with Mr. F. C. Curtis, Rocky Run, in the chair and Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville, acting as Secretary pro tem, that the Society was officially launched upon a



career which has been successful to this day. |

The committee on reorganization proposed the name Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for the new organization and nominated a slate of officers, which were duly elected. They were:

President: Hon. B. F. Hopkins; Vice-President: One in each county named; Secretary: J. C. Plumb, Madison; Treasurer: F. C. Curtis, Rocky Run; Executive Committee: Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville, and L. P. Chandler, Madison.

AMERICA READS GARDENING AND AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINES

The Publishers Weekly reports that in 1947 reader interest was up 75% in agricultural and gardening literature.

This is the highest jump of any category.

America is becoming gardening minded.

APPLES FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

On February 13, it was announced that the USDA will buy for distribution to school lunches and welfare institutions \$2,445,000 worth of apples. Name of the plan: "Remove a portion of the supply of export varieties and sizes of the already overburdened domestic markets."

Mr. Truman Nold, Secretary of the National Apple Institute states, "Apple consumption drops where we can least afford the loss—with the youngsters—if the lunch box apples is not replaced by a school lunch apple. Nearly 8 million of these lunches are being served each school day.

"The schools have wanted apples all along. We've had the apples. What's wrong that only in a few localities have apples been regularly bought and used through the season?"

Since the school lunch plan has been decentralized and each individual school buys its own food, apple usage has been practically nil.

What is the solution? Mr. Nold says there are two outstanding examples of good usage. "The School system of New York City gets its supplies through a central purchasing office. It has been buying apples all season. The State of Maryland, with a lot of rural schools, has been making rapid progress in setting up a procurement system by counties which has put them into the trucklot and carlot market for apples.

"Since each city and state has its own school setup, these two examples do not provide a pat answer across the board, but they do point to the advantage of combined purchasing on a businesslike basis, retaining local control and flexibility. In Maryland, more than a few apple growers are members of school boards. The same is true in every other apple state. The place to start inquiry is in your own school district or in the nearest one having a lunch program; or with trade connections in other states. Good ideas are contagious; it should be possible to close the gap. We understand school officials in many states are acutely aware of the problem, and are looking for assistance. Is it worth as much interest and effort as have gone into the present federal purchase?"

ORGANIC MATTER AND GARDEN PESTS

Despite the importance of organic matter to the soil I know of no scientific evidence to support the claim that "organic gardening" will eliminate enemies. Some fungi and some insects more readily attack poorly grown plants but there are many others which only invade plant tissue when it is in that succulent condition fostered by organic soils. Nor can we leave pest control to the birds. Gardening without them is unthinkable, but birds cannot eliminate fungi, nor cope with all our harmful insects.

By Dr. Cynthia Westcott, The Plant Doctor, In Bulletin, National Council State Garden Clubs, Inc.

MOVIE AVAILABLE TO GARDEN CLUBS

An outstanding sound movie in full color titled, "Vegetable Insects" is now available for showings at garden club meetings. The movie, which runs for about 30 minutes, pictures the tremendous amount of damage done by insects as well as effective control measures.

The film is shown by a representative of Swift & Company who carries all necessary projection equipment and no charge of any kind is made. Open dates for the spring and summer season are still available but when writing it is suggested that a selection of 3 or more dates be given. Write Swift & Company Plant Food Division, Box 152, Madison, Wisconsin.

RASPBERRY — DELPHINIUM

For Sale: Latham raspberry plants. Mosaic free. Delphinium plants, new strain, very hardy, wide range of colors. Double and single flowers. Also sugar maple tree seedlings.

ARTHUR LONERGAN
West Bend, — Wisconsin

WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS REGISTRATIONS

Mr. Gaston E. Loubris, registrar of the American Gladiolus Registry announced in February a list of newly registered names. Two of the new varieties were by Mr. Theodore Woods, Madison, Wis., and are described as follows:

No. 445. **Connie G.** (1948), Seedling of Elizabeth the Queen x Snow White. Ivory-cream with lower half of throat light gold. Blooms in seventy-five days.

No. 446. **Ruth Ann.** Seedling of Surfside x Corona. Deep pink-lavender with lighter shading toward upper throat. Blooms in seventy-five days.

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Over 100 different varieties. "Make a Hobby of Hardy Sempervivums."

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350 Van Buren Street,
Dept. W. Toledo 5, Ohio

If money is your only hope for independence, you will never have it.—Henry Ford.

75 YEARS OF WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

In 1943 the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society published a bulletin titled, "The History of 75 Years of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society."

This bulletin is filled with interesting items of the early history of horticulture in this state. Since interest is now high in Wisconsin's history, we will be glad to send a copy of this bulletin to all paid up members on request if they have not already received a copy. It was mailed to all who were members in November 1943.



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Accent the beauty of your garden with the new, hardy Sub-Zero Roses! Free blooming . . . long-lived . . . easy-to-grow. A vigorous race of hybrid Tea Roses that lives thru sub-zero winters.

Mantet APPLES
A new, bright red early summer apple from Canada. Makes tasty sauce and pie.



FIRESIDE
A crisp, juicy Delicious type apple from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Hardy, vigorous. Good keeper.

'MUMS. Bring the outdoor season to a glorious close with hardy, colorful 'Mums! Early blooming . . . easy to grow.

GLADS. Brighten your home and yard with tall, stately, colorful glads!

DELPHINIUMS. Brilliant, majestic spikes — marvelous for cutting. Large, double flowers. Bloom twice if you cut them back.

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FERTILIZERS FOR GLADIOLUS

By W. D. McClellan and Neil W. Stuart

Experiments on the effect of nutrient solutions and fertilizers on the growth of gladiolus were conducted in 1943, 1944 and 1945. From this work it was concluded that fertilizer practices used for corn production from planting stock or cormels should not be the same as those used in the forcing or flowering of larger corms. The chief difference is that forcing-size corms need very little, if any, additional nutrient for flower production. With cormels, on the other hand a deficiency of any of the major elements seriously limits the size of corms as well as the size and number of new cormels that are produced. It appeared from those tests that any reasonably fertile soil can be used to produce flowers from forcing-size corms, and that gladiolus plants are more often over-fertilized than under-fertilized for flower production. It was pointed out that most soils will supply sufficient calcium, magnesium, and boron to support normal gladiolus growth, and rarely will soils be found to be so low in available phosphorus and potassium as to limit gladiolus flower production. Nitrogen will be the only element needed for most soils. Excessive nitrogen, however, increased losses due to Fusarium corm rot, particularly when sheep manure, barnyard manure, or blood tankage was used in the rows before planting. Further tests at The Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland, since 1945 support all of the above conclusions.

Effects Of Fertilizers On Cormels

Cormels were planted in six subirrigated nutrition beds in the greenhouse at Beltsville in 1945 and fed with nutrient solutions containing different levels of nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus. From these beds 13,338 corms were harvested and, although the numbers of corms harvested from each of the different nutrient treatments were approxi-



mately the same, there was a big difference in the yield weights. Those corms receiving the low levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium weighed 3,544 grams, whereas those receiving the high level of these three elements weighed 10,184 grams.

Use No Fertilizer During First Month

These corms were planted back in the subirrigated beds in the greenhouse in 1946 and again given the same nutrient solution treatments. Analyses were made of these solutions bi-weekly to determine when the different elements were being used by the plants. Surprisingly it was found that during the first month's growth there was practically no utilization of nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium. Apparently all growth made during that time was at the expense of the mineral reserve stored in the corms. Later the plants utilized phosphate very efficiently and where nitrogen was high and phosphate low practically all of the phosphate had been removed when the bi-weekly tests were made. This was particularly interesting because at harvest the percentage of disease-free corms (Fusarium rot was the primary disease) from the eight beds having a high level of nitrogen and low level of phosphorus varied from 54.5 to 56.0 percent. The 8 beds having a low level of nitrogen combined with either a high or low level of phosphorus and for the 8 beds with a high level of nitrogen and a high level of phosphorus, the percentage varied

from 78.8 to 90.4 percent. Possibly nitrogen has been over-emphasized and phosphorus under-emphasized in gladiolus fertilization programs in phosphorus-deficient soils, and this may explain why losses due to Fusarium are so great in some areas.

The weights of the healthy corms produced were greatest in the high level nitrogen, potassium, and phosphate beds, each corm averaging 15.7 grams. The average weight was slightly less with either a low level of phosphate or a low level of potassium. The average weight of corms grown with a high level of potassium and phosphate and a low level of nitrogen was 7.1 grams. The average weight of corms produced with all three elements low was 6.1 grams. Only twelve flower spikes were produced from 1,541 healthy corms grown in this latter treatment in comparison with 703 spikes produced from 1,525 corms grown in the high-level nutrition beds. In contrast, No. 5 Picardy corms planted in these same beds in 1945 and grown for two years produced practically the same number of flowers the second year in all nutrient treatments, 126 flowers in the low-level beds and 137 in the high-level beds.

The average flowering date was not affected by corm size or by nutrient treatment, but flower spikes were shortest from small corms receiving the low-nitrogen treatment. This was also true of the number of florets per flower spike. The length of the inflorescence was also increased with increased nitrogen.

Organic Fertilizer

There were two gladiolus fertilizer experiments in the field at Beltsville in 1946, one to compare different organic fertilizers, their rates and time of application. The land on which these tests were conducted had had no manure since 1943 although rye, vetch, and soybean cover

crops were grown on this land in 1944, 1945, and 1946. Even so, soil analyses showed very low amounts of readily available nitrogen, phosphate and potash. Two sizes of **Picardy** were used in each test. Tankage, blood meal, castor pomace, cottonseed meal, and peanut hulls (each supplying 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre) were compared with inorganic nitrogen at the rate of 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre supplied from a mixture of sodium nitrate and ammonium sulfate, and with no fertilizer treatment. The fertilizers were applied in the rows before planting. The most flowers were cut from the unfertilized plots and these flowered sooner than the other treatments. Corm weights were greatest in the plots fertilized with ground peanut hulls, closely followed by the unfertilized. Poorest production of flowers and corms occurred where castor pomace was used. Blood meal, cottonseed meal, and the inorganic nitrogen resulted in a lowered production of flowers and corms.

In another experiment sodium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, calcium cyanimid, Uramon, and ammonium nitrate were compared with each other and with no fertilizer. Each of these fertilizers was applied in six bi-weekly side-dressings to supply a total of 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Also, as another treatment, the same amount of nitrogen from ammonium nitrate was added in the rows before planting; and in still another treatment this same amount of nitrogen was added in two side-dressings two weeks apart, beginning at flowering time when the new corm is being developed. These same treatments and the same corms from each treatment were continued in 1947. Thus, the corms receiving 80 pounds of ammonium nitrate in the row before planting in 1946 were given the same treatment in 1947.

EFFECT OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER

The first year, corm yields were greatest from the plots side-dressed with sodium nitrate or with ammonium sulfate. Calcium cyanamid caused a severe burn of the leaf tips, but this was not reflected in reduced flower or corm yields the first year. Similar effects have been observed with other crops. Ammonium nitrate supplying 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre added in the rows under the corms before planting greatly reduced the flower yield as well as number and weight of corms, and also delayed flowering. In 1947 the flowers were cut and graded in 5 sizes as follows: No. 1, a spike 48 inches or longer when cut;

No. 2, 42-48 inches; No. 3, 36-42 inches; No. 4, 30-36 inches; and No. 5, less than 30 inches. Flower yields are in the same relative order. These differences in yield and quality are due to the direct effect of the fertilizers on growth and on the production of healthy corms. Only the healthy corms were planted back the second year. Probably the most interesting observation to be made from these data is that the production and quality index is greatest for flowers from corms fertilized only after flowering. This is a time when most growers have discontinued their fertilizer applications. However, it is at this time that the new corm is developing, and it is quite possible that this is the critical time for fertilizer applications, particularly since we have shown in our nutrition tests that gladiolus plants make their first month's growth at the expense of food stored in the corm rather than at the expense of the minerals in the nutrient solution. When corms were side-dressed with sodium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, Uramon, or ammonium nitrate, each supplying 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre, production and quality indices were about the same as, or better than that for the unfertilized lot. Ammonium nitrate at the same rate applied in the row before planting and ammonium nitrate applied as side-dressings at the rate of 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre, both caused a considerable reduction in flower yields.

EFFECT OF FERTILIZER ON FLOWERS

In 1947, through the efforts of Mr. J. H. Odell, of the New England Gladiolus Society, we secured from Elmer Gove four varieties of gladiolus, **Margaret Beaton**, **Lady Jane**, **Marimba**, and **Stoplight**. The first three were No. 1 and the **Stoplight** corms were No. 2 size. Five varieties were also supplied by C.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

The Sheboygan County Chapter of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held its regular meeting on March 9 in Sheboygan. During the business meeting the Constitution was approved as revised. Mr. H. E. Halliday, State Nursery Inspector of Madison then gave a very interesting report on several talks he had heard at the N.A.G.C. meeting at Chicago and the N.E.G.S. convention at Milwaukee.

A very successful bulb auction was held after the meeting with Mr. Walter Sprangers, Waldo as auctioneer.—By Mrs. Leonard Wightman, Sec'y., Plymouth.

CONVENTION NOTES

In this issue we publish one of the most important papers given at the NEGS Conference in Milwaukee. All gladiolus growers should study it carefully. As pointed out by Dr. Neil Stuart, in some sections of the country far too much fertilizer is used on gladiolus for best results. In other sections perhaps not enough of certain elements are given.

INSECT CONTROL

Benzene hexachloride came in for praise in control of wire worms by a California grower. Using 30 pounds per acre dusted along rows before planting, he claims he saved thousands of dollars last year from damage by these worms.

Dr. C. L. Fluke reporting on work done on Thrip's control pointed out DDT has given better results than tartaremetic both in the field and on bulbs in storage. This report will be published in an early issue.

FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT

Mr. Walter Krueger of Oconomowoc gave an excellent presentation on the future out-look for gladiolus. He believes that with more leisure time and good wages there will be increasing interest in gladiolus and new varieties. There will be more flower shows and no limit to the size, beauty or perfection of our now leading flower. Trial gardens, he said, will be helpful if the judgement of the trial garden committee is equal to that of individuals who study seedlings. Home gardeners want dependable varieties and we must provide them. The popularity of gladiolus is bound to increase.

"Is your wife as pretty as ever?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, but it takes her half an hour longer."

For The GLADIOLUS GROWER

If you are a commercial grower or just a lover of "GLADS" — for THE BEST of bulbs and bulets come here or write for prices.

Many of the latest introductions available. Some in bushel lots.

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GLAD GARDENS**
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WHITEWATER WIS.

STRAWBERRY WITCHES'- BROOM VIRUS IN WISCONSIN

George M. Darrow

For many years reports have been received of a strawberry trouble in the Bayfield area of northern Wisconsin called "multiplier" from the habit of the affected plants in making multiple crowns with no, or a few very short, runners. Growers recognize the trouble, consider it contagious, and try to rogue it out.

On a trip into the region September 26 and 27, 1947, two places were visited. Only one clear case in several berry fields on one farm was found, but many affected plants in two fields on another farm were found. In the second farm the two fields were about 500 feet apart, the young planting being reported to have been set with plants from a nursery in the general vicinity. Either the planting stock was affected, or the disease was carried by a vector from the old planting, or from wild strawberry plants, or from other kinds of plants.

On bringing the specimens back to Beltsville, Demaree pointed out that the trouble resembles closely the "withches'-broom" virus disease described by Zeller in Oregon.

UNITED HORTICULTURE

United Horticulture is a new organization, whose purpose is to unite all horticultural interests in the United States under one great head. The second national horticultural congress was held in Cleveland, Ohio on October 23-25, 1947.

It is hoped that United Horticulture will be of service to the whole field of horticulture in a broad sense. It is to serve the function so well carried out by the Royal Horticultural Society in England.

THE CONTROL OF SPITTLE INSECTS IN STRAWBERRY PLANTINGS

By E. L. Chambers

Not only is the Spittle bug a serious pest to strawberries because of the annoyance to pickers who can scarcely avoid getting their hands and clothing dobed with the frothy substance secreted by it, but it causes severe injury to the fruit and foliage. Injury to strawberries results mostly from the feeding of the young or nymphs. All parts of the plant are attacked, including the crown, leaves, stems and fruit. Heavy feeding in the region of the crown has a marked devitalizing effect on the plant while attacks on the stems distorts and sometimes kills them. The leaves when attacked are stunted, the injured areas becoming crinkled and deformed. Feeding upon the berry itself causes it to become seedy and misshapen. Besides this injury, due to the extraction of large quantities of juices, the froth is frequently produced in such large quantities that portions of it separates from the original mass and drops to the fruit below giving it a slimy unnatural and unattractive appearance.

The life history of this insect can be briefly sketched as follows: The nymphs hatch from overwintering eggs, the first individuals appearing during April. Hatching continues throughout the month of May and young nymphs require from 4 to 7 weeks to reach maturity. While the newly hatched nymphs are readily observed through the globule of clear liquid surrounding them, they quickly conceal themselves within the frothy masses. The adult female

Temporary quarters will be with the Cleveland Garden Center, with Mr. Arnold Davis, as director.

begins laying her eggs in July but the most intensive egg laying occurs during the months of September and October. The tiny yellow eggs are laid in masses usually in the axel between the leaf stem and the leaf, and most commonly on the parts of the plant nearest the ground. Where this pest was prevalent last season steps should be made to apply control measures early this year prior to harvest time to eliminate its nuisance during that time and the treatment should be continued after, harvest to prevent further build up in numbers.

Everything being considered, Rotenone is probably the best insecticide to recommend, used at the rate of 50 pounds of the 1% dust per acre. If a spray is preferred, one consisting of 5 pounds of Derris in 100 gallons of water with a spreader and applied at the rate of 300 gallons per acre is suggested. Plain hydrated lime applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre is a treatment used by some growers. Of the newer insecticides a 5% DDT dust has shown promise but a 2% Chlordane dust seems most effective. Chlordane can be used in the form of a spray using 4 pounds of the 50% wettable powder to 100 gallons of water per acre. This material has the added advantage of being much more effective in the control of ants and grasshoppers when these are present in destructive numbers than the other insecticides mentioned. The timing of the treatments is an important factor in control, the opportune time being the time after most of the eggs are hatched but before many of the nymphs have had an opportunity to reach maturity. This will fall between the middle and the last of May. In all cases the spray material should be applied with the aim of reaching all spittle on the plants.

FERTILIZERS FOR GLADIOLUS

(Continued From Page 209)

E. Sheeley, namely, **Beacon**, **Lois Debonair**, **Colonial Maid**, and **Bit O' Heaven**. The **Beacon** corms were No. 1; **Lois** and **Debonair**, No. 2; and **Colonial Maid** and **Bit O' Heaven**, No. 3. These were grown in replicated plots at Beltsville and given five different fertilizer treatments: 1, nitrogen supplied from a mixture of sodium nitrate and ammonium sulfate and applied in six side-dressings two weeks apart, to give a total of 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre; 2, nitrogen supplied from the same mixture applied in the row before planting, also to give 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre; 3, blood meal supplying 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre and applied in the row before planting; 4, 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer at the rate of 1,600 pounds per acre (supplying 80 pounds of nitrogen), one-half applied before planting and the rest applied in six bi-weekly, side-dressings; 5, unfertilized. Corm production data are not yet available from these plots, but the flower data are available and are presented in Fig. 2. The grand totals of the production and quality indices for the several treatments (9 varieties) are as follows: Treatment No. 1, 2,766; No. 2, 2,550; No. 3, 2,622; No. 4, 2,723; and No. 5, 2,975. Thus, in general, the quality and quantity of the flowers from the unfertilized plots was nearly 8 percent better than the next best treatment (Treatment No. 1) and 16.7 percent better than the worst treatment (Treatment No. 2). It should be remembered that the data from this experiment are from one year's treatments and does not measure the carry-over effect on subsequent production.

Conclusions

Again we wish to point out that the mineral requirements of large gladiolus corms are low and, as we have stated before, gladiolus are more often over-fertilized than under-fertilized. Nitrogen is the most important single element in the nutrition of gladiolus but, if excessive amounts are used, lower, rather than higher, yields will result. Also, the method and time of application and the form of nitrogen used are important. In ordinary soils phosphorus and potassium do not need to be added except in phosphate-deficient soils. In these soils excessive nitrogen fertilization with insufficient phosphate applications would be expected to result in increased losses due to *Fusarium corm rot*.

IN THE ROSE GARDEN
PLANT ROSES IN SPRING

We still have to struggle with those nurseries which persist in advocating fall planting here. The sub-zero hybrid teas will come through all right planted in the fall but there is nothing gained by planting them then. A better plan is to order your roses in the fall and then heel them in. You will be surprised how fresh they will be in the spring. However, many of the best rose plants are now being grown in California. These plants do not ripen until after the first of the year, too late to ship to us in the fall. These can be ordered for shipment the last of March or early in April.

Plant Deeply

Another struggle which we have is to get some of the eastern nurseries to realize that under our conditions it is better to plant the roses deep. We don't like to repeat this warning until it becomes boring but you will be surprised at the growers who write us that they lost all of their roses by winter-killing and then in response to inquiry state that they either planted the rose so that the knob where it was budded was just above the ground or just under. This kind of planting is all right in California or Oregon. It definitely is not good here. By planting the rose four inches deep you have already a considerable head start on winter and can be pretty sure that if you use ordinary caution in covering they are going to come all right. In fact, planted this way the sub-zeros come through without any further covering but we consider it safer to give them hilling with dirt and put either leaves or manure between the hills.

There are two ideas about how far apart roses should be planted. Some prefer to plant them about two feet apart. This, they believe, makes it easier to get dirt between the plants to hill them for winter, the individual plants grow larger and possibly the individual blossoms are larger. It also depends upon the variety. Diamond Jubilee, for example, will easily cover the two feet but Dainty Bess, an upright grower, will not.

By planting closer together the plants shade each other and I think give a little better winter protection. But if they are planted close together some of the dirt for winter covering will have to be taken from the edge of the bed or hauled in and any dirt taken between the hills should be replaced with leaves or cow manure.

—By Richard S. Wilcox in Minnesota
Horticulturist

PECANS

QUESTION: Can pecans be grown in Wisconsin?

ANSWER: Would not recommend even the so-called hardy variety of pecans because our season is too short. The nuts will not mature. Plant kinds more suitable.

QUESTION: I have a place in Northeastern Wisconsin and would like to plant black walnut trees. I do not find any walnuts growing in that section of the state. Why is that and will they succeed in such a location?

ANSWER: Your season is no doubt too short for the nuts to have matured in years gone by, so they did not propagate naturally. Also perhaps your soil is not the kind walnuts prefer. Black walnuts and butternuts grow well in the southern half of the state, and seem to prefer heavier soils. However, if you have a sheltered location you might try planting seed next fall, protecting them from rodents.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. Large, select tubers of these exotic easy-to-grow plants. Thrive in shade blooming from early summer to frost. Start tubers indoors now. Write for descriptive list. Four large tubers, all different, only \$1.00. **HAROLD LYKE**, 17 Bradford, Pittsburgh, 5, Pa.

GLADIOLUS COLLECTIONS

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|---|---------|
| 18 large bulbs, all different
unlabeled | \$ 1.00 |
| 50 large bulbs, (10 different
colors) unlabeled | \$ 2.50 |
| 100 large bulbs, (20 different
colors) unlabeled | \$ 5.00 |
| Postpaid, and guaranteed
to please. | |

If you are not on my mailing list,
send for price list of 140 varieties.

ROGER B. RUSSELL

Old Middleton Road
Madison 5, Wis.

Garden Gleanings

For the shady area where grass does not grow well, plant wild ginger or periwinkle. It will be more satisfactory than grass. Wild ginger makes a dense cover about 6 inches high that is very beautiful.

* * *

Is a dark colored soil likely to be more fertile than one that is light colored? The color is not proof that soil is fertile. It is well to test our soil to find out. A light colored soil can be turned darker with the use of organic matter but may still lack some essential elements such as phosphate or potash. A dark woods soil is not always fertile and may require the addition of a fertilizer.

* * *

About 10 years ago when wheat bran was low in price, we fertilized for tuberous rooted begonias by mixing bran liberally with the soil before setting out the plants. We had beautiful begonias. We hope that bran will again be down in price that we can afford to use it for that purpose. In the meantime, these begonias require a very porous soil for root development. They simply will not do well in a heavy soil so be sure to mix lots of peat or leaf mold in the planting hole to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. Then provide shade during the hot summer months and plenty of water.

* * *

The leaves of the common snowball bush usually become so covered with plant lice that the leaves curl up and the plant becomes quite unattractive. For that reason many people have stopped growing snowball. If you feel you wish to keep your snowball bush then be sure to spray or dust it thoroughly with Black Leaf 40 or nicotine just as soon as the leaf buds begin to show green. At that time the eggs of the aphids are hatching and they can be most easily killed. Rotonone or DDT dust may also do the job.

Experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture showing that the use of manure and other organic fertilizers for Gladiolus resulted in increase of fungus diseases of the corms and consequently reduced yield of bulbs and flowers may apply as well to other bulbous and tuberous rooted plants—especially to tuberous rooted Begonias. Probably also to Tulips, Dahlias and Iris. The use of sphagnum moss and vermiculite is recommended for starting tuberous

rooted Begonia bulbs because these materials are sterile and therefore ideal for starting bulbs as well as preventing "damping-off" disease in a seed flat.

BOUNTIFUL CHRYSANTHEMUM is a new variety just released by the Horticultural Division of the University of Minnesota. It is an upright spreading type of medium height. Flowers are nearly double; color carmine to ox-blood, 2½ inches in diameter, early to midseason. Plants will be distributed to nurserymen and florists and are not available to gardeners excepting as they are propagated by nurserymen.

English ivy, periwinkle or winter creeper are usually recommended in shady spots where lawn grass does not do well, as on the north side of trees where shade is heavy. We would like to add one more variety which does very well—the Wild Ginger. It makes an excellent ground cover and is a very interesting plant.

Remember—do not cut your lawn grass too short. It will do much better if not cut shorter than 1½ inches from the ground. Incidentally, rolling a rough lawn which is full of holes may make conditions worse. It will be better to fill the holes with soil.

IN HORTICULTURE—magazine of Massachusetts Horticultural Society we read an article "Flowers for Freedom, Too." The editor states the article was written because of their belief flowers are as important for freedom as vegetables. "A garden and life without flowers is certainly not complete." The author writes,

"The trouble is that food growing alone cannot make a complete garden. It lacks something. No ripening pumpkin can give the peculiar jerk of pleasure which never fails us in a rose. No fattening chicken can make us forget the hummingbird. Yet, they tell us that roses and hummingbirds have no meaning in the Freedom Garden."

Along this same line the "Roving Gardener" makes these cryptic comments, "The world is in chaos. You have but to leave this favored nation of ours to wonder how it is possible for people to bother to go on living. Yet the British, according to what I have seen, are gardening more avidly now than in former years. Perhaps, if everyone gardened, things would not be in such a mess. Sure-

ly it was not a change for the better when America turned from electing farmers to public office and began to employ lawyers instead."

The debate as to whether angle worms are of benefit in a garden soil continues in garden magazines. The point is that a soil which will support a large number of angle worms is a **good soil**—one containing organic matter and consequently excellent for both worms and plant growth. Whether the presence of the worms will benefit plants it still debatable. It is, however, quite certain that a soil which will not support angle worms is not the best soil for plant growth because it is lacking in organic matter. Worms do not "produce organic matter."

GRAPES must be pruned every year. They simply will not produce well if they are not properly pruned. If the work hasn't been done early — don't worry about the bleeding. There is no evidence to show that bleeding results in any damage.

If you are an amateur and not familiar with the correct method of pruning grapes, write the Bulletin Mailing Room, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis. and ask for Bulletin 235, "Growing Grapes At Home."

WHAT'S YOUR GARDEN I. Q.?

What is each of the following, a tree, shrub, vine, evergreen, houseplant, or something else?

Each correct answer counts 10.

1. Pinedrops
2. Smokebush
3. Bridalwreath
4. Grape Ivy
5. Partridgeberry
6. Virgin's Bower
7. 2,4-D
8. Weigela
9. Pfitzer Juniper
10. Gazebo

Answers To: What's Your Garden I. Q.?

1. Parasitic wild flower
2. A flowering shrub—one of the sumacs
3. A flowering shrub—*Spiraea prunifolia* fl. pl., has glossy

ton like flowers. Different from Van Houtte Spirea.

4. A very satisfactory house plant
5. A native wild flower
6. A vine—our native clematis
7. A new weed killer
8. A flowering shrub
9. A low spreading evergreen
10. A summer house

—By Victory H. Ries in Country Gardeners.

GROWING CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

A new Stencil Circular No. 107, "Growing Cucumbers for Pickles," by Prof. J. G. Moore has been revised and is now available from the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

In the opening paragraph Prof. Moore states, "Cucumbers for

pickles are an important cash crop in many sections of Wisconsin. Figured on the acre basis, the crop pays well. Because of the amount of labor and close attention necessary in harvesting the crop, the acreage which can properly be taken care of on the average farm is relatively small. It commonly is less than an acre and seldom exceeds two acres."

Those who plan to grow cucumbers for pickles will find this circular valuable.

EVERGREENS

Transplants:
 Black Hill Spruce
 (heavy) 6 - 9 inches .2 for \$1.00
 Mugho Pine (sheared)
 10 - 12 inches1 for 1.00
 American Arbor Vitae
 12 - 15 inches 3 for 2.00

Seedlings:
 White Spruce 8-12 in. 15 for 2.00

Shipped Prepaid — Cash with Order.

WRITE FOR PRICES IN LARGER QUANTITIES.

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NEW HARDY SORTS

Price List On Request

Any ITEM Listed \$2 Postpaid.

- 25 Raspberries, Best Reds
- 50 Everbearing Strawberries
- 100 June Bearing Strawberries
- 50 Gladiolus, Best Mixed
- 7 Dahlias, Giant Assorted
- 7 Phlox, Lillies or Iris
- 7 Chrysanthemums all Different
- 10 Hardy Flowers all Different
- 4 Peonies
- 4 Rhubarb new Red Sorts
- 50 Asparagus Paradise
- 25 Hedge Plants 1 to 2 ft.
- 3 Roses all different
- 2 Apple, Plum or Pear

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611 Maywood Ave.



VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR WISCONSIN HOME GARDENS

By O. B. Combs Vegetable Specialist, Department
of Horticulture

One of the first requirements for successful home vegetable production is the careful choice of varieties. The following list is suggestive only and is confined to varieties known to be adapted to Wisconsin conditions. Other varieties may be substituted where local experience indicates satisfactory performance.

ASPARAGUS: Mary Washington.

BEANS: (bush, green) Logan, Rival, (pole, green) Kentucky Wonder, (pole, wax) Golden Cluster Wax, (bush, Lime) Henderson Bush, Fordhook 242 and (dry) Michelle.

BEATS: Early Wonder, Perfected Detroit.

BROCCOLI: Green Sprouting. (Varieties resistant to yellows).

CABBAGE: (varieties resistant to yellows) Resistant Detroit, Jersey Queen, Marion Market, Wisconsin All Seasons.

CARROTS: (half long) Nantes, Red Cored Chantenay, (long) Imperator.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Snowball.

CELERY: Golden Plume, Summer Pascal.

CHARD: Fordhook Giant.

CHINESE CABBAGE: Chihili.

CUCUMBERS: (slicing and dill) Straight Eight, (pickling) National pickling.

CUSHAW: Butternut.

EGGPLANT: Badger State.

KALE: Dwarf Green Scotch.

KOHLRABI: Purple Vienna.

LETTUCE: (leaf) Oakleaf, (butterhead) White Boston, Crisp As Ice, (crisp-head) Great Lakes.

MUSKMELONS: Delicious.

ONION: (sets) Yellow, (seed) Early Yellow Globe, (transplants) Sweet Spanish.

PARSLEY: Moss Curled.

PARSNIP: Guernsey.

PEAS: (dwarf) Little Marvel, Greater Progress.

PEPPERS: Early Pimento, Early California.

POTATOES: (early) Red Warba, (second early) Chippewa, (late) Russet Rural.

PUMPKIN: Summer "squash:" Dark Green Zucchini, (fall "squash") Green Table Queen, (pie) Winter Luxury.

RADISH: Cavalier, White Icicle.

RHUBARB: Canada Red.

RUTABAGA: Laurentian.

SALSIFY: Sandwich Island.

SPINACH: Long Standing Bloomsdale.

SOYBEANS, vegetable: Wendota.

SQUASH: Buttercup.

SWEET CORN: Marcross, Gold Rush, Golden Cross Bantam.

TURNIPS: Purple Top White Globe.

RUTABAGAS IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Rutabagas need 100 to 120 days for full development, and they grow best during the cooler weather of late summer and early fall, writes Prof. O. B. Combs, in Stencil Circular 268, entitled, "Rutabagas in Northern Wisconsin," available now from the College of Agriculture.

Seeding should be delayed until about June 10 to 20. Seed is sown one-half to three-fourth inches deep, spaced 36 to 42 inches between rows and blocked and thinned to six to eight inches between plants. At these spacings, one to one and one-half pounds of seed are required to sow one acre.

Organic matter is important and 8 to 10 tons of manure per acre are recommended with a supplementary application of commercial fertilizer.

Losses from "brown heart," will result from too little boron in the soil and may be avoided by applying borax at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds an acre. The bulletin describes how to spray the plants with borax (8 pounds to 40 gallons) and that amount on an acre.

The circular also describes the method for waxing rutabagas which is now necessary for successful marketing. So convinced has the average consumer become that the presence of a wax coating on rutabagas constitutes a guarantee of quality, that waxing has virtually become essential to successful sales.

WHEN WOULD YOU PLANT THESE OUT OF DOORS?

1. Squills
2. Delphinium seed
3. Tuberous rooted begonia
4. Gladiolus
5. Water lily tulips
6. Tropical water lilies
7. Flowering Dogwood
8. Shade Trees
9. Calla lilies
10. Roses

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

Answers to WHEN WOULD YOU PLANT THESE?

1. Any time during fall.
2. Early August, November or early spring.
3. After all danger of frost is past in spring.
4. As soon as ground can be worked in spring.
5. September to November.
6. Early summer.
7. Spring.
8. Fall or spring, as long as they are not in leaf.

HERBS MAGIC AND WISCONSIN FERNS — WILD FLOWERS

The interesting catalog of herb plants, seeds, herb products, Wisconsin ferns and wild flowers from the Toolies of Garrynee-Dule, Baraboo, for 1948 has again reached our desk. Any one interested in herbs and wild flowers will find this bulletin and catalog of great help. They list not only many varieties of wild flowers for the garden but herb plants, scented Geraniums, Mints, herb seed, prepared culinary herbs, Tisanes or herb teas and a list of books about herbs.

Among the wild flowers listed are Virginia Bluebells, (*Mertensia virginica*), wild Columbine, Dogtooth Violets, *Dutchmans Breeches*, *Kansas Gayfeather*, Wild Ginger, Jack-in-the-pupit, Jacobs Ladder, Pasqueflower, Shooting Star, Solomons Seal, Trillium and others.

We can especially recommend Wild Ginger as a plant for a shady spot where other plants do not grow well.

NEW MAGAZINE

Interesting, New Different, Profitable magazine for backlotter, suburbanites, part time farmers. \$2.00 yearly, or sample copy 20 cents coin.

BACKYARD FARMER

219 Bellis Street, Duluth 3, Minnesota

**WANTED-ROSES
VARIETIES PLANTED BY
PIONEERS. WILL BE A
CENTENNIAL GOAL**

The Milwaukee Rose Society will observe the state's centennial with a search for rose bushes which came into Wisconsin in the knapsacks and oxcarts of frontiersmen.

With a few already traced back three and four generations, and some to foreign lands, it is very likely there are many other rose bushes which were set out by early settlers here, and are still thriving in garden plots, church yards and fence corners throughout the state. Unlike many of the modern hybrids, which cannot withstand the rigors of Wisconsin's severe winters, the roses great-grandmother tended were hardy shrubs able to survive almost indefinitely. Among these are the Sweetbriar, Harrison yellow, Austrian copper, the Cabbage rose, and others, all worthy of permanent record and perpetuation.

The society will study the botanical characteristics of the roses found, and will solicit the assistance of park commission landscape architects and museum scientists when necessary. The blooming habits, color, size and type of blooms, as well as the sturdiness of stock and foliage, will all be classified, recorded, and registered with the Milwaukee Rose Society, and the data will eventually be-

come a part of Wisconsin's horticultural history.

To reach this centennial goal, the society will need the immediate assistance and co-operation of all Wisconsin citizens possessing, or knowing of, such rose bushes. Any information leading to the locations of old roses may be addressed to Mrs. Harry E. Krueger—chairman of the Committee on Wisconsin Pioneer Roses—3403 North 45th Street, Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

**FANCY TUBEROUS ROOTED
BEGONIAS AND GLOXINIAS
BULBS**

All Colors. Imported from Belgium. Personally selected during my recent visit.

Mrs. J. Cabaret
2133A - N. 36th St.,
Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

Large, select tubers of these exotic easy-to-grow plants. Thrive in shade blooming from early summer to frost. Start tubers indoors now. Write for descriptive list. Four large tubers, all different, only \$1.00. GLOXINIAS—large bulbs—3 for \$1.15, 12 for \$4.00, named varieties. HAROLD LYKE, 17 Bradford, Pittsburgh, 5, Pa.

**GIVE YOUR GARDEN
THAT NEW LOOK**

With these 1948 introductions of hardy Mums. Be the first in your neighborhood to have them.

CARNIVAL. Conspicuously distinct among its' garden companions. Color bronze-red and golden bronze shade.. Literally it gleams. Full double flowers, 3½ inches across. Lusty dark green foliage. Price **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.50**

MELLOW GLOW. Mellow indeed is this matchless suffusion of soft orange-buff peach-pink and bronze nasturtium tints. A bronze with personality. By far the most appealing mum we have seen in its color. Full double blossoms. Cuts beautifully. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.00**

KARL A. REICHE. This trim, tidy little pompon, tested several years under all conditions, soils and weather is one of the most durable and hardy. Shapely. Height 2 feet. Plant loaded with blossoms from late September on. Color, rose-red mauve and ripe strawberry shades — deserves a special spot in the garden. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.25.**

ORDER ABOVE THREE VARIETIES FROM THIS AD * * Not Listed In Our Catalogue 3 New U.S.D.A. Mums for 1948 Just Released

MARGIE. Darkest red. 3 inch blooms from late September on. Double flowers. **65 cents each; 3 for \$1.65.**
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LATE INTRODUCTIONS. A FEW OF THE FINEST
BOKHARA. Double rich blending soft crimson. A new color in Mums. **60c each; 3 for 1.50.**
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YELLOW AVALANCHE. Lehman's new soft yellow double. Early blooming like white avalanche. You will be proud of this one. **60 cents each; 3 for \$1.50.**
CHAS. NYE. New rich golden yellow pompon. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.40.**
AUTUMN SONG. Large wine-rose shading to carmine. Best red. **50c each; 3 for \$1.40.**
COURAGEOUS. Ruby-red. Large double flowers. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

GLOWING COALS. Bright deep cherry-red with orange reverse. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35**

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ROUTE 1 FOND DU LAC, WIS.**



● Luxuriant grass . . . breath-taking flowers . . . fine, healthy trees and shrubs . . . achieve them all by providing everything you grow with the proper nourishment. You can do this easily by feeding with VIGORO, complete plant food.

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From Our President

Dear Garden Club Members:

Like all of you I am hoping that April showers will soon bring May flowers, for my garden is planned. I have placed orders for Rose bushes, annuals, and seeds. By the time this letter reaches you your gardens, too, may have awakened and we shall be watching for the first flowers to appear.

Last year I planted some Floribunda Roses. A group of these are so beautiful. There are many varieties listed in catalogues, so beautify your gardens with them. I greatly admire Floradora which won an All American Rose Society Award in 1945. It is very hardy, of an outstanding scarlet vermilion color, with rich glossy green leaves. It adds beauty to any landscape.

I am very fond of blue in the garden. Last summer I tried almost every blue annual I could find listed. Their soothing effect on a hot summer day is like a draught from a cool spring. The Heavenly Blue Morning Glory is always inspiring. It grows rapidly and blooms best in not too rich soil.

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My most charming flower is "My Lady's Parasol", (*Trachymene cereulea*). As soon as the frost is out of the ground I sow it outside. It is a pretty plant, two and one half feet high with dainty blue blossoms. If you like blue do not forget the Corn Flower, which is always with us, and which is self-sowing. The always dependable Larkspur, blue Ageratum, Forget-me-nots: all of them are fine for borders — good dry weather plants. Nothing is prettier than blue Forget-me-nots with pink Petunias. Some day please join me in my garden.

As we must always look ahead in planning our Federation work I shall call your attention to coming activities you will not want to miss:

Judging School, May 6-7. Do not fail to attend.

District Meetings—Secure dates of your meetings from your district president.

Remember your Tours, Sale of floral cards and calendars.

Wisconsin Conservation Stamps may be purchased from the Chairman.

Our Scholarship Fund should receive your support.

The Federation will help celebrate Wisconsin's Centennial with an exhibit of garden flowers at the State Fair in August.

Our annual Convention and Fall Flower Show will be held Oct. 7-8 at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee.

Seeds of Peace: you have done fine work and I thank you.

Keep up the good work; plant Freedom Gardens. If you wish Peace folders I shall be glad to send them.

One more thing: let us be punctual with our correspondence. We can all work more effectively if the information we need comes in on time.

Very sincerely yours
Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald
President

Conservation Reading

Mrs. Malvin Schneider

One of our great needs as conservation-interested groups is to become better informed individually, on current conservation problems and policies.

Reading articles on conservation subjects appearing in current magazines often provides this information. Before evaluating an article, try to find out something concerning the author, his affiliations and loyalties. Are they such that his point of view is likely to be biased? Is he a recognized authority in this field?

The magazine articles listed below are only a few among many which you and your group should find interesting and informative. Won't you read one or two of them before your next garden club meeting?

"The Olympics, Cockpit of Controversy," by Richard L. Neuberger in *American Forests*, December 1947.

"Public Regulation — Is It Needed?" Editorial in *Journal of Forestry*, December 1947.

"In Defense of the Public Domain," by Arthur H. Carhart, summer 1947 edition of quarterly magazine *The Land*, Vol 6, No. 2.

"Wake Up, America," by Ernest Swift, *Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin*, March 1947.

Hemerocallis Slides

A set of about 100 2x2 kodachrome slides of hemerocallis (daylilies) showing specimen flowers in all the glowing new colors and breath-taking garden groupings, is now available for loan to individuals and clubs. Explanatory notes accompany the set.

Charges to cover upkeep and

SEEDS OF PEACE

The Seeds of Peace fund has grown by leaps and bounds. As of February 28 the fund totaled \$287.90. The Home and Garden Club of Sturgeon Bay, now a member of the Sheboygan District, headed the list with the very generous contribution of \$100.00. By March 15 the fund had been swelled to \$679.73 which included the magnificent sum of \$200.00 donated by the Racine club and a second contribution of \$43.65 from Sturgeon Bay. It looks as though the drive is still on and our state treasurer will have more work to do. Some contributions may have gone directly to National Headquarters and these we are not able to report. Following is the list of donations received by Mrs. Martin as of March 15:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SEEDS OF PEACE

A. A. U. W., Manitowoc	\$ 2.00
ART INSTITUTE, Milwaukee	23.00
BLUE MOUND, Wauwatosa	12.75
BLUE BEECH, Hales Corners	5.00
BARABOO	3.00
BROOKFIELD	10.90
DOUSMAN-OTTAWA	2.00
EDGERTON	5.00
ELM GROVE	25.00
GALECREST, Milwaukee	5.00
HILLCREST, West Allis	6.50
HAWTHORN, Hales Corners	15.00
HOME AND GARDEN, Sturgeon Bay	143.65
HOME GARDENERS, West Allis	6.50
KENOSHA COUNTY	5.00
LODI	10.00
LITTLE GARDEN CLUB, Madison	1.00
MANITOWOC	13.00
MADISON	21.00
MENASHA	27.50
MILWAUKEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	3.50
PARK RIDGE, Stevens Point	6.50
PLATTEVILLE	5.00
PLYMOUTH	5.00
PORTAGE COMMUNITY	5.00
PORT WASHINGTON	15.38
RACINE	200.00
ROCKY KNOLL, Waukesha	2.00
SHEBOYGAN	16.25
SPRING CITY, Waukesha	5.00
SUM-MER-DEL, Waukesha	10.00
SUNSET, Madison	2.50
TESS CORNERS	11.05
VIOLET, North Prairie	5.00
WEST ALLIS	14.50
WEST BEND	4.00
WEST SIDE, Madison	20.00
WHITNALL PARK, Hales Corners	6.25
TOTAL RECEIVED MARCH 15, 1948	\$679.73

replacements, are \$2.50 (paid in advance) plus cost of mailing. Requests, giving preference will be acknowledged in the order in which they are received. In case of simultaneous orders for the same date, preference will be given to a member of the Midwest Hemerocallis Society over a non-member.

For further information or to reserve a date, contact Miss Fran-

ces Cederberg, Leonardville, Kansas.

The Society's new yearbook full of pictures of noteworthy flowers and people, candid variety comments, useful articles and a Round Robin Roundup, is just off the press. You won't want to miss it. Membership dues are \$3.00 annually and may be paid to Mrs. Pearl Sherwood, Sec. Treas., Atlantic, Iowa.

ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT

There are two men in this state whom members of our Federation will surely want to know about and may always consult. They are Mr. R. L. Williams, Roadside Development Engineer, of the Wisconsin Highway Commission, and Mr. M. W. Torkelson, Director of Regional Planning of the Wisconsin State Planning Board. In February issue we heard from Mr. Williams. This time Mr. Torkelson sends a friendly greeting and the following paragraphs:

"What can Garden Clubs and other organizations having similar purposes do in the interest of beautiful roadsides?

Primarily the objective is to prevent the degradation of the roadsides by things that are incongruous with the natural landscape. For this there should be adequate rural zoning ordinances, effectively enforced. Garden Clubs can: (1) promote the enactment of such ordinances, and (2) constitute themselves as action agencies to secure their enforcement."

"What should a rural roadside be?

It should be the natural rural landscape, unmarred by what is foreign to it. The roadside may be forest, woodland, marshland, farmland, or farm home. Except for the designated locations necessary to supply local needs, and for marketing the products of the roadside, it should not be commercial. The road should be built to preserve the beauty of the landscape as well as for utility and safety. Above all, the roadside should be clean. Garden Clubs can sponsor and promote this ideal."

—M. W. Torkelson.

Note: The Wisconsin Garden Club Federation united with the Roadside Development Council in appearing before the Legislature in support of a bill providing for a Memorial Highway named the **Silent Cross** to be finished within fifty years. It will follow Highway 51 from Beloit north to upper Michigan and from Milwaukee west to the Mississippi River through the most populous districts.

—Mrs. Charles Schuele, Roadside Development Chairman.

"Go make thy garden as far as thou canst.

Thou workest never alone;
Perchance he whose plat is next
to thine

Will see it and mend his own."

(From the 1948 Yearbook of the Community Garden Club of Brandon)

JUDGING SCHOOL PROGRAM

Mrs. Clifford Cyphers, National Judging Chairman, and Mrs. Maude Jacobs are the teachers you will have if you come to our Judging School May 6-7, at the Milwaukee Art Institute Auditorium. They are two of the outstanding teachers in the country and we are proud to announce they are coming.

Price of the course (with examination privileges) — Federation members \$4.00; Non-members \$5.00. — Single admissions to one lecture \$1.75 (without examination privileges)

Mrs. Harry G. Harries Route 1., Hales Corners, Wis., is chairman of ticket sales.

Program Schedule:

Thursday — 9:45 — 11:45 AM "FLOWER SHOW PRACTICES"
Mrs. Jacobs

2:00 PM "HORTICULTURE" Mrs. Jacobs

7:00 PM "COLOR" Mrs. Cyphers

Friday — 9:45 — 11:45 AM "DESIGN" Mrs. Cyphers

2:00 PM "FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND
EXAMINATIONS" Mrs. Cyphers

This will be one of the best investments of time and money that garden club members could make. We received great praise last year for the excellent teaching and the high standard the school maintained.

Location of the Art Institute is ideal for the school, one block from the Pfister Hotel and within 3 blocks of many of Milwaukee's finest eating places. You can get anything from a sandwich at a drugstore to a Pacific Coast crab at Eugene's, coffee and cake at Weber's, German dinner at Ratzsch's, luncheon at the all-vegetarian Ambrosia House, or take your pick at a good YWCA cafeteria. If you wish further information of any kind won't you write me?

Mrs. Clarence H. Fiebrantz, Judging School Chrm.
3006 N. Downer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Selected Garden Books

Through a new free service offered by National Council Books, Inc., a list of recent garden publications carefully reviewed and selected for practical enduring value by a competent National Council Book Selections Committee is now available to all gardeners at the same price charged in retail stores. The profit from this sale will be used in furthering garden club activities throughout the country. Order blanks carrying complete instructions for making a purchase will be sent out soon.

A second list of Recommended books, considered to be valuable additions to every garden library is also being compiled by the Selections Committee and may be purchased from National Council Books, Inc.

As its first selection the committee has chosen Roses for Every Garden by Dr. R. C. Al-

len, Secy. of the American Rose Society. Dr. Allen, who served for many years as our National Chairman of Horticulture and who is our present National Chairman of Plant Specialties, is familiar with rose culture in every part of the United States. Having received extensive training at Massachusetts State College and Cornell University, where he taught in the department of Floriculture and grew roses in the college garden, Dr. Allen's approach to the subject is both scientific and practical. He will autograph copies of his book for garden club members, if ordered before midnight, April 11. The book is offered at a special pre-publication price of \$3.00.

Michaelmas Daisies are so important in September and October that it is well worth while to give them a separate place in the garden, in addition to their use in the mixed border.

From One Gardener To Another

Genevieve C. Dakin

April may bring showers needed for May flowers but it certainly also brings busy days to every dirt gardener. Uncovering roses and borders, top-dressing, fertilizing, cleaning the pool, and spading the vegetable patch fill long days. Express and parcel post bring plants ordered from the fascinating catalogs over which we pored on winter evenings. Each species requires individual attention to assure full adjustment to new environment. Seeds of annuals and vegetables must go in by the first of May.

My four eunonymus promise to be good substitutes for overgrown *lonicera korolkowi* and *cotoneaster rosea*. In the rock garden are several new dwarf shrubs. Prostrate *conostachys* from Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Md., *Wayside's hypericum* Sungold for summer bloom, two rare *daphnes* and some dwarf *barberries* from Canada will give new interest as well as add backbone to rock garden sections. When we visited the Butchart Gardens in Victoria in October 1946 my husband was so intrigued by the color of the Japanese maples that he insisted we try some. One went in a year ago and another this month. A large rock garden lends itself to the introduction of such specimen shrubs as might all too easily bring a false color note into a restful, harmonious green border.

This year demands special vigilance in cleaning up debris. The early snows last fall in many instances precluded thorough clean-ups. Winter days saw leaves still clinging to shrub and tree. Wherever feasible, last year's rose leaves must be burned, for spores of black spot may be hibernating in old leaves on the ground. Dusting and spraying cannot be undertaken too early. To rout black spot and other fungus diseases timely attention is necessary and dusting or spraying should be a weekly function. It is a wise plan to spray or dust perennial phlox when it is barely showing above ground. In using any sulphur fungicide be sure to keep it well away from *Virburnum Carlessii* to avoid the appearance of black spots on the leaves and possible defoliation.

Have you read of the new chemical Thiophos or American Cyanamid 3422 which is said to be the ideal insecticide — perfectly safe for human beings but sure death to insects? They tell us it is 5 to 25 times as powerful as DDT. A product of the war, the discovery of German scientists, it was brought over

in a crude state and developed by American chemists. It will be on the market this year.

When Johnny-jump-ups show their saucy faces with hepaticas, scillas and crocus in colorful patches we know that spring is here. Weeks ago snowdrops pushed through winter cover and golden faces of aconite, framed in frilly green, faced the last wintry blasts. Delicate pink buds and blue blossom of *mertensia* and its lungwort cousin, *pulmonaria* promise to complement the yellow of primrose and daffodil. Masses of arabis and creeping phlox carpet the ground. I confess I am eager to see my new daffodils bloom. Golden Harvest excited much comment last spring and I wonder if Lord Wellington comes up to it. Among our new ones are Carlton, Croesus, Fortune and John Evelyn. Beersheba and Ada Finch, our favorite whites, may be courting competition in Romaine, Stresa and Roxane. Geranium is a new addition to the bunch type. We like *Gardenia* and *Twink* in the double form. Many daffodils are naturalized in the shrub borders. By adding but a few varieties each year one may soon acquire a good collection which will give a long season of bloom. No bulb multiplies more freely nor demands so little as the daffodil.

By mounting on cards pictures and descriptions of bulbs which I have bought over the years I hope to identify in the garden many varieties which I failed to chart. In the card index of my garden I keep records fairly well until things begin to push me too fast in late spring. This year I plan to keep daily records but I wouldn't be surprised if you might embarrass me in October if you asked me how religiously I kept them.

While our garden is in no sense a tulip garden, we grow many tulips in the borders and strategic points to enhance our spring picture. Botanical tulips, the dwarf species from Asia Minor and European Mediterranean countries, are early bloomers in the rock garden. A bed of double *Eros* is pleasing in May near the kitchen door. Hyacinths precede the tulips and a border of grape hyacinths makes a good foil for the pink of the tulips. In the perennial borders tulips are planted in groups or drifts between perennials. By setting the tulips well back from the border's margin maturing stalks will not be too obvious after bloom is past for perennials soon overtake them.

Don't you find it a good plan to plant early tulips back of Darwins?

April finds us pruning fall-blooming shrubs. Spring blooming branches must be left alone until after they have flowered. A recent issue of the American Rose Society's Magazine carried an interesting article on pruning roses by Dr. A. D. Mollin of Long Island, New York, from which I quote: "Every spring at pruning time I cut off all dead and diseased branches. I dip pruning shears into a strong fungicide as I trim, to prevent infection of healthy canes. I do not prune new or weak plants under two feet tall. Even the little, thin end-twigs are left on because so many leaves are needed to manufacture food for the plant. On larger plants I prune to three or four feet high, leaving approximately half the plant. Prune the old wood above any one-year-old shoots arising from canes above the soil line.

If there are no one-year-old shoots within eight inches of the bud union cut the plant so that about half is left. For example if you have four 36 inch branches remove two canes and leave the other two branches 36 inches long. New canes will tend to grow from the base. If one old stem is left, thin out the top so that about half the plant remains.

When bushes are of a fair size all roses may be cut with long stems, leaving at least two pairs of full-sized leaves. New shoots will grow. Remove faded blossoms because plant food is used in making seed pods."

In late summer I set out pale yellow *Juliae* primroses with arabis to edge the border at the south side of the living room. With narcissus, tulips and trollius to follow it should be attractive. An espalier pear tree in the background adds interest. Primrose Dorothy may seem expensive but it multiplies generously. I made the border out of divisions from two plants and the several stands in my garden are from one plant purchased but a few years ago. Foxgloves with a few clumps of *Princess Beatrice* and a peony or two keep the border colorful until an *Excelsa* rose joins the procession. I have worried a little because snow came before I got wooden crates over the foxgloves. They resent smothering, close covering. This bed is getting too shady for mums since the crabs across the path have grown tall. I shall move some and replace with *begonias* ordered from *Vet-terle* and *Reinelt* before Christmas.

Preparing Garden Soil

By Prof. J. G. Moore
(Continued from March)

Home Garden Different

Discussing the garden fertilizer problem is always difficult because of so many varying conditions and practices. As with the making of "compost" one may strive to follow what may be considered the most scientific methods or may take what is possibly often a more practical course of securing satisfactory results with a minimum of detail. I think one of the great fallacies as regards home vegetable gardening is that "what's good in growing vegetables commercially is good in the home garden." The two things are quite different in several ways and as a result need different treatment. We've been cutting down the old man's pants to fit the boy for a long time and the fit hasn't been very good in a number of cases. In my opinion it's about time we began to make the boy a pair of pants of his own.

The home gardener's fertilizer problems may be fundamentally the same as those of the commercial gardener, but that doesn't necessarily mean that the methods used by the commercial gardener are the ones which the home gardener should use. How can a person growing flowers in beds follow the methods suited to growing flowers of a single kind in large areas? Or, for that matter, is it worthwhile for a home vegetable gardener whose rows of carrots or beets are twelve to fifteen inches apart to spend time and energy scattering fertilizer by hand in trenches three or four inches from the row? Granted, production may be somewhat greater when this method is used, but, after all, isn't the question whether the possible increase in carrots really pays for the tedious, increased labor when compared to the case of a little more fertilizer applied much more quickly and easily? You may decide that it is, and perhaps it is even more scientific, but to my way of thinking, usually it's pretty "small pay for the fiddler."

Even with a very uniform soil, which many gardeners do not have, and a good soil analysis, recommendations for fertilizing home gardens cannot be as definitely made as for growing commercial crops. With rows of parsnips, carrots, cabbage and beans side by side, and usually not over 18 to 24 inches apart, how can the home gardener use, on a practical basis, fertilizers especially suited to each crop?

The commercial gardener tries to fertilize his crops with the particular fertilizer which will give him the largest returns with the minimum of expense. The home gardener, however, in order to get maximum yields without resorting to an intricate system of fertilization must expect that the fertilizer formula he uses isn't going to be the best one possible for each crop or for each type of soil which he may have. He might even suspect that in some cases he may have wasted some fertilizer. After all, the fertilizer cost is the smallest one of his garden expenses and it is not necessary that he figure it to the last cent. Saving time and labor are more important.

Maintain A High Level of Fertility

In home gardens, particularly vegetable gardens, the aim should be to keep the level of fertility high. In most cases a complete fertilizer, one carrying nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, is desirable. The analysis (relative percentages of these chemical elements) used may vary with soil.

On light soil relatively more nitrogen and potassium are needed than on the heavier types. Apply liberal amounts of phosphorus on all soils. In vegetable gardens some of the nitrogen should be readily available. Common analyses are 5-10-5, 4-12-4 and 3-12-12. For the farm garden, rotted manure supplemented with a lighter application of 4-12-4 or 3-12-12 is a popular combination.

The amounts of fertilizer necessary to maintain a high level of fertility vary widely. The principal determinant is the present fertility of the soil. Soils which have been well maintained may need no more than 15 to 20 pounds of complete fertilizer per 1000 square feet of garden area. Desirable amounts per 1000 square feet on average gardens are 25 to 30 pounds and on those of low fertility 40 to 45 pounds may be used advantageously. When manure is used at the rate of 10 to 12 tons per acre, 10 to 15 pounds per 1000 square feet of a 4-12-4 or 3-12-12 fertilizer should give very satisfactory results.

When And How Applied

When heavy applications of commercial fertilizer are used, half to two-thirds should be applied before plowing or spading — usually the remainder, except as noted below, should be broadcast after plowing or spading and

Spring Bird Calendar

Mrs. R. A. Walker

Green Heron	House Wren
Blue-winged Teal	Catbird
Sparrow Hawk	Brown Thrasher
Spotted Sandpiper	Wood Thrush
Red-headed Woodpecker	Olive-backed Thrush
Black Tern	Black and White Warbler
Crested Flycatcher	Pine Warbler
Least Flycatcher	Palm Warbler
Bank Swallow	Water Thrush
Rough-winged Swallow	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Barn Swallow	Blackbird
Red-breasted Nuthatch	

May 1 To May 15

Semipalmated Plover	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Black-bellied Plover	Veery
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Yellow-throated Vireo
Black-billed Cuckoo	Blue-headed Vireo
Whip-poor-will	Red-eyed Vireo
Night Hawk	Warbling Vireo
Chimney Swift	Oven Bird
Kingbird	Bobolink
Alder Flycatcher	Orchard Oriole
Wood Pewee	Baltimore Oriole
	Scarlet Tanager
	Indigo Bunting

Warblers

Prothonotary	Black-Throated Blue
Golden-winged	Blue
Blue-winged	Black-throated Green
Tennessee	Green
Orange-crowned	Blackburnian
Nashville	Chestnut-sided
Parula	Northern Yellow-throat
Yellow	American Redstart
Magnolia	
Cape May	

worked into the surface 3 to 4 inches of soil. When applications of 7 to 10 pounds per 1000 square feet are made as supplements to manure, it can be put on and worked into the surface soil in the final tillage operations. If larger amounts are used, part should be put on before plowing or spading.

Some home vegetable gardeners fail to make the best use of their garden area through failure to inter-crop between wide rows of tomatoes or vine crops. When there is more than three feet between rows of vegetables grown in drills or in hills, fertilizing along the row or around the hills may be desirable. When hill or side-dressing applications are made, care should be taken not to make heavy applications especially of fertilizer containing readily soluble material.

(To be continued in May)

BOOK REVIEWS

Dagny Borge

Our Flowering World, by Rutherford Platt.

An executive in the advertising field, who is also a skilled photographer, makes the history of botany as exciting as a Conan Doyle mystery story. Of especial interest to Wisconsin readers is his description of the unglaciated "island", or driftless area of the southwestern part of the state, and the "very vivid flock" of drumlins in eastern Wisconsin's rolling pastures near Milwaukee. He tells exactly how to approach the place near Baraboo where can be observed just where the margin of the "Big Ice" was located. Two of his beautiful photographic illustrations are of native Wisconsin trees. The index begins with Ableman Gorge, Wisconsin, and one of its last entries is Wisconsin Dells.

Country Life in America as Lived by Ten Presidents of the United States, by E. T. Booth.

Sketches in a leisurely style on presidents with rural backgrounds, beginning with John Adams, who "on the eve of the Declaration of Independence" wrote nostalgically to his wife at home on their New England freehold that supported their family during the Revolution. More is known of Washington's and Jefferson's estates of course; less about Andrew Jackson's Hermitage, Martin Van Buren's Lindenwald and James Buchanan's Wheatland. William Henry Harrison, while minister to Columbia, "introduced into Colombian vegetable gardening most of the common American vegetables", a seed trade that is still flourishing. Abraham Lincoln's practice in horticulture was limited mostly to corn patches and gathering of wild fruit in the backwoods country. The Roosevelts of Sagamore Hill lived in the country for health and recreation; Hyde Park was seriously farmed. Of Calvin Coolidge it was said that he could get more sap out of a maple tree than almost anyone else on the farm.

The Gardener's Diary, by Gail Compton

Enlarged and revised edition of a 76 page pamphlet issued by the **Chicago Tribune** containing practical information for the amateur gardener, "designed to make their work easier, more fun, and more fruitful." The fourteen page diary part of the publication is week by week from early April to the middle of September.

Extension Service Bulletins

Bulletins issued by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture,

Madison, include the following of interest to gardeners:—

Growing "Dutch" Bulbs Indoors

Growing Strawberries in Wisconsin

Asparagus in Wisconsin

Growing Raspberries & Blackberries in Wisconsin

Young Farm Orchards in Wisconsin

Rutabagas in Northern Wisconsin

Kill Weeds with 2, 4-D

The Vegetable Garden

Some of these bulletins are revisions of earlier bulletins.

In the January, 1948, issue of the English magazine, **My Garden**, Eleanor Sinclair Rhode writes interestingly of the three patron saints of gardening. She suggests that these saints would make attractive garden statues, especially if carved in wood. She would also like to see them embroidered on sacking in coarse wool for wall hangings.

The oldest of these saints is St. Phocas, who lived during the third century in what is now Asiatic Turkey. He is represented among the mosaics in St. Marks' Venice, and also in one of the figures outside Palermo Cathedral. St. Fiacre was a British prince who became an anchorite and preached to the heathen Gauls. In a French **Book of Hours** he is pictured in a garden with the cathedral of Meaux in the background. St. Maurillius was a native of Milan who worked in the garden of a British Prince during the last years of Roman rule. He appears in one of the Angers tapestries.

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"THE BULB AND I"

by Adeline E. Lyster

Did you gaze longingly at the Holland grown Daffodil bulbs in the stores last November and wish your garden were not frozen so you could plant some of them but hadn't the courage to try forcing them?

A year ago last December I discovered a bushel of them in a store. After walking past them two or three times my decision was made. Although I had never forced a bulb, any method I could use would be better than leaving those lovely bulbs to dry up in that store. I realized that I needed soil for potting them and had none. Then I remembered that I had not emptied the window boxes. In forcing daffodil bulbs the quality of the soil is not important, as the nourishment is already in the bulbs. By mixing the soil generously with gravel I had enough to fill the pots.

On January first I finished the potting and stored the pots in the basement which is cool (never more than 50°) and quite humid.

By the middle of February I was getting anxious for bloom. I brought a few pots upstairs and placed them in our coolest room, watering them religiously.

The tenth of March brought the first bloom: King Alfreds two feet high. Their texture was perfect, and their color deep and clear. Here were perianths entirely free from rain spots and mud splashes. Before long my enthusiasm over daffodils was running away with me and I decided to go on a pilgrimage through the Southern states to see what they had to offer in this lovely flower. When I visited the garden of Josephine Dawson at Homer, Louisiana, I was overwhelmed. There were limitless varieties of all of the types: Trumpets, Incomparabilis, Leedsi, Barri, Poeticus Narcissi, Triandrus and so on, each one more beautiful than the others. Some were six inches and others two feet tall. There were double varieties and singles; plain colors and bicolored.

I do not know why I attempt to trumpet-toot for this major spring flower. I am sure that, after one look at their exquisite beauty, everyone would say they are incomparable.

For naturalizing they are unsurpassed; their culture is simple and they multiply rapidly. If you plan on naturalizing with them be sure they have good drainage. Use commercial fertilizer instead of manure as it is free of bacteria. Plant bright colored varieties in the shade so their color is not harmed by the sun. However their foliage must have sunlight at least

UNCOMMON IRIS

Mrs. A. R. Jaeger, President Wisconsin Iris Society

Iris blooming in the Garden in March! Yes, even in Wisconsin it is possible to have a few varieties bloom in March. Iris Danfordiae is the first to bloom and it is sometimes called the Yellow Reticulata. It is canary yellow in color. When planted in a protected corner with blue Scillas and early orange Crocus it makes a very gay picture by the middle of March. Iris Persica bloomed for me one year the 19th of March. The foliage was there for several years but it never bloomed again and finally I lost it. When it bloomed near the Scillas that one year it looked very exotic being a very beautiful white flower tinted bluish-green and marked with yellow and black. Both these Iris are 3 inches high.

Iris Reticulata blooms about the same time and is 4 inches. It is a beautiful deep purple marked with gold and it is very fragrant. These three varieties are grown in a well drained, protected spot but have never been covered.

Iris Bucharica grows in this same position. This blooms in early April before the Pumila Iris. The plant looks like a miniature cornstalk. It has yellow and white flowers which grow at the top and in the axil of the leaves. All these Iris grow from bulbs which become dormant in the summer, like Tulips. That is the time to plant or transplant them. I seldom find

the sky blue Pumila Iris, Azurea or Coerulea in gardens. They are lovely in the Rock Garden or as an early blooming dwarf border.

The small fans of Iris rubra-marginata are attractive in the Rock Garden all through the growing season. It received its name because the foliage has a narrow border of red. The wine colored flowers are quite fat and sit right on top of the foliage. This is very rare. Iris ensata, a Chinese species is very easy to grow. It is about a foot high and the gray, lavender butterfly flowers appear in May. The standards and falls of the flowers are very narrow and airy. There is also a rare white form. Both are lovely for small arrangements.

The two rarest Iris in my garden are Iris Kumaonensis and Iris Fontanesii. They were raised from seed and I have never found plants in any catalog. Iris Kumaonensis resembles a Siberian Iris but blooms earlier and varies from seed. There is a blue form, a lovely white, and a small flowered variety. Iris Fontanesii looks like a Dutch Iris on a two foot stem. The flowers are blue gray marked yellow. This beardless species blooms with the tall bearded.

The loveliest Iris for a pool is Iris Laevigata Semperflorens. This is also beardless and a beautiful clear blue color like the bearded Iris Missouri. It blooms in late June or early July.

two hours of the day. Do not cut foliage until after July but pick flowers. This strengthens the bulbs.

If the weather is warm, water them continuously to prevent blasting. The double type narcissus often blasts before flowering. Do not use much lime. If you desire early bloom plant shallow; for show bloom, plant deep.

My forcing adventure ended pleasantly. After a month of visiting daffodils in the South I came home to find my room a solid mass of blooming King Alfreds and Emperors. My neighbors had decided to give me a show; the first one-man show ever staged in a bedroom, I'm sure.

The bulbs still asleep in the basement I set in the garden, at intervals, and had bloom until June.

The most satisfying thing about my adventure was that the bulbs bloomed 100%. I have since learned that they had been guaranteed 100%.

This winter I again found some orphaned bulbs and again had a soil

problem until some friends brought me a few bushels they had stored at their place on Shawano Lake. I may have some bloom by Easter. This time there will be no Kings or Emperors but Mrs. Krelages, Laurens Kesters and Carltons. They should be quite nice guests.

My friend Margery Brickwood of Kensington, England, suggests that if I cannot wait until April for bloom I "run over to Scilly Isles any time after December first." That must be the place where they build fires on the bulb beds to let the bulbs know they want bloom; the temperature is so even all the year around the bulbs cannot distinguish spring from fall.

(Note: Miss Lyster, who lives in DeForest, is a member of the Madison Garden Club.)

There is scarcely a garden where native Ferns can not be used with good effect.

DISTRICT MAILBOX

The **Madison District** has made a good start in the Seeds of Peace campaign to send seed to Europe for the planting of gardens in their stricken areas.

At a meeting of the Madison Garden Club members contributed plants, bulbs, seeds and vases for sale at auction. It was an enthusiastic meeting and bidding was high. Proceeds went into the Seeds of Peace fund.

The new Town and Country Club of Madison with a membership of 15 is sponsoring one of the largest undertakings in the district — the development of a 3 acre plat on the Sun Prairie Road (near the intersection of Highways 51 and 19) into a Community Park. This is a big venture for so small a club — but their enthusiasm is high. A card party brought in the first \$50.00. A work-day in April will enlist the husbands in the project. Mrs. T. H. Davies is President.

"Workshops" are what the West Side Garden Club is talking about these days. March and April meetings will be given over to study groups on Birds 9 a.m., Garden Planning 11 a.m. and Flower Arrangement 2:30 p.m. The teachers will be Mrs. Arthur Koehler, former State Bird Chairman, Mrs. Carl Mohs, and Mrs. R. O. McLean.

The Little Garden Club is sponsoring a Girl Scout Brownie group in Junior Garden Work, furnishing them with seed and offering prizes at the season's end for the best gardens.

At their November meeting, Baraboo club members made terrarium gardens with material gathered from the woods. In December a Christmas fair was held at the Community center, at which terrariums, wreaths, swags, evergreens, corsages, favors and candy were sold and \$133.58 was realized. One meeting was devoted to landscaping the grounds of one of the members (from her drawings.)

Money is being accumulated to make an extensive planting but the site is not yet available. It is hoped the club will sponsor a junior garden club and a plant sale.

The president intends to have one or more flower arrangements at each meeting and to test soils.

Madison District Board met Feb. 20 at the Madison Y. W. C. A.

The District Centennial Garden Tour

On Saturday, May 22, district club members will gather at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, west entrance, Seminole Highway at 1 P. M. for a tour of the Lilac and Crabapple plantings which we hope will be in full bloom. Prof. Wm. G. Longenecker executive director of the Arboretum will conduct the tour and talk on the history of the plantings which are the projects of the Madison and West Side Garden Clubs respectively. (Should the spring be very late the tour might have to be made later.)

The garden of Mrs. Walter Dakin, 4110 Mandan Crescent, whose page "From one Gardener to Another" you enjoy each month, will be the second stop on the tour. The garden is at its loveliest usually between May 15-25.

The University gardens (north of the greenhouses) will be visited and the last stop will be at the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Hanks, 525 Wisconsin Ave. The Hanks garden is beautifully terraced and extends down to the shore of Lake Mendota.

A summer meeting of the District will be held at Portage the latter part of June or first of July. There will be a speaker, a luncheon and the latter part of the day will be spent viewing gardens, and points of special historic interest in the vicinity. There are many. Portage is an old town built on the banks of the Wisconsin River at a spot where the Indians and the early white settlers and fur traders made a portage to the tributaries of the Fox River and the Great Lakes.

In September the annual business meeting will be held at Baraboo. Lunch will be provided by the Baraboo Club after which members will visit gardens and nearby points of historical and geological interest. It is well known that the Baraboo range of "hills" constitute the remnants of one of the oldest mountain ranges of the world; and that in addition to some of the earliest known geological formations in this range, the glaciers that swept over most of Wisconsin, (except the "driftless" area in southwestern Wisconsin,) blocked up the river that is now known as the Wisconsin River, and formed what we know as Devils Lake, a beautiful lake sunk deep in the Baraboo hills.

With the business meeting and election of officers in September the District year will come to an end.

Wm. E. Sieker, Pres.

ELM GROVE PROJECT

To increase the appreciation of the out of doors and to show ways of conserving the beauty that surrounds the community the Elm Grove Garden Club is sponsoring a conservation program in the schools. Later in the spring an essay contest will be conducted for 4th, 5th and 6th grade pupils.

In preparation for the contest Nature and Conservation libraries are being established in each grade. Bulletins have been procured from the Forest Service and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission dealing with birds and their feeding, trees, forest fire prevention, and wild flowers. Subscriptions to Nature Magazine and to Canadian Nature are being received by two schools and each child is receiving a set of bird cards, provided by a commercial firm, and a blotter and book mark from Forest Service.

Members of the Committee in charge are: Mrs. R. H. Myers, Chairman; Mrs. Albert Hafemeister; Mrs. S. J. Hirsch and Mrs. J. L. Kern.

TWO GARDEN TOURS

A letter from Elsa M. Lautenbach, Publicity Chairman of the Sheboygan District announces two Centennial Garden Tours to be held in that district this spring. The first, on Friday, May 28 from 2 to 5 o'clock, will include visits to the lovely garden of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kohler, 441 Greentree Road, Kohler; The Demonstration House, 509 Greentree Road; and Waelderhaus, given to the Kohler Girl Scouts by the late Marie C. Kohler, in memory of her father John Michael Kohler. Other gardens may be viewed by the visitors.

On Sunday, June 6, from 2 to 6 o'clock, clubs in the district will gather at the beautiful garden of our former State President, Mrs. John West, Manitowoc, for a Tulip Tea and Festival.

Complete details of both events will be in our May issue.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Violet Garden Club of North Prairie has elected the following officers for the year:

President — Mrs. Clark McKenzie
Vice President—Mrs. Wesley Arenz
Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Arthur Kelms

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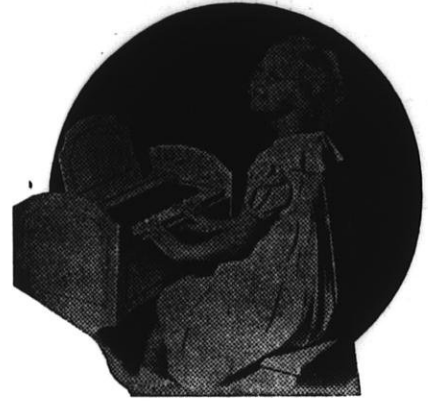
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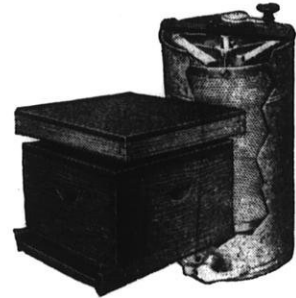
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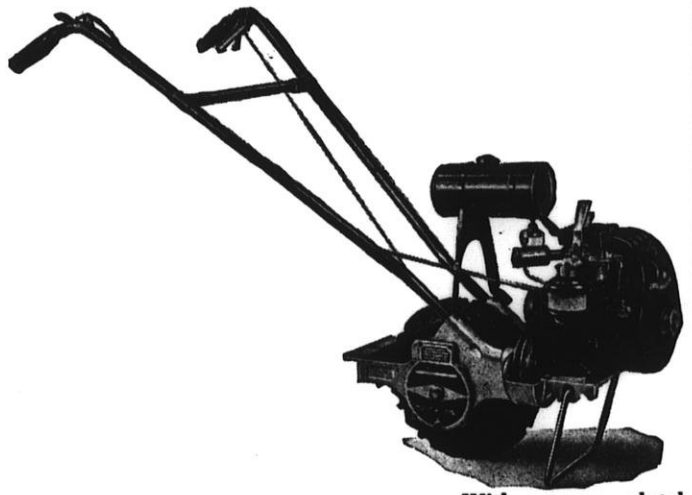
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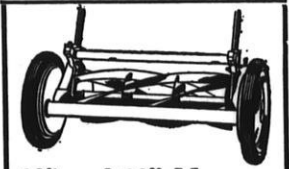
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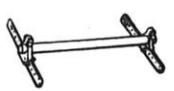


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THE DEER PROBLEM IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWING AREAS

"Damage from deer in orchards and strawberry fields constitutes one of the greatest problems to Horticulturists in the Bayfield area," writes Mr. Dawson Hauser, Horticulturist of Bayfield, Wis. He states, "It is practically impossible to develop an orchard here now. Up until 10 years ago deer were not a problem, but this year they have been with us all winter. They are starved out of their regular yards and have browsed some orchards, eating all the new growth on the trees. They stir up the snow in the strawberry field and make it look like a hog yard. It is impossible for the growers to collect all the damage they suffer. Growers do not want damages, they want the deer controlled in these areas. It is really becoming a question of either the fruit growers or the deer."

The Technical Staff of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission has predicted for some years that this would happen — when the deer become so numerous there is no longer food enough for them in their natural feeding grounds. Then they destroy, by over browsing, the native plants on which they normally feed, making the areas carrying capacity less than before. It is then that they begin to wander to the farming areas and orchards.

The sensible way is to control the deer population so they can exist upon normal feeding grounds and not destroy it. We must establish a long range program with a maximum carrying capacity. Too often, however, sentiment or selfish interests prevail over common sense and scientific recommendations.

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How to Reduce Costs in Orcharding

Some Post-War Problems On Fruit Growing — And Some Suggestions

By Carroll R. Miller, Appalachian Apple Service

Cutting Our Production Costs: . . .

It Must Be Done . . . But How? As we all knew it would, but hoped it would not come, "normalcy" is back. Production exceeds consumption again. That the less wanted sizes, grades and varieties are in trouble, is to understate the case, for apples, pears, and other fruits. We have the "buyers' market" again, instead of the "sellers' market." No longer can we ask for "cost of production plus." Our prices are wholly fixed by Supply and Demand.

"Increases in cost-of-production tend to be paid by the grower" says U.S.D.A. That is self-evident. If apples sell in an over-full market for \$1.00 and cost-of-production is \$1.50, who pays the difference?

Our selling prices since 1941 have been high enough to offset this increase in production cost. Being realistic but not pessimistic, we can no longer depend on the 1941-46 price scale. Except for (1) a major crop failure, (2) adequate market promotion, (3) exports re-built in great volume—except for these, we face apple prices much lower than in 1941-46. We should, in business honesty, prepare for prices lower than the present cost-of-production. How can we do this?

Should we cut down again, as we did in the 1930's, on the amount and quality of sprays? On the amount of fertilizer? Do less trimming and thinning? Squeeze labor's wages down and down? All that only worsens the quality of your crop, lowers the value of your orchard, and reduces your cash return. Steps toward lower quality are suicidal today. Then what can we do? We can attack cost-of-production on several fronts.

Labor

Labor wage-scales will probably be somewhat lower, but not much. Union pay scales are firmly fixed in the nation and orchard wages follow city pay scales rather closely. Further, orchardists don't want "the dregs" from the labor pools. Fruit-growing requires intelligence. More efficient use of labor, with mechanization, offers real possibilities for saving, in this big field. Labor uses up almost half of our cost-of-production.



Packages

Packages are a costly item in shipping apples, peaches and some other fruits and vegetables. Containers have been costly for years. Back in the 1930's, when fob apple prices were too often 80c-\$1.25 per bushel, we were paying 16c to 20c for the package. One-fifth of our total income went for the container. Today's cost has more than doubled. Can we survive if we pay 5c for a container for \$1.25 fruit? That is about 35% of the selling price.

There is little prospect of real reduction in cost of the present types of packages. Wages of labor, organized, will remain high. Lumber stocks are permanently short. Transport costs (delivery) continue to climb. The only hope in packages is for a new one, made of materials in plentiful supply, and completely simple in construction. Perhaps it must be the returnable package, sterilized. Bananas, eggs, milk have adopted these. Returnable or not, we have access to many materials as wood, fibers, metals, plastics, the "pressed" products. But—no real experimenting is being done on low-cost containers. Some work is being done by package makers; but each on his own material, mostly. The work is small-scale, and price is hardly a consideration. It is a comparatively simple problem in industrial engineering, but no one is working on it!

The crying need is for broad, unprejudiced experiments using every pos-

sible combination of materials impartially—fibers, woods, metals, etc. A container should be devised that does two things: (1) carries the fruit acceptably; (2) costs about a dime. For 10 years your Secretary has been working on this. In those 10 years nothing, actually, has been done to lower package costs. Nothing will be done **unless the growers do it**; either in laboratories they set up and maintain; or by getting the Government to do it. We can **probably** reduce our costs by 25 cents per bushel, in packages, if we go at it **right**.

Freight Rates Effect Us

The 50% increase in freight rates means important changes in the apple marketing picture. It now costs about \$1.10 to deliver a Northwest box to New York or to any Atlantic coastal city. In low-price seasons especially, that should keep a lot of West Coast apples out of the East. It increases the freight-differential advantage we hold over the West. A 20% increase on a 90c-per-box rate means 18 cents; it means 4c on our (say) 20c rate. That sounds good for us—but it may result in **over-supplying and glutting Western and Midwestern markets. These markets influence Eastern markets heavily. This may be bad all around.**

Too-high freight rates moreover make for poor apple distribution. Areas at a great distance from the apple belts such as Texas and the Deep South will receive few apples, especially when pay-rolls are down and the public cannot buy the higher-priced foods. This works real injury to the whole apple industry; it cuts off part of our market. Low-cost transportation is essential to the prosperity of an industry, or a nation.

Bigger Per-Acre Yields

If it costs you \$100 per acre to produce a 200-bushel crop, your per-bushel cost is 50 cents. If you can make that acre produce 300 bushels, your cost is about 35 cents per bu. The surest way to reduce per-bushel production costs is to increase per-acre yield. Many things work to this end; soil treatment to produce rich, thrifty trees; competent pruning and thinning; eliminating biennial bearing. The biggest help in this is irrigation; as records of the west prove. Dr. Magness' 4-year experiments at Hancock, in western Maryland indicated a 50-percent increase in yield.

Let's add up our theoretical savings

in cost-of production, per bushel.—labor 5c; packages 25c; freight 5c; increased per-acre production 15c; total 50 cents. Too high? All right, cut it in half. That 25c per bushel may well be the all-important thing in the years just ahead. A quarter saved is \$2,500 on each 10,000 bushels.

All the above is just to start you thinking. Note that one grower, alone, can not do much. Organization is indicated.

LOOKING AHEAD AT INSECT CONTROL IN THE ORCHARD

Speaking on the subject of insect control in the orchard at the meeting of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Ass'n., Dr. C. L. Fluke of the Entomology Dept., University of Wisconsin said that we need inexpensive spray materials for control of insects and diseases to combat increased operation costs all along the line.

He recommended DDT for oyster shell scale and discouraged the use of oil sprays for fruit trees, especially in a year like this when there was some winter injury to fruit buds. He said DDT will control the scale if applied at the right time. Growers must study the egg hatching period of the scale to determine the time for application. It is usually soon after petal fall.

DDT has been found very satisfactory for control of codling moth and Dr. Fluke hopes the time will come when we can spray with it when the moths begin flying, kill them and then not have to use an insecticide in every spray.

Several new insecticides are being tested this year and look very promising. One of them is Parathion (3422) and Chlordan (1068). The later used as a 40% or 50% wettable powder at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water has been found to kill curculio and codling moths. It

may be our most promising new material.

For Buffalo tree hopper control, Dr. Fluke had excellent results in 1947 with the use of 3 pounds of 50% DDT per 100 gallons of water applied the last half of August or when the hoppers were flying onto the trees to deposit their eggs.

DDT is almost as cheap as lead arsenate. However, we cannot use it in the Calyx spray if plum curculio is present. In that case, add arsenate of lead to the DDT. They are safe to use together. Do not use lime sulfur with DDT, instead use a good wettable sulfur.

FACTS ABOUT APPLE SCAB

Apple scab spores will start discharging from the old dead leaves on the ground in about 7 minutes after they become wet.

Apple scab lives over the winter in this state only on dead leaves on the ground.

Infection can start early—on buds when they start to show gray color even before the green tip stage. The spores may be discharged from the old leaves before we apply the regular sprays.

A heavy fog will not cause scab spores to discharge from the leaves on the ground. However, the leaves may be wet from dew and the spores will then discharge.

Spore discharge from overwintering leaves is mostly over by late June and entirely by about July 15, in most years. From then on infection on the fruit comes from the summer spores produced on the green leaves on the trees.

An Important Time To Spray

A very important time to spray our fruit trees is when the blossom clusters separate and each individual blossom stem is exposed to infection by scab spores.

Unless these stems are covered with lime sulphur spray they may become infected and later the fruit drop off because of scab injury to the stems. Orchardist should watch the blossoms carefully and protect them.

The open cluster or pink spray should not be delayed in wet weather because that is the time clusters separate and stems are exposed.

FIRST LIST OF FRUIT VARIETIES

At the 1866 Convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, these varieties were recommended and a list published. In addition to those given, the list includes varieties of plums, cherries, grapes, crabs, currants and blackberries.

Apples: Red Astrachan, Fall Stripe, Duchesse of Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, Cider, Sweetwine, Golden Russet, Tolman's Sweet, Red Romanite, Rawle's Janet, Willow Twig, Fall Queen, Perry Russet, and Northern Spy.

Pears: Flemish Beauty for general cultivation and the Early Bergamot, White Doyenne, Belle Lucrative, Winter Nellis and Onondaga for amateurs.

Strawberries: Wilson for general cultivation, and Russels, Monitor, Brooklyn, Burr's New Pine—Fillmore and Agriculturist for amateurs.

JOHN BEAN FARM OR ORCHARD SPRAYER FOR SALE

Model 4E, 50 gal. agitator tank, spraying capacity 4 gal. per minute at 400 lbs. pressure, rubber tires, tractor hitch, Briggs & Stratton gasoline engine, never been used, just as delivered from factory shortly before owners death. Cost \$445.00, sell for \$355.00 to settle C. W. Smith estate. — Write F. S. Lamb, Executor, 130 Main Street, Oshkosh. Phone Berlin 838 F 11 evenings.

GOVERNMENT BUYS APPLES FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Early in March the United States Department of Agriculture accepted 1,245 cars of apples offered for the school lunch purchase. That is approximately 970,000 bushels. All prices up to and including \$1.90 per bushel were accepted. The average price was \$1.76.

This program was really needed by the fruit industry to take care of a surplus of small sizes and certain grades which would not keep much longer in storage but would be excellent for the school lunch program. However, the public again misunderstood. Mr. Truman Nold, Secretary of the National Institute, writes in his newsletter:

Public Comment:

"You will be interested in the fact that the relatively brief and

inconspicuous mention in newspapers that USDA was about to buy apples, was followed by a flurry of letters of protest to the Department. Fair sample: "I haven't been able to afford apples all season for my children. How do you dare to spend millions to keep prices out of our reach."

Suggestion from a Grower:

"Let's waken the industry to a more active awareness of how urgently important it is to keep and cultivate the demand of the children for apples. With millions of children, especially those in cities, apple eating is not habitual; they haven't had the chance. If we fully realized what regular, ample supplies of apples in the school lunch program could mean as an influence on demand at large, we would put a lot more effort into working the kinks out of the system, as outlined in your recent bulletin. I think it would

be valuable to try some demonstrations—or call it research. In one or several selected cities or areas next season, arrange to have apples supplied in the schools regularly and plentifully, and then keep track of retail sales in the same places. That's a suggestion for action."

**ORCHARD SPRAY
MATERIALS**

- Liquid Lime Sulphur
- Arsenate of Lead
- DDT
- Black Leaf 40
- Sulfur-Rotenone Dust, Etc.

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Tel. 4107

Lester F. Tans

Consider Our Orchard Soils

At The Tip Of The Shoot And The Point Of The Root

By Dr. G. D. Scarseth

Let us consider an apple tree that has reached fruit bearing age. In the spring of the year the tree must put out a whole crop of new leaves and blossoms. All the material to make this new growth must come from within the whole plant system—that is, the stuff to make this first new growth must be in the plant at the end of the winter. The sugars, amino acids (proteins), and mineral nutrients to make this material must be in the plant before the awakening period in the spring. We cannot assume that these growth materials come from an early spring treatment of the soils, such as from an early nitrogen application. We know that the sugars for the carbohydrates and woody parts of the new growth were made in the leaves the previous season. So it is most vital that the fall leaf crop was adequate to make enough sugar for the fruit crop as well as to store a goodly supply in the tree roots.

With a rich winter store of sugars to make carbohydrates and cellulose that are needed for new leaves, and a good supply of nitrates to make amino acids and proteins for the cells, plus the mineral nutrients that are needed, the tree is compelled to push out a big leaf growth as soon as the air warms up in the spring.

The new crop of fruit will be greatly affected by this leaf crop, because the leaves are the "work benches" in this apple factory.

We want this tree factory to work in making apples, and not be just busy making a lot of new woody growth. Of course, we could starve the tree so much that it could not make the necessary new growth that is needed. On the other hand, we could so over-feed or wrongly feed the tree that it has no other course to follow than to make just more growth and new foliage all summer long when it should be making apples and stuffing them with sugar.

Let us consider this ticklish angle further.

When to Apply Nitrogen

Supposing a tree goes through the winter with its system rather starved for sugars and nitrates, then when the spring warmth comes the pres-

sure from the internal stuff will not be great and we can expect a poor development of leaves.

Now, suppose we give the trees a heavy spring nitrate fertilization with a soluble nitrate fertilizer and observe what happens.

We see that such a tree responds rapidly in that the leaves turn deep dark green. A lot of new growth develops. Long wood growth results, even a lot of water sprouts may develop. On this new growth new leaves are formed—the tree looks good to the eye. Is it making a lot of fruit? You know the answer is "no". This new growth of wood and leaves draws so heavily upon the sugars the older leaves are making that there seems to be none for the fruit. It is almost as if the tree felt that things are so rosy with plenty of food that "why worry about protecting myself by re-producing my kind with seed (new fruit)".

If there were a lot of organic matter in the soil or even a high-nitrogen-containing mulch on the ground, we know that the tree would not get much available nitrates early in the spring. None of the organic nitrogen in vegetable matter or humus becomes available in the soil in the spring until the soil becomes warm. It does become available with warm weather and is then dynamically supplied, a little at a time, all the growing season. This is one of the great virtues of getting nitrogen to plants through humus—it is never too big a shot at one time with none present at other times.

So what does this type of reasoning boil down to? It adds up to an argument for applying the nitrogen fertilizer in the fall so that the tree roots can be absorbing it all winter out of the ground. How early or late in the fall? Late enough not to start a lot of new growth, and early enough for ammonia nitrogen as in ammonium nitrate to be nitrified to nitrates. This process takes a few days of warm weather.

After such a bold statement without support of experimental evidence except scientific deductions, I should grab my bags and rush from town—

never to mislead an apple producer again.

Let's Not Forget What a Mulch Does

The only place we could find fish-worms during the hot, dry period of the summer when I was a boy, was between two buildings. For some reason the soil there was always moist—it felt nice and cool to our bare feet. The shade that kept the soil cooler than the surroundings was responsible for that moisture. This is a fact most of us overlook, and to better understand it can prove valuable.

Several years ago the late Professor A. R. Whitson of the Wisconsin Experiment Station told me how he was comparing the moisture content in the soil in a soybean plot with that in an uncropped plot. In August, the soil moisture under the soybeans was actually higher than in the plot where no crops were growing. This did not seem reasonable, because we realize the soys were drawing heavily upon the soil water and were evaporating much of it into the air, whereas no plants were using water in the fallow plot. At that time we had no explanation for the difference.

In 1927 the answer came from a Russian named Lebedev who had spent his life studying soil moisture. He found that when the soil cooled during the night moisture from the air would move into the soil from the air in the early morning and forenoon hours after sun-up while the soil was cooler than the rapidly warmed air above the soil. In some tests he found that the amount of water thus entering the soil was equal to about 1/3 of the rainfall in Odessa where the tests were made.

Everyone is familiar with the wet ice-water pitcher and water glass, or know how cold water pipes in the basement will become wet and even drip on a warm summer day.

(To Be Continued)

Ed. Note: Dr. Scarseth was formerly Prof. of Soils at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He is now Director of Research, American Farm Research Association, Lafayette, Indiana. This article is condensed from his paper published in the Virginia State Horticultural Society Proceedings for 1941.



Orchard Brand Spray Materials for the Fruit Grower include:

GENITOX* S50

Micro-particle 50% wettable DDT powder, for many insects attacking fruits.

ASTRINGENT & STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE

The nation's leading "Leads."

G-6 BHC WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER

For over-wintering and first-brood curculio. To be used only according to recommendations of local authorities.

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For aphid and pear psylla.

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Contains Parathion, for mite control.

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With particles of true micron fineness, for apple scab and peach brown rot.

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Peach growers' standby, for brown rot and scab control.

SPRAYCOP*

Highly stable neutral copper fungicide, for copper responding fungous diseases.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

† General Chemical Trade Mark

Smooth, unbroken spray covers on fruit and foliage mean better insect and disease control. They "pay off" in cleaner, better fruit at picking time.

To the commercial fruit grower, it is a foregone conclusion that the protection of his orchard against insect and disease damage, calls for spray materials that have the best possible "killing wallop" built into them. But along with this, the spray materials must possess still another important quality: maximum covering ability. The spray deposit on fruit and foliage must be smooth and uniform, with minimum loss of the insecticide or fungicide in the spray run-off. Only then can the grower be sure of having the important extra measure of spray protection that means more of the "money fruit."

Every spray material General Chemical produces is carefully developed to meet all of these requirements. Before it can be offered to growers, its covering qualities, as well as its insect or disease control effectiveness and all-around spray efficiency, must be proven through research in the laboratory and in the field. Only then can a product bear the Orchard Brand trade-mark.

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May Become Important For Control
Of Orchard Insects**

Tests have indicated that the new insecticide, Chlordane, is more effective in killing some insects than DDT. It looks very promising as an insecticide to fill the needs of farmers, orchard men, gardeners and home owners. It kills by contact, by stomach and by vapor. Boring, chewing, sucking, flying, and crawling insects are effectively killed. It is not expensive.

Chlordane is safer than DDT to be sprayed in and around the house to kill mosquitoes, flies, ants, cockroaches, etc. It has no offensive odor. It can be used in dust, sprays or emulsion concentrate. Is adaptable for the hand sprayer without clogging.

In the orchard it will effectively kill such pests as curculios, scale, mites, aphids, and grasshoppers. Extensive tests will be carried on in Wisconsin by our Experiment Station this year and within another year we should have definite recommendations for its use.

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Stauffer's new micron-sized sulphur whose particle size of between 4 and 5 microns surface average diameter assures a free-flowing, non-lumping sulphur dust

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Stauffer offers a complete line of DDT sprays and dusts including: DDT Technical, 50% DDT dust and wettable powder concentrates, and DDT mixed in varying proportions with sulphur and other carriers.

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WHITE GRUBS and THEIR CONTROL

Diagram Shows June Beetles have 3-year Life Cycle

The parents of the common white grubs in Wisconsin are the familiar June beetles. These grubs have long been known as pests of potatoes, strawberries, corn, bluegrass, timothy and other crops.

Entomologists T. R. Chamberlin, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and C. L. Fluke, University of Wisconsin have written an instructive bulletin, Research Bulletin 159, "White Grubs in Cereal and Forage Crops and Their Control." It can be obtained from the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Most of the various kinds of June beetles in Wisconsin require 3 years to develop from egg to adult and to begin laying eggs again. Eggs are laid in the soil chiefly during June of the year in which beetles emerge from the soil. Not all crops are equally infested with grubs even when large numbers of beetles have an opportunity to lay eggs in them. Blue grass is the preferred crop for egg laying. Oviposition tends to be less in deep-rooted legumes such as alfalfa and sweet clover and most of the grubs hatching from the reduced number of eggs in these crops are unable to survive the first year. Therefore, grub populations can be reduced by the proper use of these crops either in rotation or more or less permanently in particular fields otherwise subject to grub attack.

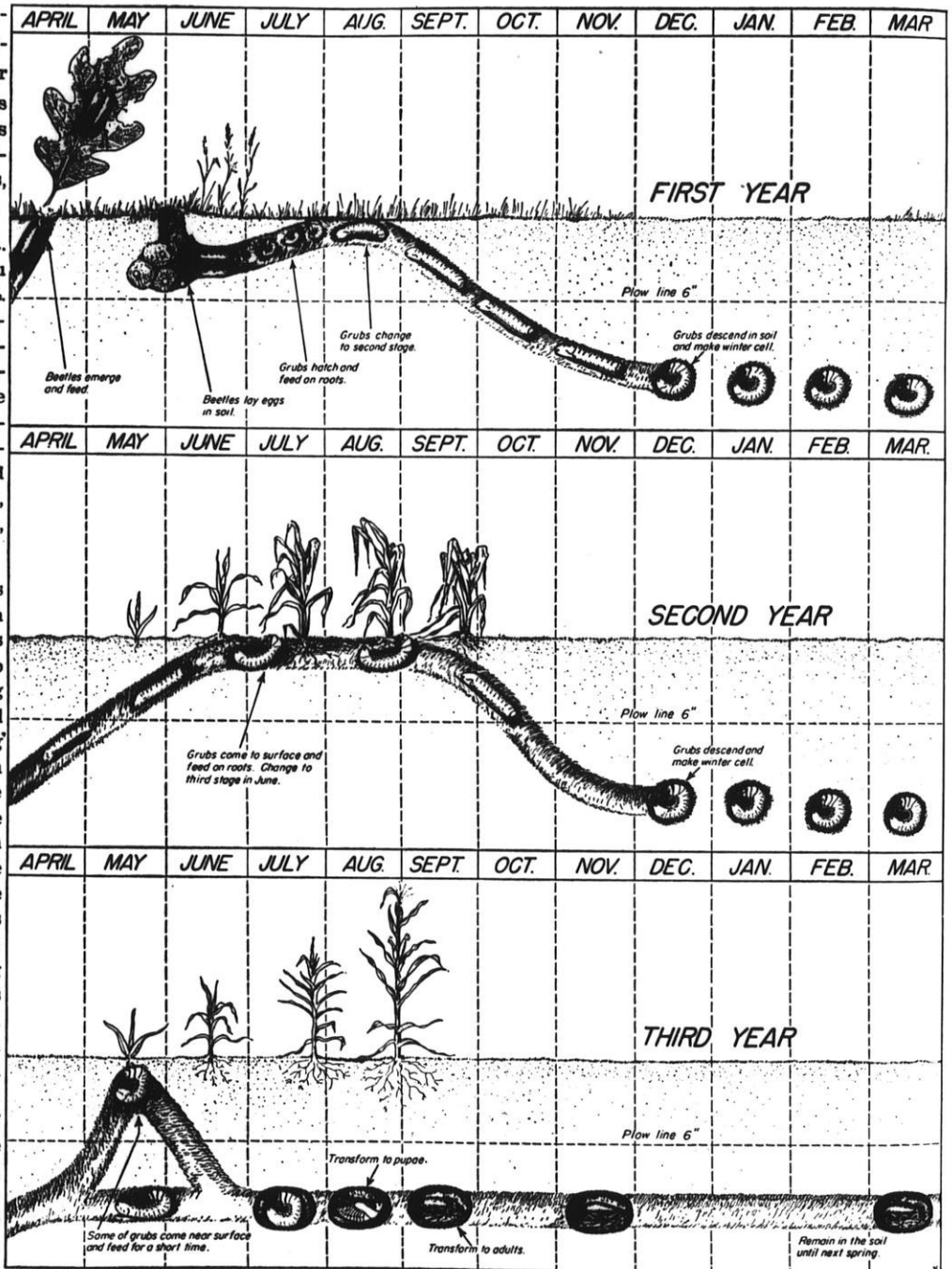
Some adults emerge each year in broods designated as each Brood A, Brood B and Brood C. Brood A is the largest over most of the state and Brood B is the smallest. Brood A and Brood C are both large in some areas such as Iowa, Lafayette and eastern Grant Counties. In planting

legumes for grub control consideration must be given to the size of the broods in the specific locality. The best and poorest years in which to plow sod and to plant legumes with reference to the major Broods A and C are as follows:

Best Years	Poor Years
Brood A	Brood A; both A and C
1950	1948
1953	1951

1956	1954
etc.	etc.
Brood C; both A and C	Brood C
1949	1950
1952	1953
1955	1956
etc.	etc.

Grubs present in a field being prepared for planting may be reduced in numbers by shallow plowing and through disking.



IN THE BERRY PATCH

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY GROWERS MEET

Berry growers in the Fox River Valley Area met at Clintonville in early April to discuss growers problems.

Mr. E. A. Rosenberg of Clintonville, President of the Shawano County Fruit Growers Association presided at the meeting. During the business meeting the following important steps were taken.

1. It was voted to organize as the Central Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association.

2. The following officers were elected: President: Mr. Charles Braman, Waupaca; Vice-pres.: Mr. W. G. Althaus, Shawano; secretary-treasurer Mrs. Chas. Wood, Shawano.

They voted to ask the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society to provide a one day program for berry and vegetable growers during the Annual Convention in November. Also to hold the annual meeting in early spring of 1949, the location to be decided by the officers.

About 30 growers attended the meeting.

The Program

Dr. R. H. Roberts, Madison, told about finding the cause of brown roots and crowns of strawberries. The discovery that this injury was caused by a freeze in early fall when plants were uncovered, has led to a complete change in covering practice. Covering should be done before the first severe cold in fall and not after the ground is frozen, as was common practice in previous years.

Uncover Early

Strawberries should be uncov-

ered as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which is earlier than most growers have been doing. If the cover is left on too long leaves may get bleached, will be lost, and production will be lowered.

"Leave a narrow row of plants," Dr. Roberts said. If rows are too wide, the center dries out and a poor crop results. "Pull off the mulch and leave it on the edges of the rows to conserve moisture. We need the mulch, about 4 tons per acre, for winter protection, for moisture conservation and to keep the berries clean.

"Should we leave some mulch over the plants?" was asked. Its a good idea but difficult to do correctly. The narrow row with heavy mulch between is more practical.

Water temperature: The temperature of irrigation water makes no difference. An important function of moisture is to keep the plants cool. However, too much water on strawberries is dangerous.

Fertilizers: The kind to use depends upon the soil. Strawberries won't tolerate too rich ground — they need humus for moisture. Too large leaves may hide blossoms so they aren't pollinated or the plants may produce a type of blossom which doesn't set.

The nitrogen need in spring is very important to consider. On
(Continued of Page 246)

PLANTS FOR SALE

Raspberry and Strawberry plants.
Latham -----\$40.00 per 1,000.
Premier and
Catskil -----\$12.50 per 1,000.
Beaver -----\$10.00 per 1,000.

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Alma Center Wisconsin

RASPBERRY-STRAWBERRY PLANTS

For Sale: Raspberry plants; New Morrison Black Cap at \$9.75; Latham Red at \$9.00 per hundred, express collect. Few Latham No. 2 raspberries at \$7.00 per hundred.

Arrowhead strawberry plants; \$3.25 per hundred; Imperial Dunlap at \$2.75 per hundred, prepaid.

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SWARM CONTROL BEGINS IN MAY

Many Beekeepers Are Adopting The Three Hive Body And Reversing System With Success

Late in May 1947, a demonstration was given in an apiary in central Wisconsin on how to control swarming and manage bees during early summer. Before the meeting, the owner stated he never used more than two hive bodies as a brood chamber. We inspected his colonies. About 1/3 of them were quite strong and in each of these were capped queen cells indicating advanced stages of preparation for swarming. Both brood chambers were completely filled with bees, brood, honey and pollen.

We pointed out that because it was only May and swarming had already started it seemed proof enough that two brood chambers were inadequate for these colonies—which in reality were not as strong as they might have been if three brood chambers had been available for brood rearing.

It is the nature of bees to expand upward. To control swarming then, we should have empty dark combs in the top brood chamber. The easiest way to do this is to reverse the top and bottom brood chamber, keeping the young brood, larvae and eggs on the bottom. The emptiest brood chamber is placed on top. This leaves the middle of the three in the same position.

When the top brood chamber is again filled, usually after about 10 days, reverse again with the bottom one.

When the honey flow begins from any source—dandelions, fruit bloom or clover, additional supers must be put on top of the brood chambers so the colony will never become crowded.

Queen excluders are not necessary when using this system, especially if brood combs are dark and extracting combs white.

What To Do If We Find Queen Cells

A few colonies may still decide to



swarm. Dr. C. L. Farrar gives directions for what to do then in his bulletin No. 702 as follows:

"The brood chamber, containing most of the young brood and the queen, should be set on the bottom board and a set of empty combs added directly above. The innercover, with the escape hole screened, is placed over these, and the chamber containing sealed and emerging brood with adhering bees is set on top. The top chamber must be provided with an entrance and both units supplied with honey. The queenless unit may be allowed to raise a queen if mature queen cells are available (supersedure or swarm cells or those obtained by grafting), or, better, a laying queen can be introduced immediately. The old queen will not restrict her egg production as under the Demaree plan, because she will have the support of more bees, and the introduction of a young queen to the top unit will greatly increase the brood production. The top colony may even require comb space for expansion.

"At the beginning of the honey flow the brood nests of the double col-

ony can be united back to the normal colony arrangement, when the young queen in the upper chamber will usually replace the old queen. This type of division, accompanied by requeening, not only prevents swarming but also increases the population for the honey.

WE CHANGED OUR WINTERING METHOD OVER THE YEARS

From Heavy Packing To No Packing
With Less Winter Loss Due To Better
Care

By G. M. Ranum, Mount Horeb

Up to about 14 years ago, I had spent quite a lot of money and time for packing cases and double walled hives with not very good wintering results. Then I began wrapping with heavy paper, discarding the packing cases and converting the material in them into hive bodies etc. At that time I began using two brood chambers instead of one and packing at the bottom and top by filling shallow trays with insulating materials and then wrapping with paper. There was some improvement in wintering—because of the large storage and brood rearing space in fall. I began to notice there was always more or less moisture between the paper and hive body which, while perhaps not harmful to the bees, had a bad effect on the hives and paint. The paper would shrivel and become torn by the wind when wet. No new paper was purchased so some colonies were left each year without wrapping and wintered fully as well as the others. Then I began wrapping every other hive in the row and observing results. There was no apparent difference in wintering considering colony condition in fall and making allowance for that. So this past fall all colonies were left without any wrapping or packing excepting a three inch tray of planer shavings at the top with upward ventilation through the bee escape hole in the inner cover. Each colony now has three brood chambers; the top well filled with honey in fall and with an inch auger hole in front as an upper entrance

SUMMER BEEKEEPERS MEETINGS

July 20-21

The summer meetings of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Assn. will be held on **Tuesday and Wednesday, July 20-21.**

The first meeting will be held at the **City Park in Watertown, Wis.** with the G. B. Lewis Co. as hosts.

The second meeting will be held on **Wednesday, July 21,** in the Northwestern part of the State—the location will be decided at the Northwestern meeting at Barron on May 4 and announced in our next issue.

Several out of state speakers have already agreed to come. Among them Mr. E. C. Bessonnet, well known queen breeder from Donaldsonville, La. and Mr. R. L. Parker of Kansas.

The date was set in co-operation with the Illinois Beekeepers Assn. who will hold their meeting the preceding Sunday, July 18 and the Minnesota Beekeepers Assn., planning a two day meeting at Detroit Lakes, Minn. on July 22-23.

The program will be published in our next issue.

SOME WISCONSIN LAWS COVERING BEEKEEPING

As an owner of bee equipment you should know that it is unlawful: (Chapter 94.76, Wisconsin Statutes):

1. To sell or move used equipment without a permit.
2. To expose used equipment to other bees.
3. To refuse an inspector permission to inspect your bees or equipment.
4. To prevent him from burning all infected combs and frames on infected hives.
5. To fail to report infectious bee disease when you find it in your apiary.
6. To keep bees in hives with immovable combs.
7. Should American Foul Brood be found in your yard you may be entitled to \$3.00 indemnity per colony. (Chapter 70.423).
8. Honey is a food product and must

be handled as such (Chapter 97.02 II (20)).

9. A license is required to sell and pack honey not sold direct to the consumer.

10. All honey produced or sold in Wisconsin must be graded or marked ungraded (Department Regulation).

For further information, attend your beekeepers association meeting or write to: John F. Long, Chief Apiary Inspector, Bee and Honey Section, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

THAT CARRYOVER OF HONEY FROM THE 1947 CROP

From the semi-monthly honey report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: From Michigan: "Beekeepers have a large amount of the 1947 honey crop on hand—some 25%, others up to 60% still on hand. Demand continues slow."

Some beekeepers hold it is well to have honey on hand at all times to supply the market and this carryover will make no difference. That will depend entirely upon the honey crop during the summer of 1948. If we have a big crop the carryover of the 1947 crop will seriously effect the market. That has been the experience of growers in many other lines such as fruits made into preserves, juice, frozen products, etc.

Every effort should be made to move as much of the 1947 crop this spring as possible. It should be done in an orderly way. Unless much of it is sold we may have overproduction next fall which is always disastrous to the producer. With low prices many beekeepers may decide to go out of business and since the nation needs more bees for pollenization, it might have a serious effect on agriculture.

SULFATHIAZOLE RETARDS AMERICAN FOULBROOD

Culture studies continue to indicate that, when sulfathiazole is fed to colonies in sugar sirup or pollen cakes, it may retard the germination of American foulbrood spores ingested by the bee larvae until the latter have passed the susceptible stage. A concentration of 75 mg. per 100 grams seemed to be the approximate border line above which definite inhibition of spore germination was found.

When individual larvae were inoculated, American foulbrood spores subjected to a concentration of 15 mg. of

sulfathiazole per 100 grams for 48 hours appeared to be still capable of producing disease.

Feeding sulfathiazole in a concentration of 0.5 gram per gallon of sugar sirup to colonies infected with American foulbrood appeared to check the spread of infection in most of the colonies. It had no effect on the Nosema disease, European foulbrood, or sacbrood, or any significant effect on the temper or vigor of bees.

From Report of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A. for 1947.

HERE IS A MARKETING PROBLEM

Late in January Mr. John Long, Chief Division of Bees and Honey, Madison, received this letter from a Wisconsin grocer.

"I bought some honey from a honey man last fall and it is not fit to sell. Whoever buys it brings it back. It's labeled 'Light Amber,' but its dark like dark syrup. I ordered white honey and paid for white but he brought me the dark which I did not know until people started bringing it back. I told the honey man about it but he says he will not take it back. If you want his name and a sample of the honey, kindly advise me."

Mr. Long is investigating the matter. While it is a violation of the law to mislabel Amber Honey, White or Light Amber, the offense is much more serious. For a kind of honey which customers do not like was sold to a grocer and at good prices. What will that do to consumer demand for honey and the grocer's desire to handle honey!

Speaking of presidential timber—it's mostly bark. —Darlington Republican Journal.

A columnist describes a jury as, "Twelve men chosen to decide who has the best lawyer."

WANTED: OLD BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT FOR WISCONSIN CENTENNIAL AT STATE FAIR

The Centennial Committee in charge of the beekeeping exhibit at the State Fair in August, requests beekeepers to send information about any equipment or tools used in beekeeping in the early days which would be of interest as a part of the exhibit.

An elaborate exhibit of honey and also the story of a century of progress in beekeeping is being planned in the Bee and Honey Building. Send information to Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls, Chairman of the Committee.

WISCONSIN HONEY GRADES BEEKEEPERS VOTE TO IMPROVE GRADING LAWS TO BENEFIT CONSUMERS

At meetings of four Districts of the Wisconsin Bee Association held during February and March, beekeepers voted to improve honey grading laws so consumers may know just what they are buying.

Four grades were approved for our best honey.

Wisconsin Fancy White
Wisconsin No. 1 White
Wisconsin No. 1 Golden
Wisconsin No. 1 Dark

A grade of No. 2 for the three colors, White, Golden and Dark under which honey not meeting the No. 1 requirements may be sold, was approved. Honey containing Honey Dew cannot be sold as No. 1. Honey can also be sold as "Ungraded."

At the conclusion of the District meetings, Mr. John Long plans to summarize the opinions

of beekeepers and report them at our two summer meetings, July 20-21. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture may hold hearings at that time and establish legal grades to be enforced by the State.

OBSERVATION ON DDT IN RELATION TO HONEYBEES

Commercial applications of DDT to alfalfa-seed fields in Utah for the control of Lygus bugs killed some of the field bees. Erod was not affected. The damage resulted from dusts applied when the fields were in flower, which is contrary to recommended practice. The application of DDT, however, increased the flowering of alfalfa about eight-fold over undusted plots. The honey crop was larger than in preceding years in spite of bee losses. Some injury was also obtained in alfalfa fields in California, and the bees stored little honey. DDT was recovered through chemical analysis of samples of dead bees.

Surfaces sprayed with suspensions of DDT in water were generally toxic to honeybees brought in contact with them. The toxicity varied with the dosage and the exposure period. When 0.5-gram dosages of 1-percent suspensions were applied to small cages, the residue killed most of the bees in contact with it for 15 minutes or longer, but concentrations of 0.1 percent had little effect.

Dust containing 5 percent of DDT, were highly toxic to caged bees whether applied directly to the bees or to the cages alone, dusts containing 2 percent of DDT caused some mortality, while dusts of 1 percent or less were relatively harmless. When caged bees came in direct contact with DDT dust, they were repelled and discarded adhering dust. There was no indication that the bees could detect DDT on sprayed surfaces, however, or that the odor was repellent.

Queen-cage candy containing 0.5 percent of DDT and pollen paste containing 5 percent of DDT killed all bees feeding upon them, but pollen paste containing 0.5 percent killed but few. The bees eagerly consumed the queen-cage candy, whereas those offered pollen paste consumed little of it. From the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant quarantine, U. S. D. A. for 1947.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

VALUE OF LADINO CLOVER FOR BEES STILL DOUBTFUL

At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association the question was asked, "Is Ladino Clover a valuable honey plant?" Many beekeepers had locations near Ladino fields this past year. Bees worked the clover well, they pollinized it very well but no one seemed able to say definitely if it was a good source of nectar. Most beekeepers said Alsike was preferred by the bees. Dr. Farrar stated that bees caught on Ladino blossoms had their honey sacks filled with nectar. More observations should be made in another year because Ladino is becoming an important pasture plant.

Ladino Recovers From Winter Injury

In the Report of the Experiment Station we find the statement: "Ladino Generally Recovers from Winter Injury." The following appears in the report:

"Ladino clover, Wisconsin's most promising new legume, continues to give a good account of itself in University of Wisconsin tests.

"Under such conditions Ladino showed winter injury, in many cases severe. Some farmers thought the Ladino was gone and plowed their plantings. However, the injured Ladino that was allowed to remain showed surprising ability to recover; in most cases the stand was good before the end of the season.

"It should not be sown alone except for seed, since a mixture can help assure a good pasture or hay crop in years when Ladino is recovering from winter injury."

A girl should try to hold onto her youth — but not while he's driving.

HONEY MARKET REPORT

There is a serious question as to how much, if any, expansion in numbers of colonies of bees can be expected this season in response to the request of the Department of Agriculture for more bees for pollination purposes. Some beekeepers indicate that they plan to reduce their operations, others that they have abandoned plans for expansion or replacement of bees killed last fall or lost during the winter.

Demand for honey continues light in all sections with a continued decline in prices. Light honey is moving slowly and there is practically no demand for dark or strong-flavored honeys. Numerous reports indicate that retail prices of honey have not declined nearly so rapidly or as far as have beekeepers and wholesalers' prices with the result that there is little or no added incentive for consumers to buy. There also seems to be a strong possibility that offerings of dark or strong flavored honeys—both domestic and imported—have been a factor in reducing demand for the better grades of light honey. —By the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

RUSK-SAWYER COUNTY ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Rusk-Sawyer Beekeepers Association met at the home of Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, Sunday, April 4th and elected the following officers. Mr. Gerald Prilaman, Exeland, Wis., president, Mr. Nathan Paddock, Bruce, Wis., vice-president, Miss Eva Nelson, Glen Flora, Wis., secretary-treasurer.

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328 full-depth and 21 shallow supers. 90 metal covers; 90 bottom boards, all 10 frame. 24 frame power extractor, tanks, gates, etc. Only interested in selling complete equipment. Details by request. Walter Bosworth, Merrill, Wisconsin.

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John Smith happened to witness a minor holdup. One officer asked the witness his name.

"John Smith," said Smith.

"Cut the comedy," snapped the cop. "What's your name?"

"All right," said Smith, "put me down as Winston Churchill."

"That's more like it," said the officer. "You can't fool me with that Smith stuff."

HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

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From the Editor's Desk

ALMOST 100 YEARS AGO

Almost 100 years ago—to be exact in 1853 or 95 years ago, horticulturists of Wisconsin formed their first State organization—the Wisconsin Fruit Growers Assn. It was organized in November of 1853 in Whitewater with Hans Crocker, Esq., of Milwaukee as the first President; Mark Miller of Janesville, Recording Secretary; D. J. Powers, Corresponding Secretary and R. M. Parker, Treasurer.

The first Fair of the Association was held in the city of Milwaukee on October 5-6, 1854, in Young's Hall, during the time of the Fair of the State Agricultural Society in the same city. In the November issue of the *Wisconsin Farmer* it is stated:

"This exhibition of the fruits of Wisconsin exceeded the expectations of everyone who looked in to see it. It is no exaggeration to say that the show of apples, as a whole, taking into account the number of varieties, size, fairness and perfectness of maturity, could not be beaten, by any other state. A visitor remarked that he had attended like exhibitions in New York, but that this show of apples far surpassed any he had ever seen before. Over 100 varieties were on the tables. The show of pears and grapes was excellent, and could not be beaten in quality. There were also some good specimens of peaches and quinces."

The second exhibit was held in Milwaukee on September 18th to 20th, 1855, in connection with the Milwaukee Horticultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Society in 1855 was held at Janes-



ville on November 27th, when H. J. Starin of Whitewater was elected President.

We find, too, a note that the winter previous to 1858 had destroyed the quince trees so none were exhibited.

A BIT OF HISTORY

Premium Lists At Flower Shows In 1860's

In the 1860's, the Wisconsin State Fair was conducted by the Wisconsin Agricultural Society and in the late '60's the Wisconsin Horticultural Society was given money with which to pay premiums on horticultural exhibits.

Some of the classes listed in these early premium schedules included the following:

For "professional cultivators" the premium list called for: Pyramidal bouquet; pair round bouquets; pair flat bouquets; bouquet everlasting flowers; display of named verbenas; show of asters in quality and variety; show of petunias, dianthus, gladiolus, geraniums, fuchsias, and carnations.

For the amateurs, premiums

were offered on selections of cut flowers, baskets of flowers, pyramidal bouquets, dahlias, roses, verbenas, asters, perennial phlox, pansies, petunias, dianthus, gladiolus, and greenhouse plants.

A GARDEN OF 50 YEARS AGO

Early Gardening Is Theme Of Show At Detroit

The Detroit Flower Show in March was built around a Detroit garden of 50 years ago and the scene took one back to the 1890's, according to the *Florist's Review*.

"The front porch of the house had a foot scraper for muddy shoes and comfortable chairs for the family to sit on, on a summer afternoon, with a slow-burning joss stick to discourage the mosquitoes. Figures, dressed in the costumes of the 1890's, were engaged in a game of croquet. Before the house was a hitching post, a cast-iron figure of a small colored boy holding a ring. In the window of the house could be seen a phonograph, with a morning-glory horn. This exhibit was sponsored by the Detroit Historical Society."

THE AMERICAN DELPHINIUM SOCIETY

The American Delphinium Society—Don H. Swartz, Secretary, 1049 Eastland Ave., Akron 5, Ohio, is doing a fine piece of work for enthusiasts in that field.

Membership dues are \$2.00 per year. A Delphinium Year Book is published and two issues of the *Delphinium News*. Delphinium conventions and exhibits are held by the Society.

MUCH CAN BE LEARNED FROM HISTORY ABOUT VARIETIES

Winter injury to fruit buds of Delicious and Jonathan apple trees this last winter teaches the lesson that only the hardy kinds will survive over a long period of time. Only the amateur Horticulturists and variety tester can afford to take chances on tender kinds.

At the Annual Convention of the Horticultural Society in 1874 the President stated, "We have much to learn from the lessons the injury to our nurseries and orchards have set before us. We had forgotten the similar lessons of '56-'57; had grown careless and were planting what we ought not. We have recommended some varieties we ought not. However, let us not by too sweeping condemnation reject varieties which are of great value."

The winter of '84-'85 was also one of unprecedented length and severity. President J. M. Smith of Green Bay in his annual address said: "In Brown County the Golden Russet and Snow did well yet in St. Croix and adjoining counties the destruction was almost complete, including even the Duchess and many crabs."

DEFINITION OF A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

A fruit in the widest sense is any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax etc. A fruit is the edible, more or less succulent, product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent tissues, or of the latter alone. In popular usage there is no exact distinction between a fruit and a vegetable, except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. Thus the apple, pear, orange, lemon, peach,

plum, grape, banana, persimmon, pineapple and most berries are generally recognized as fruits: The pea, bean, pumpkin, squash, cucumber etc. are vegetables, while the tomato, melon, and rhubarb are variously regarded.

A vegetable is a herbaceous plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, turnip, potato, bean etc. Also the edible parts of such plants, as prepared for market or table.

Legal Definition

There is no well-drawn distinction between vegetables and fruits but it has been held by the courts that all those which like potatoes, carrots, peas, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., are eaten (whether cooked or raw) during the principal part of the meal are to be regarded as vegetables, while those used only for dessert are fruits.

—From "Webster"

DON'T HIDE MODERN HOUSES BEHIND TALL PLANTING

A new style in planting is required for modern homes, which are usually one-story, without high basements, with main floor only one or two steps above ground level.

Tall shrubs and evergreen used in conventional planting grow too high for these low houses, making them seem lower, and eventually hiding them from view and shutting out the sunshine and view.

Landscaping should frame the house and emphasize its good points. A low house should never be dwarfed by tall plant around it; and a small house should not be made to seem smaller. Only low plants should be used in front of low modern houses, and the planting should emphasize the horizontal line, which has the

effect of making the house appear wider.

—From the Minnesota Horticulturist, April, 1948.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND JUDGING SCHOOL

Iola, Wis. Monday, June 7, 1948
9:30 A. M.

A flower arrangement and judging school will be held for amateurs at Iola on Monday, June 7 beginning at 9:30 A. M. The day will be devoted to talks and demonstrations on flower arrangements, flower show judging, flower show arrangement, schedules, entry tags and premium ribbons. Everyone will be asked to judge 4 arrangements during the noon hour. These will be discussed in the afternoon.

Mrs. Warren G. Jenkins, Stevens Point, Chairman of the District is in charge of arrangements.

There will be a small admission charge.

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Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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GLADIOLUS SOCIETY HOLDS SPRING MEETING

The Wisconsin Gladiolus Society held its annual spring meeting in the Retlaw hotel, Fond du Lac, April 4th. Attendance was good, with 60 members present.

The Board of Directors met at 10:30 A. M. and discussed plans for 1948 shows and the season's activities.

Mr. Frank Bayer, Treasurer, gave the financial report of the N.E.G.S. conference, in Milwaukee as follows:

Financial Report

Receipts—	
Registration Fees	\$ 89.00
Dinner Tickets	468.00
Bulb Auction	794.85
Rent of Exhibit Space	5.00
Total Receipts	\$1,356.85
Disbursements—	
Badges	\$ 51.50
Hotel Schroeder—	
Dinner, etc.	512.95
Entertainment	150.00
Speakers—traveling, etc.	175.29
Rental—Projector and Operators	18.50
Flower Arrangement School and Flowers	12.21
Cab fare	22.70
Postage, etc., for bulb auction	9.20
Telephone and telegrams	3.88
Total Disbursements	\$ 956.23
SURPLUS BALANCE	\$ 400.62

The Board voted to send the NEGS one-half of the net proceeds from the conference to help cover their expenses.

Seedling Show At Sun Prairie

The Society voted to hold the annual seedling show at Sun Prairie on Sunday, August 1, in Walter Millers Gardens.

The Board of Directors will meet in Plymouth, on Sunday, June 13, to complete plans for shows and meetings.



Seedling shows judged by competent judges and giving full recognition, will be held at each of the different Chapter and State shows.

Although about 100 delinquent members were dropped from the rolls, many new members have joined, so our membership is still over 300.

In the discussion on an early seedling show, it was pointed out that growers do not wish to plant valuable seedlings and new introductions late because of loss of growing time and bulblet production. Therefore, the early show date is important.

An invitation for holding the annual State Gladiolus show was received from Beloit, presented by Mr. Everett Van Ness of Clinton and the Shopiere Garden Club. Holding the show in the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac and in cooperation with the Sheboygan Chapter, in Kohler was discussed.

Final decision was left to the Board of Directors to be made when all information on details of cooperation and costs are available.

Mr. Paul Ravet of Menomonie, Michigan, delegate to the N.A.G.C. Conference in Chicago, reported a very good program. He said trial gardens are valuable to get recognition for seedlings. DDT should be used for dusting bulbs being put into storage for thrips control.

Mr. Walter Kurtz of Chilton, reported

on the N.E.G.S. Conference. He stated the meeting was most successful and regretted more members could not attend.

Pres. Dave Puerner reported several members will carry on research projects in growing gladiolus this coming year. **No More Special Notices of Meetings**

In the future, all notices of meetings of the Gladiolus Society will be published in Wisconsin Horticulture—on this page, only. In the past, special letters have been sent to all members, but the membership is now so large, that it requires too much labor on the part of the Secretary to do this. So watch this section for notices, and file them.

Four varieties of Gladiolus, left over from the N.E.G.S. conference, donated by John Bastian of Oregon, were auctioned off by Mr. Walter Sprangers of Waldo, our ever helpful auctioneer. Pres. Dave Puerner donated 5 large bulbs of Spic and Span which were also sold. Total receipts were \$41.25.

Mr. Walter Krueger of Oconomowoc spoke on fertilizers for gladiolus as gleaned from the conference. He pointed out that for flower production, little fertilizer is required, but these must have water and loose soil for root development. For best bulb growth all elements must be present in good amounts.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow discussed the danger of using organic fertilizers with bulbs in planting. Manure and heavy crops of legumes plowed under before planting increase the danger of disease. He suggested plowing under the organic matter one year before bulbs are planted. He also suggested possibility of avoiding mosaic by killing the insects that carry the disease by weekly dustings or spraying with DDT.

We know the Constitution guarantees us the pursuit of happiness. It's the job of catching up with it that is ours.

CHANGES IN VARIETY POPULARITY

The Canadian Gladiolus Society publishes in its annual bulletin two top rating varieties in each of 16 color classes and compares these with varieties receiving similar honors in 1944-46. The following are the varieties and years in which they were recorded highest honors:

White and Creamy White: 1944 Myrna Lady Jane, 1946-Leading Lady, Silver Wings; 1948-Florence Nightingale, Leading Lady.

Blush White and Pink with White or Creamy White: 1944-Avalon, Corona; 1946-Corona, Benison; 1948 — Corona, Greta Garbo.

Yellow: 1944 — Yangtze, Royal Gold; 1946-Golden State, Yangtze; 1948-Spotlight, Yangtze.

Light Pink, Light Salmon, Light Coral and Light Rose: 1944-Greta Garbo, Picardy; 1946-Mystery, Greta Garbo; 1948-Connecticut Yankee, Marlene Both.

Salmon, Orange-Salmon and Red-Salmon: 1944-Aladdin, 1946-Dieppe, Spitfire; 1948-Spitfire, Aladdin.

Rose-Salmon and Salmon-Rose: 1944 Glamis, Vista Bonita; 1946-Eglantine, Marguerite, 1948-Summer Gal, Zona.

Medium and Deep Rose: 1944-Burma, W. R. Reader; 1946-Burma, Miss Wisconsin; 1948-Miss Wisconsin, Dawn Glow.

Scarlet and Light Red: 1944-Algonquin, Beacon; 1946-Firebrand, Commando; 1948-Dieppe, Firebrand.

Red, Crimson and Dark Red: 1944-Red Charm, Commander Koehl; 1946-Red Charm, Red Viking; 1948-Red Charm, Red Viking.

Maroon-Red and Black-Red: 1944-Black Opal, Arabella; 1946-Black Opal, Black Magic; 1948-Black Opal, Prussian Glory.

Mauve and Mauve-Pink: 1944-Elizabeth the Queen, Minuet; 1946-Elizabeth the Queen, Huntress; 1948-Elizabeth the Queen, Lavender and Gold.

Purple: 1944-Mrs. Mark's Memory, Elanora; 1946-Lancaster, Mrs. Mark's Memory; 1948-Burma, Lancaster.

Violet: 1944-Blue Beauty, Pfitzer's Success; 1946-Blue Beauty, Blue Admiral; 1948-Abu Hassan, Blue Beauty.

Smoky, Ash, Bronze and Copper: 1944-Vagabond Prince, Zuni; 1946-Tunia's Mahomet, Caroline W. Gannett; 1948-Dusty Miller, Sandman.

White, Light and Medium colors with conspicuous darker blotch: 1944-Monetta, Margaret Beaton; 1946-Spotlight, Margaret Beaton; 1948-Margaret Beaton, Coventry.

—From the bulletin of the Modern Experiment Station.

EXPERIMENTS IN CONTROL OF GLADIOLUS DISEASES

Dr. C. J. Gould, Associate Plant Pathologist, located at the Western Washington experiment station, Payalup, Washington, discussed certain phases of his work on Gladiolus diseases in the January 1948 issue of Florists Review. He mentions that dryrot and botrytis wet rot were the commonest diseases of Gladiolus in Western Washington. Dryrot is distributed generally over the country but is usually not serious. Botrytis disease is on the increase in most areas and at present is probably least prevalent in the Midwest. His investigations are concerned primarily with the following questions: 1. When to dig. 2. When to treat. 3. With what to treat, in relation to the control of dry and botrytis rot.

He found that as digging was delayed after the corms were reasonably mature, the incidence of rot increased. This has been the experience, especially in wet falls, of growers in other areas. It has been assumed that infection causing rots may occur at the time of digging as a result of mixing together diseased and healthy corms which may result in a spread of spores from diseased to healthy corms. If considerable infection does occur at this time it is theoretically possible that treating immediately after digging may be beneficial. With several different chemicals, Gould treated several larger lots of corms at different times such as just after digging, after cleaning and at different intervals during the storage period. He found, in general, that the number of corms infected with botrytis rot was reduced slightly below that of the untreated check when treated immediately after digging, but not by treating after cleaning. The amount of dry rot was not appreciably affected. These results indicate that most infection of dry rot, and possibly botrytis rot, occurs in the soil prior to the time of digging.

Gould's experiments also indicate that rapid drying immediately after digging may be more effective than fungicidal treatments for controlling rots under Western Washington conditions. He states that fungicides will help control rots and recommends that all corms and cormels be treated before planting and planted immediately. Soak corms in a solution of either Supergermite or Lysol (1 pint in 25 gallons of water) for 3 to 4 hours for corms and 10 to 12 hours for cormels. Other fungicides which appear promising are Tersan and Calogreen.

For control of rots Gould makes the following recommendations for growers in Western Washington.

1. Treat all corms and cormels prior to planting and plant immediately after treatment.

2. Rotate. Plant early on well drained soil. Destroy all diseased plants which appear during the growing season.

3. Remove and destroy all flowers after blooming is over as the botrytis fungus grows best on flowers.

4. Try spraying the foliage with Bordeaux (4-4-50) plus a sticking and wetting agent every 2 weeks after rains begin in the fall.

5. Dig as soon as possible.

6. Cure rapidly under warm, dry, well ventilated conditions.

7. Store after curing under cool, dry, well ventilated conditions.

8. Cull thoroughly after digging and again before planting.


Reported by Dr. James H. Torrie, Madison.

MADISON GLADIOLUS SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Madison Gladiolus Society held a dinner meeting on Tuesday evening, April 13, with 42 present.

Officers elected for 1948 are: Pres., John J. Flad, 1157 Amherst; Vice-Pres., Ed. Lins, Spring Green; Sec.-Treas. A. Van Kleek, 4015 Euclid Ave. Elected to the Board of Directors were Mrs. H. S. Bostock; Mrs. Theo. Wisniewski; Mr. Sam Post; Dr. J. H. Torrie.

Tentative show dates, to be held at the First National Bank, Madison, are Monday and Tuesday, August 9-10.



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IN THE BERRY PATCH

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY GROWERS MEET

(Continued From Page 237)

light soils, where nitrogen is leached out quickly, an application of nitrogen fertilizer in early spring is helpful. The appearance of the plants determines the need. If the leaves look yellowish, nitrogen is indicated.

Insects and Disease of Berry Plants

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, discussed insects and diseases of berry plants.

Red Steele is a fungus disease which may be serious on cold wet soil. He mentioned cases of complete loss of the crop where diseased plants were brought in and planted on ground favorable for the disease. A double inspection of plants to be sold is now required and if growers buy from a licensed nursery or grower, they are safe. Any patch having any of the disease is rejected. "Resistant varieties are not good commercial kinds for this state," he said.

Leaf spot is serious if infection becomes heavy. Sanitation is the best control.

Spittle Bug

Spittle bug is easy to control if insecticide is applied at the right time. Chlordan dust, said Mr. Chambers, should be applied before berries are 1/3 grown. After that, use Rotenone because it is not poisonous on the berries when they ripen.

Grasshoppers and Crickets

Mr. Chambers recommended dusting around the outside of the berry patch with Chlordan dust to kill grasshoppers and crickets when they move into the patch.

White Grubs are always serious. June beetles feed on trees

until morning then fly to a grassy place and lay their eggs. From these hatch the white grubs. Berries should be planted after a cultivated crop and not after plowing up sod. Plowing or harrowing in fall may throw the grubs to the surface of the soil where birds can get them or they are killed by the cold weather.

Favorite Varieties

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society gave the results of a survey of growers in which favorite varieties were reported. Most popular strawberries were: Premier, Beaver, Robinson and Catskill. Blakemore is being discarded by most growers. Latham is the most popular raspberry. He also spoke on factors which influence the price of fruits and honey. He listed three factors as: 1. Size of the National crop, 2. Ability or willingness of consumers to pay, 3. The price of competing items.

Experience Growing Raspberries

Mr. Chas. Braman, Waupaca, told of his experience growing raspberries and vegetables. Of first importance, he mentioned, is irrigation for frost protection and for assuring a crop during dry weather. With warm water from the lake, he sprinkles when the temperature goes down to 34° F. (at 1 foot above the ground). Usually temperature goes down very fast if a frost is in the making; as much as 4° in a few minutes. He has prevented frost during quite low temperatures.

Braman has built up the organic matter in his soil until it is darker in color than before and crops are growing much better as a result. He uses everything he can get for plowing under.

Yellows Disease of Berry Plants

Mr. E. L. Chambers, during the afternoon session, mentioned the virus diseases, Crinkle, Little

Dwarf, or "running out," as being very serious. All plants, with an unusual appearance or dwarfing, should be pulled out at once and destroyed. The disease is spread by aphids.

Raspberry anthracnose is a most serious disease. Only healthy plants should be set out, and the old canes cut off when planting, because they may carry the disease. Then the spray schedule published in our April issue should be followed.

Mr. Chambers recommended growing crops like sweet clover before raspberries because White Grubs do not like them. He also suggested applying organic matter.

Prune Raspberries

Dr. R. H. Roberts recommended pruning back raspberry canes about 1/3. "Don't prune back to a certain height, but to a fraction of the cane length, as 1/3, to get increased vigor in the shoots which fruit," he said.

Light is an important factor in berry production and often lower buds on canes do not form blossoms, due to shading. Therefore, he recommended taking out old canes soon after harvest and thinning out weak canes at the same time. Latham will form blossom buds quite low if it has light. Varieties which produce suckers heavily may not do this due to shading. Blossom buds are formed the preceding summer. Their vigor is determined by current seasons growth. If shading has reduced blossom buds low on the canes, we should not prune such canes very low. Old canes do not furnish any nourishment to the young canes.

In the discussion on blossom bud formation, Dr. Roberts pointed out that grapes as well as raspberries blossom buds are produced the preceding summer.

ROBINSON STRAWBERRY BEING GROWN IN MICHIGAN

Robinson is a relatively new variety of strawberry developed in the southwestern part of Michigan and is now being grown on a commercial scale in that state. Professor James Moulton horticulturist at Michigan State college describes Robinson as a good yielder with large bright scarlet berries with a glossy appearance. Berry shape is round to conical and its red color extends throughout the flesh. It has a mild sweet flavor and is high in vitamin C content. It is in use commercially for freezing.

Another variety being tested in Michigan is Fairland introduced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is said to be resistant to red stele disease.

FROST PROTECTION FOR STRAWBERRY BLOSSOMS

Writing in the New Jersey Horticultural Society Bulletin, Horticultural News, E. G. Christ, leading grower, tells of experiences in New Jersey with the use of heaters for frost protection. He writes: "Last year, oil smudge pots were burned; also bales of hay, straw and old auto tires. From observations made in fields where fires were burned it appeared that very little, if any, smoke was produced but **smoke does not raise the temperature nor does it retain heat over the field.** Dr. G. M. Darrow of the U. S. D. A. states that 100 heaters are needed per acre when the temperature drops to 6° and 8° below the freezing point at the ground surface. That's a lot of heaters, a lot of work, and quite expensive.

"Several other methods of frost

protection have been used. Salt hay or straw placed over the rows was effective last year. **Black asphalt roofing paper has been used but is not recommended.** Some paper may be satisfactory, but that which contains **unoxidized asphalt is toxic to plants** and should not be used.

Irrigation

Irrigation was used quite extensively last year and good protection resulted where it was properly handled. The irrigation water should be turned on as soon as the temperature drops to freezing and it should continue to run

in the morning until all ice is melted. As the irrigation water freezes on the plants, it releases heat and the flowers are protected. If the water is not turned on soon enough, some damage may occur but if it is turned off before all ice is melted, severe killing will occur. Irrigation should not be attempted where the water supply is limited."

SOME PEOPLE must think the Sunday church service is like a convention; many families just send one delegate. — Pastor's Wife.

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Garden Gleanings

OLD FASHIONED ROSE DOES NOT BLOOM WELL

Question: I have an old fashioned pink rose which does not bloom well anymore. Most of the flower buds turn brown and dry up but the few which do open are very fragrant so I am anxious to save the bush. What is the trouble?

Answer: This old fashioned rose has probably been in the same location for many years and has become root bound or sod bound. The trouble is likely one of poor plant growth. The bush should be pruned heavily by taking out some old canes and then digging in a lot of organic matter such as manure or compost and adding a commercial fertilizer high in nitrogen. Give the plant plenty of water when the soil is dry. The buds probably turn brown because of the lack of nourishment.

SHALL WE FERTILIZE THE LAWN

Like the fellow who irrigated his alfalfa and later regretted it when the field had to be mowed so often, I am coming to the opinion that one can overfertilize and over-water a lawn. Last spring we applied ammonium sulphate at slightly over the recommended rate and watered rather freely. The results were startling. Both grass and white clover grew thick and fast. Dandelions and kindred weeds were suppressed. Lawn mowing became a much more frequent chore. On a check section where water was applied but fertilizer withheld we have much less grass, much more weeds, and less work!

By Harry A. Graves in North and South Dakota Horticulture, November, 1947.



BROWN PATCH IN THE LAWN

Brown Patches may appear on the lawn in hot humid weather. It first appears as fine cobwebby growth on grass in early morning. Later brown spots, either large or small may appear.

Brown patch is most likely to occur on bent lawns or golf greens. The spots are almost perfect circles—the small ones are called, "dollar spot." It is caused by a fungus and should not be confused with dead spots from other causes.

Control can be obtained by the use of corrosive sublimate or calomel. For complete directions for their use write Horticultural Dept., University of Wisconsin, Madison for a mimeographed sheet on Brown Patch.

WILL SWEETCORN AND POPCORN CROSS

Question: If sweetcorn and popcorn are planted side by side in a small garden, will they cross and will the sweetcorn have good quality?

Answer: Yes, they will cross unless we plant the sweetcorn earlier than the popcorn so that they are pollenized at different times. Otherwise the pollen from the tassel of the one would fall upon the silk of the other and produce a hybrid. The appear-

ance of the popcorn would then be changed the first year but the sweetcorn probably would be alright as we would eat it before it matured and the quality should be satisfactory.

WILL 2,4-D EFFECT SOIL MICROORGANISMS

Because 2,4-D sprays are widely used to destroy weeds, many persons have feared that the powerful chemical might have a harmful effect on the soil in which crops are grown.

Specialists at Michigan State College have recently carried on experiments to test the effect of 2,4-D on microorganisms in the soil. Their results were negative. The 2,4-D did not inhibit the growth on either the bacteria or fungi used in the experiment. The specialists conclusion is that it will be safe from this standpoint to use 2,4-D under normal rates of application for killing weeds.

MANURE FOR THE GARDEN ON LIGHT SOIL

Question: I have a garden on sandy soil. Will it be alright to plow under horse manure for vegetables and flowers this spring. It is about the only kind of fertilizer I can get.

Answer: It is not advisable to plow under horse manure on sandy soil unless it is very early in the spring and preferably not then. The manure is likely to contain considerable straw—will rob nitrogen from the plants because straw is decomposed by bacteria which require nitrogen. Then the straw absorbs moisture during mid-summer and the soil is likely to be more dry than otherwise. It would be best to compost manure by building up alternate layers of manure and

straw, keeping the pile damp and then next fall it would be good organic matter to be plowed under as humus.

In case you do plow it under this spring, add some complete fertilizer high in nitrogen just before planting the garden and water the garden well during a dry spell.

ASTER YELLOWS MAY NOW BE CONTROLLED

The disease known as aster yellows which has made it almost impossible to grow the annual China-aster in our gardens may now be controlled with the use of DDT. Aster yellows is a virus disease which causes yellowing of the foliage and abnormal stunted growth. There is also increase in production of side shoots and stunted blooms with greenish-yellow petals. It can not be eradicated from a plant which has once contracted it.

The aster yellows is spread only by feeding activities of the six-spotted or aster leaf-hopper. Commercial growers have obtained control by building a cloth tent over their aster garden.

Now, however, DDT appears to give effective control because it kills the leaf-hoppers by contact. We would recommend to gardeners who again wish to grow the China Aster to try DDT dust, applying it early—as soon as they are set out and repeating every week or 10 days. A 3 to 5% dust or a spray made of wettable powder has given satisfactory results. The spray should be directed at the under sides of the leaves as that is where the leaf-hoppers feed.

These leaf-hoppers also feed on sow thistle, dandelions, plantain, fleabane and ragweed. So spray them if they are within 20 feet of the garden. Plants that show signs of the disease should immediately be pulled out.

VARIETIES OF ROSES FOR THE NORTH

By Richard S. Wilcox

There is not any question but that some of the new varieties of hybrid teas, especially the new Brownell sub-zeros, are much easier to grow and are also better fall bloomers. In the regular hybrid teas these new varie-

ties are distinct improvements: Crimson Glory, Charlotte Armstrong, Peace, Diamond Jubilee, Rubaiyat, Nocturne, and Mirandy. All of the sub-zeros have their place under our conditions but Pink Princess, Lily Pons, Break O'Day, V for Victory, Shades of Autumn and King Boreas are definitely superior to the older varieties while Curly Pink seems to be the outstanding new rose of the type. Curly Pink looks like one of the greatest achievements in roses, a blossom of medium size but of the most perfect classical form and a plant which can take all kinds of punishment.

Another rose is Pinkie. This is a new-type floribunda. It is the result

of crossing the large-flowered type with the miniature rose, Tom Thumb, which produced China Doll. Pinkie is a self-seedling of China Doll. It has been a favorite at the Iowa State College gardens at Ames for three years. Cinnabar, striking orange red, and Ming Toy, carmine, both tall plants and free bloomers will surely please you.

These three types, the sub-zeros, the floribundas and the newer and hardier hybrid teas, represent the trend which we must foster if we are going to have more fun with less work with roses.

Condensed From Roving with Roses, in Minnesota Horticulturist.

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PEST CONTROL IN THE GARDEN

What Will The Home Gardener Use This Season To Control Insects And Fungus Diseases

What can we recommend this year to be used in the home garden for pest control on flowers and vegetables? The amateur gardener is probably confused with the vast array of new materials which have been discussed in garden magazines.

To judge by the comments of the practical Entomologists with whom we have talked on the subject the answer is simple—use Rotenone for insect control. Reason: it is not too high in price and completely safe even when applied in the large amounts which some home gardeners may use. The percentage of Rotenone in a dust should now be higher than during the war; 1 to 2% of Rotenone is satisfactory. The material should be fairly fresh so read the label on the package.

As to fungus disease control, sulphur is still the cheapest and safest material and so you will probably find on the market this year a combination of Rotenone and sulphur which will be entirely satisfactory. It will combine in one material insect control and control of diseases such as leaf spot, scab, mildew, blackspot etc. Since the home gardener likes a combination material, it will be well to buy the Rotenone-sulphur mixture. If new materials such as Fermate are available, try them.

Some packaged materials will have Pyrethrum in addition to Rotenone for insect control. This will be entirely acceptable.

As for the new materials such as DDT, Chlordan, HET, benzene hexachloride and others—leave them alone. They should not be used in the home garden, especially on vegetables, because the hazards are too great. There is too much to be learned about the safety factors.

There is one exception to this. DDT is very effective for control of insects on potatoes and Gladiolus Thrips and should be used for them.

In control of fungus diseases, especially iris leaf spot, peony black spot and rose black spot—it is well to remember that the diseases must be prevented by spraying or dusting early in the season. The combination, sulphur and Rotenone can be used as

soon as the leaves appear and applied before a rain at least once each week during the spring months.

Manufactures of materials for pest control are beginning to package them specifically for certain plants, as for potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables and flowers. This is a move in the right direction because the amateur gardener is not familiar with the various types of insects and diseases and is usually at a loss to know what to do when trouble starts.

ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SHADY GARDEN

There are not many annuals which will bloom in a shady place. Varieties which will do fairly well in the shade, if not too dense—(some are not really annuals,) include Petunias, Torrenias, Pansies, Antirrhinums, Forget-me-nots, China asters, Godetia and Schizanthus. It is of course preferable to grow annuals where there is some sunlight.

Perennials In Shade

These perennials will do well in partial shade: Hardy Aster, Ballonflower, (Platycodon grandiflorum), Beebalm, (Monarda), Bleedingheart, Candytuft, Daylily, (Hemerocallis), Evening-Primrose, Foxglove, Gasplant. (Dictamnus albus), Loosestrife. (Lythrum salicaria), Pansy, Lily-of-the-valley, Perennial Pea, Plantainlily, (Hosta or Funkia), Trillium, Virginia Bluebells and Violet, (Viola).

Usually shade is accompanied by poor, very dry soil because tree roots may drink up every drop of moisture available. Such trees as maple, elm and beech are the worst offenders. Oaks and

hickory roots grow deeper and cause less trouble.

To plant flowers where roots are present it is well to dig deeply to destroy roots, fertilize well and then water deeply throughout the dry season.

THESE ANNUALS ARE EASY TO GROW

Plan the Annual Garden So it Will Bloom in Mid-Summer

During the months of May and June we can have many beautiful perennials blooming in our flower border. It is the month of Tulips, Iris, Peonies, Roses, Columbine and many others.

It is during July and August that our gardens often look bare. The Tulip leaves turn brown in late June or early July and may leave open spaces. In these spaces we can set annual plants. Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum or Lobelia may be planted along the edge of the border at any time during the spring.

The easiest annuals to grow from seed are Zinnias, Marigolds and Calendulas and we can have them in a variety of colors. Petunias are desirable, though not so easily grown at home from seed. We must work out our color scheme with care. For instance, the pink Petunias may not blend with the pink shades of Zinnias.

Do not sow the seed for mid-summer annuals too early or set out plants purchased from plant growers too early. They will be more attractive late in the season if set out in June or even early July.

By sowing the seeds in a little bed out in the garden when all danger of frost is over, the plants will be large enough for transplanting by the time the Tulip leaves have turned brown and will bloom beautifully during the season when there is a scarcity of other bloom.

**TUBEROUS ROOTED
BEGONIAS REQUIRE WELL
PREPARED SOIL**

Tuberous rooted Begonias are becoming quite popular with many home gardeners. For best results they require shade during hot weather and a very porous soil with plenty of moisture. A soil consisting of one fourth leaf mold, one fourth course peat and one half light fibrous compost makes a good combination. They should not be fertilized until after the plants are well started. They may be fed lightly when about half grown. Animal manures coming in contact with the bulbs may cause rot. Some years ago before wheat bran was high in price excellent results were obtained by digging into the soil a quart or more of bran for each plant at the time of setting them out in the garden.

Beware of roots of shrubs and trees which may rob the soil of moisture and plant food. If roots are present the plants must be watered frequently.

**GARDEN QUESTIONS
TRUE OR FALSE?**

1. There is a yellow African violet.
2. There are yellow wild violets.
3. There is a red flowered honeysuckle vine.
4. It is better to plant a 4 or 5 year old fruit tree than the standard 2-year old.
5. Squashes and canteloupes will cross and give poor flavored canteloupes.
6. It is possible to produce almost seedless tomatoes by spraying the flowers with a hormone.
7. Ants carry plant lice from one part of the garden to another.
8. A dust gun is easier to use than a sprayer in the home garden.
9. It is necessary to remove only about one-third of the small-

er twigs when transplanting trees.

10. Maple leaves are attached to the twigs in pairs, that is, opposite to each other.

From the Country Gardeners Program Service.

Answers to TRUE OR FALSE

True—2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

False—1, 4, 5.

**DDT UNSAFE FOR USE ON
SOME PLANTS**

DDT, unfortunately, may be quite toxic and injure some vegetable crops such as onions, corn, beans, squash, tomatoes and certain varieties of peas. U.S.D.A. workers also report that when applied to the soil in certain quantities there is stunting of some kinds of plants.

However, DDT is recommended on potatoes and cabbage for insect control. It is also being used on fruit trees with success.

PLANTS

NEW HARDY SORTS

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Any ITEM Listed \$2 Postpaid.

- 25 Raspberries, Best Reds
- 50 Everbearing Strawberries
- 100 June Bearing Strawberries
- 50 Gladiolus, Best Mixed
- 7 Dahlias, Giant Assorted
- 7 Phlox, Lillies or Iris
- 7 Chrysanthemums all Different
- 10 Hardy Flowers all Different
- 4 Peonies
- 4 Rhubarb new Red Sorts
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See April Issue Wisconsin Horticulture, for new Hardy Mums or write for Catalogue. Visitors are always welcome We are 2½ miles north of Fond du Lac. on Highway 45.



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From Our President

Dear Garden Club Members:

May is our National Conven-
tion month and I am looking for-
ward with real pleasure to the
trip to Lexington, Kentucky and
to the inspiration I know I shall
receive from meeting with gar-
den club members from all parts
of the country. I feel that it is
a great honor to represent the
Wisconsin Garden Club Federa-
tion, as president, at one of our
National Council meetings.

In the March issue of our Na-
tional Bulletin there is a brief
outline of the program and I hope
you will have a chance to read
it. After the Convention I shall
put in this page some of the con-
vention highlights that I think
will be interesting and valuable
to our club members.

This is the nineteenth Conven-
tion and Annual Meeting and it
will be held May 24, 25, 26, and
27.

The invitation sent out by Mrs.
Honaker, President Garden Club
of Kentucky, and Mrs. Grannis,
General Chairman of the Conven-
tion is very cordial and I think
you will enjoy reading it:

"To the National Council of
State Garden Clubs:



The Garden Club of Ken-
tucky and the City of Lexing-
ton invite you to the Blue
Grass Country for your
Nineteenth Annual Meeting.

We are planning a busy
and, we hope, a profitable
program for your enjoyment.
We anticipate with the
greatest pleasure this oppor-
tunity to share with you our
traditional hospitality. Ken-
tucky in May is lovely, and
our plans for you include
drives through a rarely beau-
tiful countryside, visits to
famous horses and their in-
teresting homes, historic set-
tlements and a garden club
shrine. Come to Kentucky in
May!"

On the outside of the bulletin
there is an appropriate picture
called "A Steamboat-on-the-Riv-
er, a traditional scene along the
waterways that bound Kentucky."

The program includes a State
Presidents' Day, Revision of By-
laws, Reports of National Chair-
men, Presidents' Reports (to be
given in a new form), Presenta-
tion of National Awards, Panel
Discussion on "How we do it in
our state," and Round Table Dis-
cussions.

There will be a Bus Tour over
Kentucky's Blue Star Highway to
Frankfort where the visitors will
be the guests of the Garden Club
of Kentucky at a tea in the Execu-
tive Mansion. We will also visit
Liberty Hall Shrine and see it's
garden which has been restored.

Meetings will be held at the
Lafayette Hotel and the Pheonix
Hotel. Registration Chairman:
Mrs. Alvin Stilz, Bank of Com-
merce, Lexington, Kentucky.

The National Council holds
two meetings each year. There
will be a Semi-Annual meeting
October 13th-15th at Tucson,
Arizona.

Very sincerely yours
Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald
President.

THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

At the Annual Federation Convention last October the unanimous vote was recorded to continue the Scholarship established last year. This scholarship is to be awarded to a student in the field of horticulture, conservation or plant research for the Senior year. Last year's award went to Eldon L. Zicker. The choice seems to have been a happy one.

The amount of the award was originally \$100.00 but during the year was increased to \$150.00. The statement that it was oversubscribed gave an erroneous impression.

This is a project which every club should subscribe to. We can do nothing more worth while than aid a student who in turn, will pass his knowledge on to others.

I hope all clubs are including in their 1948 budgets a contribution to this worthy cause. I also hope that club treasurers will send in their contributions early. Although the minimum has been set at \$1.00 it is hoped clubs will contribute much more generously. Why shouldn't we give a scholarship of \$300.00, one the Federation can be proud of and a student will consider a real reward?

Club members with initiative and spirit can easily earn enough extra money to make a nice contribution. A plant sale, white elephant sale or garden tour will increase club interest and give elasticity to your treasury. Try it and see if you don't reap a big reward.

These are fighting words, club members, and I mean them. Please help bring the amount up to \$300.00. Send your contributions to Mrs. Alfred J. Kieckhefer, 1250 W. Dean Road, Milwaukee, 9, Wis.

GOING EAST?

The Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage, sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, has been announced by Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, Publicity Chairman. For information, write to pilgrimage headquarters, Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Room 217, Baltimore.

The National Audubon Society has announced that two of the summer sessions to be held at their Nature Center at Greenwich, Connecticut, will be for Garden Clubs, stressing conservation and birds. The dates are July 12-16 and August 9-13. The fee of \$45.00 includes board, lodging and tuition. Information may be obtained from the Society at 1000 Fifth Avenue, New York 28.

PLANTING FOR BIRD ATTRACTION

Gardeners generally recognize the utilitarian and aesthetic value of birds. But if birds are to be attracted and held in our yards and gardens, we must provide some inducements to them. Three things are necessary: food, protective cover and nesting sites.

If you are landscaping a new home site or adding shrubs or vines to your present plantings, why not emphasize those which will find favor with birds? The following list will give some idea of the trees, shrubs, and vines that do well in Wisconsin and will attract bird visitors.

The most popular food-providing trees and shrubs are:—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Dogwoods | Common Hackberry |
| American Elder | Viburnums |
| Scarlet Elder | Shadblow Serviceberry |
| Hawthorns | Allegany Serviceberry |
| Red Mulberry | Raspberry |
| Chokecherry | Blackberry |
| Pin Cherry | |
| Black Cherry | |
| Mountainash | |
| Redcedar (Should not be used near apples or native crabs) | |

Somewhat less attractive to hungry birds but having great decorative value and providing protection and nesting facilities are:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Birch | Juneberry |
| Larch | Honeysuckle |
| Oak | Crabapple |
| Sumac | Buttonbush |
| Juniper | Buffaloberry |
| Snowberry | Chokeberry |
| Wild Plum | Winterberry |
| White Spruce | Rugose Rose |
| White Pine | Meadow Rose |
| Arbor vitae | Carolina Rose |
| Canada Hemlock | Swamp Rose |

- Vines and ground cover:—
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| American Bittersweet | Wild Strawberry |
| Virginia Creeper | Dewberry |
| Wild Grapes | Five-leaved Ivy |

In these lists can be found size, shape, color and general utility to suit almost any landscaping expert and still provide a magnet for bird attraction and retention.

LAST OF THE MIGRANTS

The following list of birds completes the bird calendar for the year. From now on such birds as are seen will probably be those nesting here. Late in the summer the spring migrants and their offspring will start their return journey to the southland. Their plumage will often be much different from those seen in spring.

Flower Shows

Mrs. Chester Thomas

Every garden club should plan a flower show not only for the pleasure and experience it gives club members but for the benefits your community will receive as well.

This being Wisconsin's Centennial year we have a splendid opportunity to sponsor shows as part of our Centennial observance. Many appropriate ideas and themes may be chosen as a basis for unusual displays of flower arrangements, table settings and special features. Clubs should find inspiration (so necessary to flower show participation) in planning their shows for this anniversary year.

So let's make 1948 a flower-show-year with each club and each District sponsoring its own show.

Our convention flower show will not be a large one but will be an exhibition in which workmanship and artistry will be well demonstrated. Present plans indicate a limited space, but it will accommodate a number of set tables, flower arrangements and special features. Fortunately the Federation has many members well qualified to do the unusual and beautiful in arrangements and settings, making possible a lovely though small edition of a flower show. Please give thought to the part you would like to take in this exhibition. A schedule is now in the making and ideas and suggestions from members will be welcome.

MAY 10-20

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Least-Bittern | Dickcissel |
| Forster's Tern | Caspian Tern |
| | Ruddy Turnstone |
| | Warblers |
| Cerulean | Connecticut |
| Bay-breasted | Wilson's |
| Black-poll | Canada |
| | Mourning |

Conserving Our Land

Mrs. Malvin W. Schneider

The people of the United States are coming to recognize that conservation of our soil is a national responsibility. No longer do we believe that ownership of a piece of land carries with it the right to permanently reduce its productivity. We believe that our land, which must be used over and over again by countless generations of unborn Americans, is a basic natural resource which must provide us with food, clothing, shelter and industrial materials.

This is a problem which must be dealt with immediately if it is to be effective. Recent data indicates that 110,000,000 acres (25%) of cropland in the United States are being damaged rapidly and dangerously by erosion, and that an additional 110,000,000 acres is being damaged less rapidly but very seriously. In addition, there is a vast acreage of land which would benefit by a long range conservation program.†

In view of these facts don't you agree that Garden Club members should help to establish a sound national land policy?

Two bills dealing with soil conservation will soon come before the House of Representatives for consideration. One is known as the Cooley Bill (Bill 4151) and the other as the Jensen Bill (Bill 4417).

National Council of Garden Clubs, believing that the Jensen Bill provides the best answer to our basic soil conservation problem, enlists the support of all Garden Club members in its passage. The most effective way to make your opinion count is to register your wishes in the matter with our representatives and senators.

RESTORATION OF LOWELL DAMON HOUSE

As a Centennial project the three Wauwatosa Garden Clubs, together with the Galecrest Garden Club, are promoting the restoration of the Lowell Damon House and garden. This house, built in 1846-48, is an old landmark of Wauwatosa. It is in a beautiful style of domestic architecture and should afford wonderful material for restoration. The project is to cover a five-year period and our first year's plan is to plant the garden according to that early period.

To raise funds for labor, materials and maintenance, annual garden tours are being planned. This year's tours include:

1. Tulip Walks. May 22nd and 23rd. Open 11 A. M. (ten or more gardens).
2. Iris Walks. June 5th and 6th. Open at 11 A. M.
3. A Rose Tour. "Roses in the Garden, the Home and the Church." June 19th and 20th.

Arrangements will be on display in the homes, and hostesses will be in costume. Tea will be served both days from 3 to 5 P. M. in the Richard Ferge Garden. On Sunday special arrangements of roses and other garden flowers will be on display in many of our churches which will remain open throughout the afternoon.

Season tickets for the three tours will be on sale after April 15th, by Mrs. Mark Pfaller, 8525 Ravenswood Circle, Milwaukee, 13, Wis. A self-addressed, stamped envelope and a check for \$2.50 will bring a ticket to you. Individual tours will be \$1.00 for the Tulip and Iris Walks, tax included; and \$1.50 for the Rose Tour.

All tickets must be presented at the residence of Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, 2418 N. 65th St. (1½ blocks north of North Ave.) for garden routes. Tickets may be purchased on days of tours.

Garden Clubs sponsoring the project are:

Bluemound, Mrs. Elmer Rohan, Pres., Mrs. Roy Hantzche Civic Chairman.
Galecrest, Mrs. Elmer Sieber, Pres., Rud Peterson Civic Chairman.
Ravenswood, Mrs. Mark Pfaller Pres., Mrs. J. C. Hartnett Civic Chairman.
Wauwatosa, Mrs. Max Schmitt Pres., Miss Effie Barber Civic Chairman,
Mrs. Mark Pfaller, Finance Chairman; Mrs. A. F. Patzer, Publicity; Mrs. E. A. St. Clair, Chairman; Mrs. Carl Hofstetter, Co-Chairman.

A study of the two bills leads me to the following conclusions:
Bill 4417, The Jensen Bill:

1. Establishes a new national land policy, recognizing conservation of soil and water resources as a basic consideration of American agriculture, since productive land is a vital national resource.

2. Recognizes the inter-relationship of drainage, land use, soil fertility maintenance, sedimentation and flood control, water conservation, and erosion control.

3. Recognizes the urgency of the soil conservation problem.

4. Recognizes the technical nature of the job and provides "on the site" assistance for farmers and ranchers.

5. Provides for the protection and development of new agricultural land by irrigation, drainage, clearing, etc., according to national need.

Bill 4151, The Cooley Bill:

1. Is apparently aimed at the coordination of soil conservation administration, rather than at improvement in the general conservation program.

2. Would make soil conservation a part of the State Agricultural Extension Service, thus creating forty eight separate programs and plans, and ceasing to recognize soil conservation as a national problem.

3. Would tend to involve soil conservation work in farm organization rivalries, as between Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, etc.

4. Would seem to make possible a substantial saving in administrative costs by transferring soil conservation service to Extension Service.

†Statistics from bulletin of National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

From One Gardener To Another

Genevieve C. Dakin

An inspection trip this May morning finds the garden coming along pretty much on schedule. *Acaulis* and *Juliae* primroses are not far behind *Cashmerianas* and *roseas*. *Auriculas*, *polyanthus* and *Sieboldii* follow and then it won't be long until tall *Asiatics* join the parade.

May is my favorite month in the garden. I often wish May were twice as long. I want to enjoy every wild flower, every primrose, every bulb and every alpine. In this climate summer is too eager to crowd spring along. How one's soul is lifted on a May morning when eyes rest on soft greens in varied texture while to the ears come songs of meadow lark and warbler! A glance shows yellow and white of narcissus, blue of forget-me-not and hyacinth, pink of flowering crab and plum. In the wall pastel *aubretias* and *phlox* with pale yellow *alyssum* are accented by deeper blues of *violas* and soft yellow dwarf *iris* at the base. In the borders *lupines*, *columbines*, *gas plants* and *tulips* in soft hues repeat the colors. I cannot refrain from thinking, "One is nearer God's heart in a garden than anywhere else on earth."

Tree peony buds are swelling, soon to burst into bloom with blossoms each as large as a tea plate, the texture of crepe tissue.

My colony of *anemone Japonica* is growing larger each year. There are several volunteers. The original plant was over four feet tall and literally covered with waxy white blossoms in October. Apparently it likes its shady location although it used to grow in a sunny Santa Barbara garden. A pink one which came at the same time is not so luxuriant in growth. Do you, too, appreciate how much we owe to Robert Fortune who brought *anemone Japonica* all the way from its native haunts to England more than a century ago?

It was he who introduced the bleeding heart, *dicentra spectabilis*, to gardens. How little we, as children, pulling a bleeding heart flower apart to show heart, earring, and Indian club realized that gardens had not always known this intriguing bloom. How much does the average gardener realize the courage of those intrepid plant collectors who went to far corners of the earth to bring to us the

plants and shrubs we enjoy today?

Perhaps you have read that Captain Kingdom Ward is making another expedition into Upper Burma this spring. His plant collecting has enriched our gardens for more than thirty years. This year's expedition, instead of being under English auspices, is sponsored by the American *Rhododendron Society* and other groups, including the American *Primrose Society*. For a real thrill, read his *The Romance of Plant Hunting*. Equally interesting are *Reginald Farner's Eaves of the World* or *The Rainbow Bridge*. If your local library hasn't them secure them from the Wisconsin Traveling Library.

Have you noticed the growing number of special flower societies? An African Violet Society is getting active and the *Hemerocallis Society* has put on interesting shows.

That reminds me it is high time I took another look at my daylily seedlings. I planted seed late in the summer and in no time they were up. The hybridizer friend who gave me the seed said, "Just plant them anywhere." I chose a small plot back of a shrub and labeled each row of seed very carefully. Unfortunately the little black cocker that lives next door, but pals around with me all day, decided she smelled chipmunks and went exploring. I shall never be sure of the parentage of many of my plants because Smokie knocked over my labels!

Next I must determine where to transplant them. According to Mr. Hohman of the Kingsville Nurseries daylilies should be shaded slightly to preserve the lowers and to prevent fading of blooms.

My collecting daylilies began more than twenty years ago when I sent to an eastern grower for fourteen. To this nucleus I have added other named varieties from time to time. However I decided I had not really met the *Hemerocallis Family* when I read *Viola M. Richards'* article "Daylily Parade in a Midwest Garden" which appeared in the *February Flower Grower*.

Allied to the daylily is the *plaintain lily*, also called *hosta* or *funkia*. Its foliage makes it attractive as an edging plant for a shady border. Besides miniature species for the rock garden

we find others listed in several sizes including *H. Sieboldiana* which reaches a diameter of three feet. They vary in foliage and flower. In some types the leaf is solid green, others are striped while a third variety has white-edged leaves. As it multiplies well one plant may soon be divided to make many edging plants. Flower arrangers prize the foliage for compositions.

Zinnias in the small bed near the kitchen door are coming up nicely. I like salmon-rose *zinnias* in our living room as well as seeing them growing when I glance out the breakfast room window. They combine well with *salvia farinacea*. This little cutting garden is edged on four sides by a brick service walk permitting easy access to the flowers. I prefer to plant my *zinnia* seed in the area where the plants are to grow, moving them as necessary for spacing. With a clump of earth attached they are not disturbed and can be transplanted at my convenience. The plants are stocky and sturdy—never leggy.

Perhaps you follow the same practice I do—planting so that colors are repeated in the same or contiguous areas throughout the season. In this way harmony obtains even though a plant blooms out of turn. Years ago I learned a lesson when some oriental poppies which I planned to have brighten a May picture decided to bloom in June with some lovely pink old-fashioned roses.

Mrs. Francis King's books gave me help in planting borders. It was she who made me appreciate the advantage of using the drift method in setting out stands of plants. If irregular thickness and length in drifts are employed out-of-bloom spots in the border are wholly or partially concealed. We all recognize the advantage of planting three or more plants in a colony to secure a desirable mass effect. By repeating groups of a kind we greatly improve our planting as well as add distinction to the whole picture. Single plants scattered here and there are bound to give a spotty appearance. This same rule applies to using shrubs. Plant three or five of a kind together for a telling effect.

In closing I must tell you that my Christmas roses bloomed through Easter.

LET'S HAVE BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

By Prof. C. J. Chapman

A rich, fertile soil is the foundation of a productive garden or a good lawn. Of course, good drainage and plenty of sunshine are essentials, for no amount of fertilizer will make a good garden or a rich, thick velvety lawn where these are lacking.

We receive hundreds of samples of soil from lawns accompanied by long, detailed letters telling how poorly grass grows. The writers of most of these letters think their lawns need fertility and most of them do, but in many cases this weak, thin growth of grass is due to a lack of sunshine or moisture, and sometimes to poor drainage.

We can never hope for much grass in places in cities where the dense foliage of trees shades the lawn, where houses are set close to the street and close to each other. Frequently, in the spring before the trees come out in full foliage, the grass seems to make a fair start, but later in the season as the shade becomes more dense and as the supply of moisture is lessened, the grass seems to dwindle away.

There is no question but what fertilizers would help such lawns if applied in the early spring; yet a thick, dense turf can hardly be built under such conditions. It is bound to be more or less thin during the summer months, due to too much shade.

Of course, some kinds of grass do better than others in these more shaded places. Prof. J. G. Moore of the Department of Horticulture recommends the fescues, especially the Chewings fescue, commonly known as the red fescue, and wood meadow grass for these shaded portions. The wood meadow grass is not so hardy and may winterkill. For an annual grass to be seeded each spring, rye grass has proven very satisfactory, according to Prof. Moore.

Commercial fertilizers, however, will stimulate the growth of grasses under such conditions. Of course the moisture problem, by reason of the tremendous demands of these shade trees during the summer period, is to be reckoned with, and consequently lawns adjacent to these large shade trees must be kept well watered. Furthermore, these trees take up large amounts of plant food, and therefore more frequent applications of commercial fertilizers should be made.

Lack of drainage is occasionally responsible for failure with lawns. A wet

soil will prevent the growth of grass and in its place will appear a green, mossy covering which seems to kill out the grass, and is frequently but erroneously attributed to soil acidity. But we must distinguish between a real lack of drainage and this more or less moist or mossy condition which usually appears on east and north sides of buildings where the soil is shaded too much. There may be no real lack of drainage under such conditions.

While poor drainage is sometimes a factor, the lack of moisture is more frequently the reason for poor lawns, shrubbery, and flowers. A light sprinkling in the summer is worse than nothing, for it will tend to draw the roots to the surface and grass, shrubs, and flowers will suffer more than if they had not been sprinkled at all. Use enough water to soak the lawn down to a depth of six inches. No amount of fertilizer is going to help if the soil is dry. The most economical use of water calls for sprinkling in the evening; yet there is no objection to sprinkling during the day if enough water is used to soak down the lawn. For large lawns, the only satisfactory method of sprinkling is with the automatic sprinklers, or by means of perforated pipes imbedded in the sod, located in such a manner that all parts of the lawn are reached by the spray from these pipes. Lime, accumulating from the watering of lawns, will encourage the growth of certain weeds, and this can be partly overcome through the use of fertilizer which tend to acidify.

(To be concluded in our next issue)

When Queen Victoria visited Paris in 1856 quantities of *Gladiolus* were used to decorate the pavilions on the streets as well as the gardens at Fontainebleau. No doubt this great display of *Gladiolus* did more to popularize the flower than any attempt on the part of the growers.

A GARDEN WALK

Meeting in the garden at the century-old home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stephens, 3706 Nakoma Road and continuing through several of Nakoma's lovely gardens, West Side Garden Club of Madison will hold a Garden Walk and Plant Sale on Saturday, June 5 at 2:00 P. M. Tickets are 50c. The public is invited.

BETWEEN CLUBS

The Milwaukee County Horticultural Society will have Mr. Earl A. Lyster of the Wisconsin Conservation Department at their April 29th meeting. He will give an illustrated talk on "Birds".

Mr. Walter Knuth, President, will show his collection of 1948 seed catalogues, numbering about 70.

The club has chosen the L. Burbank Zinnia as their horticultural project for the year. In August prizes will be awarded for the largest and most perfect bloom.

From the Horticulture Club of Wisconsin Rapids comes word that their emphasized subjects for the year are birds and Delphiniums. Their program includes a greenhouse visit, plant auction, and illustrated lectures on flower arrangements and various other subjects. A summer bus trip to the Salzer Seed Farms, La Crosse, is scheduled.

The Two Mile Garden Club of Wisconsin Rapids has an interesting April program on Birds and Trees. Roll call will be answered by naming nine Wisconsin trees, beginning with letters in the word Wisconsin. Mr. William Brenner, Director, Griffith State Nursery, will speak on "How to Identify Wisconsin Trees."

The entire year's program centers on birds and includes a trip, in June, to Fred G. Fierke's Rare Bird Ranch.

In an interesting March Bulletin of the Kenosha County Garden Club it was noted that Rev. H. L. Orans, Milwaukee, spoke on "Lake Lore" at their March meeting.

The club is divided into study groups. A newly formed "Bird Group" is already filled and another may be formed. The "Green Thumb" group will study general gardening problems, flower and table arrangements.

Funds will be raised with a May luncheon followed by an informal flower show, tea and cards in August. The big event will be the Premier showing of films to be taken by Norbert Roeder, club member, while on an extended trip to the islands in the Pacific and to South America.

The Fond du Lac Community Garden Club is stressing birds with their theme for the year "Every Garden a Bird Sanctuary".

Each month's program includes a topic on birds. A brief summary is

BOOK REVIEWS

Dagny Borge

A Second Look, by E. H. Faulkner.

A sequel to the controversial *Plowman's Folly*, written to present more clearly some of the information given in the earlier book that caused such a disturbance. During the two years since the first book was published the author has visited half the states of the Union, including Wisconsin, in order to get the reaction of scientists through personal contacts, and also to absorb information on soil management. He enumerates what he considers the points in *Plowman's Folly* that need re-evaluation, none of which, by the way, have been points criticized by reviewers. But he does not tone down any of his unorthodox statements.

A Field Guide to the Birds, Giving Field Marks of All Species Found East of the Rockies, by Roger Tory Peterson.

This is the second revised and enlarged edition of this valuable "must" volume for bird enthusiasts, sponsored by the National Audubon Society. The author states that he had so many suggestions from users of the first edition that he feels that the new one is written "not only for the bird students of America, but by them." He also invites suggestions for the book on which he is now at work, "a sort of Baedeker" on where to look for birds.

Flowers of Prairie and Woodland, with Twenty-Four Plates in Color, by Edith S. Clements.

The plates show life size portraits, some of which were painted on the spot as the author traveled from the Canadian border to Mexico in search

of specimen. They are reprinted from the August, 1939, issue of the "National Geographic Magazine", where they accompanied an article on wild flowers of the Middle West. Of interest to Wisconsin flower lovers is that the only violets shown are birds-foot, which according to Webster is our state flower. The arrangement is by flower families. Cross references in the text are made to plates in similar earlier books by the author on western wild flowers and to the *National Geographic Book of Wild Flowers*. Unfortunately there is neither a table of contents nor an index.

"The Arboretums and Botanical Gardens of North America," by Donald Wyman, comprises the summer issue, 1947, of *Chronica Botanica*, a periodical devoted to studies in the method and history of biology and agriculture. The University of Wisconsin Arboretum and the Botanical Gardens of Whitnall Park are included in the state list. But neither the lilac nor the crabapple plantations of the former are mentioned in the section on special plants.

First in a series of popular science handbooks issued by the Milwaukee Public Museum is "Saving Wisconsin Wild Flowers", by Albert M. Fuller, Curator of Botany. Published last September, it is available for one dollar. Illustrations include maps, photographs of flowers, Wisconsin landscapes, and portraits of pioneers in wild-flower conservation. Information is given on what the University and the Conservation Department are doing to educate the public. There is a list of places recommended for field trips, another on films available for loan, and a third on reading matter on conservation.

A PLEA TO GARDEN CLUBS

One of the saddest sights in our landscape is the little weed-grown abandoned cemetery. Any road you follow for miles will pass one of these pitiful wounds on the lovely face of this state,, usually without trees, sometimes littered with tin cans and trash, always full of burdock, poison ivy, brambles and rabbit holes. Sometimes the stones have fallen and are covered with woodbine.

A burying ground can be a place of beauty, a roadside bit of loveliness that is sometimes breath taking. There are many garden clubs and each could adopt one or two of these little rural spots, clear off the weeds, lay the stones on a gentle slant so that they can be read but will drain off, and then in spring and fall make a pilgrimage to this spot to keep it clean and bright.

In order to further the Garden Club Movement the local club could reach the eye of the public with the best kind of publicity, proof of practical activity, by putting up a painted sign something like this:

----- Cemetery

Cared for by

The ----- Garden Club

Signed — Alice Bright Parker
(Mrs. Parker, member of the Fort Atkinson Club,, is Chairman of the Wisconsin Families Section of the Wisconsin Centennial Committee.)

Included with a copy of the Kenosha Club Bulletin comes the following bit of valuable information:

"This publication is sent out monthly to all our members and we find it the best way to inform them as to what their club is doing.

We own our own mimeograph, purchased second-hand, and as a result the cost of printing this publication is very little. In fact it has taken care of the original cost of the mimeograph over and over again.

I pass this information on as it may be a welcome suggestion to other clubs who find it difficult to keep printing costs down to a minimum."

Between Clubs (Continued)

included in the monthly minutes so members who may have been absent can follow through from month to month. Occasional articles are published in their local newspaper for the benefit of the public in general.

Mr. Earl Wright, director of the Neville Museum at Green Bay, will speak and show films on "Nature's Calendar In Color".

December will close the Bird Year with a story of "Birds of the Bible."

Mrs. Wm. Curtiss,
Publicity Chairman.

SAVE TREES

COMPLETE SERVICE FOR:—

TREES

LAWNS

GARDENS

3373 N. Holton Street

Milwaukee

WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

PREPARING GARDEN SOIL

(Concluded)

Prof. J. G. Moore
Preparing The Seed
And Plant Bed

All gardeners know that a fine, friable soil is necessary for good seeding and planting. The final phase of garden soil preparation is providing these desirable conditions. Often the task is made difficult or impossible because of mistakes made earlier. One of the most common is working the soil when it is so moist that its physical condition is ruined for the time being. We should curb that urge in the spring to rush the season. Most gardeners know that unless the freshly turned soil is dry enough so that a firmly pressed handful crumbles readily upon pressure of the thumb and finger it is too wet to be tilled. But late springs or the desire to be ahead of their garden neighbors often causes gardeners to ignore this cardinal rule of proper soil handling.

Another fatal mistake on loams or heavier soils is to allow so much time to elapse between the initial soil preparation practice in the spring and the fining of the resulting masses of soil that they become dry enough to resist, sometimes tenaciously, being broken up into smaller aggregates. This operation requires earlier attention on a breezy, sunshiny spring day than we sometimes realize. If we fail to be on time in this operation, we usually pay and pay for our tardiness.

Sometimes when the soil has been plowed when a little too wet, or has been left to dry a little too long, or when the plowman's harrow has lost many of its teeth, the additional harrowing used to correct the resulting difficulties may quite easily make a fairly bad situation much worse, particularly at the ends and corners of the garden where the turning takes place. Due to the harrow which the plowman used having seen too many years of service which made it necessary to go over the soil several times more than good equipment would have required, I have sometimes found the soil in the corners of my garden quite as firmly packed, except for a shallow layer before the plowing started. After some little experience my advice is "be on hand if at all possible while the power tillage is being done in your garden." You may think you are wasting your time, but you may actually be saving both time and labor.

With the organic matter and fertilization needs adequately met; with refuse and corrective material thoroughly buried beneath the surface and the soil broken up to provide better



The Things I Prize

These are the things I prize
And hold of dearest worth:
Light of the sapphire skies,
Peace of the silent hills,
Shelter of forests,
Comfort of the grass,
Music of birds,
Murmur of little rills,
Shadow of clouds
That swiftly pass,
And, after showers,
The smell of flowers
And of the good brown earth—
And best of all,
Along the way,
Friendship and mirth.

Henry Van Dyke.

(From the 1948 Year Book of the Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club.)

Eagle River Camp!

Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance is again opening the "Work and Play Camp" at Eagle River for a four-day period beginning August 2 and continuing through August 5. Reservations are to be made with Mrs. Max Schmitt, 1912 N. 84th Street, Wauwatosa.

Fee: \$5.00 per day (covering all expenses after reaching camp.) Reservations must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit. Registration will take place the evening of August 1st.

Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping.

— Walter Scott.

physical condition and a more efficient water-holding reservoir; with the lower soil reformed to provide good water movement; with a desirable seed and plant bed established, we are now ready to really begin garden making.

SOUTH CENTRAL TOURS

Plans for two Garden Tours in the South Central District are nearing completion. From Miss Longland we learn that May 18 has been set aside for an all-day tour of gardens in Whitewater, Elkhorn and Lake Geneva.

On June 23 district club members will gather at Lake Geneva to visit gardens in the Williams Bay area. Details of the June tour will be published next month.

Following is the schedule for May 18:

Whitewater: Mrs. Ed. Steck, 1202 Highland Street; Mrs. W. H. Farnham, 103 S. Prairie Street; Mrs. Avis Cleland, 111 S. Prairie Street; Mrs. Larson, next-door neighbor.

Elkhorn: Several gardens.

Lake Geneva: Mrs. Harry McDonald, 915 Main Street; Civic Plantings, Wychwood 60 N. Lake Shore Drive.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Madison District Tour, May 15. Time—1 o'clock. Place—West Entrance to the University of Wisconsin Arboretum. Stops enroute: Arboretum, Mrs. Dakin's garden, University gardens, Mrs. L. M. Hanks' garden. Price of tour—50c. The public is invited.

Mrs. Oliver S. Rundell
Publicity Chairman
Madison District

MILWAUKEE-SHEBOYGAN TOUR

Because of the numerous Centennial Garden Tours being planned by individual garden clubs, schools, and other organizations, the Milwaukee District Garden Tour being sponsored for the general fund of the Wisconsin Federation will be an out-of-the-district tour.

On Tuesday, June 1st, the Milwaukee District will join with the Sheboygan District and will visit Sheboygan gardens with a luncheon and tour at the Kohler gardens at Kohler.

Tour transportation reservations are being accepted by Mrs. O. H. Burgermeister, 2127 South 87th Street, West Allis, 14, Wisconsin; telephone Greenfield 1149. Further information will be mailed to all Milwaukee Club Presidents very shortly. Checks and money orders ONLY will be accepted with reservations. Members will have unlimited guest privileges and the public is invited.

Mrs. William R. Holz,
Publicity Chairman,
Milwaukee District.

DISTRICT MAIL BOX

The Sheboygan District is sponsoring two Centennial Tours—one on Tuesday, June 1st from 2-5 o'clock (postponed from May 28—the date first announced) and the second tour on Sunday, June 6, from 2-6 o'clock. The price of each tour is \$.50.

On the afternoon of June 1st we shall visit the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Kohler at 441 Greentree Road, Kohler Model Village. The garden created in keeping with their Williamsburg home has a "Virginia feeling" due to the profuse use of lilacs, yew hedges and the currant and gooseberry standards in the cutting gardens.

Particularly charming in the spring-time is the hawthorn mall dotted with hundreds of daffodils, narcissus and mertensia. Large tulip beds are in the cutting gardens.

As a whole the garden provides numerous centers of interest. In addition to the mall and cutting gardens there is an upper terrace which is particularly decorative in Summer-time with huge pots of deep pink geraniums and white petunias. The apple orchard lies to the west and the play yard to the east of the brick court.

The garden is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished in providing charm and also privacy in the center of a town. All material on the place has been moved in during the past nine years. The original acre and a half was only stubble pasture when the house was built.

The brick of the house is the same hand-made red brick that is being used in the Williamsburg restoration.

The 1948 Demonstration House at 509 Greentree Road is an example of rehabilitation of an older house.

It is a comfortable sized house with a living room, dining room, porch, kitchen and lavatory on the first floor, three bedrooms and bath on the second floor, and a game room in addition to service rooms on the basement floor.

A number of structural improvements have been made and the house completely redecorated in a color scheme in which deep pinks and muted greens predominate. The decoration is a good example of what can be accomplished with paint, wall paper, and attractive fabrics on a limited budget.

The garden, which lends a great

deal of charm and interest to the house, was planned by Miss Lillie B. Kohler, President of the Kohler Garden Club.

Another point of interest in the Kohler tour is the Waelderhaus, given to the Kohler Girl Scouts in 1931 by the late Marie C. Kohler, in memory of her father, John Michael Kohler. The building is also used for meetings of the Kohler Woman's Club.

Built in the architecture of the Bregenzerwald, province of Vorarlberg, Austria, the birthplace of Mr. Kohler, the general character of the Waelderhaus and the arrangement and furnishings of its rooms are in the true Bregenzerwald style.

In the Saal or auditorium the Bregenzerwalder emblem of a pine tree appears over the fireplace. Pottery reliefs depicting the four seasons were done for the fireplace by Kaspar Albrecht, architect of the building. This room has a gallery on three sides.

Of particular note in the council room are oaken tablets with carved and gilded girl scout laws, wrought iron chandeliers with girl scout emblems, a frieze showing coat of arms of countries having girl scout troops, and a hand-woven tapestry of Joan of Arc. This room is reminiscent of a medieval guild hall.

Other interesting rooms in the building are the Werkzimmer (Workroom), Stube (living room), Kuche (kitchen) and Schlafzimmer (bedroom).

West of the Lake

The second tour, on Sunday, June 6, will take members and friends to the beautiful garden of Mrs. John West (just north of Manitowoc on the road to Two Rivers) for a Tulip Festival and Tea, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

This garden, appropriately named West of the Lake, is indescribably lovely with its masses of tulips of every variety, approximately 16,000 in bloom, creating a gorgeous color effect.

Two wide borders of forget-me-nots amid clusters of tulips which line the formal path extending from the home to the lake front, are unusually striking. Pansies, arabis and other accompanying plants form other borders leading to various parts of the spacious grounds. The attractive evergreens and white iron furniture com-

ANNOUNCEMENT

West Salem Garden Club officers for 1948 are:

President—Mrs. Linue Roehm, Box 326.

Vice-President—Mrs. Oscar Strandt.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Harold Drecktrah.

More Seeds of Peace

Town and Country Club, Madison\$7.00
Yard and Garden Club, Ripon.....\$1.00

Mrs. L. J. Snapp announces the opening on April 1st of a new Garden Center by the Horicon Garden Club.

President—Mrs. Henry N. Bodden.
Vice-President — Mrs. Paul Wadsworth.

Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. George Neill.

"Wild Wings" is the attractive name the Kenosha Club has given to its Bird Study Group.

West Of The Lake (Cont.)

plete the picture. In the background is the greenhouse.

Tickets are \$.50 and will include the tea which will be served by Mrs. West's church and garden club.

The Sheboygan District annual meeting will be held in Manitowoc September 8. A business meeting at 2:30 will be followed by visits to several gardens and a dinner at 6:30. Following dinner a program on Flower Arrangement will be presented by Mrs. Irwin L. Burger and Mrs. Kelley of Woodstock, Illinois.

Miss Hilda Beck, 1522A South 9th St., Manitowoc will be in charge of the program.

— Miss Elsa M. Lautenbach,
Publicity Chairman
Sheboygan District

Sweetbriar should be in every garden, and close to the paths, so that its sweet scent will not be lost.

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Just what the name implies. Features exchange of ideas, suggestions and garden knowledge, as well as seed and plant material.

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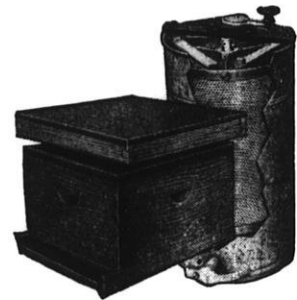
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June 1948

NO PROFIT IN SMALL APPLES IN '48

Mr. M. E. Knouse, processor and one of Appalachian's largest growers, makes the flat prediction that—"No grower will make a profit out of his small (under 2½ inches) apples this season." He bases that on these considerations: (1) The Public will not accept them. (2) Exports will be mostly under the ECA (ERP) and will take only a limited volume of the little apples. (3) The processors do not want them. Little apples are usable today only for apple butter, apple juice and vinegar. Enough apple butter is on hand for the coming year. Apple juice inventories are heavy and the 1948 pack will probably be light. Enough vinegar can be made from the skins and cores of larger apples used in processing.

That is one man's opinion, subject to developments. But it is based on wide and long experience and merits careful study.

The Answer? Thin and prune to get 2½-inch apples allowing 40 leaves per fruit. Or else dump the little ones in a ravine. Do not tie the little apple millstone around the fresh fruit market's neck again, to your own injury.

—By Carroll Miller, Appalachian Apple Service

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Will The Apple Maggot Get You ?

C. L. Fluke, Entomologist, Answers Some Pertinent Questions
on Control of a Serious Pest

All apple growers should be on the lookout for apple maggot injury during the coming season.

Question: Are we likely to have a heavy infestation of Apple Maggot this season?

Answer: In case of ample rain in July, the Apple Maggot may become serious especially if there has been trouble in the orchard in past years.

Question: How can we determine when to spray for the Apple Maggot?

Answer: In most sections of Wisconsin the flies first appear about July 20. However, it is important that spraying be timely, therefore, bait traps in the orchard are advisable.

Question: How are bait traps made?

Answer: Fill a 5 pound pail with water. Add 1 tablespoon of household ammonia and a pinch of powdered soap. Hang pails in 3 or 4 parts of the orchard about shoulder high on outside limbs on the sunny side of the trees. Make a new solution about once each week. Hang in trees about July 10.

Question: How soon after the first flies are caught should a spray be applied?

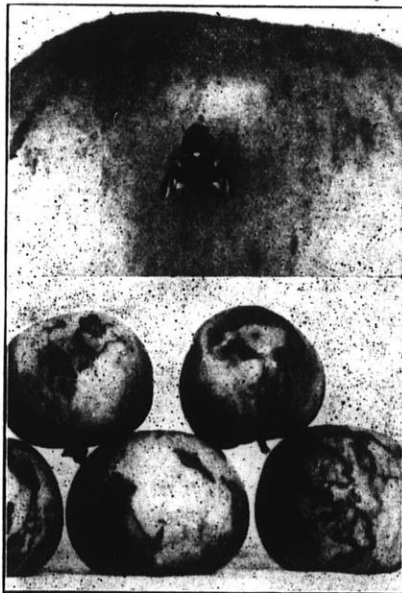
Answer: The flies feed on the foliage about 10 days after they emerge before they lay eggs in the apples. First spray should be applied about 10 days after the first flies are caught. A second spray should be applied 10 days later.

Question: What insecticide is best for Apple Maggot control?

Answer: Lead Arsenate, one pound to 50 gallons of water is advised. DDT can be used but may be necessary to apply 3



APPLE MAGGOT FLY
This fly is Mother of the Apple Maggot. Ample rains in July, may bring the flies out in large numbers and their eggs hatch into maggots which will ruin the apples as shown below.



sprays of DDT at 10 day intervals beginning with the appearance of the first fly.

Question: Do the maggot flies feed on Thorn Apples and other tree leaves in nearby forests?

Answer: Yes. It is important to spray such trees if the Apple Maggot presents a serious problem. The flies may travel $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or more. If the flies can feed on leaves in an adjoining forest, it may be advisable to use DDT in the second spray in order to kill the flies by contact as they will not then be feeding on the apple tree leaves and may not be controlled by Arsenate of Lead.

Question: How much DDT is used in making up the spray?

Answer: DDT should be used at the rate of 2 pounds of the 50% DDT wettable powder per 100 gallons of water.

THE APPLE MAGGOT IN 1947

By R. W. Dean, Hudson Valley Fruit Investigations Laboratory, N. Y.

Injury from apple maggot was more extensive last season than has been the case for a number of years. Some growers are wondering if this was due to failure of DDT to give control. DDT did control apple maggot in many orchards last year but, in others, neither DDT, lead arsenate nor combinations of the two were effective.

Probably the most important reason why apple maggot was hard to control in 1947 was that the flies emerged later than usual. Peak emergence did not occur until July 23, whereas the average peak date is July 16. Heavy fly emergence continued for several days after the peak instead of dropping off rapidly as it usually does. Under such conditions, the DDT program is at a disadvantage since its weakness is the relatively short period of protection it affords—somewhere between ten days and two weeks for each spray application. In one of our tests, we applied DDT in the second and third cover sprays and a combination of lead arsenate and DDT in a fourth cover spray which went on July 21. Control was poor, indicating that the lead arsenate applied shortly before the peak did not give protection throughout the remainder of the fly emergence period. Whether lead

arsenate or DDT was used, one or more applications in August were needed to give control in 1947.

The Problem Orchards

The real "problem orchards" were infested despite heavy spray schedules which included late applications. These are the orchards where movement of flies from nearby woods or infested apple trees occurs. In these situations, it appears that no practical spray program can be depended upon to give control in such adverse seasons as 1947. Removal of the sources of infestation is necessary. Bordering woods or fence rows should be cut back to a distance of a hundred feet or more. Picking up and destroying infested crops will help reduce the infestation the next year but it will have to be done two or three times a week to be effective.—Condensed From the Annual Report of the New York State Horticultural Society.

APPLES TO GET BIG BOOST IN NEW WALT DISNEY FILM

By the National Apple Institute

Walt Disney's latest full length film, *MELODY TIME*, to be released starting next July, will feature the legend of *JOHNNY APPLESEED* in a 25 minute sequence covering the life of this great apple pioneer. The film, while intended solely for entertainment, is in reality the most powerful advertising message for apples ever devised by the hand and brain of man.

With all the whimsy, humor and pathos for which Walt Disney's animated characters are noted, *JOHNNY APPLESEED* historically and dramatically portrays the development of apple orchards in America.

Mr. Disney, in recognition of *JOHNNY APPLESEED'S* place in American history, is granting the industry every opportunity to help build a tremendous audience for the film and to utilize its apple sales message in every legitimate way.

WISCONSIN APPLE NEWS
APPLES SELL FAST IN FLORIDA. Recently the famous drug store, known as Webbs' City, sold apples at a clip of better than 200 boxes per day at a price of 3 pounds for 29c. Webbs' City is located in St. Petersburg Florida. A special "apple corner" was put up in the store, which sells many kinds of merchandise, and apples were given some real publicity, of value not only for this particular sale but for apples in general.

This sale was put on in an area surrounded by orange groves and with oranges selling at low prices.

A POLLEN TRAP AND A POLLEN DISTRIBUTOR is being tested by Michigan State College. The idea is interesting. A pollen catcher is fitted to a hive which is placed in an orchard of a variety to be used for pollenating large blocks of trees such as McIntosh or Delicious.

The pollen thus collected is mixed with Lycopodium spores and placed in another device called the distributor. This is inserted in another hive of bees located in the orchard to be pollenated. As the bees leave this hive, they pick up the pollen and carry it to the trees near-by. Prof. J. G. Kramer of Michigan State College, in charge of the work, says results are very promising.

SHADE THE OUTDOOR GAS TANK FROM THE SUN.

By building a small roof over the outdoor gas tank, growers can save considerable loss of fuel from evaporation. It will also delay settling out of gums which cause engine valve and ring trouble. In some gas tanks, located in the direct sun during hot summer weather, there must be a considerable amount of evaporation.

BLOSSOM-THINNING SPRAYS BECOMING POPULAR

In some commercial orchard sections blossom-thinning sprays are becoming popular. In Wisconsin not much of this work has been done by growers because of difficulties involved. However, the need for thinning apples is quite obvious. An overload on Wealthy or Yellow Transparent trees results in small apples which must be sold at low prices. If satisfactory sprays can be developed and applied correctly, it will be a great saving to growers of these and several other varieties.

Elgetol 30 at 1¼ pints to 100 gallons of water, carefully timed, has been used successfully. However, the spray should not be used on weak trees, young trees or when the blossom time weather is poor. They can be used if insect activity is heavy or the trees set heavily regardless of the weather.

The chemicals are used at the time of full bloom when a few petals will fall from the "king bloom" when branches are gently shaken. This is after the first blossoms have been open about 12 to 36 hours and have had chance to become pollenated. These blossoms then are more resistant to the spray but freshly opened blossoms or those unopened are killed. On varieties such as Golden Delicious the method has given good results.

A TESTIMONIAL

"We have sold the Bean Spray advertised in your May issue to a man in Oshkosh who saw it in Wisconsin Horticulture but had not seen it in 3 issues of our daily paper. This is quite a testimonial for Wisconsin Horticulture as an advertising medium." Francis Lamb, Executor

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES 55 YEARS AGO

The fact that apple scab can be controlled best if spraying begins early was known 55 years ago.

At the summer Convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society at Baraboo in June, 1892, Prof. E. S. Goff, Chief of the Horticultural Dept. and Mr. A. L. Hatch, fruit grower at Ithaca, talked on spraying experiments which were just beginning at that time.

Prof. Goff said: "When we commenced spraying early in the season we were successful; when late, we were not so successful. We tried two new mixtures—at least they were new to us. We found the Bordeaux mixture better than hyposulphite of soda."

Mr. A. L. Hatch of Ithaca then

outlined his spraying experiments. In part, he said: "I have this year sprayed my orchard of twenty-five acres twice. The apparatus used is a barrel laid down sideways. I use a No. 2 tripod pump with an automatic stirrer attached to the handle of the pump, so that every stroke of the pump stirs the mixture. This year I have used Bordeaux mixture as a basis and put five gallons of water to five pounds of blue vitriol. I put in Paris green of which the amount most satisfactory was six ounces to a barrel. In using London purple or Paris green the lime you put in will prevent injury to foliage which would otherwise result. It is very essential to keep this mixture constantly stirring. The second spraying I did after the petals had fallen. Of course this summer has been the worst for fungus we have ever had.

"It takes one gallon of mixture to spray a tree of from twelve to fourteen feet in diameter that will bear ten to twelve bushels of apples. You will need one man to help, and a team.

Spraying Grapes

"I have sprayed for grape rot and mildew just after the vines were put up. You can buy blue vitriol for five cents per pound by the barrel; in less quantities for eight cents. On about 800 bearing vines, I used over two barrels.

"Professor Goff has not told you half of what he has done. We are just on the horizon of the possibilities of spraying, and I expect the time will come when every farmer will have his own spraying apparatus. Insects are becoming more numerous all the time and we shall need to spray more."

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Puratized Agricultural Spray is economical — 1 pint to 100 gallons of spray — and easily handled. Consult your local dealer or write *today* for full details on this amazingly efficient product!

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In the Orchard

FRUIT GROWING QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Questions answered by growers at annual Horticultural Short Course, University of Minnesota. They will be of interest to Wisconsin growers.

Question: Which strain of Red Duchess do you prefer?

Answer. The Van Buren.

Question: Does the Beacon apple sell well?

Answer: Yes, it brings at least 50 per cent more per bushel than Duchess.

Question: Would you topwork Wealthy?

Answer: Yes, to avoid sunscald and weakness in the main framework of the tree.

Question: What understock would you use for topworking Wealthy?

Answer: Hibernial.

Question: Do you grow the Starking Delicious?

Answer: Yes. The apple sells itself, but this variety has not been too profitable as yields are not high.

Question: Do you find the McIntosh profitable?

Answer: Yes, it makes a good, dependable tree in southeastern Minnesota. Demand for McIntosh is increasing.

Question: Do you like the Victory?

Answer: Yes, in some respects it is superior to McIntosh, but it is not known on the market and therefore it is more difficult to sell.

Question: Does the Fireside color well in your orchard?

Answer: Yes, it develops good color. I think people are going

to prefer Fireside to any Delicious they ever tasted.

Question: Is Northwestern Greening profitable to grow?

Answer: Usually, there is a good market for it although this demand may not continue. I believe it is profitable to topwork this variety.

—From Minnesota Fruit Grower

The fellow who makes the same mistake over and over doesn't keep his eyes open. There are thousands of other mistakes close at hand which he could make.

ORCHARD SPRAY MATERIALS

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- Arsenate of Lead
- DDT
- Black Leaf 40
- Sulfur-Rotenone Dust, Etc.

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Best Equipment for Scab Control

Which Is Best — A Sprayer, Duster or Both

How Growers Reduce Costs

One of the interesting features of the New York State Horticultural Society Convention is the forum and comments by successful growers on how they solve their problems. In the last report we find this interesting item by Mr. R. J. Reitz of Monroe County, N. Y., on the subject of equipment.

A Sprayer Or Duster

"Some growers may feel that all they need is a sprayer, some may want just a duster, others feel that they need both, and by far the great majority of growers are in the last class. Personally, I would not want to depend on a sprayer for scab protection for several reasons. First and foremost reason is that in a season like the last two, with my type of soil which is rather heavy, there were plenty of times when protection was needed when it would have been impossible because of the mud, to get through with a sprayer but I was able to get on the needed protection with a duster. Second is the matter of time. It takes me at least three days to apply a spray, whereas I can cover up with dust in about six hours, and who can foretell with certainty, three days ahead, just when protection is going to be needed, and if one could foretell that, what would happen to the new unprotected foliage which has come out on the trees sprayed the first and second days. Of course the acreage involved will have a lot to do with the decision as to which type of equipment to depend on.

It's No Fun!

"As I said in the beginning, I believe we all know what should be done to protect our trees from scab infection; the problem for each grower is to work out the mechanics best suited to his condition to apply the needed protection. I agree it is no easy or agreeable job because weather conditions most favorable to scab infection are also the most unfavorable for the application of the protection. I admit that it's no fun dusting or spraying in the rain and mud, especially sometimes in the middle of the night, although the last two years I've got by

with only one night application, or on Sundays, which every family man likes to spend with his family. Last year in order to come through reasonably clean I had to dust four or five Sundays in a row. The only way we can hope to bring through a clean crop is to have the material and equipment ready and when the need comes, get out and put that protection on.

For years many growers have succeeded in bringing through crops reasonably free from scab and I see no reason why every grower with the knowledge available can't do the same if he will just make up his mind to the fact that he's in for some disagreeable work.

"The bright spot is that the danger of primary infection is for a relatively short time, only a few weeks, and if you have kept protected through that period, your worries about scab are over for another year."

WANT TO SAVE SOME MONEY?

We hear a lot about cutting production costs. Why not start out by increasing the efficiency of the machinery we use? According to the agricultural engineers at University of Maryland, the average tractor is wasting from 50 to 150 gallons of fuel per year. The causes? Poorly-adjusted carburetors, overloading, overspeeding, worn carburetor parts, low radiator temperatures, and improper intake manifold temperatures are among the offenders.

How to check these losses? 1—Keep fuel clean by using underground tanks, cleaning the sediment bowl and screen at regular intervals, and occasionally cleaning the carburetor screen. 2—Don't store gasoline over 2 months. 3—Check the carburetor setting—if the tractor can be driven without stalling in half a minute after starting, the setting is too rich. 4—Consult the operator's manual before adjusting the load or highspeed needle valve. Engine temperature is important—165 to 185 degrees F for gasoline and 190 to 210 degrees F for heavier fuels.

Lower temperature operation requires a richer mixture. Most tractors have a shutter for adjusting the mixture. Our extension engineer advises "To adjust the

load or high-speed needle valve, one should have the engine pulling a belt load or have it running full speed with no load. It is not safe to attempt the adjustment of the carburetor while the tractor is pulling a load in the field. When adjusting the idling mixture valve, set the throttle in idling position. If the running of the engine is not affected when the idling needle valve is opened a turn or two, the carburetor may need overhauling." From Maryland Fruit Growers News Letter.

POTATOES NEED DDT AT LEAST EVERY TEN DAYS

Although DDT is famous for its long-lasting effect, it must be applied at least every 10 days, if it is to give maximum benefit to the potato crop, according to R. K. Chapman and T. C. Allen of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

DDT may give fair insect control when put on at intervals of two or three weeks, but the difference in insect control and potato yield is large enough to warrant using it every 10 days.

Applying DDT often has the advantage that it protects the new growth from insects. Also, DDT seems to have a growth-stimulating effect on potatoes.

On one farm, Katahdin potatoes yielded 226 bushels to the acre where they were dusted with 5% DDT every 10 days, compared with 209 bushels where the same treatment was applied each 20 days. Check plots, dusted only with fungicide, yielded 185 bushels.

—Condensed from What's New in Farm Science, Bulletin 472.

"Go make thy garden as far as thou canst.
Thou workest never alone;
Perchance he whose plat is next to thine
Will see it and mend his own."
(From the 1948 Yearbook of the Community Garden Club of Brandon)

Efficiency In Spraying

How Growers Reduced Costs

A bulletin by Dr. C. G. Garman, published by Cornell University, New York, summarized in the New York Horticultural Society News Letter, gives this information about efficiency in spraying.

The total average cost of spraying an acre of apples on the 56 better fruit farms included in this study in 1946 amounted to \$59.39, of which 57% was the cost of materials and 43% was the cost of labor and equipment used in applying the materials.

The group of growers having a yield of more than 300 bushels of apples per acre had average total spraying cost per bushel less than half as large as those with a yield of less than 200 bushels per acre.

Growers who applied the most spray per hour had the lowest cost per gallon of spray applied for labor, power, and equipment and had the best control of apple scab and codling moth. They did a thorough job of spraying and used about the same amount of spray material per acre as those who applied the smallest amount of spray per hour.

The group of growers using high pressure rigs who sprayed the fastest applied about 2 tanks of spray an hour. This was accomplished by:

1. Filling and getting spray material into the tank in an average of 6 minutes.
2. Reducing driving time to and from the place of spraying to an average of 4 minutes per tank.
3. Spraying out the material in an average of 19 minutes.

The growers using speed sprayers applied about 3 tanks of spray an hour. The average total cost of applying 100 gallons of spray was approximately the same on the farms using speed sprayers as on the farms using high pressure rigs. The lower average labor cost per 100 gallons of spray applied was off-set by a higher average equipment cost. Spray material costs average about the same on those farms using speed sprayers as on those using high pressure rigs. The control of apple scab and codling moth was as good or better on the farms using speed sprayers as those using high pressure rigs.

Growers increased their gallons of spray applied per hour by doing the following things:

1. Using spray pump to capacity by using discs in guns 14/64 inches or larger

or using more nozzles or large discs on brooms. Most growers used 30 gallon per minute or larger pumps.

2. Having water supply not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away from blocks to be sprayed, or using filler truck.

3. Having overhead tanks with outlet 3 inches in diameter or larger.

4. Using a 500 gallon tank on the spray rig.

5. Having materials conveniently placed so they could be mixed and added to the tank while water was running in.

6. Using a box screen that fitted into the tank opening to place materials in as the water ran through the screen.

7. Having good roads and fast rubber-tired tractors or "doodle-bugs" to pull the rig.

8. Using such labor saving devices as gun holders to reduce fatigue, and having platforms at the refilling stations.

The Roman Emperor Maximin (or Maximinus) was nine feet tall.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWERS MEETINGS

The Minnesota Fruit Growers Assn. has proposed that the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Apple Growers Convention held successfully at La Crosse last November, be held at Winona, Minnesota on Monday and Tuesday, November 8 - 9.

This will be a fine opportunity for western Wisconsin growers to join with Minnesota growers and discuss their mutual problems. Top scientists and speakers from both states will appear on the program to discuss the latest findings in research and to help solve mutual problems.

Even in normal times, over two-thirds of our total Federal expenses go for paying off the past, present, or expected future wars.

STAUFFER

HAS THE ANSWER TO YOUR SPRAYING AND
DUSTING PROBLEMS

Sulphurs

Magnetic "70" Concentrated Sulphur Paste.

Get your supply early of this popular, economical scab and brown rot spray. Growers everywhere had great success with it last year and the new, improved product is bound to be in short supply this year.

Magnetic "90" Micron Measured Dusting Sulphur

Stauffer's new micron-sized sulphur whose particle size of between 4 and 5 microns surface average diameter assures a free-flowing, non-lumping sulphur dust

Magnetic "95" Micron Measured Wettable Sulphur

Stauffer's new micron-measured wettable sulphur containing 95% sulphur and having a particle size between 4 and 5 microns surface average diameter. Get your supply while still available.

DDT

Stauffer offers a complete line of DDT sprays and dusts including: DDT Technical, 50% DDT dust and wettable powder concentrates, and DDT mixed in varying proportions with sulphur and other carriers.

BHC

Stauffer Benzene Hexachloride is available as a wettable powder mixture or dry dust concentrate.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

221 NORTH LASALLE STREET

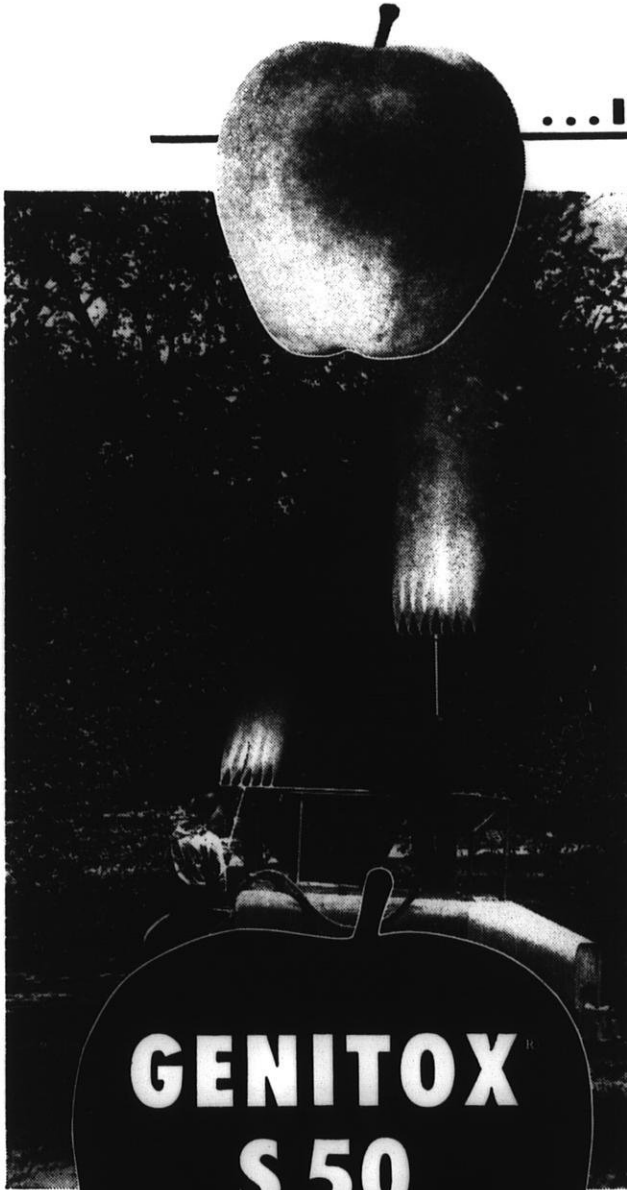
CHICAGO, 1, ILLINOIS

DIFFERENT.. and Better

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Growers who know and have seen the performance of DDT spray materials find Genitox S50 *different* and *better*... both for its trouble-free action in the sprayer and for its unexcelled "high deposit" properties.

Above all, growers have been impressed by the smooth, unbroken spray covers Genitox S50 gives. That's because its especially processed micron size particles go into finely flocculated suspension in the spray mixture. When sprayed, these fine particles tend to "stay put" where they hit with the minimum of insecticide run-off.

Advantages like these pay off in higher packouts of the "money fruit." So, when you buy your DDT spray material, insist on Genitox S50. You, too, will see the *different-and-better* qualities.

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The Roots of the Strawberry Plant

[Prof. E. S. Goff Studied The Strawberry Root System 50 Years Ago]

In connection with our Centennial year, it is interesting to note that Prof. E. S. Goff, Chief of the Division of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, studied the strawberry root system and reported on it in 1897. His findings are as of much interest to us now as they were then, because they tell us of the soil and moisture requirements of strawberry plants. Said Prof. Goff:

"The strawberry roots spread but a very short distance beyond the leaves and run downward mostly, and not as deep as we expected to find them. We find that the deepest roots scarcely extend deeper than two feet and most of them one foot from the surface. When we think that the top of the strawberry plant is almost the shortest of any crop we can grow—that is why they do not run deeper and do not spread more. We washed out a section of a matted row two feet wide. The roots extended three inches on either side and the leaves extended about two feet. We make this statement of the strawberry plant that we cannot make of any other, and that is that the roots are beneath the leaves and not elsewhere to any great extent. Now, this fact has already caused the formulation of a new system of cultivation.

"We have found that the roots of strawberries are almost all small delicate roots, that they branch beneath the plants and do not extend beyond the plants. There are no large leaders. They are like the roots of grasses. The system is delicate and elaborate, and the closer we study it, the more delicate we find it. We can use but a small stream of water



Our Oldest Member, Mr. H. H. Harris Of Warrens, Now Almost 100 Years Old Working In His Strawberry Test Plot When He Was 90.

on the roots, and the stream will break them if there is too much water. The root hairs, which are really the part that takes in the water, are so delicate that it is practically impossible to remove them from the soil. We have found them by the use of a magnifying glass. It is difficult to do this. The root hairs take in the most water. The system is extremely delicate and extremely elaborate. If we compare it with our plumbing systems in our large cities, it would put them to shame. It is simply marvelous. Each hair root is a pump, in that it has valves. It absorbs water from the soil with considerable force.

"What then is the ideal soil for the strawberry plant? It should be a soil that these delicate roots can penetrate. Not heavy clay. These root hairs, it is very well proved, cannot exist any long time without oxygen. If it were flooded to a driving out of all the oxygen, it would kill them. If a corn crop is overflooded, it will kill the crop—so it is with the strawberry plants. The root hairs are then starved. It must be permeable. If soil is in its proper condition, it is surrounded by a little layer

of water. We should strive to make the soil as it should be."

QUESTIONS ABOUT STRAWBERRIES

Answered at Horticultural Short Course, University of Minnesota

Question: How is the new Streamliner everbearing strawberry?

Grower: It produces a very large, nice berry.

Question: Has anyone grown the Robinson strawberry?

Grower: The Robinson is very large, but it dropped off in size quickly at Rochester and does not seem to ship well.

Question: Does the Arrowhead look promising?

Grower: The Arrowhead is medium late. Mr. Soderlund finds it makes too many plants, like Dunlap.

Question: What is the highest quality strawberry that is available?

Grower: Probably the Swanee, also known as Scarlet Beauty. The plants are tall and

vigorous. Sparkle showed up well at Rochester.

Question: Is the Newburgh raspberry satisfactory in southern and central Minnesota?

Grower: We have tried Newburgh and found it unsatisfactory.

Grower: We have discarded the Newburgh. The pickers all wanted to pick Latham instead of Newburgh, and that is a good test for any berry.

Grower from Hopkins: We have not found Newburgh as hardy as Latham. In a dry season the berries are small and hard to pick.

Grower: Duluth growers get 50c to \$1.00 more per crate for Newburghs. It does well in the Duluth area but needs well drained soil.

Question: Has anyone marketed the Madawaska?

Grower: Some Duluth growers have enough to put 8 or 10 pints in a crate for local sale. The customers come back and want "more of those dark berries."

—From The Minnesota Horticulturist

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE

The fine book, *Small Fruit Culture* by James S. Shoemaker, now Chief Department of Horticulture, Ontario Agriculture College, Canada, has been completely revised.

It is an authoritative work on the culture of grapes, strawberries, brambles, currants and gooseberries, blueberries and cranberries. The book may be obtained from the Blakiston Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 5, Pa., price \$4.00.

The book of 433 pages contains 52 illustrations. It is a textbook for the full course on Small-Fruits in colleges and in vocational schools, giving agricultural courses.

EARLY-ROOTED STRAWBERRY RUNNERS MOST HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE

Experiments Indicate Value Of Early Runners

Two strawberry beds which may be equal in every other respect may still vary greatly in yield if one bed has early rooted runners and the other only those set late. That is the conclusion one must reach by reading of experiments conducted by various experiment stations.

At the Ohio Experiment Station the yield from runners rooted in June was 15 times as great as from those rooted in September or later.

There are of course many more runners rooted late than early. Strawberry growers should make every effort to obtain early rooted runners. In fact, a weak runner rooted late may be a "weed" in the patch.

In an Ottawa, Canada experiment, runners formed as late as October 20 produced an average of only 5 fruits but those formed in mid-August produced 16 fruits in comparison. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the plants were set in August but produced 34% of the crop.

An Iowa experiment showed that mother and oldest daughter plants were the most highly productive.

Manure Valuable

In a New Hampshire experiment Premier strawberry had the highest average number of new plants on a plot containing manure because of more vigorous branching of runners.

Varieties like Senator Dunlap which set plants heavily if allowed to grow unrestricted may form such a heavily matted row that the berries will be small.

To obtain early set runners it is essential to have a soil with plenty of organic matter, well

supplied with moisture, good weed control together with a good productive variety.

Nitrogen Fertilization

In a Michigan experiment plants given nitrogen during the summer of the first year, grew better in the spring of the fruiting year than untreated plants. Phosphorus alone did not effect growth but when used with nitrogen it promoted larger growth and better yield than with nitrogen alone.

In Ohio Premiers were fertilized with ammonium sulphate. The highest yield was obtained from 125 pounds per acre applied one month after planting, and another 125 pounds per acre about August 15.

When heavy spring applications were made in the fruiting year it resulted in darker green foliage, comparatively slow picking and more decay.

Fertilizing After Harvest

Application of a nitrogen fertilizer after harvest or when the planting is renewed is a good practice. The use of about 250 pounds of the fertilizer such as ammonium sulphate per acre has given good results. If the soil is in good fertility, the addition of phosphate or potassium fertilizer is doubtful. However, if an all nitrogen fertilizer is not available a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen may be used.

HOW MANY BLOSSOMS ARE POLLINIZED BY A COLONY OF BEES

In a study of the pollination of alfalfa, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology U.S.D.A. reports, "Of the season's collection of pollen in a single hive in Arizona, approximately 10 pounds was alfalfa. To obtain this quantity it has been estimated that over 3.6 billion alfalfa blossoms were tripped by this one colony."

Some New Raspberry Varieties

Canadian Varieties Have Been Tested in Wisconsin

Report by Canadian Grower

Some new Canadian varieties of raspberries have been introduced to Wisconsin growers but have not been widely grown. This report of Canadian varieties by Edward Lowden, a large grower of Hamilton, Ontario, as published in the Canadian Grower is therefore of interest.

Ottawa is a recent introduction developed from a cross between Viking and Loganberry x St. Regis. It resembles its Viking parent in cane, and has done well on both our lightest and heaviest soils but is rather susceptible to mosaic and mildew. It is only moderately hardy, perhaps about like Viking. The fruit is light in color, good sized and extremely firm with a distinctive flavor. This variety is highly thought of by some, and yet others do not like it at all.

Rideau, at its best, is one of the most beautiful berries we have grown but seems to be quite limited in its adaptability. It is quite unsuited to heavy land, and does well in some light soils only. Where it does well, it is hard to equal. The fruit is long, conic, with a beautiful bright color, and has about the same season as Viking.

Trent is a fine early berry of medium color and conic shape adapted to light soil. On all but the lightest of our soils it crumbles badly. We do not know its range either north or south.

Gatineau has about the same season as Trent, being one of the earliest raspberries of good size. On light soils, its plant growth seems to be weak. We have it on a medium silt loam where growth is excellent, and where it produces an outstanding berry. Although much darker in color than we like, it has fine quality and is earlier than any berry of equal size. It is not as hardy as Madawaska, or Ottawa 263.

Madawaska is probably the most widely adaptable of the new Ottawa varieties. Cane growth is only medium on lighter soils, but excellent on heavier ones. It is as hardy if not hardier than Latham, and like it, will survive on land so wet that most other varieties are killed out. The fruit is quite dark in color, of large size, and is one of the best canning berries. It

ripens its first berries almost as early as the earliest, and goes right through for a long season. It is especially adapted to the stronger soils of the north. In Minnesota and Manitoba it is gaining rapidly in popularity, and is probably the finest canning variety they can grow. We are very enthusiastic about it here on our farm, but we are not sure how far south it can be grown satisfactorily.

HORMONE SPRAYS INCREASE FRUIT SET ON TOMATOES

"Hormone Sprays Overcome Delayed Fruit Set on Outdoor Tomatoes" is the title of an article by S. H. Wittwer of the Department of Horticulture, Michigan State College in the magazine, "Down to Earth" published by the Dow Chemical Company Midland, Michigan, May 1948. The results of the spray seem spectacular, states the article. Of significance was the fact that from the treated **Victors** approximately 1 pound of fruit was harvested per plant before any ripe tomatoes were picked from plants not treated of the same variety.

The varieties Rutgers was stimulated to greater fruit production and larger fruit size even in later harvest.

The article states: "In all tests conducted during 1947 in Michigan," and herein reported, the hormone spray was applied when the flowers first appeared on the crown clusters and twice thereafter to subsequent flower clusters at approximately weekly intervals. The spray at 50 pounds pressure was directed on the flower clusters with a quart-size "Shur-Shot" sprayer, equipped with a nozzle producing an enveloping conical mist. A knapsack sprayer with a shut-off nozzle has also proved satisfactory. The hormone chemical used in

all experiments consisted of 25-30 parts per million of pchlorophenoxyacetic acid in water solution. Recently published and unpublished reports indicate that this chemical is one of the most effective for setting and maturing tomato fruit both in the greenhouse and in the field.

Low Night Temperatures Results in Poor Set

The frequent occurrence in Michigan of night temperatures too low for optimal fruit setting is offered as the probable explanation for the striking results obtained. The data suggest that "hormone" spraying may be a profitable practice in the production of early tomatoes in areas where fruit setting is delayed by cold nights. Such localities include those adjacent to large bodies of water, muck soils, mountainous areas, most northern states, or in any area or season having prevailing night temperature of less than 59 degrees. F. during flowering of the first clusters.

STRAWBERRIES HIGH IN VITAMIN C

Strawberries are very high in vitamin C. Three-fourths of a cup of fresh strawberries will supply the daily vitamin C requirement as recommended by the National Research Council.

At the Geneva Experiment Station more than 300 varieties of strawberries have been analyzed for their vitamin C content. They contained an average of from 41 to 81 milligrams per 100 grams of fresh fruit. This is higher than most other fruits.

Preservation by freezing had no material effect upon the vitamin C content, even after 6 months. The varieties Catskill and Dresden were the highest in vitamin C of those tested, having 81 mg. and 72 mg's. respectively.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS
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Robt. Knutson, Ladysmith,
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Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, Box 60,
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Newton Boggs, Viroqua
Guy Sherman, Seymour
E. Schroeder, Marshfield
Ivan Whiting, Rockford

BEEKEEPERS OF NORTH- WESTERN WISCONSIN MEET

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Wisconsin District of the State Bee Association at Barron, May 4, was well attended and interest was high. Two cars came from the Douglas County Association.

Winter losses were heavy in northwest Wisconsin and Mr. C. D. Floyd of Minnesota, reported heavy losses in that State.

Mr. Floyd said his loss was less than 5% this year. He winters outdoors without packing. He emphasized the importance of a young vigorous queen that will raise brood at a maximum in September and October. The amount and location of the stores are equally important.

He told of the beekeepers stake in the weed control program now in progress. He advised them to get on local committees so they will be able to protect their interests. All clovers will be killed if 2,4-D is sprayed along the highway without regard to the plants. This is expensive. Spraying only the noxious weeds will be good economy and will save the honey plants.

DDT sprayed on clovers one week before bloom will control insects which suck the sap from clovers—will help insure a seed crop and the bees will not be killed by the spray.

Business Meeting

Officers elected were: Mr. Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, pres-

ident; Mr. Joseph Deiser, Superior, vice-president, and Mr. Nathan Patterson, Bruce, secretary-treasurer.

The bear problem received some consideration.

The beekeepers from Superior invited the District to hold the State summer meeting in Superior on July 21. The invitation was accepted unanimously.

In the Superior region there was a drought last fall. Consequently bees gathered very little nectar or pollen. This resulted in decreased brood rearing and practically no pollen for winter which may have contributed to the heavy winter losses. Perhaps the solution to this problem is to feed pollen-soybean flour cakes at any time when brood rearing is slowed down due to weather conditions. It applies especially to the month of September. Unless a colony goes into winter with a large force of young bees, it will probably not survive our long winters.

Bees at Ladysmith

While there was considerable winter loss around Ladysmith, as we visited the yards of Mr. Robert Knutson, District President, there, we found colonies in excellent condition. Mr. Knutson feeds pollen cakes regularly, has early brood rearing which means a large force of young bees.

He is also very enthusiastic about feeding soluble sulfathiazol, (sodium), in sugar syrup for protecting against AFB. He told of tests in which he infected a

colony by grafting a large piece of heavily infected comb into a brood frame of a healthy colony. By feeding sulfa, the colony cleaned this up and did not show any disease later. He agrees, however, that if beekeepers do not take care of their own AFB, inspectors must take care of it for them by burning diseased colonies. He also believes in burning wherever brood combs show heavy infection.

CAN YOU TOP THIS?

The Douglas County Beekeepers Ass'n. held their regular meeting in Superior, in April with 79 members present. It is the largest group they have ever had at a meeting, according to Mr. Joseph A. Deiser, president, Superior, Wisconsin.

This far northern County Ass'n. is one of the largest and most active in the State. How many County Associations can top that attendance?

Mr. Deiser also writes, "Our winter losses were the worst we have had in many years and we are having losses of queens in package bees amounting to 25%. Winter losses in some cases were up to 50%. One man lost 15 out of 17 colonies.

"Losses were about the same out of doors as in the cellar. No one here winters without packing.

"About half of our beekeepers are feeding soybean flour and pollen this spring."

JUNE IN THE APIARY

The amount of white honey a colony will produce during the summer months will, providing weather conditions for nectar secretion are favorable, depend entirely upon the colony population or the number of field bees available to bring in the nectar. A larger percentage of the bees of a small colony remain at home to feed the brood and carry on the indoor activities than in a large colony.

Watch The Food Supply

There is, as every beekeeper knows, a dangerous period between dandelion bloom and the beginning of the honey flow from clover. It is a period of about 2 weeks during which very few plants are in bloom and brood rearing is heavy, requiring from a pound to 3 pounds of honey per day. There have been many cases of starvation during this time. Weekly inspections should be made. Do not let the colony get on the ragged edge of starvation.

Swarm Control

The method of swarm control that requires the least amount of labor and is most successful under conditions where the beekeeper cannot keep close watch on his colony, is the 3 brood chamber reversing method. This consists of reversing the top and bottom of three brood chambers around the middle. It is done whenever the upper brood chamber is filled with brood, honey and pollen. When this full brood chamber is placed on the bottom board and the emptiest one is placed on top, the queen has a chance to expand in an upward direction which delays, if not completely stops preparations for swarming.

SUMMER MEETINGS, WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

TUESDAY, JULY 20, IN WATERTOWN, RIVERSIDE PARK

Park on State Hy. 109 to north of city until you cross Rock River; take first right turn after crossing bridge on Labraee St. Park is 2 blocks from turn. Park has swimming pool for children.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, IN SUPERIOR, BILLINGS PARK

(Take all highways to business section—Tower Ave. and Belknap St. Go south on Hy. 35 for 6 blocks, on Tower. Turn right on 21st Street to end of street which is at park.)

Program For Both Meetings

10:30 A. M. Summary of the proposed changes in the grading rules and regulations with discussion. By Mr. John Long, Chief Division of Bees and Honey, Madison.

11:30 A. M. The honey marketing situation. Discussion lead by Pres. Walter Diehnelt and Vice-President Robert Knutson, Ladysmith.

The Noon Luncheon

There will be a cafeteria style luncheon at each meeting. Each person or family should bring a dish of food such as potato salad, baked beans or other hot dish, sandwiches, cake, etc. Bring enough for your family and little more.

A committee of members of the Women's Auxiliary will serve all food cafeteria style. Bring your food to the committee. Bring your own dishes, plates, cups and silverware.

A charge of 65c per person will be made to all who do not bring food. This will be used to pay for extra food furnished by the committee. Free tickets will be given by the committee chairman to all who bring food.

At the Watertown meeting the G. B. Lewis Company will furnish coffee, lemonade, and extra equipment. At Superior, the Women's Auxiliary will provide refreshments.

Afternoon Program

1:30 P. M. What is the American Honey Institute doing to keep pace with changing times.

Results of advertising honey in professional magazines. By Miss Virginia McNaughton, American Honey Institute, Madison.

2:15 P. M. The work program of the American Bee Breeders Association. Bee and Queen production in the south. By E. C. Bessonnet, La., Association President.

2:45 P. M. Discussion on timely topics by representatives of beekeeping manufacturing companies and Bee Journals.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

There will be a special session for ladies beginning at about 2:30 p. m. for informal discussion on topics of interest to women. Miss Virginia McNaughton, American Honey Institute, will lead the discussion. Officers of the State Women's Auxiliary are Pres., Mrs. H. W. Knight, Dalton; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Emerson Grebel, Beaver Dam; Sec-Treas., Mrs. Wallace Freund, West Bend.

NOTE: This is the only issue of Wisconsin Horticulture which will contain this program or announcement. Our July-August issue is combined and will not come out until after the meetings. Save this copy.

BEES AND EQUIPMENT

For Sale: 20 colonies of bees in 10 frame hives. A number of hives and supers. Also extracted honey. Oscar Hildebrandt, Route 1, Omro, Wis. South of Omro Ball Park, 3 miles.

Bee Equipment

For Sale—10 frame bee equipment. Health certificate furnished. Herbert Reim, 924 Labaree St., Watertown, Wis.

HONEY WILL SELL IN STORES ONLY IF WELL DISPLAYED

The American Honey Institute in its April bulletin tells of a salesman who put on a drive to promote the sale of honey in a local store, only to find that the store had run out of honey. The Institute makes this comment:

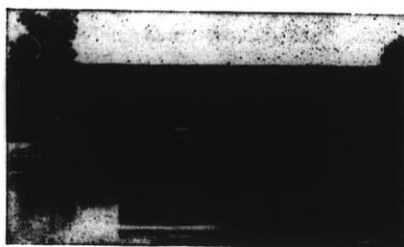
"One certainly can't expect to sell Honey—or any other commodity—unless he puts it where the consumer can get it. An adequate merchandising program is needed, or the best advertising and publicity in the world can accomplish nothing.

"The April issue of the *Cooperative Merchandiser*, a magazine for owners of retail grocery stores, carries an excellent three-page, illustrated article, 'Talk about HONEY if You Want to Make Money.'"

Part of one paragraph reads: "Honey is a suggestion item. Sales respond to display effort and placement. A neat, attractive display of various sizes of packaged Honey placed in a prominent location will boost Honey sales. Since provisions have been made to encourage a flow of Honey through retail package channels, Honey deserves good merchandising by the grocer."

The American Honey Institute also placed an advertisement in the April issue of *Hygeia*, the Health Magazine and requests are now coming from doctors and nurses for information on honey. This is certainly a step in the right direction. The sale of honey will be greatly increased as soon as doctors will recommend it as a baby food. At recent beekeepers meetings it was brought out that many doctors do not recommend honey as yet.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY CELEBRATES 85TH YEAR



This is how the G. B. Lewis Company factory looked in 1863 on the Rock River at Watertown, Wisconsin. A waterwheel supplied power for the precision wood-products plant. New, modern structures have replaced this building.

The G. B. Lewis Company of Watertown, Wisconsin, this year is celebrating its 85th year in the manufacture of precision wood products.

A single waterwheel supplied power for the small wood-products factory founded in 1863 on the shores of the Rock River winding through Watertown. Through the years, however, steady growth and progress in the business has brought about vast changes, for today, the firm has its main factory, office and lumber yards occupying a twelve-acre area.

The firm always has been a leader in the use of modern machinery to achieve the highest quality at the greatest efficiency. Today it has in operation a temperature-controlled dry-kiln, factory humidity control and special pantograph machinery for propeller production, special bee ware and venetian blind slat machinery, specifically-designed machinery to make industrial containers, and other special machinery and equipment.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURE

NECTAR SECRETION

Weather Conditions Effect the Honey Flow

We are again looking forward to that ideal condition in which plant growth, rainfall and sunshine combine to produce a honey flow of from 10 to 20 pounds per day. It does happen occasionally. It is one of the thrills of beekeeping. Just about the time a beekeeper gets discouraged after a poor season or two, nature gives him a break and he accumulates enough enthusiasm to last several more years.

The nectar is produced in the leaves of the plants. Conditions favorable for a heavy flow of nectar vary for different plants but there must be just the right amount of light and the right amount of moisture. Clovers seem to do best on fertile limestone soils. A drought just before the honey flow is the most serious thing that can happen.

Some years are poor because of too much rain just prior and during the honey flow. However, abundant rain in the month of May is favorable.

Days in which the temperature reaches a maximum of 80 to 90° are the best for honey production. Days with a wide range of temperature favor the bees. A south wind seems favorable and an east wind unfavorable. A rain during the honey flow is helpful—there is an increase in nectar production until about the fourth day after the rain and it may then remain fairly constant for a week or more. A low barometer is favorable for a good yield.

A cold winter has no detrimental effect on the yield of this succeeding summer but a cold spring is detrimental because it may limit the size of the colony.

White Clover May Yield Well

White clover usually yields well in seasons following a year of heavy rainfall. During such years many thousands of new plants take root. However, it is easily effected by drought during and just preceding the honey flow.

The late Dr. C. C. Miller had an unusual crop of honey from white clover in 1913. From 72 colonies of bees he harvested more than 19,000 finished sections of honey or more than an average of 266 sections per colony. He did it by expert management and in a good season. Honey flow was unusually long lasting from early June until late in August. The weather was

quite warm and there were favorable rains at night throughout the season.

Sweet clover is still the most reliable honey plant if grown in sufficient quantity—which is not the case now in many sections. It blooms during the months when weather is usually clear and hot. Being deep rooted it yields nectar when other plants fail.

Alsike Clover

Alsike clover thrives on heavier and wetter soils than some of the other clovers. It has a long period of bloom and is used for both pasture and hay. At times a yield of honey is heavy. There are instances of yields of from 18 to 20 pounds per day for 3 or 4 days in succession.

Most important of all is to have a large population of field bees—those more than 3 weeks old, to bring in the nectar when the clover is producing it. If a colony with only 15,000 bees can bring in 15 pounds of honey during a given period, a large colony with 45,000 bees will produce 100 pounds during the same period.

SOME WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING HISTORY

This is Wisconsin's Centennial year. In this connection we will publish items of early beekeeping history each month. All beekeepers should plan to attend the Wisconsin Centennial at State Fair Park in August and visit the bee and honey exhibit.

State Association Organized in 1865

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association was first organized in 1885. However, the Northwest Wisconsin Beekeepers Association was organized at Appleton on April 11, 1878, and a brief account of its proceedings is of interest. The first officers were: A. H. Hart, Appleton, president; R. Bishop, Sherwood, vice-president; Mrs. Frances Dunham, DePere, secretary; J. L. Kittell, Menasha, treasurer.

The following reports were given at the first meeting, according to the American Bee Journal:

"Mr. Bishop produced from 58 colonies, in the spring, 9,000 lbs. of honey; 4,300 box, 3,000 extracted. Wintered in house.

"Mr. Potter, of Calumet Co., obtained 350 lbs. from one hive; 260 lbs. comb, 90 lbs. extracted. Bees not al-

lowed to swarm. He wintered in house, with wirecloth over the entrance. Counted 30 dead bees, in the spring, from 1 hive.

"It was universally acknowledged that the price of honey must be low in order to compete with preserved fruits and syrups, and that then there was an almost unlimited market at home, which was the proper and most profitable place to sell.

"Mr. Hart stated that bees, this season, commenced bringing in pollen the 30th of March."

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From the Editor's Desk

SOME APPLE HISTORY

The apple has been known since the beginning of time.

At first it was a small, wild fruit, bitter, uncared for, and not wanted. As time passed, the apple grew larger and the flavor improved. The early Romans prized the apple for its eating quality and so they stored the fruit.

The trees spread and distinct varieties were formed as cross-pollination occurred between the apple and wild fruits. Pliny, a naturalist in ancient Rome, knew of 22 different varieties.

By the time the first apple tree was brought to America in 1692, it had been fairly well developed. The different varieties were crossed and recrossed on the new continent. The new trees thrived on the virgin soil and we became an apple growing country.

Everywhere the settlers traveled, they set new trees. Johnny Appleseed earned his name by traveling through Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, planting apple seeds at every fertile spot to which he came.

Cross-pollination again occurred between the apple trees and the wild fruit until there are now over 2000 well known varieties. These range from the Wolf River to the McIntosh, the Winter Banana to the Cortland. In addition to these, there are 26 new varieties being developed every year. Of all these varieties, only about 100 are profitable and only 20 of these can be grown in one area with financial success.



Freak varieties of apples have been developed. Among these is the seedless apple. It was developed by John F. Spencer of Colorado and Luther Burbank. This apple has no core, no seeds, and no horny seed receptacles. There is no blossom in the spring, only a stamen with a small amount of pollen. This apple has two advantages over the common apple, in that it has less waste and that it is not bothered by coddling moth, the apples greatest insect pest.

It is strange that we, the greatest apple producing country in the world, had no native apples, other than the small thorn apple which can hardly be associated with the apple of today.

Editors Note: These interesting items are taken from an essay, *Our Apple*, by Alan Schoenthal, Medina, New York, winning second prize in the speaking contest for Future Farmers held at the annual convention of the New York Horticultural Society and published in their annual report.

JUNE, THE MONTH OF PEONIES

Visit These Peony Gardens This Month

A garden of hundreds of varieties of fine peonies is a beautiful sight. There are several such gardens in Wisconsin which our members may visit.

The W. A. Sissons Peony gardens at Rosendale on the Junction of Highways 23 and 26, is the largest. Mr. Sisson has more than 1,000 varieties of peonies.

The Walter Miller garden, Sun Prairie, has many hundreds of varieties of Peonies and also other perennials.

Mr. E. L. White, Burr Oak Gardens, Fort Atkinson, on Highway 26 at north city limits invites you to see the Iris and Peonies in bloom. He has many varieties of perennials.

Gardeners in the south eastern part of the state will wish to visit Whitnall Park flower garden at Hales Corners on Highway 100.

ALDO LEOPOLD

On April 21, 1948, Wisconsin lost one of its great men—Aldo Leopold, Chief of the Department of Wildlife Management at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Leopold had been fighting a bad grass fire for 2 hours on a neighbors property near his summer home at Baraboo when he suffered a heart attack that was immediately fatal.

Prof. Leopold was born at Burlington, Iowa. He was a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry. He had traveled all over the United States and Europe

and wrote books on game management that brought him international recognition.

80 YEARS AGO

Importation of the English Sparrow To Help Control Insects Considered

By 1868 residents of Wisconsin had heard of the importation of the English Sparrow, and were greatly interested because it promised to take care of the insect problem, becoming serious in orchard and garden.

At the annual convention of the Society in February, 1868, the following statements were made in regard to the English Sparrow:

Judge Knapp stated that the English Sparrow had been introduced into New York City for the purpose of clearing the streets of the insects that destroy their foliage. He would like to be informed by someone if they would eat any kind of fruit, and if they could be kept in this state.

One member stated he thought the blue jay would destroy them as it does some of the other small birds.

Dr. Hobbins remembered the bird in England, that it lived about the houses and ate the grain in winter. He had known bounties offered for their destruction.

A committee consisting of Dr. Hobbins, Willey and Knapp was appointed to correspond on the subject, and if possible to procure a pair or more of sparrows. Dr. Hobbins stated he would correspond with the Royal Horticultural Society and perhaps could obtain a pair direct from England.

At the convention in 1870 Dr. Hobbins reported that he had found it quite questionable whether or not the introduction of sparrows would be beneficial.

They were generally declared a nuisance in England, but however desirable they might be, they could not be procured at present in this country.

MY FAVORITE PEONIES

The following peony varieties are our favorites among the older kinds which are priced so that any amateur can afford them. There are many beautiful new kinds but for anyone starting and wishing to buy roots at reasonable prices next September or October, this list should bring great satisfaction.

REDS: Priam (black double), Nippon Beauty (single), Armandine Mechin (double), H. F. Reddick (double), Ben Franklin (double), Phillippe Rivoire (double), Grover Cleveland (double), and President Lincoln (single).

WHITE: Boule de Neigh (double), Avalanche (double), The Bride (single), Ball O' Cotton (double), Primevere (with yellow, double), and LeCygne, (double).

PINK: Tourangelle (double), Rene Hortense (double), Therese (double), Abbe (single), Philomehle (with yellow single or double), Kelways Wild Rose (single).

We invite all peony growers to visit our garden while the peonies are in bloom during mid-June. Watch the papers for best dates.

—J. H. Phillips, Manager for Sisson's Peonies, Rosendale

JULY-AUGUST ISSUE COMBINED

Our July-August issues will be combined and will reach our members the last week of July.

FAVORITE PEONIES AT FORT ATKINSON

Among the early peonies, we think the best white is the old Festiva Maxima and the best pink is Mons. (Jules) Elie. We like the early red Cherry Hill which is a dark, tall crimson. A clump of these stands above our other peonies.

Among the later varieties it is hard to choose the best. Therese and Blanche King are outstanding pinks. Ly Cyne and Kelway's Glorious are outstanding whites. Among the late reds we like Phillippe Rivoire. It is not a large bloom but the color is dark velvety red and it is fragrant. We also like Grover Cleveland and some of the Franklin's reds.

An advantage of the single and Jap peonies is they stand up in the rain and do not bend over as do the large doubles. They are therefore excellent garden flowers as well as cut flowers for arrangements. Some good ones are Gold Mine-deep rose, Noon Day-rose, Isani Gidui-white, Mikado-crimson, and Krinkled White, which has krinkled edges.

Chrysanthemums

Our chrysanthemums winter-killed badly last winter and about 90% of growers we have talked with reported heavy loss. The most hardy is Autumn Lights, a cushion type with red bronze color. It came through about 98% alive. A clump of these in bright sunshine glows like fire. Lavender Lady is a fine large chrysanthemum, very attractive, but some years an early freeze cuts it off before it is in full bloom.

Other good ones are Avalanche-white, Chippewa-purple, Olive Longland-apricot.

—By E. L. White, Burr Oak Flower Gardens, Fort Atkinson.

Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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HOW OUR GROWERS WILL CONTROL GLADIOLUS THRIPS

We asked a few of our gladiolus growers, during early May, how they plan to control gladiolus thrips this summer. Here are their replies.

By Walter Krueger, Oconomowoc. "This coming season we plan to use DDT as a liquid and as a dust for thrip control. The former being more efficient and more economical when the plants are small. Dusting can give better cover to thick stands of gladiolus. The liquid resists dews better than dusts.

"We have some benzene hexachloride on hand for any attack of grubs, wire worms, or a surprise thrip infestation.

"On several varieties subject to bacterial blight, we shall experiment with Zerlate and Natriphene, and have Delbetar as a standard preparation, in readiness.

"Should fungus disease appear after preventive sprays with Fermate, we shall experiment with Natriphene."

By Paul Hoppe, Madison. "We are using the U. I. Ceresan dip this spring. We are not treating all varieties but only those that usually respond to this, like Rosa Van Lima and Corona.

"We had practically no thrip damage last season despite the fact that we neither sprayed nor dusted the plants at any time. Have natural enemies developed to the extent that a balance in nature now exists and the severe infestations of a few years back are a thing of the past? (It costs nothing to be optimistic).

"We will watch our planting closely, however, and at the first sign of thrips will dust with 5% DDT until we are certain they are checked. Incidentally, we dust our bulbs heavily with DDT after they are cleaned in the fall and prior to winter storage."

By J. T. Medler. "DDT spray will be used at 1 pound actual DDT (2 lbs.

THE 19th ANNUAL WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW

Kohler, Wis., August 14-15, 1948
President Dave Puerner, Milwaukee, states that the majority of the Board of Directors have voted to hold the 19th Annual Wisconsin Gladiolus Show in the Kohler Recreational Building on Saturday and Sunday, August 14-15.

The Sheboygan County Chapter will co-operate in staging the annual event. Full details in our next issue.

MARATHON COUNTY CHAPTER SHOW

August 28-29 in the High School Gymnasium at Mosinee, Wis. Show being sponsored by Young Ladies' Society and backed by Mosinee Lions Club.

TWIN CITIES CHAPTER GLADIOLUS SHOW

(Marinette-Menomonie)
Peshtigo, High School Gymnasium
August 21-22

MADISON GLADIOLUS SHOW

The Madison Gladiolus Society plans to hold its annual show on August 9-10, (Monday and Tuesday), at the First National Bank, Madison, Wis.

The seedling spike section will be open to all growers. Owing to limited space it is necessary for the society to limit entries in other sections to residents of Dane County.

of the 50% wettable powder) in 100 gallons of water on our gladiolus when about 3 leaves are present. Will use it at about 1 week to 10 day intervals.

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF WEEDS

By Dr. J. H. Torrie

Preliminary experiments were conducted last year to determine the effectiveness of 2,4-D on the control of annual weeds in plantings of gladiolus cormels on peat soil. Application made at the rate of 4 pounds of the 70% sodium salt, either at the time of planting or just prior to emergence, gave excellent control of broadleaved annual weeds such as pigweed. The growth of the gladiolus cormels was no different from the check plots which were hand weeded. Applications made after emergence at the rate of 2 pounds of 70% sodium salt per acre, gave good control of broad leaved annual weeds, but significantly reduced the weight and number of both corms and cormlets produced as compared to the check. Considerable new weed growth occurred in all plots, commencing about a month to 6 weeks after treatment. These results indicate that peat soil with cormels, 2,4-D is not entirely satisfactory.

Dinitro Compounds

Professor Paul R. Krone of Michigan State College, as a result of experiments conducted last year, recommends the use of Dinitro compounds such as Dow contact and Dow selective as probably being superior to 2,4-D in the control of weeds in gladiolus plantings. His recommendations are as follows: Dow contact should be used just prior to the emergence of the gladiolus at the rate of 1 gallon to 30 to 30 gallons of water, which is enough to spray 1 acre. Under no condition use Dow contact after the gladiolus are up. Dow selective can be used during the growing season at the rate of 3 pints per 100 gallons of water when the temperature is around 70 to 80°. If the temperature is 65° or below, use 4 pints and if over 80, 2 pints of Dow selective per 100 gallons of water. 30 to 35 gallons is sufficient to cover 1 acre. Since this material will cause some injury to the foliage;

under certain conditions, growers are advised to use fan-shaped nozzles and hold them about 8 inches above the ground, wetting low weeds, but not striking the upper foliage. The weeds should not be allowed to get higher than 2 or 3 inches between sprayings.

NEW MATERIALS MAKES GLADIOLUS THRIPS CONTROL EASIER

This year DDT will be the most popular material for control of gladiolus thrips. Most Wisconsin growers will use it. In another year perhaps we will be using a still newer and more effective material.

Experiments in 1946 at Beltsville, Md. with dusts, wettable powders and emulsions containing DDT indicated that the commercially available dusts and sprays were safe to use on gladiolus. Most of the materials gave better control of the thrips than did tartar emetic sprays. In these experiments the plots were planted June 2; infested with thrips June 20 by laying foliage of infected plants among the younger plants. Six weekly applications of the insecticide were made beginning July 2 and ending August 4. The dusts were applied at the average rate of forty-five pounds per acre by means of a rotary duster and the sprays were applied at about 130 gallons per acre by means of a knapsack sprayer.

Dust containing 5% DDT, benzene hexachloride and parathion were similar in efficiency.

The DDT dust or sprays will be most popular this year. Benzene hexachloride is somewhat dangerous to use because it affects the operator if any of it is inhaled. Parathion will not be available this year though it is an excellent material for control.

PREMIUM SCHEDULE WISCONSIN SEEDLING AND NEW INTRODUCTION SHOW SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1948

Walter Miller Gardens, Sun Prairie

THREE SPIKE SEEDLINGS SECTION A. ANY SIZE

Class

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. White | 6. Salmon | 11. Black red |
| 2. Cream | 7. Scarlet | 12. Rose |
| 3. Yellow | 8. Light pink | 13. Lavender |
| 4. Buff | 9. Deep pink | 14. Purple |
| 5. Orange | 10. Red | 15. Violet |
| | 16. Smoky | |

AWARDS: Blue ribbon for each seedling rating excellent. Grand champion ribbon for champion three spikes. Special ribbon N.E.G.S. for champion three spikes seedling.

SINGLE SPIKE SEEDLINGS SECTION B. ANY SIZE

Class

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. White | 6. Salmon | 11. Black red |
| 2. Cream | 7. Scarlet | 12. Rose |
| 3. Yellow | 8. Light pink | 13. Lavender |
| 4. Buff | 9. Deep pink | 14. Purple |
| 5. Orange | 10. Red | 15. Violet |
| | 16. Smoky | |

AWARDS: Blue ribbon for each seedling rating excellent. Grand champion ribbon for champion single spike.

SEEDLINGS FOR SCORING (Wisconsin Score Card)

Any Entry in Sections A or B is Eligible For Scoring.

SECTION C. Single spike (for an Award of Commendation) Wisconsin Certificate.

SECTION D. Three spikes (for an Award of Merit) Wisconsin Certificate. Scoring Judges: Walter Krueger, E. A. Lins, Walter Miller, Harold Janes, Paul Ravet, Archie Spatz.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS 1945-48 SECTION E. 4½" and OVER - SECTION F. UNDER 4½"

Class

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. White | 6. Salmon | 11. Black red |
| 2. Cream | 7. Scarlet | 12. Rose |
| 3. Yellow | 8. Light pink | 13. Lavender |
| 4. Buff | 9. Deep pink | 14. Purple |
| 5. Orange | 10. Red | 15. Violet |
| | 16. Smoky | |

AWARDS: Blue and red ribbons for each class. Section champion special ribbons in each section. Grand champion ribbon for champion recent introduction.

SEEDLING BASKET

A basket of 12 spikes or more of the same seedling. Filler may be used, but gladiolus must predominate. Judging on quality of the gladiolus, not arrangement.

PREMIUM: Special ribbon for best seedling basket. Award of Merit ribbons for entries of merit.

GRAND AWARD

Grand Champion and Reserve Champion ribbons for two best spikes in show taken from any class or basket.

Theo. Woods, 1238 E. Dayton St., Madison, Seedling Show Chairman.

NOTICE: Every member should attend. This is an important show—bring your friends.

No admission. Free ice cream and drinks. Picnic tables available for your family lunch.

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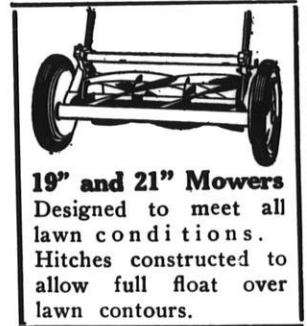
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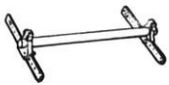
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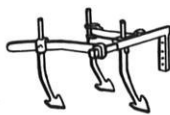
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Especially designed to break the soil with the least possible drag and a minimum of power.



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For "close-to-the-plant" weed removal. Move just below ground surface slicing off weeds at roots.



Sweeps

For breaking the soil crust and removing weeds. Cover greater area than duck feet and mulch soil 2" deep.



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Fine tooth cultivator — ideal for loosening the ground, cultivating and removing weeds.

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ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTIONS

Two new hybrid tea roses, Forty-niner and Tallyho have been awarded the title, "All-America Roses for 1949." The award was made by the National Rose Jury.

The Forty-niner is a rich yellow rose with a harmonizing red color on the inside of the petals. The buds are a chrome yellow color and sometimes overlaid with pink which changes to straw yellow as the blooms open.

Tallyho has a rich spicy fragrance. The color is unusual—the outside of the petals fluctuates from crimson to cardinal red, while on the inside surface are shades of pink. These varieties will be available for gardeners next fall and spring.

Roses Need Water

Roses will give us consecutive bloom only if they receive plenty of water and the soil is never allowed to become dry. If they have competition from tree and shrub roots, more watering is necessary than if planted out in the open. Watering should be thorough and deep and if done so as not to wet the leaves it may help control black spot.

CORNCOBBS FOR STARTING SEEDS

For those who have access to corncobs, they may be used in starting seeds. Soak cobs in water and cut in pieces that will stand, and place a seed in center of cob. Set in a shallow dish of water to keep cobs moist. When plants are large enough, they may be planted outside, with cob intact.

—By Rena Bauer, Colby W.is.

WHERE DID THESE ANNUAL FLOWERS COME FROM ORIGINALLY?

Look these up in your books and catalogs and see what you can find out about each one.

1. Gaillardia
2. Petunia
3. Snapdragon
4. Cosmos
5. Marigold
6. Zinnia
7. Mignon Dahlias
8. Nicotiana
9. Sweet Alyssum
10. Candytuft

ANSWERS

1. Western U. S.
2. Southern South America
3. Mediterranean region
4. Tropical America, mostly Mexico
5. Mexico to Argentina
6. North and South America, chiefly Mexico
7. Mexico
8. Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina
9. Mediterranean region
10. Europe

By V. Ries in Country Gardeners Program Service

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE SHOULD NEVER BE USED ON SOME FOOD CROPS

Soil Treated For Wireworms Resulted In Potatoes Unfit To Eat.

Benzene hexachloride (666 or Lex-one) has been recommended for the control of wireworms in the soil on such plants as Gladiolus. However, when used in soil where potatoes are to be planted, it has resulted in the tubers acquiring such a strong odor that they were unfit to eat.

While this material has been used successfully against wireworms in the Gladiolus patch and other non-food crops, it should not be used on vegetables that are to be eaten until more is known about its effect.

It has also been found that where hogs were sprayed with the material to prevent certain skin infections, the pork later acquired an undesirable flavor.

Extensive experiments will be conducted this year in an effort to find safe insecticides to be used in the soil against white grubs and other harmful insects. In the meantime, we should be very cautious about using any materials that have not been fully tested.

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Garden Gleanings

"Chrysanthemums should be dug in the fall and wintered under cover." says E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist. This is a good suggestion. It is not difficult to dig up a clump and store it in a root cellar. Chrysanthemums are not hardy in Wisconsin and they winterkill far to often even though covered.

Uncover early. The belief exists among many gardeners that roses and other protected plants should not be uncovered early. Recently, in central Wisconsin we saw a rose bed still covered with soil on May 6. The owner believed that if uncovered early the plants would be injured during late frosts. We uncovered several and found new shoots 3 to 4 inches long growing under the soil. They were very tender, white in color and apparently injured.

Plants should be uncovered as soon as the frost is out of the ground under the cover. It is seldom that spring frosts injure such plants as roses or strawberry due to early uncovering. Injury from smothering and bleaching by allowing them to remain covered too long is far more dangerous.

Making a compost pile may seem easy but it has its difficulties. If green material is used it may become smelly. If only a dry material such as leaves or straw is used, it takes considerable time for it to decompose. To help this it is recommended that a fertilizer high in nitrogen and phosphate be added to the material. The bacteria decomposing the dry material requires nitrogen for



food. A lawn fertilizer with about 10% nitrogen is very good used at the rate of 150 pounds per ton of material over every layer of 6 inches or more of compost spread fertilizer. Unless this is done, soil experts say it takes about 5 years for leaves to be decomposed.

To Prune Lilacs. By cutting off the flower heads on French Hybrid Lilacs we aid the plant to produce better and larger flowers for the next year. The flower buds for next years crop begin to form about the same time the Lilacs are in bloom. If the old flowers are allowed to go to seed, it is at the expense of the newly forming flower buds.

The old flower heads must be cut off as soon as possible after blooming if it is to do any good. A delay of several weeks is too late to accomplish anything excepting to improve the appearance of the bush.

Lilac pruning consists of merely thinning out the interior of the bush and prevent congestion. A mass of suckers should not be permitted. Young plants should be pruned heavily so there will be several stems coming from

close to the ground. Over pruning the blooming branches of older plants may result in failure to bloom next year.

Plants for a steep slope. The Indian Currant or Coral Berry is a good shrub to plant on a steep slope to hold the soil. It does fairly well in a shady area. If shrubs are not desired on the slope we can use some of the sedums such as Sedum Acre which creeps and may be better than grass on a dry soil.

TREE ROOTS IN SEWERS

Copper sulfate is being used to free house sewer connections of tree roots. In the Shade Tree Digest, a copy of which was sent to us by Wachtel Tree Science and Service Co., Wauwatosa, we find the method of using copper sulphate described.

Five pounds of crystal form copper sulfate was washed into the sewer into contact with the root masses. The same dose was applied monthly until the conditions cleared up or got worse. In the majority of cases flowage increased noticeably after the 3rd or 4th treatment. Foresters usually apply 2 or 3 treatments and then recommended that the owner follow up with 4 one-pound applications per year. If flowage stopped entirely, removal of roots by means of electrically driven roto-rooter was advised with a follow up four 1-pound treatments of copper per year to prevent roots growing back into the sewer.

In general the recommendation is to apply 5 pounds copper sulphate crystals once a month until the condition is much improved.

Follow this with four-pound doses each year.

Don't allow copper to stand in fixture traps. Don't expect immediate results. The roots must have time to absorb the copper, die and decay and be washed out into the main sewer.

ROSE DISEASES

By R. E. Vaughan

Extension Plant Pathologist,
University of Wisconsin**Diseases of leaves and flowers of Roses.**

1. Black-spot. Margin of spot fringed.
2. Powdery mildew. White powdery growth on leaves and twigs.
3. Leaf rust. Reddish or black powdery growth on leaves.
4. Grey-mold. (Botrytis). Grey mold on buds and twigs.
5. Mosaic. Mottling or yellowing of leaves.
6. Anthracnose. Black spots with definite margin.

Diseases of stems.

1. Swellings or galls.
 - a. Stem rust, orange to red, finally black.
 - b. Crown gall, light to dark, round, spongy to firm.
2. No definite swellings.

Typical cankers

- a. Stem-cankers, yellow to red, margin not distinct.
- b. Brand canker, reddish to brown, definite.
- c. Brown canker, chestnut brown, deep purple edges.

No cankers

- d. Black mold, black fungus on grafts and cuts.

Control Measures for Rose Diseases.

1. Secure disease free stock, reliable dealers.
2. Practice sanitation.
3. Have fertile soil, high in humus.
4. Provide moisture if necessary.
5. Spray or dust at 7 to 10 days intervals or within 24 hours after a rain. Fungicides are usually combined with insecticides. Massey dust, sulfur-lead arsenate 90-10%, sulfur tribasic copper 90-10%, sulfur-fermate 90-10%, or fermate spray, ½ oz. to 3 gals. water. Various proprietary products.

From paper presented to the Milwaukee Rose Society.

Worry is like a treadmill. It can wear you to a frazzle, but you still don't get anywhere.

The riddle of the ages: where do those little gnats hang out when there are no melons on the table?

VERMICULITE**New Material Excellent For Starting Plants**

Vermiculite is being called a "sensational new growing medium" by some vegetable growers. At Experiment Stations where it has been tested, it has given excellent results for starting seedling plants. The material is prepared as a plant aid by the Zonolite Company, Chicago, and the agricultural grade is known as "Terra-Lite."

Vermiculite is a natural ore mined in the Rocky Mountains. It is processed at a temperature of about 2,000° F., under which steam expansion "pops" the granules to many times their original size. It is then very light in weight and has a high degree of absorbency. A cubic foot weighs only about five pounds and has a water-holding capacity of almost five gallons.

Damping-off can be practically eliminated by growing seedlings in vermiculite especially if the seed is dusted with disinfectant powders before sowing.

At Michigan State College workers started 44 different species of cuttings in both vermiculite and sand. The results were much better in the Vermiculite. The material can also be successfully sterilized with steam and reused.

While the material contains sufficient calcium, magnesium and potash for plant development, it does lack nitrogen and phosphorous. A weak solution of commercial fertilizer is therefore applied before the seed is sown and a weekly feeding given thereafter.

Vermiculite is said to be an outstanding soil conditioner equal to humus or decayed vegetable matter.

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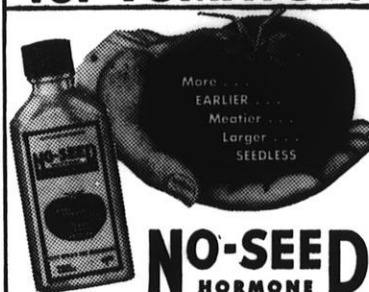
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Flower Arrangements

SHOWN AT THE RECENT MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Shown here are two arrangements exhibited at the January meeting of the Horticultural Society of New York.

The arrangement of calla lilies was the first prize winner in a class which called for a modified modern arrangement in a contemporary container. This was won by Mrs. John Garham of Brooklyn, New York.

The arrangement consisted of open flowers and buds of calla, with three leaves. A cylindrical bright blue pottery container on a black base stood on black cloth, which was used both as background and foreground. The design was simple and semicircular.

The other arrangement was in a class which called for a composition suggested by a proverb. This arrangement won first prize for Mrs. William Joy of Long Island and the proverb her arrangement suggested was "All that glitters is not gold."

The arrangement was done in a gold colored glass vase placed on a teakwood stand. Floral material used was acacia and daffodils with begonia leaves, all arranged in crescent shape. To emphasize further the meaning of the proverb, gilded pecan, brazil and hazel nuts and grapes were placed as accessories on a gold backed mirror. A pale green material was draped from the left corner of the arrangement and carried over to the foreground.

The cuts were loaned to us by the Horticultural Society of New York and appeared in their 1948 first quarter bulletin.



The winning entry in class to illustrate the proverb, "All that glitters is not gold."



Open flowers and buds of calla lilies in semi-circular design.

FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW ENTRY TAGS AND AWARD CARDS AVAILABLE

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has on hand entry tags, merit award cards and judges blanks for garden and flower shows. These are sent to member organizations at cost to help committees in planning a show. Following are the prices of cards and material available, postpaid.

Entry tags (2¼ x 4½) per hundred — 60c.

Merit system judging award cards printed: "Excellent," "Very Good" and "Good," with colored band across top—room for comments of judges. 1c each.

Mimeographed sheets for show premium winners in competitive judging, per fifty—20c.

Mimeographed sheets for listing winners in merit system of judging, per fifty—20c.

THE FINNIKY CALLA BEGONIA

When branch tips of the Calla Begonia die and fall, it may be due to the plant being too dry, too wet or the temperature too high. One may overcome this common trouble by giving the plant even moisture, some shade and cool temperature. This produced a plant with large variegated leaves, some white. In fact, the plant gets so crowded that one may thin it out by cutting out branches here and there. This improves a large crowded plant very much.

I find Hyponex a good fertilizer, used as directed on the box. The white leaves do not produce food for the plant. A good loose soil of two-thirds leaf mold, one-third loam, sand, and rotted manure, sifted and mixed together is recommended. Like other begonias, they need good drainage. By Rena Bauer, Colby, Wis.

NOTES FROM OUR GARDEN

HYBRID TEA ROSES can be purchased in the fall and carried through the winter in Wisconsin in good shape—providing we bury them completely in the soil.

Some of our most reliable Wisconsin nurserymen refuse to sell roses for fall planting because the winter loss is so great. However, by digging a hole about 18 inches deep, laying the bundle in the hole and covering completely with 6 inches to a foot of soil, they came through this past severe winter in excellent shape. They were much better in fact than roses purchased in spring because they had not been dried out from winter storage. We do not recommend, however, planting the roses in fall. Even if covered with a cone of soil and hay winter injury may still be severe.

CHRYSANTHEMUM WINTER KILLED BADLY during the past winter according to Mr. Gartman, proprietor of Gartman's Gardens, Fond du Lac. He remarked that he had covered his field late in the season with hay but winter killing was still extensive. We discussed the matter in the light of what is known about protecting strawberries — they must be covered before the first cold snap in the fall, usually by Nov. 10. If they aren't covered after a warm October and the temperature suddenly goes to 15-20° F., the sudden cold will injure the roots and crown. By covering before that, they are protected from this cold, later become more dormant and will go through the winter in good shape. Perhaps the same is true of Chrysanthemum. Mr. Gartman suggested that he would try the theory next fall. We must remember that the Chrysanthemum is not a fully hardy plant in this state.

A SHOWY ANNUAL IS LOPEZIA

My window-boxes planted with seed of *Lopezia* in Spring were covered with attractive pink flowers in July. Each stem was covered with strings of pink flowers, not unlike *Clarkia*. In fact, both are of the Evening Primrose family. The *Lopezia* has more cut or lacinated petals.

Passersby would ask, "What have you there?" Two asked for plants to plant on graves. Others said, "That's what I want, next year". While *Lopezia* prefers a cool, moist soil and to be out of the wind, it is surprising how sturdy uncrowded plants grew. Some were 25 inches high in a sunny location.

Some *Lopezia* were bright pink, but there were other shades like rose, salmon, blue-pink, and white. With ever lengthening

stems the blooms lasted until hard frost.

Its name *Lopezia coronata* is from T. Lopez, an early Spanish naturalist; *coronata*, from the placement of the flowers, suggesting an open, but intricately jeweled coronet. It is commonly known as "Crown of Jewels", and is a native of Mexico.

Of more than 50 kinds of seed we planted this spring, *Lopezia* gave us the greatest thrill.

—By Rena Bauer, Colby, Wis.

Hollywood communists are among the best paid capitalists on earth. — Iron Ore.

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From Our President

Dear Garden Club Members:

Lexington gave us a warm welcome. Summery weather along with southern hospitality greeted us everywhere.

The National Council's opening session began Monday, May 24, with 400 delegates in attendance. These delegates included state presidents and executive groups from 42 state federations representing 5,000 garden clubs with a membership of 200,000.

Space will not permit my telling you of all the worth-while projects we learned about. Two of the major ones were the Nature Camps for Youths and Gardening for the Blind, first started at Waco, Texas in 1945. Through this project of the Texas Clubs the Nation's first garden club for blind persons was organized. After a few lessons these blind gardeners learn to plant seeds and, with the aid of special tools, to garden effectively and happily with little supervision.

Another noteworthy project was the purchase by California Garden Clubs Inc. of a 40 acre grove of red-woods on High-

way 101, now known as Redwood Highway. This land was bought by the California federation for \$10,000.00.

A report on our Seeds of Peace project stated that up to Convention time \$37,738.55 had been contributed.

The convention program was interesting throughout. Dr. Frank G. McFarland gave an illustrated talk on Kentucky Wild Flowers — in which he pointed out that wild flowers in that state are being destroyed more rapidly than they can multiply with the result that many are becoming extinct.

The principal speaker at the banquet was John Ott, Jr. of Winnetka, Ill. who gave his illustrated lecture — "Flowers in Action."

A Bird Breakfast with decorations carrying out the Kentucky Cardinal motif attracted 175 women.

A bus tour to Harrodsburg and Frankfort was concluded with a ceremony at the State Capitol where a plaque was awarded by National Council to the state of Kentucky for outstanding conservaton effort. The

plaque was received by Gov. and Mrs. Earle Clements.

Mrs. Lewis M. Hull, our gracious National President, talked on work planned and accomplished during the year.

Flowers at the Convention were in profusion forming beautiful and suitable back-grounds for all meetings, luncheons and the banquet. Conspicuous among the decorations were roses, sweetpeas, delphinium, croton leaves, tulip tree flowers and magnolia blossoms.

There are many more things I should like to tell you. However, many convention activities will be printed in the National Bulletin. Next month our Wisconsin magazine will carry a list of the principal awards given out at the convention.

It was a pleasure to represent the Wisconsin Federation at the Convention and I wish I might convey to you the inspiration we all received. Kentucky's beautiful homes, gardens, farms, including homes of its famous horses, its blue grass, and above all its hospitality are things I shall always remember.

Very cordially,
Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald

"Symposium on Shrubs."

The Milwaukee District is offering to other clubs and individuals the privilege of purchasing a copy of the 32 page mimeographed booklet "Symposium on Shrubs" at 55c per copy. This booklet was prepared by district officers and committee chairmen.

Following the Index is an Introduction (3 pages) telling why "Shrubs Deserve First Consideration in the Garden;" their characteristics, selection of native shrubs vs. exotic; requirements, such as climatic, soil, moisture and light; shrub classifications as to size; use of same in mass, as specimens or in a given location and their care.

The booklet also includes information on "Spring Blooming Shrubs for Arrangements;" seven pages on "Shrubs in Flower" from January to November, including many interesting plant combinations and descriptions thereof; also "Shrub Borders at a Distance" such as windbreaks, to screen out objectionable views and to mark property lines. "Shrub Borders Nearby," "Shrubs Around the House" and "Foundation Plantings" for North, South, East or West exposures are carefully covered. Reference material also included pertains to "Shrubs for the Bird Garden," "Shrubs for Roadside Plantings" and "Shrubs Native to Wisconsin." Of much value to all gardeners is a page of 37 shrub vendors; and last, but not least, five pages covering a "Selected List of Books" on the subject, prepared by the Science and Industry Department of the Milwaukee Public Library.

A copy of this "Symposium on Shrubs" should be included in every gardeners' Library as well as the public libraries throughout Wisconsin.

Buy Your Wild Flower Plants

Now is the time when people take to the woods! Now is the time that lovely and rare wild plants are torn up by, and from their roots, carried home, and often left, unplanted, to die. Even though they are planted with utmost care their mortality is high. Wild plants, taken from the woods and field, find it hard to adapt themselves to city yards and gardens.

So why don't we stop this habit of digging our lovely wild plants from their natural habitat, and establish, instead, the custom of buying them? The purchased plants, grown under garden conditions, are much more likely to succeed in our gardens than wild material is. So, in the end, we are better repaid for our time and energy.

There are several nurseries which specialize in the growing and sale of wild flower plants. If you don't know who they are and would like the addresses of a few, write to me and I'll be glad to send you the desired information.

"Daisies"

Over the shoulders and slopes
of the dune

I saw the white daisies go down
to the sea

A host in the sunshine an army
in June

The people God sends us to set
our hearts free.

Bliss Carman

The symposium was presented at the spring meeting in Milwaukee and directed by Mrs. Ervin Kulow, vice-president and program chairman. For the time being, copies of same may be obtained from Mrs. Fred C. Marquardt, District President, R. 1, Box 63, Hales Corners.

Mrs. Wm. R. Holz,
Publicity Chairman

Conservation and Your Club is the title of a very fine little booklet which I have just finished reading. It was prepared at the Regional Forest Service office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is full of meat for conservation chairmen. It deals with forestry conservation and contains some useful and interesting information on Wisconsin's public forests and their needs.

One section deals with state and federal forest programs and still another outlines the ways by which womens clubs can help the conservation program.

Copies of this booklet are being made available to the individual clubs in the state, and if you will write to me and make your request known, a copy will be mailed to you.

Here is an opportunity to receive exactly the type of material which many of you have told me you need. Won't you send a post card saying that you would like a copy?

—Mrs. Malvin Schneider, Box
27, Hales Corners, Wis.

Year Books

From Mrs. H. G. Harries, Program Awards Chairman, comes a request that the following information, regarding year books, be given to our readers:

All year books sent to Mrs. Harries are judged, scored and kept on file for display at the fall Convention to be held at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee Oct. 7-8.

Mrs. Harries' duties do not include, the sending of year books to National Headquarters, or to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (whose deadline is October 1st) for entry in their contest. The matter of sending books to the above mentioned places must be taken care of entirely by the individual clubs.

ILLINOIS FLOWER SHOW

By Mrs. John West

The twenty-second annual Flower Show of the Garden Club of Illinois, Inc., staged in the Stevens Hotel Exhibition Hall, was most interesting and stimulating. The imagination and careful consideration of detail with which it was presented made the show more satisfactory than the larger ones held previously at Navy Pier.

All exhibits flanked a large, triangular parterre lavishly bordered with flowering shrubbery, including azaleas, camellias and hydrangeas, together with masses of white and rose-colored tulips. In the center of the sodded area, within the enclosure, Sylvia Shaw Judson's charming little figures, symbolizing the four seasons, gave emphasis to the corners of a square pool surrounded by a mass planting of fuchsia-red azaleas.

The small gardens and summer terraces were well executed. A special award went to a conventional green and white terrace featuring a pretty doorway, a white brick wall with an espaliered tree, and white, wrought iron furniture.

The hit of the show was the class called, "Heart of the Home", a group of four period kitchens. Each one was interpreted with understanding and warmth. Honors went to "Grandmother's Country Kitchen 1885". Infinite detail such as boots drying on the hearth and Grandfather's shaving brush and mug on the mantel above the tin comb case, aroused many a nostalgic memory in the minds of the visitors. I regret space doesn't warrant a complete description of each of these kitchens.

A class called "Markets" was repeated from the last year's schedule and brought forth a very outstanding exhibit, the "Chinese Market"—a fascinating collection of items ranging from rice and tea to paper lanterns and an ancient abacus, all charmingly arranged in a stall covered with matting.

The two classes, "Flowers and Fabrics" and "Flowers and Wallpaper" might have been more interesting if combined. One lovely screen covered with Chinese wallpaper in dull grayed green made an effective foil for a tall green-glazed, oriental vase containing an arrangement of cherry blossoms.

The Table Settings were both varied and elaborate—with the colorings of wood brown and chartreuse green predominating. The Wooden Anniver-

TO OUR STATE FLOWER

A Violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye:
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

—Wordsworth

Our Violet—everybody's Violet: that is what our school children meant when they elected the Violet (*Viola* genus) as our State flower back in 1908-9. For forty years this modest little flower has held court.

The Violet grows everywhere in the United States; in the eastern part the purple variety predominates and the yellow in the western part. It has adapted itself to all climates and conditions by changing its type of leaf, branch or root without losing its personality.

There are two distinct groups: one with the leaves coming from the underground root stalk and the other with leaves and flower rising from the stem. These are called leafy-stemmed Violets.

Here is a little myth about Violet propagation: Although the mother Violet knew that her children would always be dear to the hearts of all people, she wished to encourage their

sary Table received a special award. Wood accessories used included a Lazy Susan, an arrangement of leaf material in a driftwood container combined with greenish pottery. To many, the harmoniously related material and beautiful coloring on the table entitled, "Island Fare from Here and There", made for a more artistic setting. A few of the details included a brown cloth, a large, split bamboo tray laid with pink crab shells and copper balanced by another tray with a coolie's hat used as a food cover. A graceful arrangement of pink Anthurium repeated the color of the shells, as well as the tropical theme. While viewing Flower Show Table Settings one wonders if we are not getting too far away from the use for which tables are intended. The beautiful, still life pictures the settings express might be sadly distorted by the addition of silver and the other appointments necessary in the serving of food.

The floral arrangement classes demonstrated the challenge that is inevitable when only forced flowers are available. The bare branches employed to carry the line in many arrangements produced a rather incongruous note when used with the dis-

popularity and ensure their propagation so she hid two little flowers at the root base, out of sight of the bees. It is from these hidden flowers that the Violet spreads its seeds by the clever device of pinching them from the pods and shooting them sometimes as far as 15 feet.

There are over 300 varieties of violets in existence; in our country there are 77. Prof. Norman C. Fassett—in his manual "Spring Flora in Wisconsin" lists the 16 species found in our State.

In 1908, Mr. C. P. Cary, then Superintendent of Schools arranged a primary election to be held in all of the schools of the State for the purpose of selecting floral candidates for a State flower. The final election took place the following spring on Arbor Day with these results: 67,000 children voted for the Violet (species not specified); 31,000 for the Rose; 27,000 voted for Trailing Arbutus and 23,000 for the Waterlily.

The Violet will legally become our State flower at the next session of our legislature. — Adeline E. Lyster.

budded full-blown flowers. However, the fine use made of succulents and leaf material was very satisfactory—the class of analogous arrangements in shades of red was very effective.

Wall arrangements displayed against the huge pillars that support the tremendous Hotel Stevens were varied and stunning. A special award went to one treated as an entrance. The suggestion of a pinkish house with a black doorway was flanked with masses of pink hydrangea and giant succulents.

The Junior Exhibits were the usual run of poster and dish garden features—some of them well done. There is need, however, for new life in Junior Flower Show Schedules.

There were many attractive commercial exhibits. Except for some awesome displays of roses, carnations and tropical Crotons, they all occupied the fringes of the show space. Great tact on the part of the Commercial Exhibitors in staging their displays made them true assets to the show and provided great pleasure for the visitors. One trend was most obvious—the "new look" in garden furniture this season will be cast aluminum pieces in near-Victorian design painted all colors of the rainbow.

From One Gardener To Another

Genevieve C. Dakin

Iris, peonies and roses hold our interest in June's passing parade. It isn't until late June that delphinium's blues and white join the colorful procession. Early varieties of hemerocallis bring gay yellow notes into the picture with phlox Miss Lingard and candidum and regal lilies for pleasing white accents. Siberian iris in varied hues follow German varieties and give graceful line near birthbath and pool.

White polyanthus roses outline the entrance to the rock garden with white pansies nestling at their feet. A group of white floribundas lies left of the steps above the wall and to the right Else Poulsons follow the line of the wall just in back of the prostrate junipers which are planted along the wall's length.

In the rock garden various species of geranium, dianthus and thyme with hypericums and helianthemums are interesting. In my spring order I included several summer blooming alpines which I am anticipating seeing blossom.

In the wall armeria, dicentra and dianthus combine with the blue of Italian bellflowers garganica and muralis. At the base of the wall deeper hued pinks and delicate toned low astilbes are pleasing.

Those of you who are keen on rose growing are enjoying poring over the pages of R. C. Allen's *Roses for Every Garden*. It is well illustrated with color plates and graphic charts bring out clearly right methods of planting, pruning, training, winter protections and culture. A chart covering two pages deals with fertilizers and their use.

When I first saw Dr. Allen some years ago I was impressed by his resemblance to Prof. Wm. Longenecker of Madison, Professor of Horticulture and Curator of the University Arboretum. As you glance at the picture of its author which appears on the book's jacket do you share my impression?

In some magazine I recall reading that floribunda Goldlocks has been accorded an award for being distinctly of American origin. This all-yellow floribunda, introduced a few years ago by Jackson and Perkins is very attractive and does well for us.

This year's addition to our rose collection includes another yellow floribunda, Lafter, from its hybridizers, the Brownells of Little Compton, Rhode Island. For several years we

have especially enjoyed a half dozen hybrid tea Pink Princess, one of the Brownell roses. Recently they have developed sub-zero floribundas.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownell's hybridizing work in the past forty years has been toward developing beautiful roses that will stand sub-zero temperatures with little or no protection. They started as a hobby but now their roses are patented. They are propagated by licensed nurserymen as far north as Alaska.

Mr. Brownell, a retired lawyer, is the scientist. His wife does research and handles the business end. Curly Pink sounds intriguing. Lafter is described as sparkling yellow and orange. Nearly Wild is said to resemble a wild rose but blooms five months. It has proved hardy at Como Park in Saint Paul with little summer care and no winter protection.

If you wish a rose to cover several feet, I believe Mabelle Stearns, the Horvath dooryard rose, a setigera hybrid featured by Wayside Gardens will please you. It bears peach-blossom flowers in great profusion all season.

Another useful rose is Max Graf, a creeping type with rugosa ancestry which requires no protection and a minimum of care. Fertilizing and trimming obstreperous canes are all ours gets. Covering a bank it is lovely in June when its pink open blooms form a mass of soft color against the dark green foliage. It has one advantage, too, in dispelling any inclination on the part of small boys or delivery men to cut across! In Brownell's recent list I notice creepers available for ground covers, over fences or walls in coppery-pink, grenadin-pink, wild-rose pink and yellow.

To control erosion on a steep bank the prairie rose, setigera, is excellent. Its cluster bloom comes in late June followed in fall by stunning clumps of red hips to give winter color. When roses or carnations are prohibitive in price the rose hips combine well with holly and yew for arrangements.

If named varieties of rugosas are not reliably hardy for hedges in your locality you may safely use Eca, a rose with fine foliage and soft yellow flowers. Another species for spring bloom is Hugonis. It, too, bears blossoms of delicate yellow.

With the countless exquisite hybrid teas, floribundas, polyanthas, to say

nothing of everblooming climbers, only our personal taste and pocketbook control our collecting urge. It is so easy to find room for just one more!

To water our roses we prefer a soil-soaker or a water-wand. The latter we purchased at Jackson and Perkins gardens when we saw men watering the rose beds with them. Either the soil-soaker or the wand puts the water at the base of the plant without wetting the foliage. The latter is the faster method, perhaps.

If your interest lies in collecting old-fashioned roses you may wish to secure Bobbink and Adkins' list. Their address is Rutherford, New Jersey.

The American Rose Society has two objectives: 1. To help its members in the culture of roses.

2. To help its members to understand the uplifting influence of the garden and its roses. Dues are \$3.50 a year to be sent to American Rose Society, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Harriet Resley Foote who grows 10,000 roses in her gardens at Marblehead, Massachusetts, gives ten rules:

1. Give roses a sunny exposure and freedom from roots and overhang of trees.
2. Trench the beds deeply, 3-4 ft., according to the condition of the soil.
3. Use cow manure and plenty of it.
4. Make beds not more than five and a half feet wide.
5. Use only the best plants obtainable, budded low on the best stock.
6. Plant firmly, keeping the bud an inch under the ground.
7. Long pruning. Roses are individual and need individual treatment.
8. Give plenty of water; preferably by hose rather than spray.
9. Till soil once or twice a week. An English scuffle hoe is best for the purpose.
10. Protect in winter.

Mrs. Foote's garden has been the envy and despair of rose fanciers. So have the other rose gardens she has made, notably that of Mrs. Henry Ford in Dearborn, Michigan. Her *Rose Book* was recently published by Bruce Humphries, Inc.

In a recent issue of *My Garden* an English grower writes of planting the bud not two inches but six inches below the surface of the ground. This discourages suckering and encourages root growth from the lower branches.

From Coast to Coast

GARDENING IN NEW JERSEY

Dear Mrs. Rundell:

In your letter you asked how spring-time gardening and garden club opportunities differed on the East coast from those in Madison. Much is the same, of course, and I value greatly all the gardening wisdom I did not have to leave behind when I moved. For such wisdom I thank my clever and kind Wisconsin gardening friends, and the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, notably Mr. Rahmlow.

But there are differences here. For instance, this morning my husband and I were taking color shots. One of them was taken from a third floor window with the camera pointed down into a great mass of pink and white dogwoods,—six of them. Azaleas are now in bloom, laurel and rhododendron buds are swelling, and mahonia shows its soft yellow in front of hemlock and next to white Indica Alba azalea. The exquisite Lily-of-the-valley shrub, *Andromeda*, starting its fragrant bloom the end of March, is now dropping its fairy-like bells. But I mustn't make you too jealous with this listing of things Wisconsin can't have!

It seems the Montclair Garden Club is a rather famous one. Among our members we have Dr. Cynthia Westcott, the plant doctor; Gertrude Smith, horticulturist and writer, with a chapter in the new *Woman's Home Companion Gardening Book*; Mrs. Merriam, whose arrangements are featured each year in the International Flower Show in New York, and other experts. It is a club of 300 members, with a long waiting list, and I am lucky to be in it.

You might like to know of a new project here which ought to be duplicated in many places. In addition to the club's regular meeting each month, there is also a monthly Garden Workshop. We bribe a church and a janitor to let us make a dreadful mess in the basement, for we bring material and containers and experts help us to get the most effect from each. After an hour of this, we end the morning with an hour on horticulture. This is tops, and just my dish. We go into everything from begonias to bugs, both with specimens. The Workshop is a real "growth stimulant".

Of course the New York area is exciting in its opportunities the year round. There is the New York Botan-

BIRDING IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Arthur Koehler

Since we are moving to California in June we are beginning to wonder about the birds of that state. Will we recognize them or will we have to start all over again in our bird study? As we have made four or five short trips to the region, we have a casual acquaintance with the Western birds. We have also been studying three of the best books: Peterson's "A Field Guide to Western Birds," Hoffman's "Birds of the Pacific States" and Grinnell's "Distribution of the Birds of California." In making this comparison between our Wisconsin birds and those of the California coast we find the similarities more noticeable than the differences. Many can be recognized by their family likeness.

The water birds are much like ours. Ducks and geese will be old friends but along the ocean we will find some, like pelicans, shearwaters and petrels, which we never see in Wisconsin. We are looking forward to studying the shore birds as they run-run-run on the sandy beaches of the ocean. The willets, curlews, godwits and sanders, all so rare with us, make the California beaches most interesting, and are as common there as the "peeps" are with us.

Hummingbirds, there, are of many varieties and all the gardens are alive with the little jewels. In Wisconsin we have only the ruby-throat, while Mr. Peterson lists 13 for the West. He says that Anna's hummingbird stays

(Continued page 294, Col. 3)

ical Garden, which I have joined, with its choice gardens, shows, and lectures; the great International Flower Show in March; the many garden club tours; the June Rose Day for our American Rose Society in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, and the fine judging courses. I have taken one sponsored by the New Jersey State Council, and one in New York sponsored by the National Council, and was able to pass both, thanks to my good Wisconsin training.

Good gardeners are lovable people everywhere, I think. But for friendly cooperation and energy it would be hard to excel the Wisconsin garden clubs, and I speak as a past Wisconsin program chairman.

Mrs. Elmer Sevringhaus

SEEDS OF PEACE

In the April-May issue of our National Bulletin we learn more about the overwhelming support the Seeds of Peace project received from the thousands of garden club members who helped to combat hunger and possible starvation in Western Europe. Other groups who contributed were girl and boy Scouts, Campfire girls, Cub Scouts, school children, church groups and professional and business men and women.

On April 9 as the Bulletin went to press the total amount of money contributed to date was \$31,000.00 and 60,000 units of seeds were on their way to Europe.

A unit consists of 13 packages of assorted vegetable seeds and one package of mixed flower seed. Through the co-operation of Burpee Seed Co. we were able to purchase a unit for 50c. This means that each 50c contributed here purchased enough vegetables to feed an average family over there. After the seeds reached their destination they were distributed to those in need "irrespective of race, creed or color," by Church World Service, an agency for the distribution of food, clothing and medical supplies to the needy in Europe. The first two shipments (20,000 units each) were consigned as follows: American Zone in Germany 10,000 units; France 8,000; Holland 2,000; Austria 5,000; Greece 5,000; Italy 7,000; and Luxembourg 3,000. When the next Bulletin comes out we may hear how the additional 20,000 was divided.

There should be no misunderstanding among our members as to the origin of this undertaking. The Seeds of Peace idea, and its promotion and ultimate development into something so far reaching must be attributed to the efforts of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., in which each one of us has a share. In devising this way to help war-torn people help themselves quickly and effectively, our national officers made a very practical as well as humanitarian application of the teachings of Christianity.

Yet it is not surprising that an alert, garden-minded group of women aware of the hungry millions left, in the war's wake, with gutted homes and shattered gardens should think first of all of replanting the gardens. Or, better still, of giving these unfortunate people the where-with-all for planting

BOOK REVIEWS

Dagny Borge

Woman's Home Companion Garden Book, for All Sections of the United States and Canada, written by fifty horticultural specialists, with foreword by Liberty Hyde Bailey and edited by John C. Wister.

The first section of this unusually comprehensive and handsomely illustrated volume is devoted to the geographic and climatic garden regions of our country. Chapter One of this section concerns the "extreme cold area", in which Wisconsin is included. Other sections of the book treat garden making and garden practice, plant material, and special gardens and special uses of plants. The last section contains information on various organizations of interest to gardeners, such as garden clubs, garden centers, and flower shows. There is appended a list of All-American Selections, and brief biographical sketches of the fifty specialist contributors.

This Was Ever in My Dream, by Caroline Blanche C. King. Pleasures and disappointments in garden making told by a woman who has for several years written on gardening and home economics. Both entertaining and informative, much of the material has appeared in various magazines. Her manner is a bit reminiscent of the delightful garden chronicles of Beverley Nichols, but in a more sentimental vein.

Roses of the World in Color, by J. Horace McFarland.

SEEDS OF PEACE

(Continued from page 292)

their own gardens. The fact that a special committee was set up to study the food habits and requirements of the various countries is testimony to the competent way in which the project was handled from start to finish.

If, with the aid of our hoes and our shovels, our giving of Peace seeds, our Freedom Gardens and sharing of our harvests we American gardeners can do anything to make a sound world fellowship real, we must do it. The knowledge of the earthly wealth which has been placed in our keeping should make us a grateful though humble people; but the spectre of anything less than everlasting World Peace should make us a very determined people.

—Abigail P. Rundel*

This is the third edition of a beautiful and valuable book, by the Dean of American Rosarians. In his lifetime of almost ninety years he has spoken and written more about roses than any other individual. Many of the color plates in the volume were made from blossoms of his plantings. The book is intended primarily as a picture book to help identify varieties, but there is not an illustration for each mentioned. There is also a brief history of roses and suggestions for growing them.

Outdoors and Indoors with the Juniors, a guide for Junior Garden Clubs, by Marian Grinnan Dickinson.

A practical and attractive booklet intended to be used and owned by children, written from the child's point of view. Besides detailed directions for carrying on club work, a few stories are included that teach certain lessons in connection with the projects.

Consumers' Research Bulletin for April, 1948, contains an article on landscaping for future home builders. For further reading **Better Homes and Gardens** and **House and Garden** are recommended as magazines useful for the prospective home owner. Two Leaflets, No. 172 and No. 178, on fruits are also recommended. These are published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The following books are listed as being of value for reference:

Free—Pocket Book of Flower Gardens

Ortloff & Raymore—Garden Planning and Building

Ramsay—Landscaping the Home Grounds

O. M. Scott & Sons Co.—Lawn Care Hill—Book of Evergreens

VanMelle—Shrubs and Trees for the Small Place

Bailey—Hortus II; Cyclopedia of

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Mrs. Martin announces that to date \$909.58 has been sent to National Headquarters as Wisconsin's contribution to Seeds of Peace.

"Promising Buds" is another exciting new name in the Kenosha Club, and logical, too. It is the name of the young ladies' group.

A NEW CLUB

The Eau Claire Garden Club (24 members).

Officers:

President — Mr. Stanley Shaver

Vice President — Mrs. M. L. Gagnelius

Rec. Secy — Mrs. Harry F. Mortensen

Corr. Secy — Mrs. Glenn Krammes

Treasurer — Mrs. Henry Otterson

The Federation welcomes them.

Horticulture

Hottes—Book of Trees; Book of Shrubs; Book of Perennials; Book of Annuals; Little Book of Climbing Plants.

Consumer Reports for April, 1948, has an article on how to sow vegetable seeds and on starting plants, including a list of recommended fertilizers.

GARDEN EXCHANGE MAGAZINE

Just what the name implies. Features exchange of ideas, suggestions and garden knowledge, as well as seed and plant material.

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(Concluded:)

C. J. Chapman

Lawn grass clippings add to the humus and organic matter reserves of the soil, increase the mulch on the surface, and help conserve moisture, so that in general they should not be removed. Leaves, however, can be utilized as a source of humus and organic matter but should be decomposed and rotted before applied to the garden or lawn.

A pit or a hole can be dug in the corner of the garden in which the leaves can be tramped in the fall, and to hasten the process of decay, mix with these leaves as they are tramped into the hole some commercial fertilizer—the same mixture which is used on the garden or lawn—at the rate of about a pound to each 50 pounds of leaves. Keep the entire mass moistened, and the material will decay very rapidly and can then be applied in the form of a compost humus and worked into the garden soil, or as a top dressing for the lawn, or it can be worked into the soil around shrubs and perennials.

The value of lime on the lawns is questionable, and is recommended only in the case of extremely acid soils. The growth of dandelions and plantain is stimulated by lime, and there is little if any benefit to blue grass, red top, or white clover except where the soil is strongly acid. Furthermore, most city water contains lime, which is added when watering the lawn. In fact, fertilizers for lawns are usually recommended which will make the soil more acid and thus discourage the growth of these weeds. Ammonium sulphate will tend to acidify the soil. Many lawn soils are so abundantly supplied with lime that even the continued use of ammonium sulphate over a period of years will have very little effect in lowering the reaction of the soil.

Commercial fertilizers for lawns should be relatively high in nitrogen. But where a lawn is being established, it is well to apply liberal amounts of phosphate and potash and work thoroughly into the soil before the lawn is seeded. Phosphates and potash are fixed chemically and held in the soil but do become available gradually to the grasses and clover over a period of several years. Such mixtures as the 4-12-8 (4% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, and 8% potash), 3-12-12, or the specially prepared lawn and garden fertilizers can be used for this purpose and should be applied at rates of about 30 pounds per 1,000 square feet. **Work the fertilizer into the soil thoroughly before seeding.**

A SUCCESSFUL AUCTION

The Manitowoc Garden Club has held an annual auction for several years and this activity is one of the features of the programs of the Club.

The material (presented gratis by the members) includes perennials of all kinds, shrubs, seeds, fertilizer, (commercial and other) bird houses, garden baskets, tree paint, garden stakes, house plants, bulbs, garden gadgets and other miscellaneous items. All material is well wrapped or set in pots with soil, and properly labeled as to name, and color. All items are sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds go into the Treasury of the club.

Every gardener has surplus material in the spring. Most of this surplus material is desired by other club members, and at the auction they have an opportunity to get a group of plants or specimens which have been grown in their own locality. The bidding is spirited but not exorbitant. Before the auction is held, members are permitted to examine all material offered, or if time does not permit, the auctioneer announces the items and the amounts. The success of the auction depends to some degree upon the ability of the auctioneer. Some of our members have already made plans for the material they will donate to the auction next year.

There are several advantages in having an auction for a regular program:

1. In addition to the money raised it provides a good deal of fun for all present, as some one will slip in a bunch of quack grass with a fancy name, or something else just as undesirable. We have more laughs at this meeting than at all of the other meetings put together.

2. The auction gives members who do not have the time to be active committee members, an opportunity to contribute to the success of the club by donating material to be sold.

3. It provides members with excellent material often unobtainable thru a catalog.

4. It helps to promote the friendship of the members. The buyer will often go to visit the member who donated the material purchased, either to compare the stock, or to make an additional purchase direct.

5. Club members should conserve good garden plants and shrubs and not waste them. The auction provides a place to get this material to those that want it.

6. It is a wonderful program for prospective members. Everyone has a good time and all buyers feel that they have received a bargain.

7. It's an easy program for the Program Chairman. The auctioneer and the Treasurer do all of the work.

The Manitowoc Garden Club members insist that this auction be held every year. We like it.

—H. H. Groth

Flowers for the house are best cut early in the day.

For old established lawns, top dressings with ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, or cyanamid can be made at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

These nitrogen fertilizers can be purchased from local fertilizer or garden supply dealers. Another good fertilizer for lawns, and one which is gaining wide recognition for golf courses as well as lawns, is Milorganite. **Do not apply chemical fertilizers when the grass is wet. Sprinkle and soak down your lawn after fertilizer has been applied.** For old established lawns it may be desirable to top dress once every three years with a complete fertilizer such as a 4-12-8, 3-12-12, or some one of the special lawn and garden fertilizers. However, there is no need to use mixtures containing phosphate and potash every year.

BIRDING IN CALIFORNIA

(Continued from page 292)
all winter and even tries to "sing"!

The woodpecker is another family easy to recognize, but Westerners have 19 kinds. Some are quite like ours. Their downy and hairy seem exactly the same as ours but their flicker has red quills instead of yellow.

The Western people do not like the magpies and jays but I am still thrilled by the sight of either kind of magpie or the Stellar jay with his great black head and crest and his blue body.

The mocking birds are a delight in Los Angeles. They are almost as common as our robins and their lovely song is heard day and night after March.

Some of their warblers look quite like ours but have a different name. Our Wilson they call Pileolated, and our Nashville is a Calaveras out there. (To be concluded in July.)

DISTRICT MAIL BOX

The Fox River Valley District held its spring meeting Tuesday, March 30th, in Stevens Point with the Park Ridge Garden Club as hostess. Seventy-two members and a number of guests were present. The theme of the day, "trees", was carried out in the white spruce seedlings used as favors on the luncheon tables, in the "how many evergreens can you identify?" contest during the noon hour, and in the topic of the speaker Mr. M. N. Taylor of Merrill—a representative of Trees for Tomorrow. During the morning session Prof. Schmeekle, head of the conservation department, appeared before the group to express personally his appreciation of the scholarship the district is sponsoring, and to introduce the two boys who were the first recipients. William Melin from Marathon, with wedding bells distracting his attention, has not yet made final decision between two positions open to him. Leonard Rhode from Appleton—a proud new father—will next year be teaching biology and conservation at Tomahawk.

Will each club secretary please not forget to send to the district secretary a list of the club membership complete with mailing address.

The district response to the Seeds of Peace project has been very fine. Many of the clubs contributed far above the garden unit per member suggested. If you haven't done so, there is still time to join in. Write the district president for details.

Junior Garden Club work is on the increase. Iola's Juniors are hard at work preparing for their section of exhibits at the annual flower show. The Ceresco club of Ripon is sponsoring a group of 11 members with a varied program of gardening and bird lore. The Junior Garden Club of Fond du Lac is composed of some 50 girl scouts. They have a very full year-round program centered about the Girl Scout Sanctuary at Lakeside Park.

A new club is reported in the process of organization and we shall have the pleasure of welcoming it at the September meeting.

A number of tours are being planned for the district. A tour to interesting gardens around Oshkosh is set for Sat-

urday, June 5th. Meeting place the Museum on Algoma Blvd. at 2 P.M. Registration fee 50 cents.

Wisconsin Rapids has chosen June 26th for a trip to Whispering Pines. This is in place of a previously planned trip to the Salzer Seed Co. in La Crosse.

For the northwest section plans are under way for visiting Wausau gardens some Sunday—the day to be set by the Wausau clubs.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Liebe, the Wisconsin Rapids Horticulture Club gave the following radio program over W-F-H-R each Saturday at 2 o'clock.

March 13—Young People and Gardening by Miss Cecelia Shestock, Wood County Home Demonstration Agent.

March 20—Delphiniums for Wood County by Vernon Goldsworthy, Vice-President of Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co.

March 27—Roses for Wood County by Mr. Henry Demitz, home gardener.

April 3—Birds: The Wood Duck by Mrs. R. A. Mullenix, past president of Two Mile Club.

April 10—Footnotes in Nature. A book review by Mrs. S. G. Corey, past president Fox River Valley district.

April 24—Perennials by Miss Catharine Vaughan, home gardener.

May 1—The Conservation Scholarships by Mrs. Warren Jenkins, President Fox River Valley district.

The Green Bay Garden Club has invited the district to hold its fall meeting in Green Bay on September 15th. Let's start planning now to be in Green Bay on that date.

Mrs. Warren G. Jenkins, Pres.
Fox River Valley District.

REMINDER TO BIRD LOVERS

From a letter which Mrs. Higgins, Milwaukee District Bird Chairman sent out to Club Presidents we reprint the following as a reminder to bird lovers:

"Everyone beginning the study of birds would do well to write for Bulletin 607-C47 on Birds, published by the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison. This bulletin gives lists of all birds—366 species have been found in Wisconsin—and tells you whether they are permanent, migratory, abundant, common, uncommon, rare or accidental, etc."

GOOD NEWS

Good news about Elton L. Zicher who won our Scholarship last year. He has been accepted in the Graduate School of Forestry at Yale. Isn't it gratifying to know that we were able to help him to attain this goal?

A SUMMER MEETING

Madison District will hold a summer meeting in Portage, Wednesday, June 30 beginning at 10 o'clock. This is our first visit to the Portage club and, judging from the program planned, it promises to be an outstanding occasion. The program announced by Mrs. Bogue, club president, follows:

- 10:00 Registration
- 10:30 Conducted tours to points of interest in the vicinity including:
 - Old Indian Agency House,*
 - Fort Winnebago Cemetery and site of original fort including Surgeon's quarters, Watershed Canal, Zona Gale Memorial Library and Civic League club house,
 - Historical homes and gardens.
- 12:30 Convocation at "Where the North Begins" Lodge.
- 1:00 Luncheon
- 2:00 Beauties of the Landscape. An address by Wisconsin's distinguished citizen, Jens Jensen.

Internationally known for his work in landscape architecture, Mr. Jensen conducts a landscape school, "The Clearing", at Ellison Bay. This school is nestled in the dense forest of northern Door County along the shores of picturesque Green Bay.

Born in Denmark in 1860 Mr. Jensen came to the United States in 1884. He won acclaim for his development of the now famous Chicago Park System. In 1937 the University of Wisconsin granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. The Society of the Friends of our Native Landscape have seen fit to elect him their president.

Mr. Jensen is a colorful and enthusiastic speaker. His message is direct, spontaneous and to the point. He is unrelenting in his attack on the foes of Conservation. Truly, Mr. Jensen is a great Conservationist.

* An admission charge of 25c is made at the Agency House by the Colonial Dames, owners.

—William E. Siker, President

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J. H. Phillips, Manager

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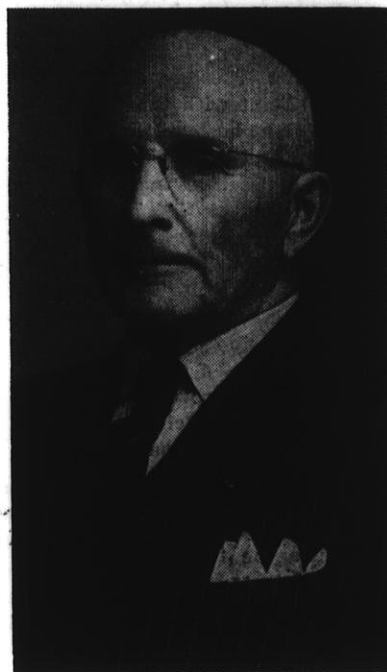
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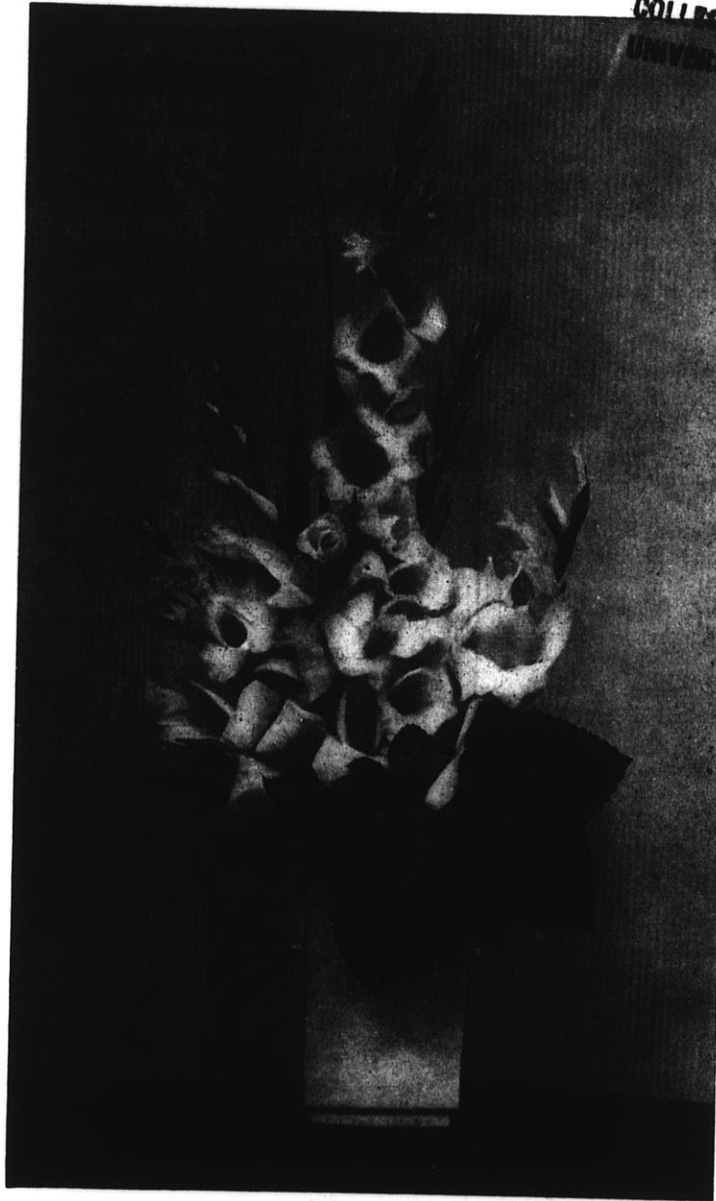
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July and August 1948

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN MEETS IN MILWAUKEE

The 73rd Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, July 15-22. This is the first convention held in Wisconsin since 1916.

Heading the committees of the Association was Tom Pinney, Evergreen Nursery Company, Sturgeon Bay, general chairman and Charles H. Hawks, Jr., Hawks Nursery Co., Wauwatosa, convention treasurer.

Other Wisconsin nurserymen working on committees were: Budget: Charles Hawks, Wauwatosa; Edwin Eschrich, Milwaukee; E. H. Niles, White Elm Nursery, Hartland and H. W. Riggert, Coe, Converse & Edwards, Fort Atkinson.

Decorations: E. C. Hunkel, Milwaukee; Robert Gieringer, Milwaukee and R. C. Pippert, Cleveland.

Entertainment: J. P. Foster of Holton & Hunkel Co., Milwaukee; J. Mueller, Landscape & Tree Service, Milwaukee; Edwin Eschrich and F. W. Fancher, Fancher's Nursery, Sturtevant.

Exhibits: Edwin Eschrich, and Charles Macemen, Racine.

Transportation: Walter R. Remond, Milwaukee; J. P. Foster; Herbert Trautman, Franksville.

Registration: H. W. Riggert and Al Wetli of Wetli Landscape Service, Green Bay.

Publicity: L. L. Kumlien, Janesville, H. C. Hanson of Hawks Nursery, Wauwatosa.

Mrs. E. C. Hunkel was chairman on the ladies' program.

A highlight of the social side of the convention was the barbecue by Holton & Hunkel Co., Milwaukee at its Brown Deer Nurseries.

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Term Ending December, 1949

Wm. R. Boese Fort Atkinson
H. A. Dvorak Casco
R. L. Marken Kenosha

Walter Diehnelt, Pres. Wis. Beekeeper's
Assn. Menomonee Falls

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha, Pres.
Wis. Garden Club Federation

Subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture is obtained by membership in the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for which the annual dues are \$1 per year. Garden Clubs, Horticultural Societies, and other Horticultural Organizations are affiliated at a reduced membership rate. Seventy-five cents of the annual dues paid by each member is for a year's subscription to Wisconsin Horticulture.

Ready For the Assault "Operations Spraying"

A Combat Unit To Protect The Fruit Crop Against Insect And Disease Enemies

When Grandfather planted an apple orchard, he figured they would grow and do well and he didn't expect to have a fight on his hands to get good clean fruit.

Today Grandson finds it an entirely different matter. The picture on this page shows the "combat unit" of the Reynolds Brothers of Sturgeon Bay. It also shows that Wisconsin is becoming a commercial apple growing State. While there are not many 800 acre orchards there are many small ones. This picture shows what one may see in Door County.

Reynolds Brothers operate 800 acres of orchard with about 85,000 trees. Don Reynolds, manager, says; "Formerly the work was done with mules or horse drawn rigs with 1-cylinder gas engines spraying about 7 gallons a minute. The job of spraying was never done."

Each of the machines shown sprays between 35 and 50 gallons per minute or a total of 260 gallons per minute with all the machines at work. The cost of the entire equipment is about \$45,000.

FRUIT GROWERS NEWS

The West is reported to be expecting a late apple harvest season this year. The 1947 season was very early, in direct contrast to this year, when the bloom was later than any season excepting 1917.

* * *

Market prospects for fruit growers appear to be better than last season. Fruit crops may be smaller in many sections of the country. The National apple crop



THE COMBAT UNIT

Shown in the picture, back row, left to right: Water Supply Trucks—Chev. Truck, G.M.C. Truck, G.M.C. Truck and Dodge Truck.

Second row: Friend Sprayer with Oliver Tractor; Friend Sprayer with Caterpillar Tractor; Friend Sprayer with Oliver Tractor; Friend Sprayer with McCormick Deering Tractor and Plymouth Service Car.

Front row: Speed Sprayer Supply Unit with Case Tractor; Speed Sprayer with McCormick Deering Tractor; Speed Sprayer with McCormick Deering Tractor; Speed Sprayer Supply Unit with Case Tractor and Chev. Pick-up.

Water and spray materials are hauled to the sprayers and machinery serviced in the orchards .

is estimated at 101 million bushels or about 11 million bushels less than last year according to the "guess" by members of the National Apple Institute.

* * *

Reports indicate strawberry prices were good and stocks of frozen strawberries on hand have been sharply reduced.

* * *

Florida citrus growers have organized the Florida Citrus Mutual, composed entirely of growers. Purpose of the organization is to bring an end to selling citrus

fruits for less than it costs to produce them. How this is to be done will depend upon the situation. It could include fixing prices at f.o.b. levels for both fresh and canned fruit and saying just how much fruit can be shipped into the market so prices can be kept at reasonable levels.

* * *

On June 29, U.S.D.A. bought 763,000 cases of surplus apple sauce and slices for the school lunch program or for European relief or both. It removes 1/2 of the surplus and will help the marketing situation greatly.

WISCONSIN REPRESENTED AT NATIONAL APPLE INSTITUTE MEETING

The Wisconsin Apple Institute sent its President Mr. C. J. Telfer of Green Bay as a delegate to the National Apple Institute meeting held at Harrisburg, Pa., June 17-19.

Delegates estimated the apple crop for 1948 will be 101 million bushels. This is about 11 million bushels less than 1947 and 18 million bushels less than 1946. Estimates were lower in all states except Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Montana.

Mr. Telfer estimated the Wisconsin crop to be 500,000 bushel as compared with 800,000 last year and almost a million in 1946.

New Officers Named

John Chandler, Sterling Junction, Mass., president. C. C. Taylor, Albion, Mich., vice-president. E. E. Dutton, Milford Center, O., treasurer. Truman Nold, Washington, D. C., executive secretary.

The Program

Statements made by speakers or delegates during the sessions.

"Growers and packers should help educate retailers in selling consumers both the grade and variety of apples needed for each individual use." There was high praise for some retail merchandising programs being conducted.

President Henry Miller said, "Growers and packers did not price themselves out of business this past year but in some cases just graded themselves out."

One delegate said we need the return of the peddler and huckster to the streets in many thickly populated sections to help move some of the off-grades at prices the low income housewife is willing to pay.

Replacement of Old Trees Stressed

In a general discussion on orcharding, delegates expressed the opinion replacement of older trees with new stock wherever needed will offset crop loss because many older trees are no longer productive.

Mr. M. E. Knouse of Pa. an authority on processing, stated that the carry-over of the 1947 crop would be about 25%. He recommended steps to develop greater consumption of processed fruits because they take up a large percentage of the annual crop.

Delegates agreed that the entire industry had underestimated the slowing up of demands for processed apples last year.

"Melody Time"

The movie, "Melody Time" made by Walt Disney Production and showing the life of Johnny Appleseed was shown. Secretary, Truman Nold told the delegates of the part the Institute had played in getting this movie produced.

SPRAYS MAY AFFECT THE QUALITY OF APPLES

Oil sprays late in the season may cut down the efficiency of leaves and tend to advance maturity according to the Washington State Apple Commission. It is also possible that oils may cause a pre-harvest drop of fruit.

Pre-harvest hormone sprays—used to prevent fruit drop—also can affect the storage quality of apples if the apples are not picked within the normal range of maturity. The greatest danger comes from "sticking apples on the tree" until they become over-mature. What would otherwise have dropped are harvested in an over-ripe condition. Experimental evidence also shows that hormone-

sprayed Delicious apples picked beyond the normal range of maturity ripen faster in storage than comparable unsprayed apples and break down faster after coming out of storage.

CHERRY GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

Door County Cherry Crop Second In The Nation This Year

Wisconsin is expected to rank second in the nation in the production of red cherries this year. This year's crop in Door County was estimated at about 40 million pounds by growers, early in the season. Michigan leads, as usual. New York with an estimated crop of only about 25 million pounds, is dropping to third place this year, based on early estimates. Colorado ranks third, Pennsylvania fourth and Ohio fifth.

Carl Reynolds Re-elected President

At the annual meeting in Travers City, Michigan, Carl S. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay, was re-elected President of the National Red Cherry Institute. Lougee Stedman, Sturgeon Bay, was re-elected President of the Cherry Growers Industry Council. Mr. Frank Farnsworth, Ohio Commission of Agriculture, is Chairman of the 1949 National Cherry Week.

The National Cherry Institute doubled its budget to 50 thousand dollars this year, when the cherry market demands special promotional effort. Michigan has a law requiring canners to deduct 1/10th cent per pound for advertising purposes. Door County growers plan a similar program on a voluntary basis.

PLANT CHERRY TREES IN SPRING

Reports on Experience Planting Cherry Trees In Fall

By S. S. Telfer, Ellison Bay

Last fall we reported we had planted between three and four hundred cherry trees and mulched them heavily with hay. This was done primarily to save time and expense involved in burying the trees and having to plant them in the spring when the time required for that work is limited. Then too, many growers had practiced fall planting for the past several years and reported very good results.

The last winter was a very severe one and resulted in much damage to trees, especially evergreens, in this section. The cherry trees suffered much bud injury, and the terminal growth was killed back in almost all instanc-

es. (These trees were not pruned last fall.) The bark on the south and southwest sides was discolored. In other words, these trees were almost killed. However, most of them had a few buds which were not killed and they started to grow. Others, where the tops were completely killed have sent out buds close to the ground where they were protected by the mulch and will undoubtedly produce trees that will be equal in size to the others in a year or two.

Trees from the same lot, which were buried last fall and planted this spring, are in excellent condition.

It is our belief that trees planted in the fall in Door County may usually come through the winter in good shape but inasmuch as there are winters which are unfavorable we will not attempt fall planting again.

BEST TYPE OF COVER CROP FOR THE ORCHARD

Blue Grass Sod Considered Best

"What type of sod cover is the most desirable for in orchards?" This question was asked at the annual Horticultural Short Course at the University of Minnesota.

Prof. Burson answered the question: "We want to develop a good soil structure. Tests have shown that a legume gave only about an 11 per cent improvement in soil structure as compared to 24 per cent for a legume-grass sod, and 42 per cent improvement with a blue grass sod. A grass sod, especially blue grass, is preferable to a clover or other legume."

The apple belongs to the rose family of plants. (Rosaceae)

Fruit Growers Supplies

PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1948 NOW. . .

SPRAY MATERIAL

- Puratize
- Lead Arsenate
- Lime Sulphur
- Spreader Stickers
- Kolofog
- Kolo Spray
- Mike Sulphur
- Parmone
- Formate

ORCHARD SUPPLIES

- Ladders
- Bushels
- ½ Bushels
- Pecks
- ½ Pecks
- Paper Stock
- Graders
- Cleaners
- Picking Bags
- Packing Forms

NEW SPRAYERS - ALL MODELS

- USED — — 1 BEAN 7 Gallon — 150 gallon tank mounted on rubber
 - 1 BEAN 7 Gallon — 100 gallon tank — Skid Type
- Both Priced to Sell

Southeastern Wisconsin Fruit Growers Cooperative, Inc.

Waukesha Wisconsin
227 Cutler Street (Near C & N. W. Freight Depot)

Tel. 4107

Lester F. Tans

APPLE INSTITUTE PLANS PROGRAM

The Wisconsin Apple Institute will spend between \$1,000 and \$1,500 in advertising apples this coming season. Much work will have to be done to make this small amount at all effective. It is indeed a small amount when compared with what is being spent in some other sections for the same purpose.

We must give a great deal of credit to members of the Wisconsin Apple Institute who have paid their dues and are bearing the cost of this service so helpful to all. The following list sent to us by Mr. Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg, Treasurer of the Institute, gives the names of those who have paid their 1948 dues:

W. M. Ahrens, Two Rivers, Wis.
Francis Allegar, Route 3, Rio, Wis.
James Baird, Route 2, Waukesha.
L. J. Bamford, Plymouth, Wis.
A. K. Bassett, Route 4, Baraboo.
Wm. R. Boese, Route 4, Fort Atkinson.
O. Bolliger, Bayfield.
John C. Bremer, Route 1, Box 123, Adell.
L. P. Brown, Sturgeon Bay.
Arthur Brunn, Route 1, Hales Corners.
Wm. F. Connell, Menomonie.
Walter D. Corrigan, Sr., Cedarburg.
Dvorak Orchards, Casco, Wis.
Eames Orchards, Spencer Eames, Egg Harbor.
Frenz Orchards, Mrs. Pauline Frenz, Cedarburg.
Friedlund Orchards Inc., Ellison Bay.
Fromm Orchards, Cedarburg.
Fruit Growers Co-op, Sturgeon Bay.
Goff Orchards, 2726 Hartzell St., Evanston, Ill.
Moulton B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay.
Grand View Orchard, James Cherf, Antigo.
A. J. Gunderson, 20935 Avalon Dr., Rocky River, Ohio.
Guth's Hillside Orchard, Mrs. Agatha Guth, Bancroft.
Gygax Bros., Route 2, Box 170, Waukesha.
Herbert J. Hasslinger, Nashotah.
Dawson Hauser, Bayfield.
Mrs. Robert D. Hext, Route 4, Oshkosh.
A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc., New Holstein.
Elroy O. Honadel, Route 2, Box 280, Milwaukee 7.
L. B. Irish Orchards, Baraboo.
Jefferson Co. Frt. Grs. Ass'n.

Edward Kassner, Route 1, Casco.
Kickapoo Orchard Co., Gays Mills
Frank Krause & Sons, Fountain City
Carroll Krippner, Route 1, Fort Atkinson.
Larsen Company, Green Bay.
Wm. R. Leonard, Route 1, Fort Atkinson.
Manitowoc Co. Fruit Growers Ass'n
Meyer Orchards, Alfred J. & Son, Route 13, Box 418, Milwaukee 7.
Milwaukee County Fruit Growers Ass'n.
Joseph L. Morawetz, Route 4, West Bend.
Nieman Bros. Orchards, Cedarburg.
B. J. Otting & Son, Route 2, Cedarburg.
Ozaukee County Fruit Growers Ass'n.
M. B. Pennebecker, Crystal River Fruit Farm, Waupaca.
W. C. Powers, Ellison Bay.
Proctor Orchards, Dr. T. C. Proctor, Egg Harbor.
Racine County Fruit Growers Ass'n.
Rasmussen's Farms, Oshkosh.
Reynold's Bros., Inc., Sturgeon Bay.
Kenneth F. Schoenecker, Route 5, West Bend.
Fred L. Schultz, Cherry Hill Fruit Farm, Route 1, Box 123, Odell.
Olaf Selfors, Bayfield.
Sheboygan Co. Fruit Growers Ass'n.
E. E. Skaliskey, West Bend.
Bayward Sprengel, Route 3, Box 82, Waukesha.
W. H. Stoeber, Route 2, Madison 5.
Sunrise Orchard, Dr. S. R. Boyce, Gays Mills.
Tansdale Orchard, Route 2, Box 367, Waukesha.
Lester F. Tans & Son, Route 2, Box 367, Waukesha.
C. G. Telfer, Green Bay.
Albert J. Theys, Luxemburg.
Thompson & Marken, Kenosha.
Ervin Tuma, Route 1, Cato.
Willard O. Wagner, Maple Grove Farm, Route 1, Cleveland.
Waldo Orchards, Arno Meyer, Waldo.
Washington County Fruit Growers Ass'n.
Waukesha Co. Fruit Growers Ass'n.
Martin Wetzels, Thiensville.
Oscar Wiechert, Route 1, Cedarburg.
Martin Wiepking, Route 2, Cedarburg.
Wisconsin Orchards, Inc., Dr. R. H. Roberts, Horticulture Bldg., Madison.

Hugo E. Wunsch, Route 1, Sheboygan.

Advertising in Other Sections

The State of Washington has spent on an average of about \$300,000 for apple advertising. This past year they spent almost \$1,000,000 to sell their large 34,000,000 box crop. They have just increased their assessments for advertising to 2½c per box or 5c per hundred which is expected to yield about \$650,000 annually for apple promotion.

Appalachian Apple Service will have about \$85,000,000 for promotion this coming season. Michigan usually has about \$40,000 per year to tell the story of Michigan apples.

WISCONSIN APPLES must be kept before our consumers. We have a local market—we consume more apples in Wisconsin than we produce. We should convince our consumers that our own apples have flavor and quality. Will you help?

Dues in the Wisconsin Apple Institute are \$5.00 per year plus 50c per acre of bearing orchard payable to the treasurer Mr. Arnold Nieman, Cedarburg. Later, harvest dues are assessed at ½c per bushel of No. 1 fruit packed. Send your membership dues in today.

RABBITS AVOID DOLGO CRAB TREES

Mr. Harry Graves, Horticulturist of North Dakota writes in the June issue of North and South Dakota Horticulture that a grower, reporting on winter injury, says, "Rabbits avoided the Dolgo crab and Tait-Dropmore pear. This was no accident because all around them, trees were severely injured. If by any chance, the Dolgo crab is unpalatable to rabbits, then it certainly would be valuable as an understock."

Orchard Machinery Demonstration

NIEMAN BROS. ORCHARDS,
Cedarburg, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

See page 313 for program

STOP SCAB!

PURITIZED AGRICULTURAL SPRAY

Puratized Agricultural Spray is a remarkable new organic fungicide which not only gives you reliable protection against the ravages of apple scab — it also gets rid of it fast!

For a low-cost spray program and a high degree of scab elimination get Puratized protection now, with this early spray through the first cover application.

Puratized Agricultural Spray is economical — 1 pint to 100 gallons of spray — and easily handled. Consult your local dealer or write *today* for full details on this amazingly efficient product!

Distributed by:

**NIAGARA CHEMICAL DIVISION
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**GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL AND
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MAKE YOUR "MONEY FRUIT" MORE PLENTIFUL



● CONTROL premature drop of apples and pears

● REDUCE windfall losses and harvest-time "knockdowns"

● ELIMINATE almost all necessity for spot picking

● EASE your labor problem by stretching your picking season

● IMPROVE the color, size and flavor of your fruit

● INCREASE your harvest of "money fruit"

Throughout the country, growers of apples and pears have seen "orchard proof" of the outstanding effectiveness of STAFAST in controlling premature drop of fruit. Containing a second actively functioning ingredient, in addition to the generally recommended percentage of Naphthalene Acetic Acid—and thus having an exceptionally high total content of active ingredients—STAFAST offers qualities that make it a stand-out in the field of pre-harvest sprays. Its proper use makes possible a maximum proportion of well-colored fruit during a normal harvest. For *your* pre-harvest spray, choose Stafast!

The plus action pre-harvest spray

STAFAST® is available in Wettable Powder, Oil Concentrate and Dust Mixture.



GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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Offices Serving Principal Agricultural Centers Throughout The Nation

Appleased Family Records Help Disney Portray Legend of Famous Frontier Figure

"Melody Time" Coming in August. Be Sure to See It.

The final touch of authenticity was added to Walt Disney's research into the fascinating life of "Johnny Appleseed" for his mythmusical, "Melody Time," by Miss Patricia Rudd Speed, the great-great-great grandniece of John Chapman, the man about whose character and exploits the famous legend was expanded.

Miss Speed volunteered to Disney the basic facts and supplied many odd and intimate details in the life of her famous kinsman whose repute has persisted and been commemorated during the past 100 years and more.

Planted Trees For a Thousand Miles

He planted apple orchards along a thousand miles of the old Ohio river frontier without expecting a dollar of profit.

His compensation was the welcoming hand of the homesteaders in the early clearings of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania; the juicy squish as eager children bit into Gravensteins and Golden Grimes; the grateful smile of brides who found his apple blossoms sweet for their wedding bowers in remote cabins.

During the greater part of his mature life he never had a home of his own, nor any property, yet was the most welcome guest of the frontier.

On the trail he slept mostly on the earth or in hollow trees.

In rainy weather he used a saucepan as head covering.

He never wore shoes.

Hostile Indians never molested him, and wild animals seemed unafraid in his presence.

Once a year, he returned east to his sister's home and that devoted person gave him annually a new suit, shirts, footwear. These he invariably gave away to some "more needy" person and patched up his old tatters.

Three important things Johnny always had with him, said Miss Speed—a hamper of apple seeds on his back, a Bible, and a song on his lips. He was a pious man, but never a dolorous or solemn one.

In his young manhood John Chapman was a carpenter, like his father. He drifted down to Pittsburgh where he met and talked often with that great and fearsome bully, Mike Fink, king of the

keelboat men. Mike filled his heart and imagination with wonderful wild tales of life along the Ohio—the region into which the early pioneers were just beginning to drift. Young Chapman made up his mind. Here would be his life work. He'd tag along with the frontier settlers and plant their fruit trees. His thumb was "green." He was a born orchardist. And so it was.

The appleaseds he got from the refuse of the cider presses.

The Bible he bought for a few pennies in Pittsburgh. That and his friendly intent to all men and beasts was the only protection he needed.

An apple is appropriately named for him, the tasty Jonathan. The Men's Garden Clubs of America were founded in his honor and the National Apple Association has paid him tribute.

And it is in that light that Walt Disney introduces this half factual—half fabulous character to the screen in his latest animation feature with its seven legendary and traditional episodes combining live and cartoon action.

Release of "MELODY TIME" is slated for August, through RKO Radio in color by Technicolor. All fruit growers should see it and urge their friends to go.

KEEP STARLINGS OUT OF ORCHARD

A new idea to keep starlings out of the orchard is to introduce aluminum owls of which they seem in great fear. The Roving Gardener writing in the July issue of Horticulture by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society says this. "These owls are made of cast aluminum and are two-faced — looking in both directions — so that no matter which direction the birds come from **the owl can supposedly see them.** They were tried in white, gray, black and brown, the last especially for the crows which do not seem to enjoy the company of brown owls.

"This started in Decatur, Ill., where the starling problem was so

bad that the birds were roosting on every bit of available ledge space, telephone wires and trees that offered footing — much to the dismay of everyone but the dry cleaners. With the aid of 16 of these owls the starlings were driven to roosting in a few isolated belfries and lofts where they were "removed" by various humane methods."

A NEW WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Pentachlorophenol, a new wood preservative, has been widely tested. It gives a clean treatment with lasting protection at a nominal cost, and is unusually easy to apply.

Some of the early field trials with pentachlorophenol were made in termite-infested Mississippi swampland in 1936. Pentachlorophenol-treated posts are still sound while all untreated posts had failed by the end of the fourth year.

Not only is this material recommended for fence posts but can be used for other wood equipment such as bottom boards of beehives and wooden equipment around orchards and farm. While the material is not any better as a preservative than Creosote, it does not have any odor. Consequently it can be used even indoors and will take paint. It is especially recommended for parts of buildings as sills or unpainted parts that come in contact with the ground.

The Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Michigan, one of the manufacturers of the material has prepared a booklet, "Post Preservation Pays", which may be obtained on request. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Bulletin Mailing Room has a bulletin on preserving fence posts.

IN THE BERRY PATCH

WHAT SHALL WE DO IN THE RASPBERRY PATCH NOW

Questions answered by Chas. Braman of Waupaca

In early June we visited the fruit and vegetable farm of Mr. Charles Braman at Waupaca. The raspberry patch looked fine. There was a large crop of fruit in prospect. The canes and new shoots had grown about 6 feet tall. As Mr. Braman, who is President of the Central Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association has made a careful study of raspberry growing, we asked him questions about his cultural methods. Here are the questions and his answers:

When To Remove Old Canes

Question: When will you remove the old raspberry canes?

Answer: As soon as possible after the last berries are picked. This will avoid shading the young canes and give better aeration of the rows for disease control.

Question: Will you irrigate after August 1st? (Mr. Braman irrigates thoroughly with an overhead sprinkling system whenever needed.)

Answer: No. A neighbor grower irrigated his patch last fall and he had very severe winter injury—in fact lost all the plants except the outer row. This last row was not reached by the irrigation system and I think that is the reason they survived—they did not grow late in the fall.

Fall Cover Crop

Question: Will you plant a cover crop between the rows this fall?

Answer: Yes, we intend to sow buckwheat between the rows the latter part of August. This will give us a cover crop which will take up plant food and moisture, especially any available ni-

trogen and will help mature the canes. We broadcast the buckwheat and then double disc between the rows.

Question: How do you cultivate your raspberries for weed control?

Answer: In the spring we use an Ariens Tiller with weeding tines to work in the cover crop very shallow. We believe in shallow cultivation so as not to injure the feeding roots.

Question: Did you have much winter injury last year?

Answer: Very little. Only some tip injury on the new growth.

Thin Out Canes

Question: Will you cut out some of the new canes that are coming up now?

Answer: Yes, we plan to thin out the new canes to admit more light and air. We will hoe out weak canes so the rest will be about 6 inches apart right after we have removed the old canes at the close of the picking season.

Question: What do you think is the principle reason for winter injury?

Answer: Lack of maturity or dormancy in the fall.

Africa is becoming an important banana growing area. The Belgian Congo is expected to have 8,000 tons available for export during 1948. About 10,000 tons of oranges arrived in Great Britain from South Africa during October and about 2,800 tons from Palestine and Cyprus.

What a shame, the only people who really know how to run this country efficiently, are occupied as newspaper columnists and editorial writers.

SOME ESSENTIALS FOR RASPBERRY GROWING

Shallow Cultivation Necessary. Availability of Nitrogen Late In Season May Result In Winter Injury

Leading growers of raspberries are unanimous in their opinion about these essentials for growing the crop.

1. It is necessary that cultivation be shallow—not more than 2 to 3" deep. A large percentage of the feeding roots form a dense network in the top layer of the soil from 2 to 6" below the surface. The feeding roots grow out horizontally from the plant. If you rip off these roots great damage is done. Cutting tools such as a disc may inflict considerable damage.

2. The site is important. The soil should drain naturally. There will be less winter injury if the subsoil drains well. Good air drainage is helpful. Organic matter is very important and most growers advocate plowing under cover crops before the plants are set out because so little can be done afterwards.

Chicken manure is condemned by growers, who have used it, because they say it results in a too late summer growth of canes and consequent winter killing. If used, it should be applied very moderately and commercial fertilizer high in phosphate and potash added. Nitrogen is best if obtained from commercial fertilizers quickly available and applied in the early spring.

The practice of sowing oats as a cover crop in the patch early in September is gaining. It helps to ripen the plants in fall and the dead material is then cultivated in, as organic matter, in the next spring.

FERTILIZERS AND GREEN MANURES FOR STRAWBERRIES

Questions Answered At Small Fruit Conference, University of Minnesota

Question—Does a green manure crop, plowed under, aid the retention of moisture in the soil?

Prof. Burson—Yes. A good crop of red clover plowed under may enable a soil to hold about 2 additional inches of water. Grasses are good in a rotation as they have good fibrous root systems.

Question—What would be the best short-time rotation for strawberries after the last crop is picked?

Prof. Burson—Soybeans planted not later than July 1 to 10 would be very good. In the fall a heavy application of manure could be applied and plowed under before a killing frost. Then, in early spring at planting time 500 to 700 pounds of a mixed fertilizer may be worked in. The best time to plow under soybeans is when beans are forming in the pods.

Question—What would be a good long-time rotation for strawberries?

Prof. Burson—Plant buckwheat as soon as the last berries are picked. Turn the buckwheat under in the fall, and the following spring seed the land to a legume-grass mixture with a grain nurse crop. Keep the land in legume-grass through the third year and plow under the sod in the fall. Grow a cultivated crop the next year and then follow with strawberries again.

—From the Minnesota Horticulturist

Approve not of him who commends all you say. — Poor Richard's Almanac.

HARDY RASPBERRY VARIETIES

Some varieties of raspberries proved hardier than others during this past severe winter. Prof. J. D. Winter, Minnesota Horticultural Department writes:

"There is severe injury to uncovered raspberries in many sections of Minnesota. Many plantings are killed to the ground, except those in well protected locations. The editor has a sheltered location and Latham, Madawaska, Newburgh and Ottawa came through with little injury. Taylor was hurt quite badly, and Tahoma, Trent, Rideau, Milton, Willamette were killed to the ground. The canes were not covered or laid down."

GOOD RESULTS FROM WATERING STRAWBERRY PLANTS WITH AMMONIUM NITRATE IN IRRIGATION WATER

Mr. Virgil Fieldhouse of Fieldhouse Fruit Farm, Dodgeville sends an interesting report of experience in watering strawberry plants with ammonium nitrate. He writes, "I have read that nitrate fertilizer in the spring was detrimental to strawberries under certain conditions. However, this year we put 30 pounds of ammonium nitrate into 3,500 gallons of irrigation water and then turned on the pump. The strawberry patch was slightly over 2/5 of an acre.

"Our bed had only been picked for 4 days and was starting to show breakdown in spite of overhead irrigation. There was a heavy set of perfect berries on small plants but few leaves. Leaves and clusters started to lay flat on the ground giving little prospect that the berries would withstand the sun and get large.

Better Berries

"Four days after applying the ammonium nitrate we had a very much improved picking of large, ripe, solid berries. Foliage stood up better and grew so as to start shading the berries. Two times later at intervals of several days, we repeated the fertilizing with the same results. It seemed to slow up the ripening but we get more berries in the end.

"This was in the nature of a last minute application for patches that were not making sufficient growth of healthy green leaves to mature the berries properly. It had an affect within one or two days and would have been discontinued if conditions had changed.

"We were conscious of the rusting effect of the fertilizer but as we continued watering, the osculators and pumps got well washed out.

"Each time we applied the nitrate to drooping strawberry plants in the hot sun, we had:

1. A picking of plenty of average berries the next day.
2. A day of rest for the patch—there did not seem to be enough ripe berries to bother with.
3. A very surprising picking of large, choice, bright and still plenty solid berries on the third.

MORE LIMA BEANS IN WISCONSIN

Lima beans will do well almost anywhere in this state. That's the finding of O. B. Combs, garden specialist at the University of Wisconsin. Acreage of lima beans has been increasing steadily in Wisconsin since 1944. Last year, farmers raised more than 48 hundred acres of lima beans. Combs says that most of these beans are grown for canning.

Canners, freezers and cash crop producers are becoming more and more interested in lima beans as a cash crop. Combs predicts that acreage of lima beans will continue to increase steadily for some time to come.

Lima beans grow best on medium to light loam soils where there is good drainage and plenty of organic matter. Combs warns farmers to avoid using muck soils and poorly drained soils of all types for raising lima beans.

He has prepared a circular on raising lima beans which can be had free of charge from the College of Agriculture at the University.

Wisconsin Beekeeping



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS
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WHAT THE BEEKEEPER DOES IN AUGUST

**This Month Is The New Year
For Honeybee Colonies. Keep
Up Brood Rearing At All
Costs**

Beekeepers have said the month of August is the beginning of honeybee colonies new year. True, we may still get some honey for this year's crop, especially buckwheat. But the flow will soon be over and then we must provide for winter.

There are two important ways of assuring that a colony will survive the winter—to see that it has plenty of pollen and honey for winter stores and that there is a large population of young bees for the winter cluster. **Brood rearing in August and September are therefore most essential.** As the queen stops laying in October, these are the critical months.

There is evidence that much of the loss this past winter was due to colonies with small populations, largely of old bees. This was due to poor brood rearing conditions in the fall of 1947. In the northwestern part of the state, there was a drought last fall with a poor honey flow and little or no pollen. Weak colonies will not survive a severe winter.

If we examine colonies that came through well this past winter, we find they had large populations, were high in percentage of young bees due to vigorous queens and stimulation from food gathering activity. If populations were large in August and Sep-



Tip the hive on its back for easier inspection of brood chambers. This method saves labor and stings.

tember, such colonies brought in more honey and pollen for winter than weak ones. Large colonies adequately supplied with stores came through the winter fine—if not infected with nosema, which is another sad story.

Fall Feeding May Be Necessary

Few of us have thought of feeding pollen supplement in August and September as a requirement for good wintering, but it looks very much as if that will be good practice under conditions described above. **Feeding soybean flour mixed with sugar syrup will stimulate brood rearing and insure stronger colonies for winter.** This is especially desirable for northern sections of the state where winters are long and cold. Small colonies of old bees just will not survive those conditions.

Soybean flour is emphasized as a good supplement because we have not yet seen any scientific proof that any other material or the addition of any material except pollen is better for feeding outdoor colonies. This is mentioned because under present low honey prices and high costs, the beekeeper must use every economy to remain in business.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN BEEKEEPING

Wonderful New Exhibit In Bee And Honey Building At Wisconsin Centennial (State Fair), Milwaukee, To Tell The Story of Beekeeping.

August 7 - 29

Don't miss the wonderful Century of Progress in Beekeeping exhibit at the Wisconsin Centennial in the Bee and Honey Building, August 7 to 29.

On July 1, Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Honey Acres, chairman of the committee, took the editor through the building. We were amazed. The exhibit will be wonderful. It will consist of the following exhibits in sequence.

1. Bee tree and log cabin scenes. Beekeeping 100 years ago.
2. Straw skep beekeeping scenes.
3. Beekeeping 70 years ago—old hives and equipment.
4. Beekeeping 50 years ago.
5. Old extracting room and equipment—wooden extractor.
6. A modern bee yard.
7. Pollenization by bees.
8. Lady forward—pyramid of honey.
9. Modern stainless steel equipped extracting room.
10. A modern grocery store exhibit selling honey. (This will be of real value for honey sales.)
11. American Honey Institute Exhibit.
12. Beeswax exhibit.

13. A kitchen with foods and drinks prepared with honey.

We congratulate the committee on this wonderful exhibit. It shows the ingenuity, originality and design of Walter Diehnelt and his staff, who have done most of the work. This is a real contribution to the honey industry.

THE USE OF QUEEN EXCLUDERS

Not Necessary When Three Brood Chambers Are Provided

When three brood chambers are used, queen excluders are not essential providing the brood chambers are reversed at the right time and in such a way that the lower one contains the most honey and brood, while the upper has the most space and dark combs for use by the queen.

Another advantage of the 3 brood chamber method is that the extracting combs remain white which is best for quality honey production.

The queen excluder does have a tendency to restrict the movement of the bees and they will be more apt to place incoming nectar in brood combs than above them, especially in a slow honey flow. Filled brood combs cause congestion, smaller brood rearing area and increase the tendency towards swarming.

Top Supering

Top supering or placing empty supers on top of the colony works alright in certain situations but not in others. As Dr. C. L. Farrar says in Circular No. 702: "During the main honey flow the first super above the brood nest should not be allowed to remain there until finished, for the brood nest will be restricted with honey, and too much restriction will reduce the colony population either for the latter part of a long flow or for overwintering.

"It is good practice to top-super during the last 2 weeks of the honey flow, and allow the super above the brood nest to be finished in that position, thereby forcing more honey into the brood chambers for winter. In localities having comparatively short honey flows top-supering with drawn combs during the entire flow is feasible, but where sweetclover, alfalfa, or fall flora extend the honey flow, production may be curtailed or the condition of colonies for overwintering affected.

THAT PROBLEM OF MARKETING HONEY

"What is the best way of advertising honey?"

"We have been urged to donate to an advertising fund. Will money contributions guarantee us good advertising results."

"Will it pay to run large advertisements in the national magazines or advertise honey over the radio?"

These are some of the questions which beekeepers are asking. Everyone agrees it is necessary to interest consumers in honey if we are to preserve our honey market. How to do it efficiently and economically is the question.

It is very easy to throw a lot of money out of the advertising window.

Any larger advertiser will tell you so.

The honey industry has a lot to learn about advertising. As we do not yet have experience on how to spend large sums for advertising economically, let us proceed with caution lest we waste some hard earned money.

The American Honey Institute has been doing a good job in a conservative way. For a small sum, they are keeping reader interest alive by methods which cost but little. The advertising value of this service runs into millions. It is one service we must keep up.

What Beekeepers Can Do

There are many other things beekeepers can do to stimulate interest in honey in their own communities. Here are some.

1. Advertise honey among your friends and relatives. Sell them large quantities such as a 10 or 60 pound can per family if possible. If every beekeeper in the nation sold honey to a dozen or more friends and relatives, it would mean millions of pounds sold.

2. Help your storekeeper by first being sure to provide him with the kind of honey consumers in your community like. In Wisconsin, that means white honey. Ask him to display it in a prominent place, where consumers can see it. Provide him with some display material obtainable from the American Honey Institute, which can be placed on the wall or used on containers.

3. Do some local advertising. Have an announcement about your honey over the radio or a small advertisement in your newspaper.

4. Each county beekeepers association should discuss the matter of providing local newspapers with interesting

items about bees and honey during the active marketing season. This should not be an advertising article but a news article. Readers will like that. If well written, it cannot help but create interest in buying honey.

5. Last but not least, always sell your customers the kind of honey they like, put up in such a way that there will be no complaints but will mean repeat orders.

These are things which every beekeeper can do. When we have organized to spend large sums of money effectively, we can raise them to help the national market.

A TRAILER HAS MANY USES IN BEEKEEPING

A two-wheel trailer is ideal for the beekeeper with less than 200 colonies in several yards.

Unless a beekeeper has other use for a truck in his business, he cannot afford one for beekeeping operations alone. The cost of liability insurance today is prohibitive—plus license, repair and upkeep. We can buy a trailer for about what insurance will cost in 1 year.

We find a variety of two-wheel trailers on the market but for the beekeeper it must be built with a body made to fit standard equipment. A standard 10 frame hive is 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 20 inches long. The trailer body should hold 3 hives in width or about 50 inches inside measurement. In length, it should hold either 4 or 5 hive bodies or have a total inside length of about 83 inches or 104 inches.

Such a trailer body will hold 12 to 15 standard hive bodies in one tier. If the side boards are 12 inches high, two tiers can be put on without an additional rack. That means it will hold either 24 or 30 hive bodies.

If the trailer is strong enough, it can be loaded 3 high—either 36 or 45 bodies, which is a good load. Such a load is not higher than a man's shoulders and one man can easily do the loading and unloading.

Try to put such a load onto a standard pickup truck. It will take two men and the load will be higher than the top of the cab.

Most axles for making two wheel trailers are not long enough to provide for this width of body if a standard auto tire is used. Any welding concern can split the axle and weld in a piece to give the desired width of about 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside measurement.

A good hitch is essential for hauling big loads. Heavy ball hitches are now available at low cost. Have the hitch fastened securely to the car.

RUSK-SAWYER COUNTY BEEKEEPERS INTERESTED IN HONEY PROMOTION

At the May meeting of the Rusk-Sawyer County Beekeepers Association, it was voted to assess each member 5c per colony, to be sent to the American Honey Institute, for promoting honey. Beekeepers expressed the need for a stronger advertising campaign for honey. There was a good response by beekeepers.—Eva L. Nelson, Secretary, Glen Flora, Wis.

SOME BEEKEEPING HISTORY

A Beekeepers Organization Cannot Control Prices

In 1887, the opinion at the convention of the State Beekeepers Ass'n. was that a **producers' association** for controlling, fixing or regulating prices cannot be made practical.

At the 1893 convention, the subject of foulbrood was first mentioned. There were no laws at that time, and the convention felt that something must be done soon. It was not, however, until 1897, when Mr. N. E. France of Platteville became prominent in beekeeping history, that anything was accomplished. Mr. France, at that time secretary of the Association, it was reported, spent a great amount of time looking after the interests of the foulbrood bill before the legislature that year.

Also in 1897, the State Association became active in getting the law repealed by the Wisconsin Legislature, which classified sweet clover as a noxious weed.

45 COUNTIES COOPERATE IN BEE DISEASE CONTROL

Forty-five Wisconsin counties have made appropriations totaling \$8,050 for bee disease eradication work in 1948, according to John Long, in charge of the bee and honey section of the state department of agriculture.

Following are the counties which have appropriated funds for bee disease control work: Barron \$200; Brown \$200; Buffalo \$100; Calumet \$200; Chippewa \$200; Clark \$200; Columbia \$200; Crawford \$200; Dane \$300; Dodge \$200; Dunn \$50; Eau Claire \$200; Fond du Lac \$200; Grant \$250; Green \$100; Green Lake \$200; Jackson \$200; Kenosha \$150; La Crosse \$150; Lincoln \$50; Manitowoc \$200; Marinette \$200; Milwaukee \$400; Monroe \$150; Oconto \$150; Outagamie \$200; Ozaukee \$100; Pepin \$50; Pierce \$100; Racine \$250; Rock \$350; Rusk \$200; St. Croix \$150; Sauk \$250; Shawano \$150; Sheboygan \$150; Taylor \$100; Trempealeau \$200; Vernon \$100; Walworth \$250; Washington \$100; Waupaca \$150; Waushara \$100; Wood \$250.

THE MINNESOTA BEEKEEPER

The first issue of a new quarterly magazine, "The Minnesota Beekeeper" published by the Minnesota Beekeepers Association appeared in June.

It is edited by C. G. Langley, President of the State Association, Box 176, Redwing, Minn. C. D. Floyd is advertising and business manager. Membership dues including the quarterly in the Minnesota Beekeepers Association is \$3.00 per year.

The magazine is quite attractive with a yellow cover and has some interesting articles. We congratulate the officers of the Minnesota Association and wish them success in their efforts.

FOR SALE: two wheel trailer axel, wheel & 3 good tires at \$15.00
Write this magazine.

GLEANINGS

NOSEMA. From The Bee World, (England), we find that research in control of diseases of bees is receiving considerable attention in Europe. Also Dr. Ole Hammer, of the Lyngby research station, reports on the 1946 work on diseases. Nosema is the most prevalent. Research on possible remedies for Nosema was negative; none of the substances tried were any better than "promising."

A writer in the 1947 Year Book of the Southern Federation, (England), Mr. R. O. Manley contributes good advice to beginners on the over-apitalization which will be inevitable if they start beekeeping now. He says it is certainly unlikely to pay at present prices.

Miss Annie Betts, editor The Bee World, commenting on artificial insemination gives the opinion that "it should, surely, be instrumental." We are inclined to agree.

The South African Bee Journal is one of the interesting magazines which comes to our office. Apparently beekeepers in this area are well organized. The South African Beekeepers Association is composed of district local organizations which meet regularly. The last week in June, that is to say mid-winter, bees in northern sections were busy on aloes. Further north bees were not flying. A writer from Pretoria East, made this statement. "The month of July was a very bitter one for bees and beekeepers of this district; the thermometer frequently registered below zero."

HONEY EXTRACTING EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Extractors, clarifiers, filters and tanks. All available in stainless steel.

THE NEISES CO.,

Box 249, Marshfield, Wis.

BEEKEEPERS ATTENTION!

**DEATH TO WAX-MOTH LARVAE!
END BEE COMB LOSSES WITH
PARA-DI-MOTH DISCS**

A Disc of proper air surface and quantity of pure paradichlorobenzene, with wire hanger to suspend it on a frame in upper super. One disc enough for 6 tightly-closed supers. Repels adult moth; destroys larvae that damage costly combs. See U.S. D.A. circular No. 386 on potency of paradichlorobenzene for wax moth larvae. Not harmful to humans.

Prices: Tube of 12 discs, enough for 72 supers, \$1.65 postpaid. Case of one gross, F.O.B. Red Wing, Minn., \$15.00

RED WING CHEMICAL CO.

Box 418 Red Wing, Minnesota

THE EFFECT OF DDT ON HONEY BEES

Beekeepers are becoming alarmed at reports of wide-spread airplane dusting of DDT on field crops. Lately dusting of corn fields to control European corn borer has been advocated. What will be the effect on honey bees?

In this connection we publish the summary of experiments reported in a bulletin by the Experiment Station of Arizona entitled, "Beekeeping Near Cotton Fields Dusted With DDT" by S. E. McGregor and C. T. Vorhies.

Mr. McGregor is now associated with Dr. C. L. Farrar at the Central States Bee Laboratory.

The findings of these experiments will be of guidance to us in estimating what may happen if dusting of field crops becomes widely spread in Wisconsin.

1. To determine the effect on honeybees of commercial applications of DDT to field crops by airplanes, observations were made with caged bees, individual colonies, and commercial apiaries.

2. Bees placed in wire-screen cages and given heavy applications of 10 per cent DDT dust developed unsteadiness in thirty minutes. They groomed themselves vigorously, lost co-ordination within an hour. The majority were either moribund or dead in five hours, and all were dead in seven hours. In less severe exposures the bees became very nervous for about an hour, then recovered.

3. Applications of DDT in pyrophyllite and in kerosene around hive entrances did not damage the colonies within.

4. Although about 200 bees were killed when an open hive was heavily dusted, no further effect was noted.

5. Small wire-screen cages containing twenty-five bees each were held immediately under the dusting airplane, for from two to eighteen applications. Four or more such applications caused almost 100 per cent mortality in twenty-four hours.

6. No damage to colonies was detected when near-by cotton was dusted nine times by airplane with 10 per cent DDT in pyrophyllite at the rate of 15 pounds per acre. Bees visited cotton infrequently early in the season, but more freely later. Weeds in the dusted fields were freely visited late in the season. Apiaries in the dusted area produced normal crops of

honey, and the colonies continued in normal strength throughout. Neither quantity nor quality of brood was affected.

7. In several Arizona apiaries near farms dusted by airplane with 5 per cent DDT in sulfur (20 pounds per acre), a few bees were affected and some colonies appeared to be temporarily weakened, but there was no permanent damage, and good crops of honey were stored. The year before, this area was dusted with arsenicals and severe losses were sustained by the apiarists.

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We have a complete line of:

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HONEY CONTAINERS

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

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

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Order through your State Beekeepers Association.

HONEY ACRES
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

Everything you need in Containers at the lowest prices.

5% discount on \$50.00 orders

10% discount on \$100.00 orders

GLASS

½-lb. jars — carton of 24 — wt. 9-lbs. — \$.72
1-lb. jars — carton of 24 wt. — 11-lbs. — \$.84
2-lb. jars — carton of 12 — wt. 11-lbs. — \$.55
5-lb. jars — carton of 6 — wt. 10-lbs. — \$.49

TIN

5-lb. pails — carton of 50 — wt. 25-lbs. — \$4.26
10-lb. pails — carton of 50 — wt. 44-lbs. — \$6.20
60-lb. cans — carton of 24 — wt. 72-lbs. — \$10.67

COMB HONEY WINDOW CARTONS ALL SIZES

Per 100—\$1.55—Per 500—\$7.50

Per M — \$14.25

We also carry a complete line of other Bee Supplies

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HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

From the Editor's Desk

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS AT HONEY ACRES

The annual summer meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society was held in Menomonee Falls with Mr. Walter Diehnelt, Honey Acres as host. A short time was spent in the forenoon visiting the honey processing plant of Mr. Diehnelt. Members were shown the details of making honey chocolate candy, candied honey, extracting and bottling honey.

Mr. Diehnelt then treated the Board members to a delicious dinner following which they spent the afternoon discussing business of the Society.

Two eminent persons who have contributed greatly to Horticulture in Wisconsin were selected to receive honorary recognition certificates of the Society at the Annual Convention.

Annual Convention

It was voted to hold the **Annual Convention at the Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 16-17.**

The financial report indicated a substantial increase in income this year due to more advertising and increased receipts from membership dues. It enabled the Society to keep "out of the red" and maintain the high standard of Wisconsin Horticulture as an educational magazine. Increases in salaries were voted to the Secretary and Assistant as they had not been increased since the depression due to low incomes and high printing costs.



AT OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Top row, left to right: Pres. Wm. Connell; Treas. E. L. Chambers; H. A. Dvorak, Casco; Carl Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; R. L. Marken, Kenosha; Alfred Meyer, Hales Corners.

Seated: Secretary H. J. Rahmlow; Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Jr., Baraboo; Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Menasha; Earl Skaliskey, West Bend; Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

The Board voted a slight change in the method of balloting for officers of the Society by mail which will be explained on the ballot in the October issue of this magazine.

The Board voted to arrange a fruit growers meeting and machinery demonstration at Nieman's Orchard, Cedarburg on September 1, and invited the co-operation of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Wisconsin Apple Institute and the County Fruit Growers Associations. Executive Committee members Wm. Connell, E. L. Chambers and Walter Diehnelt were appointed to contact the Dept. of Horticulture.

A letter from Prof. J. D. Winters of the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association was read. It stated that facilities were avail-

able at the Winona Hotel, Winona, Minnesota for a joint meeting of western Wisconsin and Minnesota fruit growers. It was voted to **co-operate with the Minnesota Fruit Growers Association and hold a joint meeting on Monday and Tuesday, November 8-9.**

The Wisconsin Apple Institute was invited to hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the annual convention of the Society in Fond du Lac. An invitation was also extended to the **Central Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association to hold a one day meeting in conjunction with our annual convention.**

A rising vote of thanks and applause was given Mr. Walter Diehnelt for his hospitality and the fine dinner served members of the Board.

MORE ABOUT HARDY ENGLISH WALNUTS

Back in 1936, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society sent out many Crath Carpathian English Walnuts obtained from the Carpathian Mountains of Ukraine, to the northern states for trial purposes. Now we are receiving letters about them.

Mr. Lewis Robson of Luxemburg, Kewaunee County, writes: "My Carpathian English Walnuts came through this hard winter alright but those of my neighbors were killed by the cold. Last year I had about 2 pails of English Walnuts from one of the trees."

Mr. Nick Jacobs, of Sturgeon Bay, found the half dozen English Walnut trees growing in his yard were not injured to any extent this past winter and predicted they will bear nuts this year.

Mr. Frank Emert of Sycamore, Illinois, writes: "We have five trees from the nine nuts we received. They have grown wonderfully. Last year, we had some ripe nuts. We are very proud of the trees and they are a surprise to our neighbors."

The tree in the Editors backyard bore about a bushel of good English Walnuts in 1947. They came out slowly this last spring, evidently due to some winter injury to the wood, similar to that on apple trees. The catkins buds were winter killed and, while a large number of pistillate flowers developed on new wood, there will not be a crop due to lack of pollination.

Mulcher-Rake \$1.00 Postpaid



Perfect weeding tool or combination. Bolts to back of your garden hoe as shown. Light, strong, balanced perfectly. Send \$1.00 money order or cash to

Russell M. Huber, Winnebago, Minn.

ORCHARD MACHINERY DEMONSTRATION

Nieman Bros. Orchards — Cedarburg

Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

Auspices: Wisconsin State Horticultural Society and Wisconsin Apple Institute.

The Program

9:30 — 12.00 A. M. Orchard Demonstration conducted by Agricultural Extension Service.

12.00 M. Bring your own Luncheon. — Coffee Free.

1:00 P. M. Inspection of machinery and orchard.

2:00 P. M. Demonstrations start. Machines will be lined up in consecutive order. Each machine will be given opportunity to demonstrate with a representative of the maker giving description of the machine.

Machinery will include orchard sprayers, spray booms and spray masts, spray guns, orchard tractors and weed sprayers. Apple graders and packaging machinery will be on display in the package shed.

Committees

Master of Ceremonies—Mr. C. J. Hipke, New Holstein and Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay.

Local Arrangements—Nieman Bros., Martin Wiepking, Armin Frenz, B. J. Otting of Cedarburg, County Agents Carl Gilman, Port Washington, S. S. Mathiesen, Milwaukee, and Earl Skaliskey, West Bend.

Committee on Machinery—Mr. Wm. Connell, Menomonie; Mr. Gilbert Hipke, New Holstein; Mr. Don Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Mr. Arno Meyer, Waldo; Mr. Lester Tans, Waukesha, and Mr. C. J. Telfer, Green Bay.

Secretary to Committees—H. J. Rahmlow, Madison.

WISCONSIN CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Milwaukee, August 7-29,
State Fair Park

The Wisconsin Centennial Exposition is rapidly growing to World's Fair stature as new buildings, new exhibits, new entrances and even atomic energy and electronics displays crop up all over the 220-acre Exposition grounds. Officials estimate the final value of all exhibits will be five and one half million dollars.

The story of Wisconsin Agriculture is told with two complete farms erected at a cost of \$60,000 in the Agricultural Building. The honey exhibit will be a surprise to everyone. Women of Wisconsin tell their story with a \$60,000 Women of Wisconsin building.

Every Wisconsin citizen will be proud of the Centennial Exposition — a historic tribute to Wisconsin's relentless march FORWARD.

SHADE TREE CONFERENCE IN MILWAUKEE

Schroeder Hotel, August 24-27

A large attendance is expected at the Twenty-fourth Annual Shade Tree Conference to be held in the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee August 24-27 according to Mr. C. L. Wachtel, chairman of local arrangements. Visitors will also be able to take in the Wisconsin Centennial Exposition at State Fair Park.

Demonstration work will be conducted in beautiful Lake Park on the shores of Lake Michigan under Mr. Griggs Waring, Milwaukee City forester. Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist is chairman of the committee on Educational Exhibits; Andrew F. Bell, Wisconsin Tree Service Company, Milwaukee, is chairman of Transportation and Howard Muellner, Wauwatosa city forester is chairman of Entertainment.

Special events for women visitors are in charge of Milo Christensen, Christensen Landscape and Tree Service, Racine.

Visitors are assured a good time and an educational meeting by Chairman Wachtel.

Gladiolus Tidings

For the WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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Milwaukee

WALTER KRUEGER
Vice-Pres.
Oconomowoc

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Leland Shaw, Milton
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Theo. Woods, Madison

ARE WE DISCARDING OLDER VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS FOR NEW ONES NOT SO GOOD?

Large manufacturers tell us the American people have originated a very odd institution—we are practically demanding new models of automobiles, radios, clothes, and even flowers every year. Have we carried this idea over into the world of gladiolus?

We do not believe so.

Rather, gladiolus growers have become idealists. We are demanding perfection in color, form, and in habits of growth. True, we do not always get perfection in the newer varieties but we frequently do get improvement. We do not all agree upon what is best in size, color and shape, but most of us recognize when a fault has been eliminated.

These Were Discarded

In going through our list of discarded varieties we can recall definitely why each was eliminated. Here are a few at random:

MARY ELIZABETH, one of the most beautiful creams of its time was very susceptible to disease and now is replaced by LADY JANE, LEADING LADY and several others.

REWI FALLU grew short, stubby, and was very unhealthy. RED CHARM though not as large, is taller, has a longer flowerhead and has very good growing habits.

NEW ERA would not increase fast enough. We have grown SPIC and SPAN for one season only, and (although it is a salmon pink rather than a pure pink) we believe it will do better than its parent, New Era.

In 1939, we began growing GOLDEN CHIMES. We started with 25 bulbs and tried to build up a stock. Seven years later we had 27 bulbs and no bulblets and so the variety was discarded. In our estimation the newer CRINKLE CREAM is just as beautiful and is superior in most other ways. Then, do you remember beautiful



little CRINKLES? It absolutely would not propagate for us. Our present BURMA, though larger, is quite similar in coloring and ruffling and is a runaway propagator.

The old lavender SO BIG was too short and stubby. MYRNA FAE and several other new lavenders are far superior.

Also, we used to have several that preferred to lie down in my garden—AVA MARIA, BLACK OPAL, SENSATION, and others. Modern gladiolus have not a chance to become popular, unless they have good strong stems.

Blue Varieties

Of all the blues we have grown, BLUE BEAUTY is the only one of which we can keep up a stock. We are

anxious to see how Fred Beardmore's BLUE BONNET performs. It is about the most beautiful blue we have seen for some time.

Of course our experience with many of these varieties may not be the same as those of other fans. Perhaps we would have done better had we purchased new stock. Also, our soil and weather conditions may have been to blame. However, we believe one of the best means of checking on the popularity of a variety is to get a number of catalogs from up-to-date growers and find out how many list some of the older varieties. Dealers soon discard gladiolus that are not generally popular. They are usually not popular because of fault.

Then to answer the question: "Are we discarding older varieties of gladiolus for new ones not as good?" We would say "No".

The last few years have seen startling improvements in gladiolus varieties. Out of the hundred or more being introduced this year, we honestly believe a large number will be welcome additions to those we now have. Some will be unusually outstanding.

—By Leo Matthews, In bulletin of Ohio Gladiolus Society.

GLADIOLUS SHOW DATES

August 9-10. Madison Gladiolus Society Annual Show, First National Bank, Madison.

August 14-15. Wisconsin Gladiolus Show, Kohler Recreational Building, Kohler.

August 21-22. Twin Cities Chapter Gladiolus Show. (Marinette-Menomonie) Peshigo, High School Gymnasium.

August 28-29. Marathon County Chapter Show. High School Gymnasium, Mosinee, Wis.

STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW PLANS COMPLETED

Board of Directors Appoints Committees and Completes Arrangements

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society met at the A. E. Piepkorn home in Plymouth on Sunday, June 13, to complete plans for the State Gladiolus Show. Members enjoyed a wonderful picnic luncheon served by Mr. and Mrs. Piepkorn on their shady lawn.

State Show Committees

Show Manager—Mr. Conrad Holzman, Sheboygan.

Supervisors of Judges — Mr. Fred Hagedorn, Sheboygan and Dr. L. C. Dietsch, Plymouth.

Premium Schedule — Mr. Ed. Lins, Spring Green and Mr. Fred Hagedorn. Trophies and Awards—Dr. L. C. Dietsch and C. Holzman.

Special and Exchange Trophies—F. M. Bayer and D. M. Puerner, Milwaukee.

Artistic Arrangements — Mrs. Alfred Radloff, Plymouth.

Finance — Mr. Frank Bayer, Milwaukee.

Publicity — Mrs. Len Wightman, Plymouth.

Banquet — Dr. George Scheer, Sheboygan.

Show Classification and Arrangement: Conrad Holzman, Chairmen; Mr. Art Piepkorn; Dr. L. C. Dietsch; Mrs. W. Axel, Sheboygan; Mrs. A. J. Radloff, Plymouth; Mrs. Chester Harrison, Waldo and Mrs. Len Wightman.

The Board of Directors voted to send a Wisconsin Trophy to each of the Chapter Shows, open to outside competition.

It was decided again to exchange trophies with the Illinois Gladiolus Society.

GLADIOLUS SHOW AT PESHTIGO

The Twin Cities (Menomonie-Marquette) Gladiolus Society will hold its annual show at the Peshtigo High School gymnasium, Peshtigo, August 21-22.

Show committee consists of Arnold Sartorius, Manager; Paul Ravet, Assistant Manager; Mrs. Hugo Krubsack, Classification Chairman and Mrs. Edwin Hanson, Secretary.

Show Schedule, entry tags and banquet reservations may be obtained from Mrs. Edwin Hanson, 900 Pierce Ave., Marinette, Wis.

With a beautiful setting and plenty of space, this show will be the equal of any you have ever seen. Plan to attend.

LAVENDERS ARE IN VOGUE

That "New Look" in Glads for the coming season seems to be a matter of color rather than a change in form or size. Judging from new and recent introductions, that color is lavender or such shades as rose, orchid or lilac that lead to lavender. The trend towards these colors probably resulted from the attempt of hybridists to produce that good lavender, so needed, to replace MINUET. Scheer claims to have solved the problem with his new introduction **Patrician**, which he claims has the same color line as **Myrna Fay** (Lines, '46) lavender, **Orchid Belle** (Lake, '47) lavender, **Huntress** (Jack, '46) lavender, **Lucky** (Jack, '47) lavender, and **Wedge-wood** (C. Fisher, '47) blue-lavender.

A Lavender Year

A glance at the list of 1948 introductions offers proof that lavender is coming into its own and that 1948 will be a lavender year.

1948 Introductions

Siboney (Allen)—lavender
Penelope (Dreams) — lavender or mauve.

Ruth Ann (Woods)—lavender
Spring Song (Kadel)—lavender
Adoration (Klein)—orchid pink
Lady Marion (White)—rose lavender

These are only a few that have come to our attention. No doubt a complete list for 1948 would reveal many more. It shows that everyone has been working to produce that really good lavender. It is a healthy sign for the Gladiolus industry. It not only shows increased interest, but out of the many offered, will come the really fine ones, perfected by the thought and efforts of many Gladiolus fans.

A study of the pedigree of some of these new lavenders will give the amateur hybridist, who may be working on the same color, some idea of how the professional attacks such a problem. You will notice that such shades as mauve, cyclamen, rose, lilac and lavender carry on infusion of blue pigment. In fact, by crossing a red with some shade of blue, you get a wide range of colors, varying from crimson to purples. If these different varieties are crossed, you get a still wider field of purples. If these different varieties are crossed, you get a still wider field of allied shades, all bearing some trace of red and some trace of blue. If the red predominates, you get a crimson, but if you lighten the crimson you get shades of rose red, rose pink and mauve. If the blue predominates, the coloring is of violet red (purple) as in Mrs. Marks

Memory. Lighten the purple more and more and you get shades of rose, orchid, mauve and lavender. You see, this gives you two different methods to come by lavender—(1) by crossing rose pink and blue shades until you build up a lavender, or (2) by breaking down a light rose or purple until you come by lavender. Both methods often require many crosses before the goal is reached.

How To Create a Good Blue

If you study the pedigree of **Patrician**, you will see that it is an example of the building up method. Note the number of Gladiolus containing traces of blue, mauve and lilac used to build up to the lavender color.

(Continued on Page 317)

STATE SHOW PREMIUM SCHEDULE AVAILABLE

Any member of the Wisconsin Gladiolus Society who desires a copy of the premium schedule for the State Gladiolus Show at Kohler, may receive one on request. Send a postcard to Wisconsin Horticultural Society, 424 University Farm Pl., Madison, for a copy.

THE 19th ANNUAL WISCONSIN GLADIOLUS SHOW; KOHLER, WIS. AUG. 14-15

All blooms must be in place by 11 a. m. on Saturday, August 14. Judging starts at 12 noon.

The show will be open to the public at 2 P. M. Saturday and closed at 9 p. m. Sunday it will be open at 10 a. m. until 9 p. m.

All commercial growers who desire space, should make reservations early so the committee can arrange the floor plan. Reservations should be made with Mr. Conrad Holzman, 529 Summit Road, Kohler, Wis.

The Banquet

The annual banquet will be held at 6:30 p. m., Saturday, August 14, in the Wisconsin Room of the American Club in Kohler. Attendance must be kept within 100 and all reservations must be in 2 days before the banquet. Reservations should be made with Dr. G. H. Scheer, 910 New York Ave., Sheboygan, Chairman of the banquet.

Garden Gleanings

PROTECT ROSES FROM BLACK SPOT THIS FALL

Perhaps you have been successful in protecting your rose leaves from black spot so far this year. By dusting the leaves with sulphur or copper dust during wet rainy periods this has been possible. Later in the season, especially September, rainy periods or heavy dews may keep the leaves wet long enough so black spot spores can again do their work. If there are black spots on the old leaves now, the danger is increased because these spots produce spores which infect new leaves during a wet period.

Perhaps the easiest way to control black spot is to dust in the rain. If we do that, we don't need to dust when it doesn't rain. Keeping the leaves covered with sulphur, fermate or copper dust when they are wet is sufficient. During long periods of hot dry weather, it is best if the leaves are left untouched because there is little danger from disease then.

Disease Control Means Better Wintering

If the leaves become infected this fall, turn yellow and drop off, plants may be greatly weakened, do not become fully dormant and will winter kill easily. It is just as important to keep them covered during September and October as it was last spring.

Try dusting in the rain. If it rains intermittently for a week or more, dust every three days. It may be worth the trouble.

HEARD AT A GARDEN CLUB MEETING

The address of welcome was being given. Said the speaker, "Among other things, this city boasts the largest helium plant in the country."

Garden Club Member: "Oh, lovely—is it in bloom now?"



CAUTIONS FOR THE USE OF 2,4-D

While 2,4-D will control weeds growing in crops such as corn grains, and asparagus, it is dangerous to more horticultural plants than it is beneficial. Horticulturists should be on their guard against injury to such plants as tomatoes, peas, beans, many fruits and flowers. Here are some precautions to observe.

To avoid drift of 2,4-D spray, do not operate the sprayer near susceptible crops when the wind velocity exceeds 12 miles per hour. A coarse, low-pressure spray, such as that produced by the low-gallonage spray method, is least likely to drift. Dust preparations of 2,4-D are not generally recommended.

It is suggested that the sprayer be kept at least 200 feet away from such susceptible crops if the wind is blowing from the sprayer toward them.

Faulty machines, inadequate spray equipment, and negligence on the part of the operator are the common causes of irregular spray distribution.

The Bird of Paradise is related to the crow.

COMMENTS ON CRAB GRASS CONTROL

Much testing has been done to find an easy way to control crab grass but results seem to be negative. So far the best control seems to be a good sod of blue grass which will crowd out the young seedlings when they start to grow from seed. That means of course good lawn care, fertilizing with nitrogen in spring and not cutting the growing grass very short.

Chemical weed killers have not proven satisfactory. Neither do we think it advisable to apply chemicals in large quantity to the soil. There is that tendency today—will it have ill effects to growing plants in later years?

Lawns treated in the spring with 2,4-D for control of weeds in the lawn will usually have more crab grass than before because the dead spaces are ideal for the crab grass seedlings.

COMMERCIAL FLOWER FORCING

Valuable New Book For Growers Of Greenhouse Crops, Revised

Commercial Flower Forcing by Alex Laurie and D. C. Kiplinger of Ohio State University, has just been completely revised. (Blakiston Company, Philadelphia, Pa.) The authors state, "Many new developments during the past few years necessitate another new edition of 'Commercial Flower Forcing.'" The book is designed as a text book for the wide-awake grower and student of floriculture. It covers chapters on greenhouse construction and heating; soils; fertilizer; major and minor crops; pot plants; foliage plants cloth houses and marketing. If you own a greenhouse, this book will fill a real need.

Lavendar Gladiolus

(Continued from Page 315)

Pedigree of **Patrician**—(Maid of Orleans X Wasaga) X (Berty Snow X Lavender Delight) X (True Blue X Blue Sapphire).

Other lavenders obtained by the building up method are: Komiri, Elizabeth the Queen, Lilac Beauty and Lilac Gem.

The second method of breaking down of rose or purple was used to get **Huntress** (lavender), **Orchid Gem** (orchid lavender) and **Lucky** (lavender), the **Gladiolus Early Rose** or seedlings from it being in all three cases.

Blue color is sometimes recessive or submerged in the first generation seedlings, so you may not suspect a **Gladiolus** of having blue in it, but on self fertilizing the trace of blue shows up in the resulting seedling. Such a case came to light when the **Gladiolus D. A. Day** (pink) self fertilized, brought forth **Lavender Queen**. **Lavender Prince** is also a seedling of **King Arthur**.

By way of concluding, we suggest you select parents from varieties having a high percentage of the color you desire in the finished product. This will insure getting seedlings with a dominance in that color. If you get seedlings not quite the color you want, but good in every other way, self fertilization may improve the color. You may also build up the color by back crossing onto the parent containing the largest percentage of the desired color.

—From "Gladland News" Indiana Gladiolus Society.

MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Twenty-five states were represented at the annual convention of the Men's Garden Clubs of America held at Atlanta, Ga. in April, making it the largest gathering of its kind in the organization's history. Secretary Mark M. Taylor of Salem, Ore., reported the addition of 20 member clubs in the past year. The national organization now has 80 clubs in 26 states.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey was named winner of the Johnny Appleseed Memorial Award, given each year to a man who has been outstanding in promoting natural beauty in the United States. Unfortunately, Dr. Bailey could not be present to receive the award because he was botanizing in the jungles of the West Indies, in spite of his 90 years.

Officers for 1948-1949 were elected as follows: Joe M. Johnson, Portland, Ore., president; Dr. Albert J. Irving, New York, first vice-president; Harry Sanderson, Marcellus, N. Y., second vice-president; Bruce Krasberg, Highland Park, Ill., third vice-president Evan J. Evans, Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer. A. J. Nitzschke, Savannah, Ga., was named honorary treasurer and Mark M. Taylor was reappointed by the executive committee to serve as secretary for another year.

The 1949 meeting will be held at Minneapolis-St. Paul. The date is not yet determined.

—Condensed from Horticulture

CARE OF TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS IN MID-SUMMER

Tuberous rooted Begonias need attention during the hot dry weather of mid-summer, especially when humidity is low and the atmosphere dry. The soil should be kept moderately moist and the foliage, which helps nourish the plant, should be moistened several times during the day if at all possible. Turn a fine spray of garden hose on them for a few minutes and be sure that the soil is never dry to a depth of at least 6 inches.

The leaves of the tuberous rooted Begonias can be seriously burned if they are in full sunshine at any time during a hot day when the soil is even slightly dry.

A liberal supply of peat moss mixed with the soil enables the roots to grow to best advantage and an application of fertilizer helps produce large rugged plants.

Courtship: Period during which the girl decides whether or not she can do better.—Amery Free Press.

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COLCHICUM

Plant These Beautiful Flowers in August

By Mrs. Theo. J. Peterson, Waupaca

I first became acquainted with *Colchicum Autumnale* a number of years ago when an eastern catalogue listed it at 3 bulbs for 10c. Planted them when received in August, about 2 inches deep, with a ground cover of vinca. They bloomed a few weeks later with small, soft, lilac-rose blooms and increased for a number of years.

Next I purchased a bulb of *C. Bornmulleri* and planted this much larger bulb 3 to 4 inches deep at the foot of a rock wall. Had three large rosy-violet blooms early in September of the same year.

Early the next spring three groups of large, deeply-creased, dark green leaves grew from this one bulb, which I knew now had increased to three. This plant grows about 18 inches high, with leaves about 10 inches long and 3 inches wide. These leaves store food for autumn bloom and must not be cut back, though they would be lovely in flower arrangements. The leaves turn yellow early in July.

When *C. Bornmulleri* was dug up the third year, it had increased to 12 large sized bulbs, which were so crowded they were pushing out of the ground. These were divided and planted in the border near lavender *Statice Latifolia* and hardy *Amaryllis*, *Lycoris Squamigera*.

The *Lycoris* has rosy-lilac, lily-like blooms on 2 to 3 foot stems about the same time.

C. Bornmulleri, up to date, has increased to 18 bulbs.

Have since purchased *C. Autumnale Album*, a lovely pure white form with small flowers like *C. Autumnale*, which has not bloomed as well or increased as



rapidly as the latter variety.

Violet Queen, a deep, purplish violet with white center; *Giganteum*, large soft violet; *Lilac-Wonder*, large-flowered rich rosy-carmine and *Speciosum* with fragrant light violet flowers.

Our garden soil is light sandy loam to which we have added barnyard manure, leaf mold and peat moss.

These lovely flowers are not being grown in many gardens and few catalogues list them, but I consider them very easy to grow and inexpensive in the "long run."

For Arrangements

Last fall Mrs. Sam Salan of Waupaca gave a talk on "Flower Arrangements" at the New London Women's Club. I made different types of arrangements as she talked, using several of these large rosy-violet blooms in a low-green pottery container, with a background of large, bold elecampane leaves. A great many questions were asked about the flowers and thick, egg-shaped leaves of the elecampane which

grows in waste places and along roadsides. The thick roots contain a mucilaginous substance from which horse medicine is made.

Now is the time to order your *Colchicum* bulbs, which should be planted as soon as received, though they will bloom in a bowl without soil or water.

Alfred Hottes calls the fall blooming *Chrysanthemums* the "salad course," but *Colchicums* are as "a cup of afternoon tea."

SOME NATIONAL FLOWER ORGANIZATIONS

National Tulip Society, dues \$3.00. R. Tyroler, Secretary, Room 1100, 37 W. 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.

American Iris Society, dues \$3.00. Howard R. Watkins, Secretary, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

AMERICAN DELPHINIUM OFFICERS

The new officers of the American Delphinium Society for the coming year include: Carl Grant Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio (president), Edward Steichen, Ridgefield, Conn., (honorary president), Mrs. Gertrude W. Phillips, Swampscott, Mass., (eastern vice-president), Charles A. Prochaska, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, (treasurer), Don H. Swartz, 1049 Eastland Avenue, Akron 5, Ohio, (secretary).

IN A DEMOCRACY there is much complaint and little suffering. In a despotism, there is much suffering and little complaint.—Working Warrior.

Too much taste makes waist.

Organic Matter Versus Chemical Fertilizers

Here Are Some Facts That Will Help Decide The Issue

Are you an organic fertilizer enthusiast or do you think it is alright to use chemical fertilizers as well.

It is an odd thing that so often when a new theory is advanced there are many people who go "all out" for it and can see no other angle than the one issue. Recently a picture in Life magazine showed a woman asking a Presidential candidate that if elected would he appoint a well known organic fertilizer enthusiast as Secretary of Agriculture. That is going a long way in one's enthusiasm.

Here are a few facts as published in the bulletin of The Maryland Horticultural Society.

"The proponents of the Indore method of composting do not use chemical fertilizers and contend that such chemicals are harmful to soils and plants. However such opinions are **not substantiated by carefully-conducted and scientifically-controlled experiments.** For a few examples, the following might be considered. In England, a plot of ground receiving nothing but commercial fertilizer **continuously for 74 years, produced the largest average wheat yield,** considering the duration of the test, of which the world has any record. A manured plot lying adjacent and receiving somewhat more nutrients than the chemically fertilized plot, averaged 1 bushel less during the same period. Dr. Thorne, a soil scientist, states there are similar results recorded in this country. Comin and Bushnell report that in a 32-year period, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers and sweet corn have maintained their production at a high level with application of nothing

more than chemical fertilizer. **Fertilizers and Organic Matter Supplement Each Other**

"On the other hand, the organic gardening advocates have good evidence for their belief. Organic matter in large quantity is **necessary in the garden** and it is doubtful if sufficient amounts could be incorporated into the soil without bringing in such material from other sources. **Equally good results** have come from spreading the waste material on the soil, adding chemical fertilizer and then plowing this material under to digest or compost in the soil. This method requires more time for composting, however.

Commercial fertilizers and organic matter supplement each other. Neither one does as well when used alone. Plants take up minerals in inorganic form and as far as science knows, it makes

no difference about the source of the minerals.

Effect Upon Animals

"The effect of soil organic matter or humus, upon nutritional value of plants used as food, seemed to show no different effects upon animal growth as compared with plants grown in water cultures where chemicals in solution supplied the entire food supply of the plants. However, Dr. Bear, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, found that animals will avoid grass fertilized with manure alone, probably because of **some mineral element deficiency.** Bear also stated the higher rate of degenerative diseases is not due to the use of commercial fertilizer in food production but lies in the fact that **more people are living to an older age,** so these diseases seem more prominent."

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FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Dear Garden Club Members:

As President of the Wisconsin Fed-
eration I receive garden club publica-
tions from nearly every state. Some
are folders; some are single leaflets
carrying only news from their state;
others are larger and are filled with
a wide range of instructive information.
Some are issued annually, some quar-
terly, others bi-monthly and some monthly
for most of the year. All of the publi-
cations are fine.

Members of the Wisconsin Federa-
tion receive 10 copies a year of Wis-
consin Horticulture in which our of-
ficial Federation pages are printed.
There are 8 monthly issues and 2 bi-
monthly issues — Dec.-Jan., and July-
Aug.

These pages contain an abundance
of valuable information. Due to this
fact the magazine has become an im-
portant factor in bringing Federation
news to all clubs. Every member should
receive it and read it so as to become
better acquainted with all of the pro-
jects and subjects of wide horticultural
interest which the Federation carries
on. The National bulletin, now "The
National Gardener," should also be read
by every member. It will be a great
help to you in carrying out the work
in your local clubs.

Our chief aim is horticulture, a firm
foundation for Wisconsin Garden Clubs
to build on. First of all We Are Gar-
deners. I am convinced that Wisconsin
gardeners are not satisfied unless they
have a shoulder to the wheel—judging
from their responses to such calls as



Land of Plenty

the one from the Secretary of Agri-
culture for Freedom gardens.

Are YOU helping wherever you can?
How can YOU serve your Federation
more effectively? State Chairmen, I
am looking for fine reports of your
work at the Convention Oct. 7-8 in
Milwaukee.

We have two new classifications for
membership in the National Council of
State Garden Clubs, which were created
at the Lexington meeting. These are (1)
Annual Members paying \$5.00 a year
dues, and (2) Voluntary Members pay-
ing \$1.00 a year with one year's sub-
scription to "The National Gardener"
included in each. The National Coun-
cil also voted that each State Federa-
tion shall be responsible for securing
two voluntary members or one annual
member from each of the member clubs.
The State treasurer shall collect in
his State sending names, addresses and
amounts to the National treasurer by
Oct. 1st.

Our tours have been successful and
the sale from Bird and Flower notes
profitable to the Federation. Thank you,

To the new clubs I wish to say: I
hope you receive both benefit and
pleasure from your affiliation with the
Federation and can help make it a
better and stronger organization because
of your membership in it. At present
we have 3,235 members.

"Coming together is the beginning,
Keeping together is progress, Working
together is Success."

In closing let me remind you that
plans are in progress for all coming
events which you will find mentioned
elsewhere in our pages.

Very sincerely yours,
Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald,
President

THIRD JUDGING SCHOOL

At a recent meeting of the Board of
Directors held in Milwaukee, permission
was given to the Wausau Garden Club
to hold Wisconsin's Third National
Judging School this fall at Wausau.

Outstanding teachers will be secured
for the school and the course will con-
tinue for 3 days with lectures the first
2 days and examinations the 3rd day.
(Examinations are not compulsory un-
less one wishes to become an accredited
judge.)

Price of the course is \$5.00 which in-
cludes the handbook on flower show
judging.

The exact date will be announced
later, but it is tentatively set for late
September.

The Wausau country in autumn is
lovely and garden club members will
find a Judging School at this time and
place a rare treat.

CALLING ALL WISCONSIN JUDGES!

As Chairman of Judges for the Flower Show in October, I am interested in obtaining as soon as possible the following information, so that we may call our Judges from an up-to-date list.

Names and addresses of all members who have:

1. Master Accredited Judge's Certificates
2. Assistant Accredited Judge's Certificates
3. Attended National Council Judging Schools

Note: — Under all of the above, give dates.

Under No. 3, **National Council stipulates that Judges working for certificates must have judged 5 shows.**

State if you wish to Judge at our shows. If possible, give number of shows judged.

I would also like names and addresses of all members who want to assist Judges as Clerks, stating whether you have acted as a Clerk in shows in recent years.

Mrs. H. S. Bostock
15 W. Main St., Room 210
Madison, 3, Wisconsin

The Groves were God's first temples.
— William Cullen Bryant

FOUR COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED

Four committees designated by the Constitution and By-laws of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation in Article IX, Section 11, 12, 13, 14, have been appointed by our president, Mrs. Fitzgerald. The committees which are to be appointed prior to the convention and published in the August issue of our magazine are as follows:

Resolutions: Chairman, Mrs. Charles Braman, Waupaca; Mrs. Wm. J. Armitage, La Salle Hotel, Milwaukee; Mrs. C. Barthels, 119 E. Eau Claire St., Wausau.

Constitution and By-Laws: Chairman, Mr. Wm. E. Sieker, State Parliamentarian, Madison; Mrs. Wm. Melchert, Seymour; Mrs. Charles Yahr, Sr., Elkhorn; Mrs. O. S. Rundell, Madison; Mrs. F. Wilkerson, Sheboygan

Credentials: Chairman, Mrs. C. H. Burgermeister, 2127 S. 87th St. West Allis; Mrs. H. Skilbred, 50 South Park Ave., Fond du Lac; Mrs. M. H. Johnson, 7 Burr Oak St., Delaven.

Auditing: Chairman, Mrs. Malvin Schneider, Hales Corners; Rev. J. Wilson Emigholz, 443 W. Main St., Platteville; Miss Olive Longland, Lake Geneva

CONVENTION FALL FLOWER SHOW

Mrs. Chester Thomas, Chm.

Garden Club Members: Now you can plan your entries for our Fall Flower Show to be held October 7-8, at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee.

This is yearly convention time for Wisconsin Federation members but most important, WE are hosts to officers and delegates of the Central District, National Council of Garden Clubs. With distinguished guests present, we want our exhibits to be unusual and of the highest degree in quality and artistry.

Our show, due to limited space, is a small one, but with your loyal support and cooperation it will be expressive of the enterprise and progressiveness of Wisconsin Garden Club Federation members.

The following schedule of classes offers splendid opportunity for excellent and skillful creative work.

FLOWER SHOW SCHEDULE

ANTIQUUE SECTION (To be staged by committee)

Artistic arrangement of flowers and/or fruit in colored glass container. Any type.

- A. Old blue; cranberry; amberino, apple green, etc.
- B. Milk Glass; White, black, amethyst, blue, opaque.
- C. Flowers, fruit and/or vegetables.

Old pewter, brass, tin, copper.

- D. Tall arrangement—using umbrella stand.
- E. Arrangement under glass dome. Any type flowers and/or birds and/or fruit.

F. Arrangement of fruit.

In covered glass compote; or, cover may be used as accessory.

G. Arrangement expressing originality—flowers, fruit and/or vegetables, wooden container. Any type.

H. Nostalgic—Arrangement of flowers or a nosegay, using antique or old style cup with saucer. Saucer may be used as accessory.

I. Memory picture—any size. Using old picture frame with glass. Any type dried or fresh horticultural material may be used to portray exhibitors' subject. Wreath, scene—Still life, old sampler, poem, etc.

SET TABLES

Size 46 x 46" 30 x 6'
8 Entries — 1 each.

100 years ago—

- 1848—Thanksgiving
- 1948—Thanksgiving today
- 1898—Bridal
- 1948—Golden Wedding
- 1865—Civil War - era
- 1917—World War I era
- 1941—World War II
- 1958—Contemporary

AUTUMN

Artistic—

- A. Arrangement of brilliant colored foliage with or without berries. Not less than 5' high.
- B. Arrangement of berried shrubs—not less than 5' high.
- C. Arrangement of flowers and/or foliage with or without berries. Not less than 4' high.
- D. Arrangement of flowers or foliage—not over 3' high.

Wall background—color neutral

ARRANGEMENTS

Screen background—neutral color.
Size—27" x 21" x 18"

- A. Dried material—any type
- B. Indian palette—any type horticultural material
- C. Fruits—vegetables
- D. Garden produce
- E. Harmony—Red and Gold

FLOWERS AND/OR FOLIAGE

Chrysanthemums

Artistic Arrangement

1 variety only—named.

Like autumn light — September gold — Chippewa, etc.

Screen background—neutral color
Size 27" x 21"

GARDEN CLUB AWARDS

Presentation of 13 national awards for outstanding achievement were made at the convention of the National Council as follows:

1. Kellogg Medal for Civic Achievement to Birmingham Federation of Garden Clubs, Birmingham, Ala. for beautification and landscaping of 86 acres at Jefferson County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

2. Helen Hussey Champlin annual award of \$25 to the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Lansing, Michigan for promotion of junior gardening in elementary grades in 23 Lansing schools.

3. Horticultural Achievement purple ribbon to Mrs. Alfred B. Thacher, South Orange, N. J., for propagation of hollies.

4. Fisher Garden Center Award to Better Gardens Junior Gardens Club of greater St. Louis, Mo.

5. Conservation green ribbon to Greenville, Miss. Garden Club for saving cypress trees.

6. Conservation green ribbon to Casson Calloway of Men's Garden Club, Atlanta, Ga., for correction of soil erosion on a major scale.

7. Junior Certificate of Merit, to Harding-Jackson Junior Garden Club, Nashville, Tenn. for outstanding junior garden club work.

8. Special Achievement white ribbon to Mrs. Jack Hagar, Rockport, Texas for outstanding contribution as an ornithologist.

9. Special Achievement white ribbon to Manatee River Garden Club, Bradenton, Fla., for sponsoring Audubon Junior Bird Study in Manatee County schools by fourth graders.

10. Special Achievement white ribbon to Falmouth, Mass., Garden Club for restoration of the Falmouth Historical Society garden across the common in Cape Cod town

11. Special Achievement white ribbon to Mrs. W. W. Dickinson, Bluefield, W. Va. for her work with juniors and her book, "Outdoors and Indoors with Juniors."

12. Special Achievement white ribbon to Lafayette, Colo., Garden Club for tree-planting memorial to community's war dead.

13. Special Achievement white ribbon to H. C. Bland, Sumter, S. C., creator of Swan Lake Iris Garden, public beauty area.

Beside the above 13 awards for outstanding achievement, nineteen states were awarded 35 purple ribbons for flower show achievement.

Convention Fall Flower Show - continued

WISCONSIN PRODUCTS

Screen background—neutral color
Size 27" x 21" x 18" or 30" x 20"

An exhibit of—

Agricultural products

Dairy products

Manufactured products

Arranged for effect and to express originality.

Please make your selection in one or more classes and send in your entries as early as possible, but not later than September 20, to Mrs. Carl Hofstetter, 136 N. 88th Street, Milwaukee 13, entry chairman.

IMPRESSIONS OF A DELEGATE

From 39 states we converged upon Lexington on May 23 and from the first day to the last we experienced the welcome the South can so well express!

It is a joy to record the precision of all the proceedings, what the states are achieving, the inspiration we all get from each others enthusiasm, and the high goals set by our national officers and chairmen. All of these things will surely broaden our vision.

Our National Bulletin now has a new name: The National Gardener. It is to have a new attractive cover and to have greater reader appeal and eye appeal.

A nominating committee was elected with two members from each of the seven regions, New England, Central Atlantic, South Atlantic, Central Region and South Central Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast.

There were 13 member states when the council was organized in 1929, Wisconsin being one of the charter states.

Our Blue Star Memorial Highway project has been accomplished wholly or in part by 20 states.

Seeds of Peace project is a gigantic success; because of our contributions 350,000 people will eat this summer.

The National Council must be securely financed. We may not all agree as to the method.

The proposed amendment to the By Laws Article V, Section 1, did not pass, instead each club will be asked to take two copies of the bulletin.

It is impossible to give an adequate resume of a four day convention in the space that can be spared for it, in our magazine. Strenuous listening was relieved by varied entertainment. At the luncheon at Beaumont Inn, which was once Daughters College, later Beaumont College, we were served genuine southern food.

It was a well conducted convention to add to all that have gone before.

—Zelma Snell, Delegate.

FLOWER SHOW!

Time: August 14-15. Place: DeForest.

CONVENTION NEWS

Plans for the 1948 State Convention, of Wisconsin Federated Garden Clubs to be held October 7th and 8th at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are well under way, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Clarence Schultz, Convention Chairman.

The meeting will open Thursday morning, Oct. 7, with the annual business session of the Federation. As Wisconsin is entertaining the National Central Regional at this time, they are to share our entertainment and we will join them on Friday A. M. at their business

session.

Speakers of note and National officers are to give us important information and instruction on timely subjects. Also, a flower show with a unique schedule will be part of the program. The Convention will close with a garden tour and tea. The completed program will be published in the next issue of Wisconsin Horticulture.

Your presence and participation in the Convention will make it the success we desire it to be. Remember the dates October 7th and 8th!!

From One Gardener To Another

Genevieve C. Dakin

Midsummer sees a real battle being waged with weeds, insects and fungus all lined up against the gardener. Mosquitoes seem to take sides, too! My grandmother used to express herself strongly when she said, "Meaner than pusley." Now I know what she meant. Is any weed more irritating or downright mean than purslane, that sly, tenacious creeper?

To conserve moisture, keep down weeds and produce better plants and fruits I am resorting to the practice of mulching. Perhaps I have my own knees in mind, too! An inch of pea gravel covers several sections of the rock garden, with tiny stones forming a collar around choice alpine. This treatment conserves moisture, keeps the ground cool and crowns clean and dry. *Primula* like a peat mulch with the exception of *auriculas* which would choose lime chips. Mine get agricultural lime mixed or topped with pea gravel. Hay saved from spring clean-up serves well in the vegetable garden and in the strawberry patch. Grass clippings are a good substitute.

Mornings in the garden are filled with cutting off dead bloom, spraying or dusting, along with never-ending weeding. Seedlings from the frames must be set out in permanent, prepared beds. New iris arrive to be planted, old clumps need dividing. Bulbs for fall planting must be ordered. *Arabis* and *aubretias* must be sheared back severely to make compact plants for next spring. Violets and other ubiquitous seedlings must be dug out with a firm hand. If they are too invasive weed-killer, carefully applied, may prove effectual.

Japanese iris are doing well among dormant primroses. For several years I planted them near the pool but when they gradually failed I realized they needed a more acid location. The primrose bed affords a better environment with quantities of acid peat and moisture. One must give all primroses a full quota of water in the heat of summer.

While a rock garden is primarily a spring garden, by thoughtful planning one may have bloom all summer. *Potentillas*, *campanulas*, *erodiums*, *geraniums*, *dianthus*, *alliums* and *gentians* are some of the plants giving summer bloom. *Sempervivums* send up flowers from crowded rosettes. Several newcomers in my garden were bought to add interest to the summer picture.

Blue flax usually has an interesting habit of showing up here and there in

the terrace. I like its charming ways as well as its delicate blue color note. Quite out of scale, but a real joy, are the poppies which come up at will, often in unexpected places. Years ago I grew this unnamed poppy in my garden and brought seeds to Madison. Unfortunately it ran out after deteriorating in color tone. I sought a fresh start from friends but none had kept seeds. Imagine my pleasure when, several years later, two gray-leaved poppy plants sprang up in my new garden to appear each year in larger numbers. Now this exquisite mauve and salmon pink poppy roams at will. I pull out weak plants or those not true to color. A few choice specimens are permitted to seed to perpetuate my colonies and to share with gardener friends.

July sees the pool attractive. Ferns and *hemerocallis* with iris *pseudocorus* to add tall line are the background for pink and yellow waterlilies. In the wall at the side tiny harebells show cool blue. Sedums growing along the pool's margin pick up the pink tones of the lilies. Thyme at the water's edge adds charm, its tiny foliage a delicate tracery against large stones.

Extending toward the house from the pool *hemerocallis* in variety gives a long season of bloom. White phlox is effectively massed among the day lilies. A border of low, early mums in soft apricot completes the planting.

Across the lawn, balancing the height of *Katsura* tree, rosemary willow and evergreens which form the pool's setting, is a fifty foot perennial border against a hedge of yew. Here phlox make bold splashes of color. Toward the end of this border against two Alberta spruces, is a colony of perennial *scabiosa* with clumps of *campanula* in the same soft blue in front of a stand of *Morden's pink lythrum*. Low pink *astilbes* with blue spires and gray foliage of *veronica incana* continue the border as it narrows to parallel the wall.

Combining greens of various tones, secures refreshing, cool notes in the composition.

In our July pageant of color, phlox, true to its name, is the flame which gives light and life to the border. It is doubtful if Linnaeus in bestowing the Greek name for flame upon this group of plants had any conception of the future possibilities of the species as fulfilled in the phlox we know to-day. Who would part with phlox *Vivid*,

Schneewitchen, *Fairy* or *Blue Hills*—so satisfying in May? Somehow it is hard for me to visualize our spring garden without its dozens of *Sweet William*, *phlox divaricata*, planted among spring blooming shrubs, giving distance along a woodland path or serving as foil for tulip or primrose. A friend has made a charming border of this native blue phlox against the stone wall which encloses her property. It is enjoyed by every passer-by in car or on foot.

Sometimes we hear one of our favorite phlox mentioned as the *Old Maid* of the family. She is the best of the *suffruticosa* type and is *Miss Lingard* in catalogs. Her foliage is beautifully glossy, her blooms of white are in a long spray. True to her name she bears no progeny, being multiplied only by division. She seems decidedly set in her ways when we try to separate tangled masses of heavy roots.

In the *decussata* group are many named varieties—true aristocrats. Great advancements have been made in stabilizing colors, increasing size of florets and amount of bloom as well as the length of blooming season. We might be tempted to believe that even phlox is striving to attain a new look.

We are reminded that phlox is a heavy feeder and being shallow rooted requires careful surface cultivation. Irrigation is preferable to overhead watering. Keeping plants at their best calls for division every three years. For strong color masses plant them seven or eight inches apart. To keep varieties true be sure to keep seed from ripening and falling among your plants. Some people insist that their phlox revert. The truth is seedlings have come up, lusty and magenta like their ancestors, to crowd out the choice named varieties. Mildew and red spider may be discouraged by frequent dusting.

If you wish to raise phlox from seed, sow fresh seed in the fall in a bed of good rich loam. Cover with a quarter of an inch of earth and then with some garden litter to keep the seeds from drying out. They come up early fighting snow and slush, freezing and thawing as if they really enjoyed it. Never sow phlox seed in spring.

I have never used this method of increasing my stands of phlox, preferring to visit a nursery when the plants are in bloom to select pleasing colors or to order named varieties from the catalogs of growers.

CENTURY-OLD TABLE SETTINGS

At the recent flower show of the Fort Atkinson garden club a feature in keeping with the Wisconsin Centennial was a group of 13 period tables set with grandmother's dishes and laid with home spun cloths. Ten of the tables represented the period from 1831 through 1890, two were more than a century old, and one setting was 117 years old.

Of the century old tables one was laid with an old red patterned cloth, set with dishes of Burma (or bamboo) design, plain glass goblets 75 years old and a set of milk-glass salt and pepper, belonging to the exhibitors great grandmother. This table featured a large square platter, covered tureen, pickle dish, milk pitcher and sugar bowl, square water pitcher and square teapot.

The other century old table displayed chelsea china and sandwich glass over 100 years old. The oldest piece on this table was a plain-white English china teapot brought from England by an early settler of Jefferson County 104 years ago. A special feature was the centerpiece of old fashioned roses. In it was a white rose from an original bush brought to Fort Atkinson from New York in 1839. This

rose bush, now the property of Mrs. Angie Main of rural Fort Atkinson, is recorded with the Wisconsin Rose Society of Milwaukee, which is searching for old rose bushes this Centennial year.

The 117-year-old setting consisted of 4 porridge bowls, 4 child's mugs and a low flat milk pitcher, all of them old English lustre ware. These were given to the exhibitor's mother-in-law as a birthday present in 1831 in Cornwall. Four small glasses in "Mary Gregory" painted glass completed the table. The bouquet was Sweet Williams in a tussy-mussy arrangement.

One of the most unusual floral centerpieces in the group displayed a dozen white peonies, half opened, in a large tureen of English China with a light blue spray of flowers, the "Peach Blow" pattern of 1890. The peony roots from which this bouquet came have been in the exhibitors' family about 80 years.

(The above information on this feature of Fort Atkinson's lovely flower show was gathered from an interesting paper by Mrs. J. B. Polo, Historian of the club. A recent broadcast about these period tables was presented by the club over W. H. A.)

BIRDING IN CALIFORNIA — Concluded.

To learn all those sparrows looks hopeless but some of our old friends, like the song sparrow and the chipping, will be there to welcome us. The little linnets which run all over the lawns beat our English sparrows for beauty.

In Wisconsin the peak of the bird population comes May 10-20. In Los Angeles it seems to come December-March, when the Northern birds come down to spend the winter. I have always read with envy, the report of the Christmas Bird Census for Los Angeles in the Audubon Magazine. They usually report 150-175 species while we have a hard time to find 30-40. As I anticipate birding in California there are a few species that I am especially anxious to see. Some I have never seen and some only once or twice. There is the California quail with a tiny plume on his head which curves up and forward like a little question mark. And the road runner—a silly looking bird! And sometime I hope to see him eat a snake. Next I want to go to a mountain torrent and find the water ouzels and hear him sing and see them dash behind the falls to their nest. The Western tanager, red, yellow, black

and white, is so beautiful he fairly takes your breath away. He is next on my list of desires. And I want to see more Lazuli buntings. I have seen only two but their lovely turquoise, cinnamon, black and white makes them unforgettable. Then to some high mountain for leucosticte, those lovely rosy gray birds which you never see until you are well above timberline. There, flocks of them dash across the road like a little pink cloud. Out on the desert I want to see a vermilion flycatcher. I never saw one but the name intrigues me. He must be gorgeous.

So I think it will be fun hunting for old friends and making new ones among the birds of California.

—Mrs. Arthur Koehler
Madison, Wisconsin

BIRD GROUP VISITS SANCTUARY

Several members of the Kenosha Club's Bird Group recently visited The Ridges Sanctuary and Washington Island where they not only studied birds but also the wild flowers they found growing there in profusion. The trip, which included several other stops, gave members of the party an enjoyable time along with an opportunity for serious research.

A COWBIRD MEETS HER

MATCH

A cowbird is a most undomestic character; she loathes housekeeping and the care of children, and she shunts the whole propagation of her race off onto other birds by simply laying an egg here, an egg there, in other bird's nests. But the yellow warbler will stand for none of this county-baby addition to her nursery, as was shown last week in the amazing cluster of nests brought in to the local Chamber of Commerce by E. L. White, one of the founders of the Fort Atkinson Garden Club. Mr. White watched the yellow warbler and her recurrent nest-building in his elder bush, and he and the nests tell this story:

The yellow warbler made her nest and laid her first egg; a cowbird at once added her egg to the nest. The warbler found the cowbird egg, which nature had not endowed her to hoist out of the nest, so she built a second nest right on top of the first one, sealing off the unwelcome egg. But the cowbird laid an egg in that nest. Once more the warbler built on top; in this third nest the cowbird laid another egg, and in the fourth nest another. Either she felt she had succeeded, or she got fed up with the futility, because the top nest was the fifth one, and out of that nest Mr. White saw the warbler babies eventually take off.

The nests are small cups, neatly fitted together and each anchored to the one below so that the surprising height, close to ten inches, did not make the top nest insecure. In each of the lower nests the cowbird egg still lies. Other birds allow the egg to develop, and the vigorous young cowbird repays the foster-parent by shoving the other baby birds out of the nest. So far as is known, the yellow warbler is the only one that deals with the problem competently.

The nests were displayed in the Fort Atkinson Chamber of Commerce windows, and the people who read the story in the newspapers clustered about the window or came in and handled the nests. This is a most practical way to get nature lore over to the public.

Co-editors Note: To Mrs. E. R. Parker of the Fort Atkinson Garden Club we are indebted for the above story

Peonies should be ordered for September planting. Many Japanese single varieties are choice and little known. Old peonies should not be divided unless it is absolutely necessary.

BOOK REVIEWS

Dagny Borge

"FLOWER ARRANGING FOR THE AMERICAN HOME"

by Gladys Taber and Ruth Kistner

The first named of these joint authors apparently grew up in Wisconsin, for she mentions that, when she was a child, weddings in her home town might possibly be graced by a bouquet from Milwaukee, but otherwise home raised flowers were used, and for that reason nuptials were likely to be in June. She writes in an informal, conversational style, as the amateur of this writing team. The second author, an expert who has won national awards in flower arranging and gives lectures on the subject, participates in the writing only through being quoted by Mrs. Taber. The illustrations, photographic reproductions, some of which are in color, show Miss Kistner's ingenuity and artistic skill. The book, which is written for the woman who wants to make arrangements for enjoyment in her home, is pleasantly discursive, with an occasional recipe tucked in, and a little fond attention bestowed on household pets. Emphasis is laid on resourcefulness in using what is at hand, both as to plant material and as to containers. (Mrs. Taber learned early in her ventures in arranging to avoid use of the word vase.) Her casualness may perhaps irritate persons who like to be systematic, but is comforting to the novice. There is a helpful chapter on decorating in the church, and a table of solutions to use in making flowers stay fresh longer.

Other recent books on flower arrangement include the following: *Flower Arrangement for Everyone*, by Dorothy Biddle and Dorothea Blom; *The Art of Flower Arrangement*, by Tatsuo Ishimoto; *Complete Book of Flower Arrangement for Home Decoration, for Show Competition*, by Frederick F. Rockwell and Esther Grayson; and *Western Flower Arrangement*, by Carl Starker.

An album of six records, reproducing songs of 72 North American birds, has been made by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation, at the Laboratory of Ornithology of Cornell University. The songs are grouped according to the habitat of the birds.

The June, 1948 issue of *The Independent Woman*, official publication of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, contains a

stimulating article by a life insurance saleswoman, entitled "Conservation in Your Own Backyard." She tells how she and a friend, who is a high school teacher, transformed a quarter-acre of waste land into a fertile garden through composting. While doing this they became so enthusiastic about earthworms that they now have a flourishing business selling worms to gardeners and fishermen.

Fragrant Earth, an Autobiography of a Landgirl, by Jean H. Iddon. This forthright narrative is written by a young Englishwoman who has come to look at life from the farm laborer's angle since she was in the Land Army during the Second World War. The chronicle was written to promote a better understanding and toleration of people for each other.

The author was brought up in an atmosphere of beauty and culture, and had intended to enter the medical profession, but circumstances forced her to engage in several other occupations from time to time; so that she was accustomed to accommodating herself to new situations. Since she had been reading books about country life and farming, and had occasionally helped a friend who was farming during the war, she decided to join the Land Army as a tractor driver.

Actually she had to do almost every kind of work that needed to be done on the farms to which she was assigned. She weeded young carrots, running her thumbs along each side of the rows while she crawled with sacks wrapped around her legs, nine hours a day, for about three weeks. It took a fortnight to harvest the carrots. She also helped with grain harvest and threshing, assisted in a dairy where thirty cows were milked by machine, and even drove a truck on a milk route. Harvesting potatoes was the most exhausting work she found.

MAPLE VOTED STATE TREE

Wisconsin school children and members of state youth groups chose the sugar maple to be the official state tree, it was recently announced by William T. Calhoun of the Conservation Department, who is chairman of the Centennial state tree committee. The sugar maple received 87,253 votes out of a total of 279,847 votes cast. Other trees received the following number of votes: white pine, 71,310; birch, 41,896; white elm, 37,431; Norway pine, 22,597; shagbark hickory, 8,712; hemlock, 7,693; and 2,955 votes scattered for other than the leading species. In earlier years the children have chosen the violet the state flower and the robin the state bird. It is planned to ask the coming session of the state legislature to give official recognition to these selections by the children.

When she volunteered for the Land Army she had driven a tractor only a few times, but she became not only a skilled driver, but also an ingenious mechanic. Ploughing with the tractor always put her in a happy and optimistic frame of mind, for then she could enjoy the companionship of birds.

After two years of working for strangers she went to help friends build up a badly neglected truck farm. Although pressure of work left almost no time or energy for enjoyment, she maintained a robust sense of humor and made the most of such recreation as could be snatched at odd and infrequent intervals.

GARDEN EXCHANGE MAGAZINE

Just what the name implies. Features exchange of ideas, suggestions and garden knowledge, as well as seed and plant material.

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WISCONSIN TREE SERVICE

FOX RIVER VALLEY SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. Warren Jenkins

(Condensed from a radio talk)

Last September when school opened at Central State Teachers College for the 1947-8 session, two young men became the happy recipients each of a check for fifty dollars. Those checks were the first of the annual scholarships presented by the Fox River Valley district of the Wisconsin Federation of Garden Clubs to Seniors majoring in Conservation.

It all began, back in 1935, when the State Legislature passed a bill making compulsory the teaching of conservation in the public schools of Wisconsin. The bill stated that each school in the State should teach "an adequate amount of conservation." The catch was in the word 'adequate,' for that left it up to each school to decide just what was an adequate amount and, of course, no two schools agreed on that. The answers ranged from a couple of field trips or a few scattered lectures to carefully planned courses of several hours. At Central State Teachers College a three hour course, entitled quite simply "Conservation" was set up.

Now in such a situation there could not help but result a vast amount of confusion. The word 'conservation' covers a wealth of material, and many problems few people knew how to manage. Here were our public schools compelled to offer conservation classes—but no teachers trained to teach them, no co-ordinating course of study worked out, no standards of achievement set up.

It was from a little group of college instructors, wearily struggling to evaluate conservation credits and bring a small amount of order out of the confusion, that the idea of a conservation major first came. They appointed a committee which spent months gathering together all the material which might be included under this heading, arranging and re-arranging it into an acceptable course of study.

In January 1946 it was ready to be offered to the public as part of the curriculum of Central State Teachers College. That it met a need is shown by the response it received. During that first year — Sept. 1946 to June 1947 — seventy students from the whole school took conservation courses. In September 1947 more than 90 freshmen alone enrolled in the conservation department. Next September the number of freshmen



My father left a park to me,
But it is wild and barren,
A garden too with scarce a tree
And waster than a warren:
Yet say the neighbors when they call,
It is not bad but good land,
And in it is the germ of all
That grows within the woodland.

(From Amphion—Alfred Lord Tennyson)

enrolling will probably be even greater since the field is so new and the need for leaders and teachers so great.

Conservation is a college field just as is English, History or Home Economics. A student majoring in that course is graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, which means he can teach in any secondary school in Wisconsin or outside Wisconsin where Wisconsin certification is accepted. He has gained a basic knowledge of all problems of conservation—has a thorough general view of the subject. Should he decide that he wishes to specialize in one field such as forestry or wild life management he then goes for additional work to a school which makes a speciality of just that phase of conservation.

Like all other majors, the conservation curriculum is made up of those courses which are direct parts of the subject, and the supporting courses which round out and enlarge the student's outlook.

Biology, chemistry and physics, mathematics and social sciences all widen the student's horizon and increase his interest and understanding. Technical knowledge comes from these courses: general forestry, general geology, wild life management, soil conservation, and survey courses.

The necessary laboratory work for these courses is done in great part on the 120 acre farm owned by the college and the 160 acre farm owned by the Isaac Walton League and used by the school as a workshop. Facilities for

A TRIBUTE

To the persons responsible for the publication of our National Bulletin we extend congratulations. The apparent miracle they achieved with the advent of "The National Gardener" colorful, new-style Bulletin of the National Council of State Garden Clubs is not a miracle at all but the result of painstaking and far-sighted effort on their part. The transformation to this beautifully printed and illustrated little magazine both meaty and highly readable, was not accomplished over night although to us it seemed so.

For the general information of our garden club members who may be interested in procuring The National Gardener we print the following:

Editor—Betty Blossom

Associate Editor (West Coast) Mr. Fred W. Walters

Associate Editor — Mrs. Creighton Barker

Art Editor—Mrs. Charles S. Martz

Book Reviews—Mrs. William Crocker

Advertising Manager—Mr. George B.

Pope

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Book Reviews Continued

Breaking New Ground, by Gifford Pinchot.

The author has been called with great reason the father of forestry in America. This story of the beginning of forestry in this country is told in a very personal, forthright manner. After his training in Europe, for there were then no forestry schools in the United States, he worked first on the Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina, which afterward became the Pisgah National Forest. But most of his career was in the Forestry Service during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, fighting in the forefront of the conservation movement to preserve public lands from vested interests. The chronicle comes to an end with his account of the famous Ballinger controversy.—

forestry work, wild life study, and soil conservation are there in abundance.

America needs to bring conservation education to its masses and the school is the best place where this can be taught. To be Concluded in September

DISTRICT MAIL BOX

NEWS ITEMS

"Wear A Garden Flower Day"

The Cambridge and Lake Ripley Garden Club observed "Wear A Garden Flower Day" in June in an unusual manner. Early in the afternoon girl scouts visited all business places in Cambridge and gave each employee a garden flower to wear. During the remainder of the afternoon flowers were given to everyone on the street, children as well as adults.

DOUSMAN-OTTAWA CLUB

Earlier in the year the Dousman-Ottawa Garden Club voted to participate in the Roadside Development program being sponsored by the state federation. A letter drawn up by its secretary and countersigned by the local club committee was presented to the voters at the annual Ottawa Town meeting. This letter recommended that a picnic table and benches be erected to be used as a tourist wayside station on the Town Hall property. This seemed a perfect site because shade is already provided, water is available and it is located on a state highway. Voters are to be commended for the action taken for they voted an amount necessary to provide a table, benches and waste container.

The club also sent five units to Seeds of Peace. At a spring meeting a practical demonstration was given by the president Mrs. Clay on "Propagation of Chrysanthemums from old Plants" as she had learned it at the Mum Show at Oconomowoc and "Correct Procedure of Starting our plants from Seeds in Flats" as she had learned it at the Garfield Park Conservatory, Chicago

FEDERATION SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. Alfred Kieckhefer, Conservation Scholarship Chairman sends the following report:

As of July 1st, 39 clubs have sent in their contributions —
 Milwaukee District — 18 clubs
 Fox River Valley District—10 clubs
 Madison District — 2 clubs
 Sheboygan District 4 clubs
 South Central District — 5 clubs

So far the amounts sent in are fairly satisfactory. If remaining clubs contribute as well we shall have a very nice scholarship to present to some deserving student of conservation at the University of Wisconsin.

Has your club sent in its share?

(Note: Contributions are to be sent to Mrs. Kieckhefer, 1250 W. Dean Road Milwaukee 9.)

SEYMOUR'S FLOWER SHOW

(Excerpt From the Seymour Press)

The Seymour Garden Club held its first annual flower show Saturday and Sunday at the fairgrounds. Many visitors came to look at the hundreds of carefully arranged displays, receive a corsage from a vending cart and have coffee and cake while discussing the show.

Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, President of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation made a visit to the show on the opening day. She said she felt Seymour Club members had shown unusual originality in the arrangement of their display and the table settings.

Among the others who gave high praise to the show was Miss Lillie B. Kohler of Kohler. Miss Kohler whose years of association with the garden club movement in Wisconsin have made her a recognized authority, said she was delighted with the unaffected charm of the Seymour display. "You have achieved an originality and artistry which is often lacking in the competitive events. A true love of gardening shows throughout your exhibit", she told club members.

(The Federation congratulates Seymour on making such an auspicious beginning to what we believe will become a tradition in the Seymour Garden club.)

PORTAGE MEETING A SUCCESS

The summer meeting of the Madison District at Portage, June 30 proved to be one of the largest the district has had to date. One hundred members attended the luncheon held at the Episcopal Church following the tour of gardens and points of interest in Portage and vicinity.

DE FOREST GARDEN CLUB JOINS FEDERATION

Officers:

President—Mrs. Odell Camren
 Vice President—Mrs. Willard Moran
 Secretary—Mrs. Paul Karow
 Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph Farness
 (All addresses De Forest)
 The Federation welcomes them.

The "Juniper Garden Club of Black River" (with 13 members) has recently joined the Federation.

Officers of the club are:

Pres. Miss Eleanore Hainer
 Vice Pres: Mrs. James McHenry
 Secy-Treas: Miss Martha Hallman
 All addresses: Sheboygan Route 3.
 The Federation welcomes them.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The annual meeting of the Milwaukee District will be held Wednesday, Sept. 15 (instead of on the 8th as originally planned) in Whitnall Park Lutheran Church at the Forest Home Ave. entrance to Whitnall Park — within the village limits.

The morning session will be devoted to annual business, amendments to the Constitution and By Laws, and reports by officers and committee chairmen. Other business will consist of any resolution for the good of the district.

A picnic permit has been obtained, with fireplaces and fuel, and each member is asked to bring her own luncheon.

The afternoon program will conclude our "Symposium on Shrubs" with a tour of the shrub mall of the Botanical Gardens, a pruning demonstration, and the use of berried shrubs in arrangements. In case of rain an indoor program has been arranged.

—Mrs. William R. Holz, Publicity Chairman.

Mrs. Herbert J. Kohler, Chairman of the Committee on Wisconsin Women of the 1948 Wisconsin Centennial sends us the following announcement:

The Centennial Exposition will open on Saturday, August 7, at the State Fair Park, Milwaukee to continue through Sunday, Aug. 29. It is expected that the Women's Bldg. will be the center of interest for women attending the Exposition.

The Committee on Wisconsin Women which is the sponsoring group for this building is designating Monday, August 23, as the official day for attendance by the members of the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation. Of course, members of the Federation will be welcome at any time during the Exposition but we hope that they will come in large numbers on that day.

The Fox River Valley District is having a white-elephant sale at its September meeting in Green Bay—proceeds to go into the Scholarship fund.

"GOOD OAK"

"Good Oak", a chapter from the forthcoming book of essays by the late Aldo Leopold, to be published by Oxford University Press next year, was read at the July meeting of the West Side Club, Madison, by Mrs. Norman Vea.

The meeting, at which husbands of club members were guests, was held on the spacious lawn at the F. D. Chamberlin home, Route 3, Madison.

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J. H. Phillips, Manager

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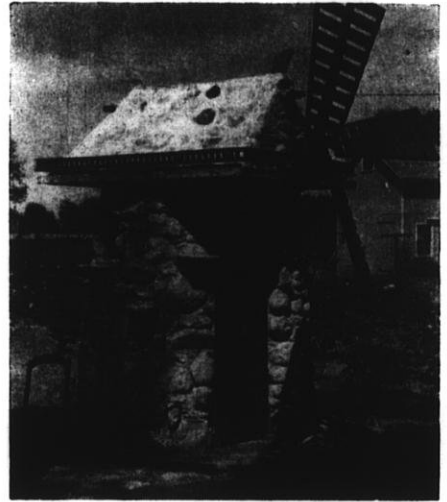
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